

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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No. 421

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FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship *Huntress*, the Editor of the New York Gazette has arrived from London and Liverpool on the 21st ult.

The state of the markets abroad, arrivals out, most immediately claiming our first attention.

We have been favored with a Liverpool Price Current of the 19th Oct. from which it appears that the price of cotton, &c. had declined.

Disturbances of the seamen still exist at Newcastle, to an alarming degree. Chains of boats are thrown across the river Tyne, and no vessel was permitted to proceed to sea, without a regular permit from the committee of refractory seamen.

Mr. George Prevost was to be tried by a Court Martial—the charges preferred against him are said to be, for having shot down to attack the American squadron on Lake Champlain, when it was imprudent to without the co-operation of land forces, and for not having ordered that co-operation—for not allowing the American works on shore at the commencement of the action; for having disregarded the signal for co-operation which had been previously agreed on—and for not having attacked the enemy shore, either during the said action or after it was ended, when the squadron might have been saved.

Oct. 21.—Tobacco has been within the course of this week over 100 upon an average. The demand for this extraordinary advance, is the comparatively small stock in the market; but it is probably to be traced to the operations of a few great capitalists, who have contrived to get the whole of the article into their hands.

From our London Correspondent. Almost the whole conversation of the day has been occupied with the fate of the gallant and unfortunate General Portier. The letters from Corunna by the Packet, which performed her voyage in the short interval of 80 hours, are to the date of the 13th inst. and according to the private advices, it should appear that the daring and extensive expedition which was to be carried into execution by Portier, was formed by some eminent lawyers, who discussed the spirited proclamations of the General's death, he was ignominiously carried about the streets of Corunna, to be pelted by a mob of people, and that this exhibition was three or four days continued; and according to the accounts we have received, a regular court was formed, and trial granted him. The officers on this occasion appear to be Gen. Portier and his officers, merchants and other men of arms remain unmolested.

Truly with England signed. Some are writing, we receive information from a most respectable source, that the treaty between the United States and the Allied Sovereigns received the ultimate ratification by the former, and has been received by a special messenger at the British office. It is understood that the commercial treaty with Great Britain is comprehended in this arrangement. The duties of Lord Castlereagh having been terminated, his departure is expected within a few days.

To-day was a holiday at the stock exchange, but some considerable business was transacted, private bargains, and omnium vendendi before the close of the day.

Oct. 14th, for the account. This improvement contributes to some suspicion being entertained that the new treaty was on its way to the officers of government.

From the London Evening Papers. The accounts by the Corunna mail state the total failure of the expedition, together with the particulars of Portier's fate. Having been arrested by the subalterns of his own army on his march against Santiago, he was conveyed to Corunna, where he was hung on the 3d inst. without trial. Above one hundred officers were under arrest, and the troops dispersed. Gen. Romani, (first in command under Gen. Portier) and his aid-de-camp, escaped, and have come over in the *Speedy*. They represent the country to be in great confusion.

LETTER TO HIS WIFE.
"October 3, 1815.
"My beloved wife!—The Almighty, who disposes of man according to his will, has deigned to call me to himself, in order to give in eternal life, that tranquility and ease which I have not enjoyed in this world.
"We are all subject to this necessary condition of nature, and therefore, it is useless to grieve when this hour approaches.
"On this account, I most tenderly beseech you to receive this last blow of the ill fate which has persecuted us, with the same tranquility and security as I retain while writing this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind of death they inflict upon me, since it can dishonor only

the wicked, but covers the good with honor and glory.

"I repeat to you, that if I take with me any consolation to the world of truth, it is that of being persuaded, that obeying me at this moment, as you have always done hitherto, you will be consoled and resigned to the will of God, which is the supreme law of all mortals; in the sequel you will receive my last will, which you will endeavor to fulfil as far as possible. Father Saucedo, who will be the bearer, a monk of our patron, St. Augustine, will deliver you this, and which I confide to him under confession. I again recommend you to conform to what I desire, since the contrary, besides being prejudicial to your safety, will not tend to the good of your soul. Adieu! Receive the heart of your husband.

"J. O. DELAC.
"Oct. 2, one o'clock at night."

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 24. LATEST FROM LISBON.

By Capt. Davis, from Lisbon, we have received the papers of that city to the 20th ult. containing Madrid dates to the 14th, and furnishing the Spanish official particulars of the commencement, short continuance, and end of the insurrection in the Province of Galicia.

"The fire was extinguished as soon as kindled."—Maj. Gen. Portier marched against St. Jago, as heretofore stated. He had about 800 soldiers and 6 pieces of cannon. The loyal troops came to engage him, when he was deserted by many of the troops and followed him. The General and 34 other Officers were made prisoners, and committed to gaol in separate apartments. The old authorities were re-instated wherever he had deposited them. The people are said to have taken no part in the revolt—but to have remained silent spectators of the insurrection of the troops. This cannot be called active loyalty.

Portier was handed over to a Council of War, tried, convicted, and, pursuant to its sentence, executed on the 3d of Oct. and his seditious publications burnt by the hangman. The insurrection commenced on the 18th of Sept. and its chief was executed on the 3d Oct.—one fortnight afterwards. Defeated revolts strengthen a government. No mention is made of commotions in any other part of Spain.

It was reported at Lisbon that all the officers in Portier's Insurrection, and every tenth man, taken, had been executed.

The Spanish Government has caused to be made out a list of articles plundered from their country, by their affectionate and faithful Ally, Buonaparte; and their Ambassador at Paris has reclaimed and recovered some of them.

Capt. Davis informs, that a large body of Portuguese troops have sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils. The people there, we believe, are quiet and loyal. Do not these troops to act against the Spanish Revolutionists?

Capt. Davis favoured us with a Lisbon General Price Current of imports and exports, printed Oct. 14.

A remonstrance has, it is said, been presented, from the Allied Sovereigns at Paris to Ferdinand 7. in favor of the unfortunate Spaniards imprisoned by the Government. This proceeding which took place some time ago, has been attended with some good effect. His Catholic Majesty has since acted with more moderation, and many of the sentences of the convicted Spaniards have been revised, and the punishments of the offenders mitigated. This has been particularly the case with respect to Generals O'Donnoghoe and Copone.

LECTURES
ON
THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES,
EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.
By Richard Stack, D. D.
Just published, and for sale, by Geo. Shaw—Price \$1 50.

AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.
From the *Pittsburg Mercury*.

A friend has handed us for publication the following documents, from No. 1 to 2, inclusive, in relation to some recent occurrences at Detroit. These documents will be read with much interest. They afford evidence of the hostile disposition of the British commanding officer towards the American government and people; they show the length to which he is disposed to go, in maintaining the British ascendancy over the minds of the Indians; and they furnish the most unequivocal testimony of a desire, in the British authorities, to cherish and promote among the savages, dispositions hostile to the U. States; to be employed as future events may render necessary. These circumstances, connected with the preparations making by the British government, throughout the whole extent of the Canada lines, loudly call for preparation also on the part of the United States.

The principle set up by the British authorities, of taking cognizance of alleged offences, committed within the limits of the U. S. is too absurd to admit of a moment's dispute. It is altogether unwarrantable. It strikes directly at our national sovereignty. In this light it must have appeared even to Col. James himself. Why then is the pretension advanced? Was it supposed that the American authorities were too timid to resist the preposterous claim, or too unjust to afford redress where it was due? No! but the pompous interference of his majesty's agents in behalf of his old allies, in a matter which did not concern them, was designed to give the uncultured savages exalted ideas of the friendship, the power and the dignity of the British government—to make that government appear to them as the avenger of their wrongs. It was not a love of justice, but a design to magnify his own importance, which prevented Col. James from directing the Indians to the proper authority, the American government, for a hearing of their complaints.

Governor Cass, however met the application with becoming dignity and spirit. While the American courts are left open for the hearing of alleged offences, he suffers no interference of a foreign power, with questions coming within the American jurisdiction. He will not suffer an American citizen to be transported to his majesty's dominions, for alleged crimes committed within the American territory.

In these remarks, we have confined ourselves entirely to the unwarrantable interference of the British authorities.

That the killing of the Kickapoo Indian was an act of self-defence, we believe from a perusal of the documents, admits of no doubt; as well as the Indians in the neighbourhood of Detroit; perhaps with the connivance of the British, are in the constant habit of committing depredations on the property of the American citizens.

We have one more remark to make. Why have the British authorities, in offering a reward for the offender, substituted the American currency, dollars, in the room of pounds or guineas, which is the usual practice in their proclamations and other public documents? Was it intended by this, to operate as a bribe to the citizens of the Michigan Territory, and thereby to excite them to acts unbecoming their own character, and the rights and dignity of their government? The question must be answered in the affirmative. But, we trust the attempt will be found as futile as it is insidious.

No. I.
Sandwich, 15th Oct. 1815.

Sir,
I beg leave to inform you, that it has been officially reported to me, that an Indian was yesterday murdered under most aggravated circumstances, in a canoe close to Gross Isle, by a shot fired from an American boat, having eight or ten men in her, supposed to be soldiers; and that an officer, a non-commis-

sioned officer was in the boat at the time this cruel act was perpetrated. This boat must have left Detroit yesterday.

I need not point out to you the line of conduct necessary on this occasion. I shall direct an inquest on the body to-morrow morning; and I beg leave to remind you, that this murder has been committed on the body of an unoffending Indian, and my pointing out the custom of savages, would be unnecessary in the present instance.

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. JAMES, Lt. Col. commanding.
His excellency Gov. Cass, Detroit.

No. II.
Detroit, 5th Oct. 1815.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. I will cause an enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the murder alleged to have been committed upon an Indian, by a party of men in an American boat. If a murder has been committed upon American citizens, and the perpetrators can be detected, they will suffer the punishment which the laws of all civilized nations provide for such an offence.

In an application of this kind, it was unnecessary to allude to the Indian custom of retaliating upon innocent individuals, injuries which any of their tribes may have received. The laws of this country operate with rigid impartiality upon all offenders; and confident I am that no dreads of the consequences, will ever induce the courts of justice to punish innocent or to screen the guilty.

I will send a person over in the morning to attend the inquest in order to procure such evidence as may elucidate the circumstances of the transaction, and lead to the detection and consequent punishment of the offenders.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant.
LEWIS CASS.

No. III.
Detroit, Oct. 1815.

Sir,
Since my letter of the 5th inst. in answer to yours of that date, I have ascertained with precision, the circumstances of the transaction which formed the subject of your communication.

The Indian alluded to was killed while in the act of presenting his gun at Mr. McComb, by one of the party who was with him. The event was connected with that predatory system which the Indians have pursued for some time upon the Islands in the mouth of the river, and which if not checked, will be attended with still more disastrous consequences to them. I state these facts, not in consequence of the representation which I had the honor to receive from you; but merely in justice to Mr. McComb, that erroneous impressions may not prevail with respect to his conduct in the business. The Indian was killed within the territorial jurisdiction of the U. States; and a British officer has, consequently, no right to require, nor ought an American officer to give, any explanation upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.
Lt. Col. James.

No. IV.
Petite Isle, 21st Oct. 1815.

Sir,
Herewith I beg leave to forward copy of a letter addressed to me by the deputy superintendent of British Indian affairs, in this district; its contents will fully bring to your recollection the circumstances, and I make no doubt you will cause a similar restitution.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
H. JAMES, Lt. Col.
No. V.
ENCLOSURE.
Amherstburg, 21st Oct. 1815.
Sir,
Yesterday in council, the prophet requested that you should be inform-

ed, that the Americans had stolen eight horses and a colt off Stony Island, belonging to the Kickapoo, to which place they had crossed before the Indian was killed, preparatory to their going to their own country: He said if the Americans were disposed to be peaceable, they would make no difficulty in having those horses restored and requested you will have the goodness to make the demand from them; that last summer, when some of their young men stole a number of horses from the other side, you requested them to be restored; at that time they listened to your words, and immediately gave them up. Those horses were stolen a few nights after the Kickapoo was killed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
W. CALDWELL, A. D. S. G.
Lieut. Col. James, &c. &c.

No VI.
Detroit, 26th Oct. 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. inclosing one from a Mr. Caldwell.

The terms of his letter prevent me from taking any notice of it.—Upon the general relation of the Indian tribes to our respective governments, and the rights of mutual interference, such misunderstanding has prevailed, and I am so anxious to remove all collision as well of sentiment as of action, that I will take the liberty of stating my opinion upon the subject. The jurisdiction of the United States and of Great Britain within their territorial limits is exclusive. If the Indians residing under the protection of either, are injured, they must apply for redress to the government of the country within which they live, and can obtain only redress which its laws prescribe. If an Indian is injured in his person or his property within this territory, our laws have amply provided for the punishment of the offender, and the redress of the party injured. We do not acknowledge in principle nor shall we ever admit in practice, the right of any foreign authorities to interfere in any arrangement or discussion between us and the Indians living within our territory. Any other principle would render the sovereignty of the United States merely nominal; and by giving to the agents of another government the right of interfering, would lay the foundation for continual disputes.

If the Indians were in the habit of stealing horses from your side of the river, and bringing them here, I should consider it my duty to put a stop to the practice and to restore the property. This was the case of the Indians who stole horses from the Miami last summer, and took them to Malden.—You directed their restoration, and in any similar case I shall follow the example.

But, if the injury is done in the Upper Canada, there exists no right in the U. States to interfere, and if done here, there is no right of interference in the British authorities there. Were an Indian injured at Malden, you would think the cause of precedence indecorous, and the demand inadmissible, should an Indian agent here hold a council upon the subject, and demand of you that the injury should be redressed, and in substance tell you that the alternative of peace or war depended on your decision. I am inclined to think you would form the same opinion of him that I do of this Mr. Caldwell, and impute his conduct to a profound ignorance of the relative rights of nations, or to a more artful (though less pardonable) motive, that of preserving an influence over the Indians, to be used as subsequent events may render expedient.

In the application of these principles, I have only to observe, that Stony Island, whence these horses were stated to have been taken, is in this territory; that the horses were not taken from there to Canada, and that a British officer has consequently no right to make any claim in behalf of the Indians upon the subject.—But sir, to yourself, personally, I freely say, that I did not hesitate a moment to inquire into the transaction. I found, that these horses were taken from Stony Island to Gross Lake, under the impression that they belonged to people of this territory, and for the purpose of reclaiming them; and that four others and a colt followed there.—As soon as the fact was reported to me, I directed that the

whole should be brought here with a view to restore those which had not been stolen.

On their arrival here, one was identified, as the property of a citizen of this place, and has been delivered to him. The others shall be delivered to the Indians who own them, as soon as they appear to claim them.

With much respect, sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Lt. Col. James.

(Remainder in our next.)

NORTHAMPTON, NOV. 15.

Jewett's last dreadful Act.—On the morning of Thursday last, being the day appointed for the execution of Jonathan Jewett, for the murder of his Father, he was found by the Jailor, between daylight and sunrise hanging by a cord from the grate of his apartment. His body was still warm and efforts were immediately made to resuscitate him; but in vain. His life of wickedness and folly had been rashly terminated by his own hands. A Coroner's Inquest sat upon the body, but were unable to ascertain by whose aid he was enabled to wrest from the arm of justice his forfeited life. It appeared however, that a hardened and abandoned wretch who was confined in an adjacent room, had frequently instigated him to the horrid deed, and was heard by the other prisoners, conversing with him on this subject, from his window, but a short time before his body was discovered.

Few persons when charged with so foul and bloody a crime, ever discovered such brutal hardness, and savage indifference as Jewett evinced, both before and after his conviction. And his last dreadful act has, at least stamped upon his character the seal of consistency. It was not the effect of a morbid sensibility, of mortified pride, or the phrenzy of despair. Still less was it produced by the goadings of conscience or the accusations of remorse. But it appeared to be a cool, deliberate act, resorted to for the purpose of thwarting the design of punishment, and defrauding justice of its due. The place from which he was suspended was so low that his knees almost rested on the floor, and this act of self-murder was committed by a man whose wrists were secured together by strong handcuffs, and his feet by heavy fetters.

Although the thousands who were drawn together for the purpose, were thus prevented from witnessing his public execution, they may still derive much benefit from a serious consideration of his wicked life and his awful death.

A Prayer was made, and an excellent discourse delivered upon the occasion, to a large concourse of people, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Beckettown.

Look Here!!

MR. SICKELS, from New York, most respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he intends offering to the public at Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin's Tavern, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, the 11th and 12th inst. an EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, intended to represent the principal Naval Victories, achieved by the American Navy over the British, during the late war.—Also a PAINTING intended to represent the BATTLE AT NEW ORLEANS. For particulars see the Bills.

The Exhibition will commence at early candle light.

N. B.—To accommodate private parties, the Proprietor will exhibit the Paintings at any hour after it is in readiness, from 10 to 12 in the forenoon, or from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. Admittance 50 cents—Children under 12 years old, half price.

Dec 7

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Sarah Brown, of county aforesaid, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a sorrel horse, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, of the following marks and description, viz. about three years old last spring, shod all round with old shoes, trots, gallops and racks some, about 14 hands high, no perceptible brand, a star in his forehead, with white stripes on his nose, short tail, in good order and well formed. Given under my hand this 23d day of Nov. 1815.

Signed, John Cord

The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec 7

Sarah Brown, 3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, is desirous of selling his farm on which he lately resided, and will offer the same for sale, at Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day. It is situated on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, four miles from Queen Anne, and sixteen from Annapolis. It contains 292 acres of land, a considerable quantity of which is good meadow land, and has on it a great sufficiency of fire wood and rail timber.

The improvements are: a two story framed dwelling house, 34 by 30 feet, and a basement story of brick; a tobacco house, a brick smoke house, a stable and granary, and several other houses. A grist mill, the house a two story framed, on a basement story of brick, a 17 feet overshot water wheel, with two pair of stones and three bolting cloths. The whole of the buildings and improvements have been lately erected, and are in good repair. The mill is in a good situation for custom, and grinds a considerable quantity in the course of the year.

On the same day, will be sold the personal property on the above mentioned farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, some household furniture, a wagon, a set of blacksmith's tools, farming utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

John Weems (of Richard.)

Dec 7

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at public auction, on Friday the 22d day of Dec. inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Poole, near Lyon's creek Bridge. All the personal estate of said John Poole, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Stallings, Admr.

Dec 7

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Town of Lower Marlboro, part of the personal property of the late Doctor Thomas Parran, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale.

Richard Grahame, Admr.

Dec 7

Public Sale.

Intending to remove to Baltimore I will sell at public sale, on Monday the 18th December next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, at my farm in the Fork of the Patuxent River, near the Quaker meeting house, all my stock and farming utensils, consisting of my crop of corn, oats, fodder, hay, &c. sheep, cattle, hogs, horses and oxen, together with a wagon, ox cart, ploughs, &c.

Terms of sale made known at the time.

Dec 7

Mary Mullikin.

Dec 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his creditors that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

Theodore Weems,

December 1, 1815.

SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 13th of January next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Stuart's farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Stock of the United States, or bank stock, will be received in payment. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Richard H. Wood (of Thos.)

Dec 7, 1815.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 15th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1815.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY DEC. 7, 1815

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, December 4.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, the following members appeared, viz:

For St. Mary's county, William B. Scott, Raphael Neale, Thomas Blakiston and Gerrard N. Causin, esquires; for Kent county, William Spencer, Frederick Boyer, Matthew Tighman and Joseph Brown, 4th, esquires; for Anne-Arundel county, Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey and Charles Stewart, of David; esquires; for Calvert county, Benjamin Gray, esq; for Charles county, John E. Ford and Henry H. Chapman, esquires; for Baltimore county, Peter Little and Geo. Harryman, esquires; for Talbot county, Solomon Dickenson, Edward Lloyd and Joseph Kemp, esquires; for Somerset county, Thomas Bayly, Henry K. Kong, Littleton P. Dennis and John C. Wilson, jun. esquires; for Dorchester county, Robert Hart, Edward Griffith and Benjamin W. Lecompte, esquires; for Cecil county, Lambert Beard, Abraham D. Mitchell, George Davidson and Robert Evans, esquires; for Prince-George's county, William Dent Beall and Edward H. Calvert, esquires; for the city of Annapolis, Lewis Duvall and Dennis Claude, esquires; for Queen Anne's county, William E. McConnicken, Kenney Harrison and Robert Stevens, esquires; for Worcester county, Thomas N. Williams, Ephraim K. Wilson, Littleton Quinton and Isaac Mitchell, esquires; for Frederick county, Joseph Toney, sen. John Thomas, Joshua Howard and James Johnson, esquires; for Harford county, Charles S. Sewell, Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall and John Forwood, esquires; for Caroline county, Montgomery Denny, William M. Harcastle, Peter Willis and Thomas Syll, esquires; for the city of Baltimore, William Steuart and Christopher Hughes, esquires; for Washington county, Martin Kershner, Jacob Schnobly, John Bowles and Edward G. Williams, esquires; for Montgomery county, John H. Riggs, Richard J. Crabb and Charles J. Kilgour, esquires; for Allegany county, William McMahon, William Hilleary, Joseph Tomlinson and James Prather, jun. esquires.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of government, by subscribing a declaration of their belief in the Christian religion, and by taking, repeating & subscribing the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The house proceeded to ballot for a Speaker; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, on examination thereof it appeared, that Henry H. Chapman, esq. was elected. Mr. Louis Gassaway was appointed Chief Clerk. Ordered, That he qualify.

Mr. Cornelius Mills was appointed sergeant at arms, and Mr. Caleb Steuart door-keeper. Ordered, That they qualify.

On motion by Mr. Quinton, Ordered, That Mr. Quinton and Mr. Duvall inform the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, the house request he will perform divine service every morning at the meeting of the house.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1815.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Nicholas Stonestreet, a delegate returned for Charles county, Mr. Abraham Jones for Montgomery county, Mr. Thomas Somerville for Prince-George's county, appeared, qualified and took their seats.

Mr. John Stevens was appointed assistant clerk. Ordered, That he qualify.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, Ordered, That Messrs. Lecompte and Bowles, wait upon his Excellency the governor, and inform him that a quorum of this house having formed, are ready to proceed to business, and to receive any communication he may think proper to lay before them.

The house appointed John Fordley, James Goudard, Wm. K. Lamb

John N. W. Pindall, commrs. That they qualify.

Messrs. Ephraim Lloyd, were appointed of elections.

The clerk of the senate, the following message: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate having farmed are ready to proceed with the business of the session; they selected the honorable R. H. Clark, president, and Mr. Thomas H. Dorsey, clerk. The time of sitting of the body will be from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

Read. Mr. Lecompte and Mr. Bowles report to the house that they waited upon his Excellency the governor, who informed them that the communication will be sent to house to-morrow.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, Ordered, That this house sit on for the dispatch of public business from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, following message was read, approved, and sent to the senate: Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message of this morning. This house is formed and ready to proceed with the business of the session. We have appointed the honorable R. H. Chapman Speaker, and L. Gassaway chief clerk. The following sitting of this house will be from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

Messrs. Bayly, Lecompte, Thomas, Causin and Harrison, were appointed a committee of general and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, Ordered, That Messrs. Bowles, Lecompte and Ford be a committee to prepare rules proper to be observed by the house during the present session.

Messrs. T. N. Williams, Gray, Ford, Prather, Bowles and Hughes were appointed a committee of claims.

On motion by Mr. Blakiston, Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to have printed all papers ordered by this house to be printed during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, Ordered, That the committee of general and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire and report to this house whether the usual number of L. and Votes and Proceedings of the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland have been printed and deposited in the Council Chamber for distribution, in the manner, and when, and if not, what cause the failure is to be ascribed.

Adjourned.

COMMUNICATED.

It has pleased the Almighty to take to himself one of the spirits that was ever given to the gallant Montcalm.—T. MARY GOSVENER, is no more.

The bare announcement of an event will necessarily inflict the keenest pang on the bosoms of who know her. It would were it improper, (even if it were) to aggravate their suffering by dwelling on the great and glorious merits of the deceased. Indeed, it would be in the way of no one to increase the sympathy, or to inspire the colouring, a more exalted notion of her character than is ready felt. The irrepressible, mysterious fascination of her powers, which bound as by the magnet the hearts of all around her, can never be forgotten. Nor can memory hold its seat, and ever cease to recal with delightful happy efforts of her lively fancy. Like that of favourite, Shakespeare, it bore images from every object of nature, and gave a dignity and beauty to those which appeared capable of receiving them. Her warmth and tenderness of feeling, and the heavenly sweetness of her disposition, gave her a in our hearts of which she can be deprived. The soft and melting tones of her voice, which every finer feeling in the soul to vibrate, still sound in our ears; and the thousand graces that waited on every feature, even now play before the imagination. These are the graces which commanded the admiration and won the affection of her friends, and the remembrance of the fondest zeal. What a

situation in life. But remember that she was most precious to them, and therefore, with a noble being to their view, they all have noticed, and contemplated with mingled emotions of anguish and delight this humble tribute is offered to her memory. It is for the sake of exhibiting to her friends, and a far more valuable than any that have been offered, and which completes to perfection, as far as it is attained by any human hand, the display of an additional evidence should inflict another wound, it will, at the same time, afford a balm to those which have already sustained. It is no doubt have been anticipated that the quality spoken of is gone. She had too much of a genuine modesty, or rather of the genuine spirit of the noblest of spirits, to make a display of it at a higher degree of admiration than she did possess. But at her death, when the applause and the plaudits were like oblations of mankind were extended of indifference, while extended the bed of suffering and of death it was that her character was in all its lustre. It is a soft and balmy effluence of the minds of her friends, and in the darkness of despair the prospect of her dissolution long time previous to this most holy catastrophe, she was apprised of her situation; but from looking on death as an enemy advanced to destroy her happiness, she regarded as a peaceful messenger, to summon her to regions of the frequently spoke of his death with sweet complacency and endeavoured to reconcile friends to an event which was inevitable. In the suffering the most incessant pain, her composure was unshaken. The goodness of God, the merits of our Redeemer, the daily themes of her conversation, almost the constant subject of her reflection. On the beginning of July until Monday last, (of her death) she almost every day endured the most excruciating pain, but it was all borne with a murmuring—almost without a sigh. Although, after five months of protracted suffering, under which she displayed a resignation to the will, almost unexampled in human nature, she finally resigned her spirit in the hands of him who gave it. The hour of her life, she seemed to administer consolation to her afflicted friends.

English boasts of the dying words of Wolfe, and speaks with no less enthusiasm of the gallant Montcalm.—T. MARY GOSVENER, is no more.

The bare announcement of an event will necessarily inflict the keenest pang on the bosoms of who know her. It would were it improper, (even if it were) to aggravate their suffering by dwelling on the great and glorious merits of the deceased. Indeed, it would be in the way of no one to increase the sympathy, or to inspire the colouring, a more exalted notion of her character than is ready felt. The irrepressible, mysterious fascination of her powers, which bound as by the magnet the hearts of all around her, can never be forgotten. Nor can memory hold its seat, and ever cease to recal with delightful happy efforts of her lively fancy. Like that of favourite, Shakespeare, it bore images from every object of nature, and gave a dignity and beauty to those which appeared capable of receiving them. Her warmth and tenderness of feeling, and the heavenly sweetness of her disposition, gave her a in our hearts of which she can be deprived. The soft and melting tones of her voice, which every finer feeling in the soul to vibrate, still sound in our ears; and the thousand graces that waited on every feature, even now play before the imagination. These are the graces which commanded the admiration and won the affection of her friends, and the remembrance of the fondest zeal. What a

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...did possess. But at her latter
...when the applause and neg-
...of mankind were alike objects
...of indifference, while extended on
...the bed of suffering and of death,
...it was that her character shone
...forth in all its lustre. It shed a
...soft and balmy effulgence" on
...the minds of her friends, almost
...in the darkness of despair by
...the prospect of her dissolution.—A
...time previous to this melan-
...choly catastrophe, she was fully
...apprised of her situation; but so
...far from looking on death with
...terror, as an enemy advancing to
...destroy her happiness, she regarded
...it as a peaceful messenger, sent
...to summon her to regions of bliss.
...she frequently spoke of his ap-
...proach with sweet complacency,
...and endeavored to reconcile her
...friends to an event which she
...saw was inevitable. In the midst
...of suffering the most incessant and
...loud, her composure was never
...shaken. The goodness of God, and
...the merits of our Redeemer, were
...the daily themes of her conversation,
...and almost the constant subjects
...of her reflection. In the beginning
...of July until Monday last, (the day
...of her death) she almost every day
...endured the most excruciating tor-
...ture, but it was all borne without a
...murmur—almost without a groan.
...At length, after five months of pro-
...tracted suffering, under which she
...displayed a resignation to the di-
...vine will, almost unexampled, she
...calmly resigned her spirit into the
...hands of him who gave it. To the
...last hour of her life, she contin-
...ued to administer consolation to
...her afflicted friends.

And her last trembling accents which
...praise

English words of the dying words
...of her darling Wolfe, and France
...speaks with no less enthusiasm those
...of the gallant Montcalm.—There is
...questionably a heroism in the ex-
...clamations made by those comman-
...ders, in a moment of patriotic rap-
...ture, which we are compelled to ad-
...mire; but to my mind, they contain
...nothing half so affecting or sublime,
...as the last expression that was ut-
...tered by our dear departed friend—
...a few moments before her departure,
...looking on the friends who surround-
...ed her, with a look of sweet bene-
...volence, she exclaimed, "God bless
...you all; thank him for enabling me
...to give you this example!" Any
...impression on this sweet benediction,
...and impressive exhortation, would
...serve to diminish their effect,
...if we almost imagine that they
...whom they proceeded, but al-
...ready begun to partake of the more
...celestial being; they cannot fail
...to soften even the obdurate heart; &
...who has hitherto disregarded Re-
...ligion, will be induced to ejaculate
...interiorly—"May I die, the death
...of the righteous, and may my latter
...end be like hers."

Tuesday morning the last and
...most lovely and interesting woman, in An-
...napolis, the place of her nativity. It
...was her dying request that her
...body might be interred here, in the
...grave of her ancestors. To her
...friends in this city, it will be a
...source of melancholy pleasure to
...know, that after having been so
...long absent from them, and placed
...in scenes which, from ordinary
...recollections, would have banished all
...other recollections, still
...the heart unsatisfied, fondly turned to them.
...From the light of heaven first vi-
...sited her eyes in this spot the
...happy hours of her infancy were
...passed, and she earnestly

decided that her remains should be
deposited.

THE EPERVIER.
Arrived brig Concord, Fontaine,
19 days from Turk's Island, sail-
ing to Francis Jacoby. Capt. F. re-
ports, that he sailed on the 8th inst.
in company with brig Hope, of
Bath, capt. Church, bound to Wil-
mington, N. Carolina.

To our interrogatories, respect-
ing the report of the Epervier, by
capt. Smith, of the Eliza Barker,
arrived at Savannah, and which was
published in our paper yesterday
morning, captain Fontaine politely
unanswered, that at the time he sailed,
there had been no intelligence, that
he heard of the Epervier. He
says, that he heard of the Eliza
Barker at the Island, and that
about the time of her reported de-
parture, an English brig arrived at
the Island, but that he had not
communicated with her at all, and
had heard nothing of any intelli-
gence brought by her. He thinks
the account by the way of Savan-
nah improbable.

Phil. True Amer. of 28th inst.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
Extract of a letter from a young of-
ficer in the Army, to his friends.

"Previous to our leaving Tunis,
we made an excursion to the ruins
of Carthage. Our captain, accom-
panied by a number of his officers,
left the vessel early in the morning,
and having procured horses reached
the desolate site of that once pow-
erful city, at 9 o'clock;—it is situ-
ated about sixteen miles from Tunis,
and three from the Goletta, and is
famous its antiquity and former cele-
brity, justly an object of curiosity.
We found the remark of Tasso
strictly correct.—
"Ill-fated Carthage! scarce amidst the plains
A trace of all her ruined pomp remains."
"All that the traveller can now
discover is a large extent of loose
stones and fragments of marble,
parts of pillars, cornices, &c. and
some very large cisterns to contain
the water for the city, which was
brought from a great distance by an
aqueduct; these are in tolerable
preservation. We found also a
number of subterraneous passages
leading from one part of the city to
another, many of which are inhab-
ited by families of miserable, half-
starved Turks, who appear to re-
gard with jealousy or contempt,
those Christians whose curiosity at-
tracts them to their abodes. We
were unable to discover all the
wonders detailed by Lady Monta-
gue and Chateaubriand, but I have
selected a fragment of the palace of
Queen Dido, which for aught I
know, composed part of the very
hall in which Aeneas relates his per-
ilous adventures!" On our return
to the vessels, we immediately got
under weigh and made sail for Tri-
poli, concluding that Com. Bain-
bridge had gone to that place. Sept.
2d, on our arrival there, we learned
from Mr. Jones the American Con-
sul, that the Commodore had sailed
from Tunis four days previous.
Com. Decatur had repeated his de-
mands here, for the same cause, and
had met with the same success;
the Bashaw paid 30,000 dollars and
liberated ten slaves, one of whom
had been in captivity fifteen years!
He was very friendly and attentive
to the Americans when in slavery,
and had been of service to them in
several instances. The present
Bashaw is the same who reigned
during our war with Tripoli, & re-
members the hard knocks which he
received from Com. Preble. The
wreck of the Philadelphia remains
just at the entrance of the bay; its
stern post and some of its ribs are
discovered at low water, but are
some what dangerous when hidden,
which is the case at high tide. The
commander of an English 74. struck
on it with his barge a short time
since, and narrowly escaped drown-
ing. The Bashaw has a sort of
box built out of the upper story of
his palace, to represent the stern of
the Philadelphia, in which we saw
him repeatedly surrounded by his
wives. The American character is
highly respected here, to which the
resolute deportment of Mr. Jones,
has contributed in some degree. No
indignities were offered him during
the continuance of his quarrel with
the regency, except upon one occa-
sion being ordered to hoist his
colours; he refused compliance, and
it was threatened to be done by
force, but the Bashaw desisted on
finding him so determined. While
we remained here he held a Divan,
to which our captain was invited
and went, accompanied by those of
his officers who were provided with
chapeaux de bras; he made many
inquiries with respect to our coun-

try, and in return for an Indian war
club given him by the captain pre-
sented him with a silver mounted
Turkish sabre. The city of Tri-
poli is smaller than Tunis or Al-
giers but its inhabitants are more
civilized, or rather, less inimical to
Christians than those of the latter
places.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.
DIED, yesterday about 6 o'clock
in the morning, the Most Reverend
Doctor JOHN CARROLL, Arch-
Bishop of Baltimore, in the 60th
year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances
were respectfully invited, without
further notification, to attend his
funeral to-morrow, the 28th inst. at
10 o'clock. The procession will
move from St. Peter's Church, down
Saratoga street to Eutaw
street, thence to Franklin street,
thence to the church of the Semi-
nary, the place of interment. No
carriage will be admitted into the
procession.

When such a man as Arch-Bi-
shop Carroll, dies—a man who filled
so large a space in the public
eye, and leaves so great a void in
the community—something more
than a mere notice of the event is
justly expected. Without presum-
ing, therefore, at this time to enter
into a detailed account of his long
and useful life, or to portray at
large the features of his distinguish-
ed character, a brief and very im-
perfect biographical memoir of this
illustrious individual is now given,
which is submitted to the public in
the hope and expectation, that it
will soon be gratified with a much
fuller and more satisfactory account
of his life and character, from some
more skillful and competent hand.

Arch-Bishop Carroll, was born at
Upper Marlborough, in the State
of Maryland in the year 1735; and
was sent at the age of ten or twelve
years, to a grammar school at Bo-
hemia, in Cecil county. Even at
this early period he gave striking
presages of his future worth and
eminence, by the mildness and in-
nocence of his manners, his docility
and assiduity.

From this school he was sent to
the College of St. Omer in France,
where after going through the stud-
ies of that celebrated institution,
with the most distinguished success
and honours, he was transferred to
the College of Liege, and was there
ordained a priest; and after surren-
dering his patrimonial estate to his
brother, he became a member of
the Society of Jesus. Upon the
dissolution of that society, he acted
as the secretary of the dispersed
fathers, in their remonstrances
with the court of France respecting
the temporal interests of the abo-
lished order. For this station, he
was peculiarly qualified as well by
his distinguished learning and tal-
ents, as by the remarkable purity
and elegance of his style, in the
French as well as Latin languages.

He then went to England, and
was selected by the late Lord Stour-
ton (a Catholic Nobleman) to ac-
company his son, the present Lord
Stourton, as his preceptor and gov-
ernor, on the tour of Europe. Dur-
ing this tour he wrote a concise
and interesting history of England,
for the use of his pupil still preserv-
ed in manuscript. He also kept a
journal of his travels which strik-
ingly displays that good sense,
sound judgment, and enlightened
intelligence, which ever distinguish-
ed him.

Upon his return to England, he
resided for sometime in the family
of Lord Arundel (another Catho-
lic Nobleman) but upon the ap-
proach of the revolutionary war,
he withstood the earnest and press-
ing solicitations of his noble and
beneficent patron, and came back
to his native country.

Shortly after his return, at the
request of the American Congress,
he accompanied Dr. Franklin,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton (his
relative and friend) and the late
Judge Chase, on a political mission
to Canada. And throughout the
arduous and hazardous conflict
which ensued, he remained fervently
attached to the cause of his
country.

He did not at any time, however,
neglect his clerical duties, the pri-
mary object of his care and solici-
tude. Upon his arrival in his na-
tive country, he lost no time in tak-
ing upon himself the laborious care
of several Catholic congregations
widely separated from each other;
where his memory is cherished with
the most enthusiastic affection.

Sometime after the establishment
of our Independence, the Catholic

body in this country, (before that
time subject to a spiritual hierarchy
in England, solicited the Pope, to
erect the United States into an
episcopal see, and the subject of
this memoir was nominated, to the
Sovereign Pontiff as the Bishop.
There was no hesitation on the
part of the Pope, to whom his char-
acter and talents were well known,
in confirming the nomination. At
a later and recent period, at the so-
licitation of the Catholic clergy of
his diocese, he was raised to the
dignity of Arch Bishop. In the ex-
ercise of his sacred functions he dis-
played a spirit of conciliation, mild-
ness and christian humility which
greatly endeared him to those un-
der his charge.

His manners and deportment in
private life were a model of the cler-
ical character;—dignified yet sim-
ple, pious but austere. This secured
him the affectionate attachment of
his friends and the respect of all.

In him Religion assumed its most
attractive and venerable form, and
his character conciliated for the
body, ever which he presided, re-
spect and consideration from the
liberal, the enlightened and the vir-
tuous of all ranks and denomina-
tions,—for they saw that his life
accorded with the benign doctrines
of that Religion which he professed.

The members of his own church,
to whom he was in truth a guide
and a father—who daily witnessed
the kindness, the beneficence and
the tenderness of his heart—who,
in the purity of his doctrines and
precepts, saw the purity of his own
unsullied character—who saw him
on his death bed, with the meekness,
the patience and the cheerfulness of
a saint and a martyr, view the sure
and rapid approaches of his own dis-
solution; concerned not for himself,
but anxious only for the welfare of
those whom he was to soon leave,
will long remember him with the
most profound heartfelt grief, grati-
tude and veneration.

He taught us how to live—and Oh, too high
The price of knowledge—taught us how to die.

Death, the terrors of which he
had so often dispelled from the
minds of others, had no power to
disturb his serene and tranquil soul.
But long will his bereaved and dis-
consolate flock mourn the loss of
him, who was the succour and sup-
port of the wretched—who, when
this world could afford them noth-
ing on which to lean, turned to him
for consolation as their spiritual
father.

Long will the poor mourn for one
who always relieved their wants to
the utmost extent of his means, and
even extended his care of them
beyond the bound of his own ex-
istence. They will long weep for
him who watched and wept, who
prayed and felt for all.

Those helpless orphan children—
to whom he was, indeed a father,
and who flocked around him, desir-
ing to receive his last advice and bless-
ing, may well weep, for their loss is
irreparable.

His church may well mourn, for
her loss is incalculable.

B. CURRAN.
Having examined the following articles,
which have been carefully purchased,
and on the best terms, and invites per-
sons inclined to purchase to examine
his goods, viz.
Superfine and second quality Cloths,
Double Milled Drabs and Costings,
Cassimeres and Stockings,
Swandown and other Vesting,
Cardigans and Vests,
Scarlet, Red, White and Yellow Flan-
nel,
Forest Cloth, Kersey and Plains,
Rose and Striped Blankets,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Women's Black and Coloured Worsted
Hose,
Do. Cotton, and Silk do.
Men's Sile, Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Cambric Mullins of all descriptions,
Fancy Muslins, Lenox, and Gauze,
Plain, Book and Lens Muslin,
Jacobet, Cambric, and Moll Mull Mus-
lin,
Calicoes, Gingham and Dimity,
Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth Hat
Covers,
Elegant Silk and Satin, Damask Silk
Shawls,
Chintz, Cotton, and Cambric do.
Large Black Silk Shawls and Hand-
kerchiefs,
Cotton and silk black & White Shawls,
Bandanna and other Handkerchiefs,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Ladies Long and Short, White & Col-
oured Kid Gloves,
Black and Coloured Italian Silk,
Black Silk Florentine for Vests,
Twilled and Plain Black Bombazette,
Plain and Printed do.
Brown, Green and Scarlet do.
White, Pink and Black Crapes,
Drab, Slate, Pink and Buff Chinese
Crapes,
Irish Linen, Sheet and Long Lawn,
White and Brown Russia Sheetings,
Domestic Sheetings Cotton,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shambrays,
Bed Tickens and Plain White Cotton,
A good assortment of Ribbons,
Sewing, Netting and Floss Cotton,
Philadelphia made Kid and Morocco
Shoes,
Children's Shoes, a large assortment,
Morino Capes and Comforts,
and almost every article in the Dry
Good Line, together with a large sup-
ply of Spun Cotton, all of which he
will sell low for cash, and as usual to
punctual customers.

Annapolis, Nov. 30.

N. B. The Bank Notes of all the ad-
joining States and of many other asso-
ciations, which he received in payment;
and a reduction made for the Notes of
the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; and
the Notes of the various Banks of Bal-
timore taken without discount.

For Sale.
The following Tracts of Land, late
the property of David Stuart, of
Anne Arundel county, to wit: Green-
ock Farm and Greenock Park, lying in
and being part of Anne Arundel Manor,
the one containing about 186 acres, the
other about 320 acres. Also the tract
"Obligation," containing about 420
acres, lying within 3 miles of Queen-
Anne's warehouse, on Patuxent river.
Those lands are in a high state of im-
provement, and well calculated to pro-
duce abundant crops of tobacco, corn,
and wheat. Persons disposed to pur-
chase may know the terms by applying
to William Stuart, living within two
miles of South River Ferry, or to Dr.
James Stuart of Baltimore. This prop-
erty if not previously sold at private
sale, will be offered at public sale on
the 14th day of next month, at Mr.
Coston's Tavern, in Annapolis.
Nov. 30.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
November 21st, 1815.

On application by petition of Benja-
min Ogle, of Prince-George's county,
executor of the last will and testa-
ment of HENRY M. OGLE, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice requir-
ed by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each
week, for the space of six successive
weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and
Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Prince-Geo-
ge's county hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Henry M. Ogle,
late of Anne Arundel county, deceas-
ed. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouch-
ers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the 30th day of November, 1815,
they may otherwise by law be exclu-
ded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 21st day of
November, 1815.

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.
Will annexed. -Gw.

NOTICE.
The subscriber forewarns all persons
from trespassing in any manner, or
pillaging wood from his farm situate on
the head of Severn, and adjoining the
Indian Landing. Offenders after this
date may rest assured of being punish-
ed.

Wm. H. Morrison.
Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1815.

George & John Barber,
At their store on the dock, have re-
cently laid in, on the be-
half of a very gen-
eral assortment of
Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, Beach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do. Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. L. Spirit, Claret, Java Coffee, Best Green Tea, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson skin, Loaf and Lump Su- gar, Brown Sugar, Chocolate first and second qualities, Molasses, Raisins, pruned, Almonds, Currants, Mustard, pepper, Starch, Salt petre, Rice, Moulin, Dips, &c. Sago, Tapioca, &c.	Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Spanish Saffron, Best chewing Tobac- co, Smoking do. Mustard in Cassis- ters, White, yellow and brown soap, Rose and palm do. Peal Barley, Alum, Alopec, Ginger, Rice, Cheese, Butter, Sallad Oil, in bottles and Baskets, Fine & Coarse Salt, Bacon, pork, and Lard, Herrings, Each quality Cyder, Cyder Vinegar, Apples by the Barrel, Pipes, Glue, &c. &c.
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Also an assortment of Crockery Ware
LIKEWISE
Oils and paints, shoes, and water
proof boots, traces and leading lines,
best twill bagging, Jameison's Crack-
ers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun
powder and Shot, Battle powder in
cannisters, Brooms, and paint brushes,
castings of different kinds, oars and
brass.

With a variety of other articles too
 tedious to enumerate. All of which
will be disposed of on the most favour-
able terms.

Dec. 7.

Maryland Gazette...Extra

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1815.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 5.
The Congress of the U. S. convened yesterday, and a quorum appeared in both houses.
Hon. John GALLARD, President pro tempore, took the chair of the Senate, and Hon. HENRY CLAY was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Thomas Dougherty, esquire, was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives.
No other business was done in either House but that incidental to its organization.

MESSAGE.

Washington City, Tuesday, December 5th.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the U. S. transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary.

Yellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the H. of Representatives,

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service under Com. Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea; and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary; as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess he hastened to the port of Algiers where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the U. S. were particularly consulted, by a perpetual renunciation on the part of the Dey of all pretensions to tribute from him. The impressions which have been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force, which followed under Com. Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great-Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the U. S. which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of granting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquillity of our Western and North-Western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the U. S. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of other tribes who were invited to station on the Mississippi, the same number have also accepted of peace offered to them. The real-

due, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by farther explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within and bordering on our Southern frontier, whom a cruel war, on their part, had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment has been attended with difficulties, which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the staff officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services, nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction, indeed, unavoidable involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their country; and so equal as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register, will, it is believed, do honor to the establishment, while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision, as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and so-lace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well the justice of the government, and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of a uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of public credit; and the efficiency of the public resources.—The receipts into the treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at 12 millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars, and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars: of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes.—With these means added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being

the balance of money in the treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed that a further sum of 5 millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt, payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole, to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt, contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty four millions of dollars), and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) seventeen million of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead, honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States. But, when it is considered that the new as well as the old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights, and independence; and when it is recollected that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines, the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting, successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of a uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress, to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state Banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a National Bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and

gradual completion of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also an enlargement of the military academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected, the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical force of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, &c. to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us progress, & exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure, to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing through out our country the roads and canals which can be best executed, under the national authority.—No objects within the circle of political economy, so richly pay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained, and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where Nature invites more the art

of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for internal communication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing an inestimable work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favorable season, also, for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government.—Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which, the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors, and as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the formation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are laboring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are amongst the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded. JAN 1816
Washington, Dc

Mayland Gazette Extra

THE PUBLICATION OF THE MAYLAND GAZETTE

The following is a reproduction of the text from the Mayland Gazette Extra, which is a historical document. The text is arranged in three columns and contains various news items, reports, and official communications. The language is formal and typical of 19th-century newspaper print. The text is somewhat faded and difficult to read in many places, but the general structure and content are discernible. The document appears to be a collection of news items and official reports, possibly related to the American Civil War or Reconstruction era, given the context of the surrounding text on the right side of the page.

[VOL. LXXIII]

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 5
The Congress of the U. S. opened yesterday, and a quorum was present in both houses.
Hon. John GAILLARD, President pro tempore, took the chair of state, and Hon. HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Thomas Dougherty, esquire, was sworn Clerk of the House of Representatives.
No other business was done in either House but that incidental to organization.

MESSAGE.

Washington City, Tuesday December 5th.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the U. S. transmitted to the Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, Secretary.

Citizens of the Senate and of the H. of Representatives,
I have the satisfaction, on present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on service under Com. Decatur, at a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean in seeking the force of the enemy, was engaged in a sea; and, succeeding in capturing two of his ships, the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine admiral, the high character of the American commander was brilliantly shown on the occasion, which brought our ship into close action with the adversary; as was the gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. He prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and power, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was proclaimed to his victorious force. The terms stipulated, the right of the U. S. were preserved, and, by a perpetual establishment on the part of the Algerines, the pretensions to tribute were removed. The impressions which have been made, by subsequent transactions with the Regency of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force, which was under Com. Bainbridge, and the judicious precautions and arrangements left by him in the harbor, afford a reasonable basis of future security, for the whole portion of our coast which passes within reach of Algerine cruisers.
It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the United States, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries, has resulted in a disposition in favor of the part of that country, which, it may be said, will be improved into arrangements on other subjects, which the parties have mutually agreed, or which might enter their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of removing such a sequel, by effect to the measure of commerce, American navigation to the sea; a measure which at the same time that it might have the further advantage of raising the independence of our nation, and the resources of our maritime defence.
In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent relating to the tranquility of our Western frontiers, we have taken to establish a peace with the several nations who had been engaged in hostilities against the U. S. Such of these nations as were invited to Detroit for a renewal of the former treaties of friendship and alliance, and the other tribes who were stationed on the Mississippi and other rivers have also accepted of the peace offered to them.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1815.

No. 501

[VOL. LXIII.]

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The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought our own ship into close action with that of his adversary; as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the U. S. were particularly consulted, by a perpetual renunciation on the part of the Dey of all pretensions to tribute from us. The impressions which have been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force, which followed under Com. Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

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In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the U. S. which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have a conciliatory tendency would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquillity of our Western and North-Western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the U. S. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to station on the Mississippi, the peace number have also accepted of peace offered to them. The result, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by farther explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within and bordering on our Southern frontier, whom a cruel war, on their part, had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment has been attended with difficulties, which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the staff officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services, nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings.

The extent of the reduction, indeed, unavoidable involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their country; and so equal as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be attained.

Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register, will, it is believed, do honor to the establishment, while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision, as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well as the justice of the government, and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of a uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of public credit; and the efficiency of the public resources.—The receipts into the treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at 12 millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of four millions of dollars, and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes.—With these means added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being

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The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole, to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt, contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty four millions of dollars), and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) seventeen million of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead, honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States. But, when it is considered that the new as well as the old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights, and independence; and when it is recollected that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines, the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as the resources of the country.

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Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can be best executed, under the national authority.—No objects within the circle of political economy, so richly pay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where Nature invites more the art

of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favorable season, also, for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government.—Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which, the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors, and as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union and strength to the great political fabric, of which this is the formation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are laboring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are amongst the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

On motion by Mr. L. L. ...
question was then put.
House agree to the said p...
amendment so amended? I...
in the negative.
On motion by Mr. E. K...
the question was then put.

...the request of Rod-
...Mr. Stewart and
...Dorsey presented the de-
...with some apples, and ex-
...every act of ownership
...the place, which impressed
...strongly on his mind his be-
...in his (R. Dorsey's) house.
...deponent was impressed with
...of its being R. Dorsey's house
...another circumstance, which
...Mr. Dorsey's being often with
...at the mansion house of Mr.
...Edward Dorsey, and after supper
...house at the Forge; and at
...the Forge deponent observed corn
...grains, and saw which in-
...him to believe it Dorsey's
...of residence. Deponent ob-
...ered tables and chairs about the
...house. Deponent was under the im-
...pression that Mr. Dorsey said he
...would return home, meaning the
...house. Mr. Dorsey appeared to
...be the entire management at the
...Forge, as the deponent was invited
...by Mr. Dorsey. Deponent
...has no knowledge of the residence
...of Mr. Dorsey, except from the
...circumstances before related.
...I hereby certify, that the afore-
...depositions were taken by me,
...before the Committee of Elections
...and Privileges, and by their order.
JNO. N. WATKINS, Clk.
Ordered to be re-
Adjudged

Saturday, Dec. 9.
PETITIONS
From Benj. Chandler, of T. I. bot,
for a special act of insolvency.
From sundry inhabitants of Somerset,
for the erection of buildings
and machinery. From sundry inhabi-
tants of Princess Anne for regula-
tions for the government thereof.
Mr. Hilleary delivers a favoura-
ble report on the petition of Wm.
Roberts. Read.
Mr. Lloyd moved the following
preamble and order.
Whereas, by the Constitution
and Form of Government, Prince
George's County is divided into five
election districts; and whereas, it
appears by the return of the judges
of election in said county, that an
election was held in four only of
these districts; or if an election
was held in the second district, that
the votes taken in said district have
been withheld or suppressed: And
whereas, it is impossible for this
house to exercise its constitutional
authority in judging of the elections
of its members, if a part of the
votes given in any county may be
suppressed or withheld at the plea-
sure of the persons appointed to
superintend its elections—
Therefore, Ordered, that the re-
turn of the committee of elections,
insofar as it relates to Prince-Geor-
ge's County, be recommitted to said
committee, with instructions to en-
quire from the judges signing the
return from Prince-George's Coun-
ty, whether any election was held
in District No. 2 of said county, on
the first Monday of October last,
and to report to the General As-
sembly, and if any election was
held in said district, to enquire
strictly into the causes and man-
ner of the suppression of the votes
taken therein, and by what authority,
and report to this house. which
was read.
On the second reading of the
preamble and order, on motion
of Mr. Lloyd, the question was
put, that the house do so much
of the preamble as is contained be-
fore the beginning and the word
"suppressed," being the end of the
clause thereof, to which the
following amendment was proposed,
on motion by Mr. E. K. Wilson—
"strike out the words 'been with-
held or suppressed,' and insert the
words 'not been returned,' which
was agreed to.
On motion, the question was
put, that the house adopt the
preamble so amended? resolved u-
nanimously in the affirmative.
On motion by Mr. Lloyd, the
question was then put, that the
house adopt the subsequent part of
the preamble, which the follow-
ing amendment was, on motion by
Mr. Leconte, proposed—strike
out the words "suppressed or with-
held at the pleasure of the persons
appointed to preside over its elec-
tions," and insert "not returned by
the presiding judges of the elec-
tion," which was agreed to.
On motion by Mr. Lloyd, the
question was then put, that the
house agree to the said part of the
preamble so amended? Determined
in the negative.
On motion by Mr. E. K. Wilson,
the question was then put, that the
house adopt the following amend-

ment, at the end of the preamble,
"although no allegation has been
made by any voter of Prince-Geor-
ge's County against the legality and
fairness of the election in said coun-
ty?" Determined in the affirma-
tive.
On motion by Mr. Spencer, the
question was then put, that the
words "causes and manner of the
suppression," in the order, be
stricken out, and that the words,
"non appearance" be inserted in
lieu thereof? which was agreed to.
The preamble and order being
read throughout, the question was
put, that the house adopt the same?
The Yeas and Nays being required,
appeared as follow.
AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. T. H. Dorsey, C. Ste-
wart, Little, Harryman, Dickinson,
Martin, Lloyd, Kemp, Duvall,
Claude, Harrison, Stevens, Sewell,
Bradford, Hall, Forwood, Denny,
Hardcastle, Willis, Styll, W. Stewart,
Hughes, Kershner, Schnebly,
Bowles, E. G. Williams.—25.
NEGATIVE.
Mr. Speaker, Scott, Neale, Blak-
iston, Causin, Spencer, Boyer,
Tilghman, Brown, Ireland, Stone-
street, Ford, Bayly, Long, Dennis,
J. C. Wilson, Hart, Griffith, Le-
compte, Beard, A. D. Mitchell,
Davids, Evans, T. N. Williams,
E. K. Wilson, Quinton, J. Mich-
ell, Taney, Thomas, Howard, John-
son, Jones, Riggs, Crabbe, Kilgour,
M'Mahon, Hilleary, Tomlinson,
Prathcr.—39.
So it was determined in the nega-
tive.
On motion by Mr. E. K. Wilson,
the house proceeded to the second
reading of the report of the com-
mittee of elections and privileges.
The report being read as far as
the words "Prince-George's Coun-
ty," the question was then put, that
the house concur therewith? deter-
mined in the affirmative.
On motion, the question was then
put, that the house concur with
that part of the report relative to
Prince-George's County? deter-
mined in the affirmative.
On motion by Mr. Little, the
question was then put, that the
house postpone the further con-
sideration of the said report until
Monday next? determined in the
negative.
The remainder of the report hav-
ing been read. On motion by Mr.
Kilgour, the question was then put,
that the following words be insert-
ed at the end of the resolution "and
that it be and is hereby vacated?"
which was agreed to.
The report having been read
throughout, the question was then
put, that the house concur there-
with, and assent to the resolution
therein contained? The Yeas and
Nays being required appeared as
follow.
AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Speaker, Scott, Neale,
Blakiston, Causin, Spencer, Boyer,
Tilghman, Brown, Ireland, Stone-
street, Ford, Lloyd, Bayly, Long,
Dennis, J. C. Wilson, Hart, Grif-
fith, Leconte, Beard, A. D. Mitchell,
Davids, Evans, T. N. Williams,
E. K. Wilson, Quinton, J. Mich-
ell, Taney, Thomas, Howard, John-
son, Jones, Riggs, Crabbe, Kilgour,
M'Mahon, Hilleary, Tomlinson,
Prathcr.—43.
NEGATIVE.
Mr. T. H. Dorsey, C. Ste-
wart, Little, Harryman, Dickinson,
Martin, Kemp, Duvall, Claude,
Harrison, Stevens, Sewell, Brad-
ford, Hall, Forwood, Denny, Har-
dcastle, Willis, Styll, W. Stewart,
Hughes, Kershner, Schnebly, Bow-
les, E. G. Williams.—25.
So it was resolved in the affirma-
tive.
The house adjourns until Mon-
day morning 9 o'clock.

We have seen it stated in some
of the democratic papers, that the
seat of Mr. Dorsey, the member
returned from Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, was vacated by the federal mem-
bers of the House of Delegates,
from a spirit of party, and not from
principles of law and justice. It was
so clearly proved, and by such re-
spectable testimony, to the com-
mittee of elections, that Mr. Dor-
sey had not the residence required
by the constitution and laws of the
state, that Mr. Lloyd a leading de-
mocratic member in the house, and a
member of the committee, voted to
vacate the seat of Mr. Dorsey. So
far from Col. Hood's being called to

take a seat in the house without a
new election, the representation is
altogether false—or immediately
after the seat of Mr. Dorsey was
vacated by the House, the Speaker
issued his writ for a new election,
which will take place on Friday the
22d instant.

Departed this life on Tuesday
night last, in this city, after a
short illness, at an advanced age,
Mrs. Eleanor Davidson, relict of
the late John Davidson, Esquire.

Richmond, Dec. 9.
John W. Eppes, Esq. was on
Thursday last elected to the Gen-
eral Assembly, a Senator for the
United States, to supply the vacancy,
occasioned by the resignation of
William B. Giles, Esq.

Norfolk, Dec. 8.
CONFIRMATION.
On the 22d ult. we published
a Postscript, stating, that THE
"WASP WAS SAFE," and on the
Brazil Coast—observing, at the
same time, that we had applied to
the source whence the report came
for a more particular statement, and,
as soon as obtained, would lay it be-
fore our readers. The following
extract of a letter from his mother,
received yesterday, by the same
young gentleman who furnished the
Postscript, may be considered as the
result of our enquiry:
"A letter which I received last
mail from your Brother Robert runs
thus:—'you have no cause to be
uneasy about my Brother William.
The Gibraltar papers announced the
arrival of the WASP in Pernambuco,
and her departure thence for the
Indian Ocean. And another more
powerful evidence of the safety of
the WASP is, that Mrs. Blakely re-
ceived a letter from her husband in
which he said, 'do not be surprised,
if I am absent two years to come.
This letter was received by the prize
Atlanta.'"
From the Senate having occasi-
onally been engaged last week
on what is called Executive busi-
ness (which is always transacted
with closed doors) a very general
impression prevails, that they have
already had under consideration the
commercial treaty with Great Brit-
ain. If ratified, it will of course
be made public. [Nat. Intelligencer.]

The House of Representatives
yesterday sat in the Chamber pre-
pared for it in the building erected
by the citizens for the accommoda-
tion of Congress, and the Senate
will convene there to-morrow. This
building stands on a spot on which
on the 4th of July last a garden
bloomed. [Ibid.]

The following intelligence from
the Merchants' Coffee-House book
was bro't by the Gen. Jackson, in
41 days from Leghorn, arrived at
this port yesterday.
MURAT.
An expedition under Murat to
regain his crown had proved abort-
ive. He embarked at Corsica on the
28th Sept. with about 250 men
in a number of barges &c. and after
encountering severe weather, they
succeeded in landing on the coast
of Calabria, about the 6th Oct. but
the people being averse to him, he
was met after a few days & after a
hard fought action, was defeated &
taken prisoner. It was reported at
Leghorn on the 17th, that he had
been tried by a military tribunal
and shot. [Telegraph]

Yesterday afternoon, between the shop
of Leonard Scott and Mr. Basil Shep-
herd's, SEVERAL BANK NOTES—
One 20 dollar of the Farmers Bank,
the others are small Notes, got par-
ticularly recollected; the amount nearly
Thirty Dollars. Any person finding,
and returning the same to the subscri-
ber, or leaving it at Mr. Green's Printing
Office, shall receive Five Dollars Re-
ward.
John Carman.
Dec. 14.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration on the personal
estate of Amos Gambrell, late of Anne
Arundel County, requests all per-
sons having claims against said es-
tate to produce them, properly authen-
ticated, at those indebted to make
payment.
Thomas Bicknell, Admr.
Dec. 11

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.
JONA HUTTON,
Continues the above businesses at his
old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all
work in either of those lines, is execut-
ed with neatness, strength and despatch.
He has on hand and will sell on ac-
commodating terms for cash, a con-
venient, fashionable,
Light Gig,
with Plated Harness, together with
Two Sulkeys,
both light and well constructed. And
is also finishing a handsome,
Strong Coach,
which he will dispose of on the same
terms.
Annapolis, Dec. 14.

TAVERN.
Rezin D. Baldwin.
Respectfully informs the public, that
he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-
House, at that well known stand occu-
pied for many years by Capt. James
Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-
House will at all times render it the
most convenient resort to strangers
having business to transact in any of
the public offices. Those who may be
inclined to patronize the establishment,
are assured that the best accomoda-
tions are provided, and that the most
unremitting attention shall be paid to
his guests. This establishment having
been always the resort of gentlemen
from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped
that they will continue to frequent it;
and so far as attention, good fare, and
moderate rates, can support the char-
acter of an establishment so well
known, he pledges himself they shall
not be wanting. Boarders taken by the
day, week, month or year, and horses
taken at liberty.
Dec. 14 1855. 3w.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
Court of Anne-Arundel County, the
subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, on
Friday the 29th of December, inst. at
the residence of the subscriber, on the
head of South river, the personal es-
tate of Wm. Watson, late of Anne-A-
rundel County, deceased. Terms of
sale—for all sums over twenty dollars,
a credit of six months; under that sum,
Cash.
Charles Watson, Admr.
December 14 3w.

Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order from the Or-
phans Court of Anne-Arundel County,
the Subscriber will expose to Public
Sale, on Friday the fifth day of Janu-
ary, if fair, if not the next fair day, at
the late residence of Amos Gambrell,
late of Anne-Arundel County, (deceas-
ed,) the whole of the personal Prop-
erty of said deceased, consisting of sun-
dry valuable Negroes, men, women &
children, stock of all kinds, Plantation
utensils, Household and kitchen furni-
ture, and other articles. Terms—for
all sums above \$20 six months credit
will be given, on the purchaser giving
bond or note, with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale—
under \$20 the C. sh. to be paid
Dec. 14. Thos. Becknell, Admr.

Sale at Auction.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Maryland, will be exposed at
Public Sale, at the late residence of
Philip Cecil, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, on Saturday the
sixth day of January next, The Real
Estate of said deceased, contain-
ing 233 acres of land. The improve-
ments are, a comfortable hewed log
dwelling house, with other necessary
buildings, two good apple orchards,
and other fruit of different kinds; a
sufficient quantity of meadow and
woodland attached to said place. A
further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as it is expected those wishing
to purchase will view the premises,
lying near Richard Owing's mills.
Terms are, twelve months credit will
be given, on the purchaser giving bond,
with approved security, bearing inte-
rest from the day of sale, and on the
whole of the purchase money being
paid, there will be a good and sufficient
title given by the subscriber.
Basil Warfield, Trustee.
3w.

NOTICE.
An Election will be held at the dif-
ferent election districts of Anne Arun-
del county, on Friday the 22d Decem-
ber inst. by virtue of a warrant of
election, issued by the honourable the
Speaker of the House of Delegates,
for the purpose of electing one Dele-
gate to the General Assembly of Ma-
ryland, to represent Anne-Arundel
county, and to fill the vacancy of Rod-
erick Dorsey, Esq. whose seat has
been vacated.
Robert Welch, (of Den.)
Sheriff A. A. County.
11th Dec. 1855.

Notice.
There will be a petition filed before
the General Assembly of Maryland
for a law to open a large and com-
modious road from Magruder's Tavern in
Prince-George's County, (near Judge
Duvall's,) the most convenient and di-
rect rout through part of said county,
and Anne-Arundel county, to the wi-
dow Cissel's Tavern, on the road lead-
ing from Annapolis to Baltimore, and
for a law to enable a company to erect
and build a commodious bridge across
the Patuxent river, at a narrow place
thereof, not many hundred yards below
a Ferry on said river called Holland's
Ferry, now better known by Sweetser's
Ferry; and also to open a large and
commodious road the most convenient
and direct rout, through a part of
Prince George's county aforesaid, from
the said Magruder's Tavern, to inter-
sect a road in said county, known by
the name of the Annapolis road, in the
neighbourhood of Fielder Magruder's
Tavern on said road—and to erect two
bridges across the branches of the Pa-
tuxent river that is in the rout be-
tween the aforesaid Magruder's and
Cissel's Taverns—And also for a large
and commodious road to be opened a-
long down on the north side of the Pa-
tuxent river from the place of the abut-
ment of the before mentioned bridge
to be built across the said river as a-
foresaid, to a point on the said river cal-
led Moale's Point, and from that place
to enable the before mentioned com-
pany to erect and build a bridge across
the mouth of the creek, or branch of
the said river, called the western
branch, to the Ferry point on the north
east side of the mouth of said creek, or
branch.
Decr. 14 1855. J. B. Fowler

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit
every day, during the present session
from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3
in the afternoon.
By order
Dec. 14 Wm. K. Lambdin, clk.

By the Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice will sit every day,
during the present session, from 9
o'clock in the morning until 3 in the
afternoon.
Decr. 14

George & John Barber,
At their store on the dock, have re-
cently laid in, on the best
terms, a very gen-
eral assortment of
Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cogniac Brandy, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do. Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. I. Spirit, Claret, Java Coffee, Best Green do. Tijson Young Hyson Souchong Hyson skin Leaf and Lump Brown Sugars Chocolate Molasses Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Pepperc, Sisal, Nut petre, Rice, Mould, Dript, and Spermaceti Candi- dies.	Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Spanish Sagar, Bell chewing tobacco, co. Smoking tobacco, Mustard in Canis- ters White yellow and brown soap, Rice and palm do. Meal Barley, Cilium, Alspice, Ginger, Rice, Cheese, Butter, Salad Oil, in bottles and flasks, Fine & Coarse Salt, Bacon, pork, and Lard, Herrings, First quality Cyder, Cyder Vinegar, Apples by the Barrel, Hops, Glue, &c. &c.
--	--

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware
LIKEWISE
Oils and paints, shoes, and water
proof boots, traces and leading lines,
best twill bagging, Jamelson's Crack-
ers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun-
powder and Shot, Battle powder in
cannisters, Brooms, and paint brushes,
cassings of different kinds, oats and
bran.
With a variety of other articles too
tedious to enumerate. All of which
will be disposed of on the most favour-
able terms.
Dec. 7. 2 tf

The Secretary of War
Has transmitted to me a Book contain-
ing the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres
of Infantry adopted by a Board of
Officers, under a resolve of Congress
dated December, 1814, and laid down
for the Infantry, of the Army of the
United States, and to be observed by
the militia of the individual states
as their guide in Tactics. I do there-
fore recommend to the Legislature of
Maryland, to have a number of these
Books published, in order to distribute
them to the officers of the militia of
the state for their instruction.
John Gassaway, Ad.
Dec. 30, 1855.

LECTURES
ON
THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.
EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.
By Richard Stoddard, D.D.
Just published; and for sale, by Geo.
Shaw—Price \$1 50.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1815.

No. 511

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, is desirous of selling his late residence, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January next, if fair, the next fair day. It is situated on the Patuxent river, in Anne Arundel county, four miles from Queen Anne's, and contains a considerable quantity of which is good meadow land, and has on it a great sufficiency of wood and rail timber.

The improvements are, a two story dwelling house, 34 by 30 feet, a basement story of brick; a tobacco house, a brick smoke house, a stable and granary, and several other buildings. A grist mill, the house two framed on a basement story of brick, a 17 feet overshot water wheel, and a pair of stones and three bolt stones. The whole of the building and improvements have been erected, and are in good repair. The mill is in a good situation, and grinds a considerable quantity in the course of the year.

On the same day, will be sold the personal property on the above mentioned farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, some household furniture, a wagon, a set of blacksmith's tools, farming utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock.

John Weems (of Richard.)

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, all be offered at public auction, on Friday the 22d day of Dec. inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Poole, near Lyon's creek Bridge. All the personal estate of said John Poole, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, on a credit of six months, and all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Stallings, Admr.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, at the hour of 1 o'clock, A. M. in the Town of St. Marys, part of the personal property of the late Doctor Thomas Starn, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale.

Richard Grahame, Admr.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his creditors that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

Theodore Weems, A. A. County

December 1, 1815.

SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale, at Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 13th of January next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Stuart's farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Stock of the United States, or bank stock, will be received in payment. To commence at 12 o'clock.

Richard Harwood (of Thos.)

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, with her three children. The woman is a good planter's servant. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 23.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

Notice.

The subscriber having entered into co-partnership with Mr. James Iglehart, and being desirous of closing his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most urgent manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour on him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.

Joseph Evans.

Nov. 23.

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

JONA. HUTTON,

Continues the above businesses at his old stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all work in either of these lines, is executed with neatness, strength and despatch. He has on hand and will sell on accommodating terms for cash, a convenient, fashionable,

Light Gig,

with Plated Harness, together with

Two Sulkeys,

both light and well constructed. And

is also finishing a handsome,

Strong Coachee,

which he will dispose of on the same terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 14.

Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Sarah Brown, of county aforesaid, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a sorrel horse, as a stray trespassing on her enclosure, of the following marks and description, viz. about three years old last spring, shod all round with old shoes, trots, gallops and racks some, about 14 hands high, no perceivable brand, a star in his forehead, with whit a stripe on his nose, short tail, in good order and well formed. Given under my hand this 23d day of Nov. 1815.

Signed, John Cord

The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec. 7.

Sarah Brown.

Notice is hereby Given,

That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Cul-lins.

Elizabeth B. Mullin.

Nov. 10, 1815.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Cheston,

West River.

Oct. 26, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all persons from trespassing in any manner, or pillaging wood from his farm situated on the head of Severn, and adjoining the Indian Landing. Offenders after this date may rest assured of being punished.

Wm. H. Marriott.

Annapolis, Nov. 20, 1815.

AN ESTIMATE

Of the Debts due to the State of Maryland, from its Citizens, &c. with Interest thereon to the 1st of November, 1815.

ON BONDS INSTALLED, &c.	
On account of confiscated property,	10,327 29
On account of open accounts,	589 69
On account of money and stock lent,	47,337 55
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	1,240 61
On account of vacant land in Allegany county,	2,201 88
On account of Indian lands,	9,923 65
On account of taxes,	7,322 57
78,943 24	

Deduct the following Debts deemed invalid.	
For confiscated property,	6,542 26
For open accounts,	589 69
For money lent,	10,064 21
For taxes,	3,314 83
For vacant land in Allegany county,	233 53
20,744 58	
58,198 79	

On Bonds not installed.	
On account of confiscated property,	72,538 68
On account of specifics sold,	1,282 32
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	4,441 56
On account of taxes,	128,962 84
On account of balances due from the sheriffs and clerks,	48,651 06
255,776 46	

Deduct the following debts deemed invalid.	
For confiscated property,	65,295 68
For specifics sold,	1,282 32
For the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	4,441 56
For balances due from the sheriffs and clerks,	24,792 55
For balances due from the collectors of the taxes,	128,962 84
224,774 95	
31,001 51	

Due from the supervisors of the public roads and poor-house of Baltimore county, 18,478 74

The following statement shows at one view the actual existing funds, the receipts and expenditures, the contingent or annual revenue, and the appropriations on it, including the permanent expenses for the ensuing year, The State's Capital.

Exchanged six per cent stock of the United States of 1812,	569,717 83
Funded three per cent stock of the United States,	33,104 74
Loan to the president and directors of the Potomac Company,	30,000
Loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,	2,666 67
Loan to the trustees of St. Peter's Free School in the city of Baltimore,	5,000
Installed bonds that are valid,	22,532 05
Uninstalled bonds that are valid,	7243 06
Balances that are due from the clerks and sheriffs,	23,758 50
Stock in the Potomac Company,	120,444 44
Stock in the Bank of Baltimore,	106,200
Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland,	42,400
Stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,	190,000
Stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	77,500
Stock in the Hagar-Town Bank,	25,000
Stock in the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	25,000
Stock in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore,	15,000
Stock in the Marine Bank of Baltimore,	10,000
Stock in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore,	15,000
Stock in the Elkhon Bank of Maryland,	10,000
Stock in the Baltimore and Frederick Town turnpike road,	10,000
Stock in the Baltimore and York-Town turnpike road,	5,000
Stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland,	10,000
715,078 05	
1,655,567 29	

Balances due from the supervisors of the public roads,	7,812 07
Balance due from the poor-house in Baltimore county,	10,666 67

An account of Receipts and Expenditures of the State of Maryland from the first of November, 1814, to the first of November, 1815.	
Balance in the treasury on the first of November, 1814,	208,528 16
Amount of receipts into the treasury from 1st Nov. 1814, to 1st Nov. 1815,	150,483 29
359,011 45	
Amount of expenditures from the 1st of Nov. 1814, to the 1st of Nov. 1815,	262,824 26
76,587 19	

Deduct the appropriations due to the first of November 1815, and then remained unpaid.

For the payment of the civil list,	2,965 26
For the payment of the judiciary,	10,005 35
For half pay due the officers and soldiers,	6,209 68
For the journal of accounts,	3,841 39
For Indian annuities,	343 33
To the armours of the Eastern and Western Shores,	395 75
To the adjutant general and brigade inspectors,	1,169 16
For the redemption of the bills of exchange drawn in virtue of an act of Assembly passed at Nov session, 1779,	3,965 37
For the redemption of the certificates issued in virtue of the above recited act,	207 49
For colleges, academies and schools,	4,800
For the equipment of the quota of militia of this state per resolution of June session, 1812,	6,889 96
For the purpose of furnishing and repairing the government-house,	988 68
For the purchase of arms, ordnance and military stores per resolution of May session, 1813,	28,167 84
For the payment of the accountants of militia claims,	300
For the purchase of arms and accoutrements per act Nov. session, 1808,	15,000
For interest due on money loaned,	7,287 83
92,587 09	
15,999 90	
38,000	
50,999 90	

The journal of accounts for the present session, estimated at

To this balance add the probable amount of receipts for the ensuing year.	34,183
For interest on exchanged six per cent stock of 1812, to the 1st Oct. 1816,	10,053 12
For interest on three per cent stock to ditto,	1,800
For interest on loan to the president and directors of the Potomac Company,	160
For interest on loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall school,	2,000
For interest and principal on the installed and uninstalled debt,	30,000
For fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, marriage, ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlars licences,	1,500
For composition on escheats and vacant lands,	1,000
For taxes and seals in the land and chancery offices,	8,496
For dividend on stock in the Bank of Baltimore,	3,392
For dividend on stock in the Union Bank of Maryland,	15,200
For dividend on stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,	6,200
For dividend on stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	2,000
For dividend on stock in the Hagar-Town Bank,	2,000
For dividend on stock in the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	1,200
For dividend on stock in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore,	800
For dividend on stock in the Marine Bank of Baltimore,	1,200
For dividend on stock in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore,	800
For dividend on stock in the Elkhon Bank of Maryland,	800

(For remainder see last page.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY DEC. 21, 1815

Monday and Tuesday of last week being the constitutional days for the executive elections, the Senate of course could not procrastinate the subject beyond that time—But, with a view to throw as many embarrassments and obstacles in the way as they constitutionally could, they refused to go into the election until the night of those days. When the public are informed, that Mr. Jenkins, a delegate from Charles, Col. Pitt, a delegate from Dorchester, and Mr. Reynolds, a delegate from Calvert, all invalids, and very seriously indisposed, might sustain most serious, indeed, fatal injury from the night air, in spite of charity we can find no worthy motive to justify such conduct on the part of the Senate. To the delegates above named, the community are indebted for their zeal on behalf of Washington's principles, which prompted them to a determined spirit of duty, in despite of all personal consequences. We learn that some members of the senate did not forget we were a Christian people, and in obedience to Christian doctrine, opposed the measure.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Thos. Sellman, from Anne Arundel, Messrs. Tobias E. Stansbury and Beale Randall, from Baltimore, Mr. Thomas Reynolds from Calvert, and Mr. John J. Jenkins, from Charles, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, the following order was adopted.

Ordered, That the executive Council be requested to lay before this house the journal of their proceedings from the time of their appointment at Dec. session 1814.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to go into the election of a Governor, and nominating Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, and Gen. Robert Bowie.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's, for draining Andover Branch. From sundry inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, for deepening M'Clure's dock. From sundry inhabitants of Somerset to incorporate a steam company in Princess Anne. From Luke Tierman and Nicholas Brice, for the sale of certain property.

From Rebecca Ricard, for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Ricard. A memorial from Wm. Gibson, for a lottery to establish a Surgical Institution. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a turnpike road from Elkton to the lower ferry on Susquehanna. From sundry inhabitants of the third election district in Worcester, to change the place of holding said election. From Wm. and Charles M'Gill, Moses M'Kinsey and Rezin Simpson, revolutionary soldiers. From Lloyd Beall, a revolutionary officer. From Ann O. Turner, of Talbot, for a divorce. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, to open a road from the City of Baltimore thro' the upper part of Harford; From the trustees of Harford County Academy, for an annual donation. Severally referred.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Ordered, That the Executive be requested to lay before this house the amount of the expenditures incurred by this state in the late war, and to state whether any reimbursement has been made by the general government, and to what extent.

On motion by Mr. Bowles, Leave given to bring in a bill to alter the time of holding the courts of Frederick and Washington counties.

Mr. M'Mahon delivers favourable reports on the petitions of Michael Kershner and Nathaniel P. Magruder. Read.

Mr. Vanhorn delivers a bill to revive and amend an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Edward H. Calvert's old mill to the District of Columbia. Mr. W. Stewart a bill for the benefit of the heirs of George Lytle. Mr. A. Mitchell a bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county. Mr. Davidson a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the river Susquehanna to the Elkton and Christiana turnpike. Severally read.

Mr. Dickinson delivers a favourable report on the petition of Solomon Barrott. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message from that body, informing the house they had agreed to go into the election of a Governor at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. M. half past 5 o'clock.

Mr. Thos. Pitt, a delegate from Dorchester, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

The house having qualified according to the constitution, proceeded to the choice of Governor; and the ballots being deposited in the box, the gentlemen appointed to examine them retired, and after sometime returned and reported that Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, had 47 votes, and Gen. Robert Bowie had 45 votes. Whereupon, Resolved, That Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton be, and is hereby declared to be, Governor of the State of Maryland. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing that a joint letter be written, and sent by express, to Gen. Ridgely, notifying him of his election.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into the election of a Council to the Governor, and nominating Alex. C. Magruder, Virgil Maxcy, James Shaw, Wm. H. Ward, John Murray, Samuel Stevens, James Butcher, Thos. W. Hall, Reverdy Ghiselin and James Boyle.

PETITIONS.

From Aaron Jones, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore and Harford, for a turnpike road. From Rachel Deale, of Anne Arundel, for a support. From Catherine Joy, of St. Mary's, for a support. From Elizabeth M'Mullin, for a support for her son. From Walter Slicer, of Allegany, to bring a negro into the state. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, for a road. From John F. Gardiner, of Charles, that the proceeds of the sale of a negro may be paid to him. From Jesse Jarrett and Henry Scarff, of Harford, for the decision of the chancellor respecting certain lands. From Henry König, of the City of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From Martha Scantlin, of Baltimore, for a support. From John Robey, Nehemiah Crawford, and Wm. Gates old soldiers. From John Boone, of Charles county, and Joseph Sim Smith, of Frederick, revolutionary officers. Several read.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill to establish a Bank in Dorchester county. Read. Mr. Davidson delivers a memorial from the president &c. of the Newcastle and French-town turnpike, praying for certain rights and privileges. Referred. Mr. Hughes delivers a bill for the improvement of M'Clure's dock. Mr. Prather a bill annulling the marriage of Michael Entley. Mr. C. Stewart a bill authorising Solomon Groves to complete his collections. Mr. Bradford a bill to lay out and open a road in Harford county. Mr. T. N. Williams a bill to alter the place of holding the elections in the third election district in Worcester. Severally read.

Mr. Beall delivers a favourable report on the petition of Mountjoy Bayly; also on the petition of Lloyd Beall. Mr. Hilleary favourable reports on the petitions of Moses M'Kinsey and Rezin Simpson. Mr. Bradford a favourable report on the petition of the trustees of Harford county academy. Severally read. On motion by Mr. Crabb, the following message was read, agreed to, and sent to senate. Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose on this day at one o'clock, if agreeable to your house, to proceed, by joint ballot, to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1809, entitled, an act to fix the mode of electing senators to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Forwood, leave given to bring in a bill to authorise the people to elect the judges of elections.

A message was received from Senate, agreeing to the proposition of the house, that a joint letter be written to Gen. Ridgely, notifying him of his election.

Also a message declining to go into the election of a Council to the Governor at 12 o'clock, and proposing to do so at 6 P. M.—The house acceded. Adjourned.

P. M. half past 5 o'clock.

The house having qualified agreeably to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the choice of a Council to the Governor. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to examine them retired, and after sometime returned and reported, that Alex. C. Magruder, James Shaw, Virgil Maxcy, John Murray, and William H. Ward, were elected.

Whereupon Resolved, That Alex. C. Magruder, James Shaw, Virgil Maxcy, John Murray, and William H. Ward, be, and they are hereby declared to be, the Council to the Governor. Adjourned.

Wednesday Dec. 13.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's, for a Bank. From Edward and Samuel Norwood, to build a bridge over Patapsco. From Matthias Hammond, to make valid a certain deed. From David Lee, to make valid a certain deed. From William H. De Courcy, of Queen Anne's, to bring a negro into this state. From Charles Goldsborough, a revolutionary soldier. From William Rich, of Caroline, for the sale of a lot of ground in Cecil County. From Joseph Clewley, an old soldier. Severally read.

The bill to make a turnpike road from the river Susquehanna, was passed and sent to senate.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. On motion by Mr. Duvall, to bring in an additional supplement to the act to regulate public ferries. On motion by Mr. W. Stewart, to bring in a bill securing to mechanics, and others, payment for their labour and materials in erecting any house or other building within the city & precincts of Baltimore.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, An act to alter the sixth section of the constitution and form of government, originated in the senate, endorsed "will pass." Read. Adjourned.

Thursday Dec. 14.

The bill for the maintenance of Martha Scantlin, and the bill for the improvement of M'Clure's dock, were passed and sent to senate.

Leave given to bring in a bill to incorporate the Commercial Insurance Company in the city of Baltimore.

The clerk of the senate delivers a letter from the Governor elect, notifying his acceptance. Also a communication from the Executive, with enclosures. Severally read.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a lottery. From Peregrine Peators, of Q Anne's relative to a road. Referred. Mr. Lecompte delivers a favourable report on the petition of Aaron Jones. Read.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act authorising the orphan courts to take sheriff's bonds.

For a bill relating to cases removed from one county to another.

For a bill to regulate the mode of measuring corn in the ear.

For a bill to repeal part of an act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounds of lands and in the manner of obtaining injunctions.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from John J. Jenkins, esqr. a Delegate from Charles, resigning his seat. Read.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, Ordered, that a new warrant of election issue by the speaker to supply the vacancy.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the benefit of George Klink, endorsed "will pass." The supplement to the act for the benefit of the widow and infant children of Thomas Gibson, endorsed "will not pass." The bill to confirm the proceedings of the levy court of Frederick county, passed with amendments; agreed to by the house. Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 15.

Mr. E. K. Wilson delivers a memorial from the register in chancery, register of the land-office, the clerk of the court of appeals, the clerk of the council, and the auditor,

for compensation for removing the records and papers of their respective offices during the late war. Referred to the committee of claims PETITIONS.

From Thomas Stevens, late sheriff of Talbot, to close his collections by execution or otherwise. From John Wiley, and others, of Harford, for a road. From Margaret Baxley, of the City of Baltimore, for a divorce. From Henry Franklin, of Worcester, to make valid a certain deed.

Mr. Kilgour delivers a bill relating to cases removed from one county to another. Mr. Johnson a bill to repeal part of the act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounds of lands, and manner of obtaining injunctions. Severally read.

The bill to confirm the right of the president, managers and company, of the Newcastle and Fredericktown turnpike to receive tolls, and for other purposes, was read the second time, passed, and sent to senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorise the drawing of a lottery in Sharpshburgh, the bill authorising a lottery to build a school-house in the vicinity of Taneytown—passed. The bill authorising a lottery for building a house for divine worship in Frederick county, the bill to revive and amend an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Calvert's old mill to the District of Columbia; and the bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county—passed with amendments; agreed to by the house. The bill to authorise the levy court of Prince George's county to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned—will not pass.

Mr. Blakiston delivers favourable reports on the petitions of Jesse Powers and Josias Alvey. Read.

The resolution in favour of Mountjoy Bayly was assented to—yeas 54, nays 11.

On motion by Mr. Vanhorn, leave given to bring in a bill authorising the retailing of strong beer and cider without license—also a further additional supplement to the act to direct deacons.

Mr. Duvall delivers an additional supplement to the act to regulate public ferries. Read.

Mr. Bradford delivers a report unfavourable to the petition of Jacob G. M'Garty. Concurred in. Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

PETITIONS.

From Adam Adams, Joseph Fearson, Aaron Spalding, Clement Mahoney, revolutionary soldiers. From Lt. Mark M'Pherson, for compensation for his services. From Bostian Medlar musician in the revolutionary war. From Benjamin C. Colhoon, of the city of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a turnpike road. From William Ross, of Annapolis, to be allowed the same pay and commissions as former Armourers. From Sarah Carr, for a support. From Mary M. Hesselius, for the sale of a tract of land. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, to prevent any interruption to the passage of fish up the Susquehanna. From John Adams, of Washington County, that certain conveyances may be made valid. Severally read.

Mr. Harrison delivers a bill to establish a bank in Centre-Ville. Read. Mr. Stonestreet delivers favourable reports on the petitions of Nehemiah Crawford and John Robey. Mr. Ford reports in favour of John Boone and William Gates. Mr. Kilgour in favour of Joseph Clewley. Mr. Bowles in favour of Bostian Medlar. Mr. Causin in favour of Charles M'Gill and William M'Gill. Severally read.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act for granting possessions, and securing and confirming the estates of purchasers. The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to confirm the right of the president, managers and company, of the Newcastle and French-town turnpike company to receive tolls—passed. The bill to alter the times of holding of the court of appeals, originated in the senate, endorsed "will pass." Read. Adjourned.

Departed this life, on Wednesday last, Doctor POLYDORE E. O'REILLY, in the 32d year of his age. For several years Doctor O'Reilly pursued his professional vocations on Magothy, in this county, and such was his industry, zeal and attention in his neighbourhood, to

the sick and distressed, that his death is greatly lamented. He had the pleasure of being acquainted with the President.

Died, on Tuesday morning last, at his residence in this county, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOYCE, in the 25th year of his age.

The following handsome encomium extracted from the Gleaner.

MR. CLINTON.

While a sun (Mr. King) so splendid, irradiates the federal hemisphere of New-York, justice requires us to acknowledge that a lumina no less glorious ascends the democratic horizon, reflecting dignified and splendour upon that favoured state. The name of CLINTON derives not more lustre from the honours it has received, than it imparts to the republic by the services it has performed.—Should we affirm that De Witt Clinton is possessed of a sound understanding, a clear and discriminating judgment; that he is wise in resolution—firm in purpose, and steady in execution; of enlarged and liberal views; the advocate of commerce and manufactures, and the friend of agriculture, we should do injustice to his character, as the expressions are cold and inadequate to convey a fair idea of his merit. Like his own Hudson, his mind is deep, strong and unceasingly active—flowing in fruitfully streams; diffusing pleasure and usefulness throughout the utmost limits of influence. The gigantic plan for uniting, by a canal, the Lakes and the Hudson, is an evidence of the magnitude of his conceptions and the noble ambition to build his country's welfare. The literature of his native state is proud to own him as its most active patron while science hails him as her favorite son.

He is a scholar and a ripe genius; Rich in his mind in every art divine, And through the paths of science has he trod. The votary of wisdom. In the mild reign of peace, these great occasions seldom arise that give to a great mind an opportunity to display its powers. Every ordinary pilot can manage the helm in fair weather and a gentle breeze. It is when the tempest rages and the ocean rolls its angry billows to the Heavens—when the torn sails flap against the broken shrouds, and the old seaman, muttering a hasty prayer, lashes himself to the mast—that genius displays its omnipotence—directs every eye to itself—calms the wild fears that man the crew, and directs with coolness every measure that may possibly save the vessel from destruction.

During the late war, when the enemy was collecting his forces from every quarter into one mighty armament, to attack the opulent and almost defenceless city of New York; when even the brave began to despond—and the firmest to despair; then amidst the great and wise, Clinton rose pre-eminent. In his aspect shone the inextinguishable spark which fires the souls of patriots.

Every heart collected fresh hope from his council: Every hand gathered new strength from his example. Beneath the plastic influence of his direction, Avarice forgot his gold—Pleasure his enjoyments and Poverty his wants; Every citizen, from the highest to the meanest, became animated by the noble enthusiasm of their leader: thousands a day volunteered their services to work upon the defences of the city; Fortifications rose round the harbor, like the walls of Thebes to the sound of Amphion's lyre.—Warriors seem to spring from the earth like the armed men of Beotia: The city was not only saved from capture—the victory was more perfect; It was saved from invasion!

GENERAL WILKINSON.

As soon as gen. Wilkinson heard of the naval dispositions of the enemy towards Benedict, knowing that whole country, it being the scene of his earliest years, he left Winchester, Virginia, (where he was awaiting that trial which ought to have been withheld a week, military talents were so scarce and so necessary) and proceeded to Washington, with the view to benefit the government, by his knowledge of the country and his military experience. It must have been ten days before the enemy's landing

the N. Y. Evening Post, I present the following letter of which we hold a copy, to the perusal of that American, whose indignation, at so gross a fraud, would surely anticipate a prosecution calls for prompt action investigation, and will be soon followed by an appeal to the public, of the guide, by name. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havre to a mercantile house in this city.

"Havre, Sept. 29, 1815. I enclose for our consideration, as well as those concerned, a bill of lading for a cargo of unquestionable proof of a transaction which will eventually to the injury of the mercantile character of America must be observed that the French people have sufficient reason to distrust a merchant in New-York from a letter at Georgia, but whether they associated for the sake of a gross deception, the deed of which calls for the indignation of every honest heart, or whether in its bud, the growth, that if matured, must destroy a confidence, is dispensable, and ever should be between one man and another. The first discovery related which gives rise to these questions, was made during a voyage from Havre on to London where were sold 76 bales of cotton, as is usual, proceeded to take samples, and with a kind of gimble, one of each bale; in this manner he stopped the proper request the same to be made which was complied with. The parcel of STONES were packed in the middle of a weighing sixteen pounds. It was an indispensable condition that each should be opened and examined with the purpose of the kind, the consequence of which, was exposed to view, was

...the medium of an
...and respectable gentleman,
...friend of the President,
...out the openness of the
...to a coup de main, the moral
...that as an object of politi-
...the attempt would be made,
...if not timely provided against
...adequate means, that there was
...of the enemy's success. Gen.
...made a special reconnoi-
...of the whole ground, from
...to Benedict, pointed
...the routes which they could
...and that which they would
...ably prefer; and he caused it to
...be known to the President
...if he should think fit to suspend
...till the event should be ter-
...that he would undertake to
...the capitol from assault, and
...every claim to character or
...the issue; only giving him
...power to embody the force and
...it—this offer was made—it is
...necessary to add any thing.
(Aurora.)

...gentleman from Washington
...incident—that after the
...and disgraceful capture
...con, the President ex-
...extreme regret that
...advice had not been
...This instance of candor
...more honorable, than the sub-
...dismissal of fifteen superior
...of the revolutionary army,
...without thanks
...service, or provision for fu-
...support. Columbia.

SUGAR.
We have seen a sample of the
...made by Col. McCormick; it
...in quality with any hereto-
...made in this state—we have
...in saying, the Georgia
...will in a very short time be
...superior to the imported.
...to a few individuals
...the culture of the
...into our state, and at their
...expense and risk, put in
...the requisite works for
...this necessary of life. The
...is not far distant, when Geor-
...will no longer be dependent on
...foreign market for a regular sup-
...of sugar, but will be enabled to
...it for exportation. From the
...experiments already made, it is
...that the climate of Georgia is
...adapted to the culture of the
...cane, and offers to the indus-
...planter an opportunity of
...a sufficiency of this necessa-
...for his family use, and thereby
...his expenses. Georgia Argus.

...the N. Y. Evening Post, Dec 7.]
We present the following copy
...letter of which we hold the
...signal, to the perusal of every
...American, whose indignant
...ings, at so gross a fraud, we can
...only and surely anticipate. The
...action calls for prompt and vi-
...investigation, and will, we
...be soon followed by an expo-
...to the public, of the guilty in-
...dividual, by name.

...of a letter from a gentleman
...to a mercantile house in
...city.

HAVRE, Sept. 29, 1815.
I enclose for your consideration,
...as those concerned, docu-
...of unquestionable proof, un-
...ing a transaction which I fear
...eventuate to the injury of the
...character of America; it
...must be observed that a pro-
...of the French people have
...sufficient reason to disconnect
...merchant in New-York from the
...at Georgia, but will con-
...them associated for the pur-
...of a gross deception, the magni-
...of which calls for the interposi-
...of every honest heart, to check
...hope in its bud, the growth of a
...stem, that if matured, must inevi-
...destroy a confidence, which is
...dispensable, and ever should exist
...between one man and another.

The first discovery referred to,
...which gives rise to these obser-
...ations, was made during my ab-
...sence from Havre on business.
...were sold 76 bales of cotton,
...the purchaser, as is usual here,
...proceeded to take samples, by pierc-
...with a kind of gimblet to the
...of each bale; in this instance,
...the progress, and induced him
...request the same to be opened,
...which was complied with, and a
...parcel of STONES were found
...in the middle of the bale,
...weighing sixteen pounds. He then
...made it an indispensable condition,
...that each should be opened, and if
...nothing more of the kind, he should
...be satisfied with the purchase; in
...consequence of which, the whole
...was exposed to view, when with

L. WILKINSON.
...gen. Wilkinson heard
...positions of the ene-
...med, knowing that
...it, being the scene
...years, he left Win-
...nia, (where he was
...which ought to be
...withheld a week, and
...were so scarce and
...and proceeded to
...with the view to
...ernment, by his mili-
...country and his mili-
...It must have been
...the enemy's landing

unspeakable shame to some southern
planter, there was discovered up-
wards of 200 pounds of stone.

This fact became generally known,
and the result was, that when the
next purchaser came to whom was
sold the remainder of the parcel,
being 50 bales, he said he wanted
nothing but cotton, and did not
manufacture stones, and as this was
the same mark of the former, per-
haps the deception had not ceased;
his words were prophetic, for on
opening, there was contained in 19
bales, from 3 to 80 pounds, making
in the aggregate, upwards of 500
pounds, nor does the injury stop
here; the cotton about the same be-
ing damaged, it affected the sale
from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 2d. the pound.

I have requested Messrs.
Saint Jean Frere and Co. a state-
ment, as just and equitable as the
nature of the circumstances were
susceptible, stating the loss we ac-
tually sustained; and the staying
of those gentlemen is such as to give
credence to their assertions; but to
prove, beyond the possibility of a
doubt, I have boxed a sample of the
stones and put them on board to
your address, which may be con-
sidered as living witnesses, to
claim their birthright in America.

To presume for a moment that
Mr. — was knowing, or accessory
to vile fraud would be to libel my
opinion of that gentleman's charac-
ter, which cannot receive additional
weight from my feeble testimony,
and it is from this circumstance I
am assured, that his being made sen-
sible of having been the unwilling
instrument of injustice towards us,
he will not for a moment hesitate to
make just and full reparation for the
loss actually sustained; and none
more will, I am sure, be required
by you, and nothing more is expect-
ed by, sirs, with usual sincerity.
CHARLES H. GRAHAM.

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Maryland, will be exposed
to public sale at St. Leonard's Creek
town, in Calvert county, on Monday
the sixteenth day of January next, all
the right and title of Dr. Thomas
Bourne, to the following tracts or par-
cels of land, lying in Calvert county.

One tract usually known by the
name of Drum Point, lying at the
mouth of Patuxent river; containing a-
bout 300 acres. On this tract there is
a store house and convenient dwelling
house; the situation is a good one for
a store.—There is also a large quantity
of valuable wood on this land.

One other tract of land called Raus-
by's Hall, lying on Patuxent river, a-
bout one mile below Drum Point; con-
taining about 260 acres. On this land
there is a commodious dwelling, with
all necessary out-buildings.—This land
is fertile and adapted to the culture of
Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

One other tract being part of a tract
of land called Elkton Head Manor, ly-
ing on the Chesapeake bay, about five
miles from the mouth of Patuxent ri-
ver, containing about one thousand a-
cres.—On this land there is a large two
story brick dwelling house completely
finished in a very handsome state; on
this tract also there is an unusual quan-
tity of wood and fine timber.—It is
said to be the best of any tract of land
in the country, and the timber and
wood is so situated as to be carried to
market conveniently.

The terms of sale are twelve months
credit, the purchasers to give bonds
with good security for the payment of
the purchase money.

Thomas H. Wilkinson, Trustee.
Calvert county.

N. B. The creditors of the late Dr.
Thomas Bourne, are hereby warned
and directed to exhibit their claims
with the vouchers thereof, to the audi-
tors of the chancery court within six
months from the day of sale above
mentioned.

T. H. Wilkinson.
Dec. 21. 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living
in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland,
near Queen Anne, on the 10th inst. a
likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles
Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches
high; had on when he absconded, a
blue round Jacket, trimmed with red,
dark blue pantaloons very much worn,
white domestic cotton shirt, a new fur
hat, and boots, he has also a variety
of other clothing with him, which is
unknown.—He is an artful fellow, and
as he reads and writes very well, no
doubt will forge a pass to answer his
purpose. The above reward, will be
given, for securing him in any Gaol,
so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars
if brought to me.

William G. Sanders.
Dec. 21.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and o-
thers, are forewarned harbouring or
carrying off said fellow, at their peril.
W. G. S.

For Sale.
At the subscribers Farm, near An-
napolis, Horses, Mules and Cattle; a-
mong the Cattle are two yoke of oxen,
and several milch cows.

My manager at the farm will show
them to any person inclined to pur-
chase, and inform them of the prices.

If not sold at private they will be of-
fered at Public Sale on the 29th of
this month.

J. T. Chase.
Dec. 21, 1815.

Public Sale.
In pursuance of an order from the
Orphans court the subscriber will offer
at public sale on Saturday the 30th
day of December 1815, the house and
lot, part of the estate of the late Allen
Quynn in the city of Annapolis, front-
ing on west street, lately in occupation
of John Stevens esqr. this property is
held on lease renewable forever, on a
small ground rent from the vestry of
the Parish of St. Anne's, on terms
which will be shown on the day of sale.
The house is large and commodious,
with cellars, a brick kitchen wash
house, meat house, stable and other
improvements, and there is a yard and
garden attached to it. It is suitable
for a private family, or a tavern, a
boarding house, or a professional char-
acter, having a convenient office de-
tached from the dwelling, and being in
one of the best situations for business.
The terms of sale will be a credit of
six months, the purchaser giving bond
with sufficient security to pay the pur-
chase money, with interest from the
day of sale. Possession to be given on
the execution of the bond, the sale to be
on the premises and to commence at 3
o'clock, P. M. At the same time and
place will be sold on the same terms, a
lot adjoining the house, 60 feet front
by 120 feet unimproved.

John Randall,
Admr. De bonis non
of Allen Quynn.
Dec. 21.

B. CURRAN,
Has now on hand the following articles,
which have been carefully purchased,
and on the best terms, and invites per-
sons inclined to purchase to examine
his goods, viz.
Superfine and second quality Cloths,
Double Milled Drabs and Coatings,
Cassimeres and Stockinets,
Swandown and other Vesting,
Corduroys and Velvets,
Scarlet, Red, White and Yellow Flan-
nel,
Forest Cloth, Kersey and Plaids,
Rose and Striped Blankets,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Women's Black and Coloured Worsted
Hose,
Do. Cotton, and Silk do.
Men's Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Cambric Muslins of all descriptions,
Fancy Muslins, Lenoires, and Gauze,
Plain, Book and Leno Muslin,
Jaconet, Cambric, and Mull Mull Mus-
lin,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Dimity,
Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth Hat
Covers,
Elegant Silk and Satin, Damask Silk
Shawls,
Chintz, Cotton, and Cambric do.
Large Black Silk Shawls and Hand-
kerchiefs,
Cotton and silk black & White Shawls,
Bandannas and other Handkerchiefs,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Ladies Long and Short, White & Co-
loured Kid Gloves,
Black and Coloured Italian Silk,
Black Silk Florentine for Vests,
Twilled and Plain Black Bombazette,
Plain and Printed do.
Brown, Green and Scarlet do.
White, Pink and Black Crape,
Drab, Slate, Pink and Buff Chinese
Crape,
Irish Linen, Sheetings and Long Lawn,
White and Brown Russia Sheetings,
Domestic Sheetings Cotton,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shambrays,
Bed Tickens and Plain White Cotton,
A good assortment of Ribbons,
Sewing, Netting and Floss Cotton,
Philadelphia made Kid and Morocco
Shoes,
Children's Shoes, a large assortment,
Merino Capes and Comforts,
and almost every article in the Dry
Good Line, together with a large sup-
ply of Spun Cotton, all of which he
will sell low for cash, and as usual to
punctual customers.

Annapolis, Nov. 30.

N. B. The Bank Notes of all the ad-
joining States and of many other as-
sociations, will be received in payment;
and a reduction made for the Notes of
the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and
the Notes of the various Banks of Bal-
timore taken without discount.

A Teacher Wanted.
In the neighbourhood of West River,
one that can teach Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Any one
capable of teaching those branches of
education, and coming with good re-
commendations, will meet with liberal
encouragement, by applying to any of
the subscribers.

Richard Harwood,
Osborn S. Harwood,
Zachariah McCeney,
Robert Carr,
John T. Richardson,
Philip Pindell.
West River, Nov. 29, 1815.

Notice.
There will be a petition laid before
the General Assembly of Maryland
for a law to open a large and com-
modious road from Magruder's tavern, in
Prince-George's County, (near Judge
Duvalls,) the most convenient and di-
rect road through part of said county,
and Anne-Arundel county, to the wi-
dow Cissel's Tavern on the road lead-
ing from Annapolis to Baltimore, and
for a law to enable a company to erect
and build a commodious bridge across
the Patapsco river, at a narrow place
thereof, not many hundred yards below
a Ferry on said river called Holland's
Ferry, now better known by Sweetser's
Ferry; and also to open a large and
commodious road the most convenient
and direct route, through a part of
Prince-George's county aforesaid, from
the said Magruder's Tavern, to inter-
sect a road in said county, known by
the name of the Annapolis road, in the
neighbourhood of Fielder Magruder's
Tavern on said road—and to erect two
bridges across the branches of the Pa-
tuxent river that is in the route be-
tween the aforesaid Magruder's and
Cissel's Taverns.—And also for a large
and commodious road to be opened a-
long side on the north side of the Pa-
tapsco river from the place of the abut-
ment of the before mentioned bridge
to be built across the said river as a-
foresaid, to a point on the said river called
Moale's Point, and from that place
to enable the before mentioned com-
pany to erect and build a bridge across
the mouth of the creek, or branch of
the said river, called the western
branch, to the Ferry point on the north
east side of the mouth of said creek or
branch.

Decr. 14. 2 4w

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit
every day, during the present session
from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3
in the afternoon.

By order
Wm. K. Lambdin, clk.
Dec. 2

By the Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice will sit every day,
during the present session, from 9
o'clock in the morning until 3 in the
afternoon.

Decr. 14. 2

George & John Barber,
At their store on the dock, have re-
cently laid in, on the best
terms, a very gen-
eral assortment of
Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit,
Cogniac Brandy,
Peach Brandy,
Apple Brandy,
Best old Whiskey,
Common do.
Holland Gin
Cherry Bounce
W. I. Spirit
Claret
Java Coffee
Best Green do.
Hyon
Young Hyson
Souchong
Hysan Skin
Leaf and Lump Su-
gars
Brown Sugars
Chocolate first and
second qualities
Molasses
Raisins, prunes,
Almonds, Currants,
Mulberry, pepper,
Starch, Salt petre,
Rice,
Mould, Dipt, and
Spermaceti Can-
dles,

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware
LIKEWISE
Oils and paints, shoes, and water
proof boots, traces and leading lines,
best twill bagging, Jameison's Crack-
ers, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun-
powder and Shot, Battle powder in
cannisters, Brooms, and paint brushes,
castings of different kinds, oats and
bran.

With a variety of other articles too
tedious to enumerate. All of which
will be disposed of on the most favour-
able terms.

Dec. 7. 3 tf

The Secretary of War
Has transmitted to me a Book contain-
ing the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres
of Infantry, adopted by a Board of
Officers, under a resolve of Congress
dated December, 1814, and laid down
for the Infantry, of the Army of the
United States, and to be observed by
the militia of the individual states
as their guide in Tactics. I do there-
fore recommend to the Legislature of
Maryland, to have a number of those
Books published, in order to distribute
them to the officers of the militia of
the state for their instruction.

John Cassaway, Adj. Gen.
Nov. 30, 1815. 3w.

LECTURES
ON
THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES,
EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL,
By Richard Stoddard, D. D.
Just published, and for sale by Geo.
Shaw—Price \$1.50.

NOTICE.
In pursuance of an order of the or-
phans court of Worcester County, this
is to give notice, that the subscriber of
Worcester county, hath obtained from
the orphans court of Worcester county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Robert Ker-
by, late of Worcester county, deceased;
all persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before
the 25th day of June next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 20th day of Decem-
ber, 1815.

William Franklin, Sen.
Dec. 21. 3w.

TAVERN.
Rezin D. Baldwin.
Respectfully informs the public, that
he has opened a tavern and Boarding-
House, at that well known stand oc-
cupied for many years by Capt. James
Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-
House will at all times render it the
most convenient resort to strangers
having business to transact in any of
the public offices. Those who may be
inclined to patronize the establishment,
are assured that the best accomoda-
tions are provided, and that the most
unremitting attention shall be paid to
his guests. This establishment having
been always the resort of gentlemen
from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped
that they will continue to frequent it;
and so far as attention, good fare, and
moderate rates, can support the char-
acter of an establishment so well
known, he pledges himself they shall
not be wanting. Boarders taken by the
day, week, month or year, and horses
taken at livery.

Dec. 14, 1815. 2 3w.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
Court of Anne-Arundel County, the
subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, on
Friday the 29th of December, inst. at
the residence of the subscriber, on the
Head of South river, the personal es-
tate of Wm. Watson, late of Anne-A-
rundel County, deceased. Terms of
sale—for all sums over twenty dollars,
a credit of six months; under that sum,
Cash.

Charles Watson, Admr.
December 14 3w.

Public Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Anne-Arundel County, the
Subscriber will expose to Public
Sale, on Friday the fifth day of Janu-
ary, if fair, if not the next fair day, at
the late residence of Amos Gambrell,
late of Anne-Arundel County, (deceas-
ed,) the whole of the personal Prop-
erty of said deceased, consisting of sun-
dry valuable Negroes, men, women &
children, stock of all kinds, Plantation
utensils, Household and kitchen fur-
niture, and other articles. Terms—for
all sums above \$20 six months credit
will be given, on the purchaser giving
bond or note, with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale—
under \$20 the Cash to be paid.

Dec. 2 Thos. Becknell, Admr

Sale at Auction.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Maryland, will be exposed at
Public Sale, at the late residence of
Philip Cecil, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, on Saturday the
sixth day of January next, The
Real Estate of said deceased, contain-
ing 233 acres of land. The improve-
ments are, a comfortable hewed log
dwelling house, with other necessary
buildings, two good apple orchards,
and other fruit of different kinds; a
sufficient quantity of meadow and
woodland attached to said place. A
further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as it is expected those wishing
to purchase will view the premises,
lying near Richard Owings's mills.
Terms are, twelve months credit will
be given, on the purchaser giving bond,
with approved security, bearing inter-
est from the day of sale, and on the
whole of the purchase money being
paid, there will be a good and suffi-
cient title given the subscriber.

Basel Warfield, Trustee.
Dec. 14. 2 3w.

NOTICE.
An Election will be held at the dif-
ferent election districts of Anne Arun-
del county, on Friday the 22d Decem-
ber inst. by virtue of a warrant of elec-
tion, issued to the honourable the
Speaker of the House of Delegates,
for the purpose of electing one Dele-
gate to the General Assembly of Ma-
ryland, to represent Anne-Arundel
county, and to fill the vacancy of Rod-
erick Dorsey, Esq. whose seat has
been vacated.

Robert Welch, (of Baltimore)
Sheriff A. A. Connty.
11th Dec. 1815.

To be Rented,
That commodious and spacious build-
ing on Church Street, formerly occu-
pied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a
boarding house. For terms apply at
this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. 11

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1815.

No. 521

[VOL. LXXIII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Valuable Property for Sale.
The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, is desirous of selling his late residence, which he lately resided, and which he offers for sale, at Public Auction, on Tuesday next, if fair, at 10 o'clock, the next fair day. It is situated on the Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel County, four miles from Queen Anne's, and contains 292 acres of land, a considerable quantity of which is good meadow land, and has on it a great sufficiency of fine wood and rail timber. The improvements are, a two story dwelling house, 31 by 30 feet, with a basement story of brick; a tobacco house, a brick smoke house, a stable and granary, and several other buildings. A grist mill, the house a two story framed, on a basement story of brick, 17 feet over a water wheel, with two pairs of stones and three bolting cloths. The whole of the buildings and improvements have been recently erected, and are in good repair. The mill is in a good situation for the export, and grinds a considerable quantity in the course of the year. On the same day, will be sold the personal property on the above mentioned farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, some household furniture, a wagon, a set of blacksmith's tools, farming utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock.
John Weems (of Richard.)
Dec. 21.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber exposes to public sale, on Saturday the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Town of Sever Maribro, part of the personal property of the late Doctor Thomas Jones, deceased, consisting of several valuable negroes. A credit of six months will be given to the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale.
Richard Grahame, Admr.
Dec. 7.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby gives notice to his creditors that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.
Theodore Weems,
A. A. County.
December 1, 1815.

SALE.
The subscriber will offer for sale, at the City Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the 13th of January next, (if not before disposed of at private sale) that small tract of land near South River, and adjoining St. Wm. Stuart's farm, whereon he resides, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres. This place has many advantages, but it is presumed that wishing to purchase will view it. A stock of the United States, or bank stock, will be received in payment. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Richard H. Hood (of Thos.)
Dec. 7, 1815.

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.
JONA. HUTTON,
continues the above businesses at his stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all work in either of these lines, is executed with neatness, strength and despatch. He has on hand and will sell on accommodating terms for cash, a convenient, fashionable,
Light Gig,
with Plated Harness, together with
Two Sulkeys,
with light and well constructed. And is also finishing a handsome,
Strong Coach,
which he will dispose of on the same terms.
Thomas Bicknell, Admr.
Annapolis, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne Gambrill, late of Anne-Arundel County, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
John Thompson,
TAILOR.
Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.
Oct. 12, 1815.

NEW GOODS.
Nicholas J. Watkins,
Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of beat superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Costing, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

Notice.
The subscriber having entered into co-partnership with Mr. James Iglehart, and being desirous of closing his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most urgent manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour on him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.
Joseph Evans.
Nov. 23.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Sarah Brown, of County aforesaid, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a small horse, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, of the following marks and description, viz. about three years old last spring, shod all round with old shoes, trots, gallops and racks some, about 14 hands high, no perceptible brand, a star in his forehead, with white a stripe on his nose, short tail, in good order and well formed. Given under my hand this 20th day of Nov., 1815.
Signed, John Cord
The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Sarah Brown.
Dec. 7.

Notice is hereby Given,
That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Collins.
Elizabeth M. Collins.
Nov. 16, 1815.

An Overseer Wanted.
The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.
A. Cheston,
West River.
Oct. 26, 1815.

NOTICE.
The subscriber forewarns all persons from trespassing in any manner, or pillaging wood from his farm situated on the head of Severn, and adjoining the Indian Landing. Offenders after this date may rest assured of being punished.
Wm. H. Marriott.
Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1815.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne Gambrill, late of Anne-Arundel County, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
Thomas Bicknell, Admr.
Dec. 3.

John Thompson,
TAILOR.
Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.
Oct. 12, 1815.

NEW GOODS.
Warfield & Ridgely,
At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of
SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz. Superfine and second Cloths assorted, Common do. Double Milled Drabs Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted, Stockingnets, Swansdown and other vestings assorted, Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality, Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted, Baze, Boeking do. Coatings, Flushing, and Blue & white Kerseys, Plains, Rose Blankets, Matchcoat do. Ribbons assorted, Also a Selection of
IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.
With a general supply of
LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,
And a choice selection of
GROCERIES, viz.
Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Spirit, Whiskey, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Java Coffee, St Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Y Hyson, Congoo and Green Teas, Mustard, Pepper, Salt Petre, Rice, Nutmegs, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.
And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
October 19, 1815.

Co-Partnership.
The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.
Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart, jr.

Evans & Iglehart,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,
Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of
SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz. Superfine and second Cloths assorted, Common do. Double Milled Drabs Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted, Stockingnets, Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted, Velvets, Constitution & other Cords, assorted in colours and quality, Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted, Baze, Boeking do. Coatings, Flushing, Blue and White Kerseys, Plains, Rose Blankets, Match Coat do. Ribbons assorted, 6-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Dispers.
Also a Selection of
IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,
as follows, viz.
Knives and Forks, Carving do. Butchers & Shoe do. Penknives, Scissors, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Drawing Knives, Hammers, With a general supply of
LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,
And a Choice Selection of
GROCERIES, viz.
Imperial, Hyson, Y Hyson, Congo and Green Teas, Mustard, Pepper, & Salt Petre, Allum, Rice, Nutmegs, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.
And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
October 14.

NEW GOODS.
H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a general assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheetings, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also, a General Assortment of
Groceries & Ironmongery,
All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.
James Munroe, & Co.
Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,
Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazines, Black Florence, Calicoes, Gingham, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheetings, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandannos, Madras and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c. Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.
Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Pins, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.
Annapolis, December 28, 1815.

James Munroe, & Co.
Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,
Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.
Nov. 2.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
November 21st, 1815.
On application by petition of Benjamin Ogle, of Prince-George's county, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY M. OGLE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Prince-George's county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry M. Ogle, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1815.
Benjamin Ogle, Admr.
Will annexed. 6w.

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Seasonable Goods,
Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheetings, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also, a General Assortment of
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Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Pins, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.
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Benjamin Ogle, Admr.
Will annexed. 6w.

Public Sale.
In pursuance of an order from the Orphans court the subscriber will offer at public sale on Saturday the 6th day of January 1816, the house and lot, part of the estate of the late Allen Quynn in the city of Annapolis, fronting on west street, lately in occupation of John Stevens esqr. this property is held on lease renewable forever, on a small ground rent from the vestry of the Parish of St. Anne's, on terms which will be shewn on the day of sale. The house is large and commodious, with cellars, a brick kitchen, wash house, meat house, stable and other improvements, and there is a yard and garden attached to it. It is suitable for a private family, or a tavern, a boarding house, or a professional character, having a convenient office, detached from the dwelling, and being in one of the best situations for business. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Possession to be given on the execution of the bond, the sale to be on the premises and to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. At the same time and place will be sold on the same terms, a lot adjoining the house, 60 feet front by 120 feet unimproved.
John Randall,
Admr. De bonis non of Allen Quynn.
Dec. 21.

B. CURRAN,
Has now on hand the following articles, which have been carefully purchased, and on the best terms, and invites persons inclined to purchase to examine his goods, viz. Superfine and second quality Cloths, Double Milled Drabs and Coatings, Cassimeres and Stockinets, Swansdown and other Vesting, Corduroys and Velvets, Scarlet, Red, White and Yellow Flannel, Forest Cloth, Kersey and Plains, Rose and Striped Blankets, Men and Boys Wool Hats, Womens Black and Coloured Worsted Hoses, Do. Cotton, and Silk do. Men's Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hoses, Cambric Muslins of all descriptions, Fancy Muslins, Lenoos, and Gauze, Plain, Book and Leno Muslin, Jaconet, Cambric, and Mull Mull Muslin, Calicoes, Gingham and Dimity, Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth Hat Covers, Elegant Silk and Satin, Damask Silk Shawls, Chintz, Cotton, and Cambric do. Large Black Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Cotton and silk black & White Shawls, Bandannos and other Handkerchiefs, Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Ladies Long and Short, White & Coloured Kid Gloves, Black and Coloured Italian Silk, Black Silk Florentine for Vests, Twilled and Plain Black Bombazette, Plain and Printed do. Brown, Green and Scarlet do. White, Pink and Black Crape, Drab, Slate, Pink and Buff Chinese Crape, Irish Linen, Sheetings and Long Lawn, White and Brown Russia Sheetings, Domestic Sheetings Cotton, Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shambrays, Bed Tickens and Plain White Cotton, A good assortment of Ribbons, Sewing, Netting and Floss Cotton, Philadelphia made Kid and Morocco Shoes, Children's Shoes, a large assortment, Merino Capes and Comforts, and almost every article in the Dry Good Line, together with a large supply of Spun Cotton, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.
Annapolis, Nov. 30.
N.B. The Bank Notes of all the adjoining States and of many other associations, will be received in payment; and a reduction made for the Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and the Notes of the various Banks of Baltimore taken without discount.

Teacher Wanted
In the neighbourhood of West River, one that can teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Any one capable of teaching those branches of education, and coming with good recommendations, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to any of the subscribers.
Richard Harwood,
Osborn S. Harwood,
Zachariah P. Carey,
Robert Curry,
John T. Richardson,
Philip Pindell.
West River, Nov. 28, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, THURSDAY DEC. 28, 1815

Statement of votes taken at an election held in this county on Friday last, for a delegate to fill the seat of Roderick Dorsey, esquire, which had been declared vacant by the House, he not having the residence required by law.

Districts.	A. Gambrell.	R. Dorsey.
No. 1	110	97
2	84	35
3	27	84
4	47	177
5	80	67
	298	460

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Monday, Dec. 18.

PETITIONS.

From the levy court of Cecil, to purchase a piece of land. From Dr. Thos. R. Hodges, of P. George's, for the sale of certain lands. From Jos. Smith, a revolutionary officer. From Richd. B. Mitchell, and wife, for the lease of certain property. From Archibald Vanhorn, of P. George's, for the sale of the real estate of Gabriel P. Vanhorn. From Mary Hopkins, of Annapolis, for a support. From sundry inhabitants of Washington, for the erection of a court house. From Francis Hollingworth, and others, to divide certain lands. From sundry inhabitants of Dorchester, for a road. Referred.

Mr. Hughes delivers a memorial from the trustees of the Baltimore college, for legislative aid. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the Eastern Shore, with sundry enclosures.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, Ordered, That the Executive Council be requested to lay before this house the accounts of William Ross, for his services as Armorer, together with their proceedings thereon.

Mr. Stonestreet delivers a further supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. Read.

Mr. Stansbury delivers a report in favour of Joseph Smith. Mr. Stonestreet reports in favour of Mark M'Pherson, Aaron Spalding and Clement Mahoney. Mr. Ford reports in favour of Joseph Fearson and Adam Adams. Severally read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the third election district in Worcester county, and the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Joshua Fleming, passed. Also a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Margaret A. Boon of Caroline county, and William Betts, of Queen-Anne's county passed. Read. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Hughes delivers a bill authorising the heirs of Edward and Samuel Norwood to erect a toll bridge over the Patapsco river. Read.

PETITIONS.

From the Powhattan Manufacturing Company, relative to a road. From Hugh Gemmill, for the sale of a house and lot. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for relief relative to a turnpike. From sundry inhabitants of Union-town, for a lottery. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Washington, for a turnpike road. From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. From Elisha De Butta, for a lottery. From Philemon C. Blake, of Queen Anne's, to complete the collections of his father. From Adam Whann and William Rickets, to collect taxes and public dues of Jacob R. Hewitt. From sundry inhabitants of Westminster, for a bank. From William G. M'Cluer, for a special act of insolvency. From Samuel Maddox of Somerset, for a divorce. From William Kennedy to remove hay-scales. Severally read.

The bill to alter the sixtieth section of the constitution, was read the second time and will not pass—Yeas 2, Nays 56, and sent to rest.

Mr. Vanhorn delivers a bill authorising the retailing of strong beer and cider without license. Mr. Styll's supplement to an act authorising the justices of the orphan courts to take sheriff's bonds. Severally read.

Mr. Denny delivers a favourable report on the petition of Wm. B. Why. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to alter the times of holding the county courts in Frederick and Washington counties, passed. The bill to erect a town in Frederick county, passed with amendments; agreed to. A bill in addition to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c. passed. Read.

Mr. Taney delivers a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the village of New Windsor. Read. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Cousins delivers a report in favour of Charles Goldsborough. Mr. Taney a report in favour of Joseph S. Smith. Severally read.

PETITIONS.

From Henry Beagly, of Frederick, for permission to pass through a turnpike without paying toll. From John De laquet, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Centerville, for an increase of taxes. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a road. From Mrs. Frances A. Hooper, for a divorce. From the Register of Wills for A. A. county, to be compensated for removing records, &c. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a road from Moses Freeland mill; also a petition, counter thereto. From Ebenezer Truitt, of Worcester, for a support. From James Sewell, to rebuild a bridge. From Richard Hutton and William Urquhart, to sell a real estate. Severally read.

Mr. Harrison delivers a memorial from Jehu Chandler, for compensation for additional services performed by him in printing the laws and proceedings of 1812 and 1813, and also to be allowed interest on the amount of his claim against the state. Referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Stonestreet delivers a further supplement to the act for quieting possessions and securing and confirming the estates of purchasers. Read.

Mr. Eall delivers a report in favour of John D. Jaquet. Read.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, Leave given to bring in a bill to increase the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prisoners in gaol, and finding them victuals.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county—passed. The supplement to an act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county, and the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Wm. Norris late of Harford county, and their assignees passed with amendments; agreed to. Also a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of John Casson and James Casson, heirs and representatives of William Casson, late of Caroline county. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Lecompte delivers the following report.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Executive, as relates to the revision and alteration of the present militia law of this state report, that they know of no alterations particularly required in said law. Twice read, and the question put, That the house concur therewith? Determined in the negative Yeas 24, Nays 26.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put, That the house discharge the committee from the further consideration of said subject? Determined in the affirmative.

The bill annulling the marriage of Thomas Drake and Martha his wife, was read the second time and passed—Yeas 32, Nays 28.

PETITIONS.

From Richard Ridgely, of Anne Arundel, to bring negroes into this state. From Isaac Gibbons, for the sale of the real estate of Eli Gibbons, late of Somerset county. From sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, to open Pratt and Lombard streets. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, for additional election districts. From the members of the Baltimore Bar, suggesting the propriety of increasing the per diem of the Judges of the Orphans court. Severally referred.

On motion by Mr. Bradford, the following Order was read. Ordered, That when the house adjourns tomorrow, it stands adjourned until Wednesday next.

On the second reading of said order, the question was put, That the house adopt the same?

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Scott, Tilghman, Brown, Sellmar, Dorsey, C. Stewart, Stonestreet, Ford, Little, Stansbury, Dickinson, Lloyd, Kemp, Long, Pitt, Somervell, Duval, Meconnen, Harrison, Stevens, Sewell, Bradford, Hall, Forwood, Styll, W. Stewart, Hughes, E. G. Williams, Jones, Kilgour, Prather—32.

Negative.—Messrs. Neale, Causin, Spencer, Ireland, Reynolds, Bayly, Dennis, Griffith, Lecompte, Beard, A. D. Mitchell, Davidson, Beall, Calvert, Vanhorn, T. N. Williams, E. K. Willson, Quinton, J. Mitchell, Tiney, Thomas, Howard, Willis, Kershner, Schnebly, Bowles, Grabb, M'Mahon, Hilleary, Tomlinson—30.

Determined in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill annulling the marriage of John Turner and Ann O. Turner; the bill authorizing a lottery to repair a road from Paul Hawk's church, in Frederick county; the bill annulling the marriage of Michael Entley and Mary Entley; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of George Lytle—severally passed. The bill to authorise the sale of the real estate of the mentioned—passed with amendments. Also a bill to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as preclude the senate from making any amendment to a money bill—passed. Read.

Mr. Sellman delivers a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Benjamin Deford. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the sale of the real estate of which Gabriel P. Vanhorn died possessed—passed. Also the bill making a public landing place in Somerset county—passed with amendments. Read.

Mr. A. D. Mitchell delivers a bill relating to the poor-house and public ground thereto belonging, in Cecil county. Mr. Hughes a bill to increase the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prisoners in gaol and finding them victuals. Severally read. Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 22.

Mr. M'Mahon delivers a bill for introducing a copious supply of water into the Town of Cumberland.

Mr. Forwood a bill to authorise the people to elect the judges of election. Read.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a petition from Morris Roach, of Dorchester, that a certain deed may be recorded; also from sundry inhabitants of the said county, for a road from Vienna to the cross roads. Referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the river Susquehanna to the Elkton and Christiana turnpike road—passed. Also a bill to authorise the President of the U. S. to erect toll-gates on the western road, laid out and made by the United States, leading from Cumberland across the mountains towards the river Ohio, and for other purposes—passed. Ordered, That the said bill be referred to the committee appointed on that part of the communication from the Executive relative to the passage of a law authorising the erection of toll-gates on the western road leading across the mountains. Adjourned till Wednesday next.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS A Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, was signed at London on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

A CONVENTION

To regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and His Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective Countries, Territories, and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiaries the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Pay-master of His Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, to wit:

Article the First.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports and rivers in the Territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

Article the Second.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed on either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States or of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, to or from the said Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. S. whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, 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the government...
Article the Fifth.
This convention, when the same
will have been duly ratified by the
President of the United States, by
the advice and consent of the
Senate, and by His Britannic
Majesty, and the respective ratifi-
cations mutually exchanged shall be
binding and obligatory on the said
United States and His Majesty for
years from the date of its sig-
nature, and the ratifications shall be
changed in six months from this
date, or sooner if possible.
In testimony whereof, this third day of
July, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen.
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
H. CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
FRED. J. ROBINSON,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.
Now, therefore, be it known, that
JAMES MADISON, President of
the United States of America, hav-
ing seen and considered the forego-
ing Convention, have, by and with
the advice and consent of the Sen-
ate, accepted, ratified and confirm-
ed the same, and every clause and
article thereof, subject to the ex-
ception contained in a declaration
made by the authority of His Brit-
annic Majesty on the 24th day of
November last, a copy of which
declaration is hereunto annexed.
In testimony whereof, I have
caused the seal of the United
States to be hereunto affixed,
and have signed the same
with my hand. Done at the
City of Washington this twenty-
second day of December, A.
D. one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States
the fortieth.
JAMES MADISON.
By the President:
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.
DECLARATION.
The undersigned, H. B. Majesty's
Charge d'Affairs in the U. S. of A-
merica, is commanded by His Roy-
al Highness the Prince Regent, act-
ing in the name and on the behalf
of His Majesty, to explain and de-
clare, upon the exchange of the ra-
tifications of the convention com-
pleted at London on the 3d of July,
of the present year for regulating
the commerce and navigation be-
tween the two countries, that in
consequence of events which have
happened in Europe subsequent to
the signature of the convention a-
foresaid, it has been deemed ex-
pedient and determined in conjunc-
tion with the allied sovereigns, that
St. Helena shall be the place allo-
ted for the future residence of
Gen. Napoleon Buonaparte, under
such regulations as may be neces-
sary for the perfect security of his
person, and it has been resolved for
the purpose, that all ships and ves-
sels, as well British ships
and vessels as others, excepting on-
ly ships belonging to the East India
Company, shall be excluded from
all communication with or approach
to that island.
It has therefore become impossi-
ble to comply with so much of the
third article of the Treaty as re-
lates to the liberty of touching for
refreshments at the Island of St.
Helena, and the ratifications of the
said treaty will be exchanged under
the explicit declaration and under-
standing that the vessels of the U.
States cannot be allowed to touch
at, or hold any communication
whatever with the said Island so
long as the said Island shall con-
tinue to be the place of residence of
the said Napoleon Bonaparte.
Signed
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.
Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
Arrived at N. York, ship Fame,
Mia, in 31 days from Hamburg, &
the brig Falcon, Lewis, in 29 days
from Rotterdam. Capt. Lewis sail-
ed the 22d of Nov. and previous to
his leaving Rotterdam saw London
papers to the 16th of that month,
but brought none with him. He in-
forms us, that they contained the
account of Murat's having been tri-
ed and shot, but no other news of
moment.
Letters by the Fame, from Ham-
burg, agree with many other ac-

counts received, in representing
France as in a very unsettled state.
The quietness apparent in many of
the provinces, is represented as
merely the result of the awe in-
spired by the presence of the large
military force of the allies, which is
maintained in those provinces.
THE FATE OF MURAT.
Translated for the Baltimore Patriot,
from the Florence Gazette, of Oct.
24, received by the Gen. Jackson
from Leghorn.
Joachim Murat having fled last
May from Naples, sought an asy-
lum in France where the sudden
appearance of Napoleon seemed to
elevate his mind to new hopes.
After the events, which took
place in consequence of the battle
of Waterloo, Murat remained in
Provence less with the intention of
there finding security, than to ex-
cite anarchy among the inhabitants
of those departments, and thus to
rekindle the flame of civil war al-
ready extinguished.
The progress of the allied arms
and the devotion of Touion and
Marseilles to their legitimate sov-
ereign compelled that general to
leave France. The police of Na-
ples, which had constantly followed
his footsteps during the whole time
he had remained in the French ter-
ritory, did not lose sight of him
when he left that coast.
Murat went to Corsica: there he
was received by Signor Colonna
Ceccaldi, Mayor of Vescovato.
The appearance of the fugitive
general excited the attention and
vigilance of the military com-
mander of the Island, who soon had
reason to be convinced that the
new guest had come there for the
purpose of completing the new ma-
chinations which he revolved in his
mind.
Vescovato became the head-
quarters of all the Corsicans who had
served in Naples under the com-
mand of Gen. Murat who, in viola-
tion of the law of nations, had it in
contemplation to surprise Bastia,
and thus attempt to disturb the
tranquility of that island, which
had already peaceably submitted to
the dominion of the Bourbons.
On the 15th of Sept. a proclama-
tion by Signor Chievarri Verrier,
commandant ad interim of that
military division, made known the
secret of the fugitive general to the
deceived inhabitants, and denoun-
ced as traitors and rebels, all such
as received pay from Murat, who
then took refuge in Ajaccio, where
he continued to enlist people to the
number of 600.
In the mean time, divers public
papers announced, that the generos-
ity of the allies had offered to that
General an asylum in Germany, un-
der the protection of the emperor
of Austria and king of Bohemia;
that he with his family, might make
choice of a residence in one of the
cities of Moravia, of Bohemia, or of
Upper Austria, and there live in
tranquility as a simple individual;
in fine, that an English frigate was
destined to transport him from Cor-
sica to Trieste.
The results of these reports was
looked for, when on the night of
the 28th September last, General
Murat fled from Ajaccio.
Although these designs seemed
to be absolutely romantic, neverthe-
less the Neapolitan government
had directed light vessels to cruise,
in order to guard the coasts of the
kingdom in such manner that a line
of gun boats might remain on a sta-
tion from the waters of Gaeta to
those of Montecircello; another
from the point of the Campanella
to the light house; and a third from
the Capo dell'Armi to the Ionian
Sea.
The event has evinced how great
was the wisdom of these measures.
On the 8th inst. as soon as Gen.
Murat arrived with a scurriedoja
and above to the shore of Pizzo, in
Calabria Ulterior. Immediately he
disembarked with 30 followers a-
mong whom were Lieut. Gen.
Franceschetti and Marshal Natali.
From the shore he quietly direct-
ed his steps towards the square:
arrived there, he undertook to ex-
cite a sedition, the source of civil
war, crying out to the people, "I am
your king Joachim Murat; you
ought to know me."
These words were the signal for
a general confusion—they fled to
arms. Murat and his followers,
who directed their route to Monte-
leone, perceiving themselves close-
ly pursued by the population, pre-
cipitated themselves down certain
craggy places, from whence they
attempted to open a way for them-
selves to the sea, and there en-
deavour to gain the launch, which

waited for them at the shore; there,
however, overcome by the number
and courage of those who pursued
them, they were made prisoner, and
notwithstanding a very strong
resistance on their part were con-
ducted to the fort of Pizzo.
In the heat of the engagement
captain Pernice was killed, and Gen.
Franceschetti and 7 other men
wounded, all in the suit of Murat.
While the action was warmest at
the shore, the scurriedoja and the
boat betook themselves to flight.
The whole expedition of Gen.
Murat was composed of six vessels;
four of them have fallen into the
hands of H. M. marine; chase given
to the other two. It is said that
one of the other vessels had
put on shore near the coast of Lis-
cosa, three emissaries charged with
criminal operations.
This event has not in the least
altered the public tranquillity; ev-
ery where a calm has been preserved
worthy of a nation that loves or-
der, and is affectionately attached
to its legitimate sovereign.
The police, to which the most
secret designs of Murat were
known had disposed every thing so,
that the public order might not suf-
fer; but its measures have con-
stantly maintained the character of
a paternal government.
Whilst it was known that Murat
endeavoured to plunge us in all the
horrors of anarchy and civil war,
the government has not permitted
a single individual to be arrested
throughout the whole superficies of
the kingdom, thoroughly persuaded
of the fidelity of its subjects.
This does honor to the king's
heart, who was not deceived when
he placed all his trust in the devo-
tion and love of his people.
History will record with honor
the zeal of the generous inhabitants
of Pizzo, the beneficence of H. M.
towards them, and the noble con-
duct pursued by all the authorities,
judicial, civil and military, all of
whom have on this occasion acquir-
ed new rights to the affection of
the king, and to the esteem of the
nation.
[Journal of the Two Sicilies.
Note of the persons who landed
with Murat.
Gen. Franceschetti; Marshal
Natali; captains Lanfranchi, Vi-
giant, Pasqualini, Pernice; Deputy
Inspector Calvani; Lieut. Multedo;
Sergeants Perilli, Sartorelli, Cata-
nia, Santini, and Pellegrini; Corpor-
al Ge Giulio; two chamberlains
Armano and Boggi; one cook;
Blacksmith; and about 12 soldiers.
It is also said that in his flight, Mu-
rat had succeeded in gaining the
boat which waited for him at the
shore, but he had not time to push
off, by reason of the quick arrival
of those who pursued him. By a
very extraordinary combination,
with the exception of himself, al-
most all the persons that were with
him, were wounded, besides one
who was killed.
Another letter of the 17th Oct.
Joachim Murat, brought before a
military commission, has been con-
demned to death, and shot on the
13th inst. at Pizzo.
It is reported, that his guilty at-
tempt is irrefragably proved by au-
thentic documents of the greatest
importance, found at the moment of
his arrest.
The crime was entirely conceal-
ed in the heart of the invader, and
his followers come from Corsica.
Heaven had reserved for the in-
habitants of Pizzo, the glory of sa-
ving our country, and Italy from
new revolutionary calamities; but
this glory ought to be regarded as
the patrimony of the whole nation;
In every part whatever of the King-
dom, the Disturber of the public
peace would have found in the sub-
jects of H. M. the same fidelity,
and the same zeal, as in those of
the farthest extremity of Calabria.
[Journal of the Two Sicilies.
By particular letters dated at
Naples, we have the following fur-
ther details relative to this event.
Sometime back a foreign emissary
dispatched by Murat, had pene-
trated as far as Naples, who how-
ever was instantly arrested, and still
remained in prison, without having
as yet confessed the criminal com-
missions, with which he had been
charged.
Moreover, about the persons who
landed at Pizzo, were found many
copies of divers proclamations by
Murat, tending to create an insur-
rection of the people against their
legitimate sovereign.
On the first notice of this mad
attempt, the Prince of Canosa had
been sent from Naples, with in-
structions to the governor General

Nunziante, but having met on the
route the Confier, bearer of the sen-
tence executed, the above-mentio-
ned Prince returned to his capital.
After Murat had heard sentence
of death pronounced by the military
commission, conformably to the
same military code which was in
force in the time of his government
and which has not yet been altered
he accepted a confessor, with whom
he remained about an hour; he then
underwent his sentence at a little
distance from the gate of the prison
where he had been confined.
Several couriers have been sent
off from this capital to divers sov-
ereigns.
[Gazette Florence, Oct. 24, 1815;
THE WASP.
Notwithstanding the reports
which we have heretofore publish-
ed, a conversation with an officer
of the first rank and respectability
in the Navy, permits us to enter-
tain no doubts of the loss of the U.
States' sloop of war Wasp, and that
her end was as glorious as her cruize
had been brilliant.
All readers of the newspapers
must recollect, that about a year ago,
there was an account of a British
frigate putting into Cadiz much cut
to pieces, and one hundred men
killed and wounded; reporting her
having had an engagement with a
large American Frigate off that
port.
It was known at the time that we
had no frigate in that quarter, and
that the Wasp was believed to be
cruizing in that neighborhood; but
little was thought or said about it
at the time, as the report was not
generally credited. We now learn,
from a source which cannot be
doubted, that there was an action
between a British Frigate of the
largest class, and an American ship,
and that it was, undoubtedly, the
Wasp. Lieutenant Conkling, who
commanded the schooner Ohio, one
of Commodore Sinclair's squadron,
on Lake Erie, and who was captured
in August, 1814, off Fort Erie, and
sent to England, has lately reported
himself to his commanding officer;
to whom, it appears, he related,
having met with one of the Lieuten-
ants who was on board the above
mentioned frigate; and was inform-
ed by him, that the ship they en-
gaged was not a frigate, as was
stated; and that his commander, as
well as every person on board, could
see, by her battle lanterns being
lighted, and from the flashes of her
guns, that she was a Corvette ship,
mounting 22 guns; and that they
believed themselves, it was no other
than the Wasp; but after being so
gallantly beaten off, and having suf-
fered so severely, they were reluct-
ant to acknowledge how inferior the
force was, which inflicted such
severe chastisement on them.
It appears, by the Lieutenant's
own account, that the action lasted
several hours; that the Frigate
sheered off to refit, intending, if
circumstances would admit of it, to
renew the action at day-light, which
was not far distant; but, at its
earliest dawn, there was no vestige
of their gallant opponent. From the
crippled state of the ships, and the
short time intervening between their
separation and day light, the Lieut.
believed it impossible that they
could have been out of sight of each
other had their opponent been above
water.
[The above account essentially
coincides with the opinions of the
best informed naval men about the
seat of government, who generally
agree in the belief that the Wasp
was the vessel engaged by the British
frigate above alluded to.]
Nat. Intell.
THE EPERVIER.
CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—Captain
Topper, of the schooner Portunus,
arrived at this port, yesterday from
Gibraltar and Malaga, spoke, on his
outward passage from this port the
8th of August, in lat. 89, 4, N long.
61, 18, W the United States brig of
war L'Epervier, under doubled
reefed topsail—at the same time the
Portunus, had all sail set. The
Epervier sailed for the U. States on
the 16th July last, with despatches
for government; this account is con-
sequently the latest received from
her—the Epervier had then been
nearly 30 days at sea, and most prob-
ably encountered one of the severe
autumnal gales soon after. Four
months have now elapsed since any
tidings have been received from
her: she has, it is feared, shared
the fate of many other vessels which
were overtaken by the late severe
storms.

H. G. MUNROE.
Has just received Elegant
Merino & Lace Shawls,
Lace Veils,
AND
Half Handkerchiefs.
Likewise a handsome assortment of
Cut Veils.
All which, together with a general as-
sortment of Coarse and Fine Goods,
Ironmongery and Groceries, will be
disposed of very cheap.
Dec. 28. 3w.
This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphan court of Anne-Ar-
undel county, in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration de bonis non, on the estate
of Thomas Tillard, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, also let-
ters of administration on the es-
tate of William S. Tillard. All per-
sons having claims against said estates,
are requested to bring them in, legally
authenticated, and those in any man-
ner indebted to make immediate pay-
ment to
John H. Tillard,
administrator D. B. N. of Thos.
Tillard, and administrator of William
S. Tillard.
Dec. 28. 2w.
NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from
the orphan court of Anne-Arundel
county letters of administration on
the personal estate of John Poole, late
of said county, deceased, requests all
who have claims against the estate to
produce them, properly authenticated,
and those indebted to make immediate
payment.
Thomas Poole, Admr.
Dec. 28. 3w.
Notice is hereby Given,
That a petition will be presented to
the General Assembly of Maryland at
their present session, to pass a law to
lay out and open a road, from the road
now leading from Elk Ridge Landing
to Richard Owens Mill, to commence
at the lane between Doctor William
P. Mathews and John C. Weems, to
run to intersect the Columbia Turn-
pike at Col. Charles Sterrett Ridgely's
Mill and from thence on to the Mont-
gomery road,
John C. Weems.
Dec. 27. 4w.
Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the Or-
phan Court of Anne-Arundel County,
the Subscriber will expose to Public
Sale, on Friday the fifth day of Janu-
ary, 1816, if not the next fair day, at
the late residence of Amos Gambrell,
late of Anne-Arundel County, (deceas-
ed,) the whole of the personal Prop-
erty of said deceased, consisting of
undry valuable Negroes, men, women &
children, stock of all kinds, Plantation
utensils, Household and kitchen fur-
niture, and other articles. Terms—for
all sums above \$20 six months credit
will be given, on the purchaser giving
bond or note, with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale,
under \$20 the Cash to be paid.
Dec. 14. 3
Thos. Becknell, Admr.
Sale at Auction.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Maryland, will be exposed to
Public Sale, at the late residence of
Philip Cecil, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, on Saturday the
sixth day of January next, The
Real Estate of said deceased, contain-
ing 233 acres of land. The improve-
ments are, a comfortable hewed log
dwelling house, with other necessary
buildings, two good apple orchards,
and other fruit of different kinds; a
sufficient quantity of meadow and
woodland attached to said place. A
further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as it is expected those wishing
to purchase will view the premises,
lying near Richard Owens's mills.
Terms are, twelve months credit will
be given, on the purchaser giving bond,
with approved security, bearing inter-
est from the day of sale, and on the
whole of the purchase money being
paid, there will be a good and suffi-
cient title given by the subscriber.
Dec. 14. 3w.
Basil Warfield, Trustee.
NOTICE.
In pursuance of an order of the or-
phan court of Worcester County, this
to give notice, that the subscriber of
Worcester county, hath obtained from
the orphan court of Worcester county,
in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Robert Kor-
by, late of Worcester county, deceased;
all persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before
the 24th day of June next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 20th day of Decem-
ber, 1815.
Dec. 2. 3w.
William Franklin, Sen.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter is copied from the Aurora. It will be read with unusual interest, if the facts it contains are correctly stated, the presence of mind, courage, and skill displayed by Capt. Hickman, demand the applause of his countrymen:—

N. E. Com. Adv.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.

"Detroit, Nov. 2, 1815.

"An affair took place at this post in the month of Dec. 1814, in regard to the hostile savages, which deserves to be recorded. Detroit with its dependencies, was at that time commanded by Capt. Harris H. Hickman, of the 17th regiment of infantry. During the preceding autumn, several instances had occurred of our citizens being butchered and their property plundered by the savages in the vicinity, and almost under the guns of the fort; and it was ascertained afterwards, that in some instances these depredations were committed by Indians professing friendship, and receiving rations from the public stores. One instance which led to the affair about to be detailed, was this:—A poor man by the name of M'Millan, a citizen of Detroit, together with his little son, a boy about twelve years old, had gone to the common, back of the town, to seek their cow, and proceeded to the edge of the forest, about one mile distant, when suddenly a party of savages rose from their ambush, fired upon, killed, and scalped the father, and pursued and made captive of the son. The body of the father was soon after found, but no tidings of the son reached his disconsolate mother until December. Towards the latter end of that month, a band of savages, consisting of upwards of one hundred, who had been uniformly hostile during the war, not being in a situation to receive provisions from their white allies, and being pressed by hunger, determined to visit Detroit with insidious professions of friendship, and to bring with them little M'Millan, in hopes by this means of being fed through the winter. This band approached within two miles of the fort, and stopped at the house of Mr. Knaggs, an Indian interpreter. Mr. Knaggs immediately rode to town, and informed Capt. Hickman, the commanding officer of their arrival. The Capt. caused young M'Millan to be brought to his quarters, and examined him in the presence of one or two gentlemen, as to the murder of his father, and the circumstances attending his own captivity.

"The little boy stated, in substance, that when his father and himself were near the edge of the woods, suddenly a report of guns like a 'platoon fire,' to use his own words, was heard; his father fell. He (the boy) attempted to escape by running, but was pursued and taken by an Indian on horseback; that he was then conducted a considerable distance into the forest, where they halted at the camp of a large number of Indians.

"He gave a long history of their travels from one camp and village to another, of the ill treatment he received, particularly from the squaws, who always beat him when he was not very adroit in procuring them wood and water. He was asked whether either of the Indians that fired upon his father, was with the band at Mr. Knaggs, he answered there were 2, and that the name of one was 'Na-ba-wa,' and the other was his father, though he did not know the father's name, he could recognize the two Indians. Captain Hickman requested Mr. Larned, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Captain Audrain, of the Michigan rangers, to proceed with him to the house of Mr. Knaggs, where the Indians were assembled, taking with them little M'Millan. They found the Indians in a large room, smoking their pipes. After the usual preliminaries, the Indians stated in their usual way, that they were disposed to be at peace with their great father the president; that they were in great distress for provisions, and requesting assistance, &c.

"Capt. Hickman then introduced little M'Millan, and desired him to point out 'Na-ba-wa,' and his father. The little boy pointed to one and said, 'that is Na-ba-wa,' and to another and said, 'that is his father.' The interpreters then enquired of the Indians whether the two pointed out, were father and son; to which they replied in the affirmative. The captain then stated to the Indians, that as an evi-

dence of their friendly dispositions towards the United States, he desired they would deliver up to him the two Indians pointed out, and any other three of their band as hostages for the security of their future good behaviour.—When this was explained to them, a profound silence was observed on their part. After a considerable pause, waiting for an answer, they were asked whether they intended to give any—still a profound silence. At length Captain Hickman told them that he demanded of them the five Indians. After some pause the Indians began to speak in a low voice amongst themselves, which continued for some time, when the interpreters discovered that they were proposing to bear off the commanding officer and several others, there being not more than seven or eight white persons present. Capt. Hickman immediately directed Capt. Audrain to mount his horse and proceed instantly to the fort and order Capt. Holder, of the 17th, with a detachment of 100 regulars, from the garrison, to surround the house of Mr. Knaggs without delay. This order was promptly obeyed, and executed with astonishing despatch and secrecy, it being at the time an hour after night & very dark.

Whilst this order was executing, the captain requested Mr. Larned to entertain the Indians with a talk or speech of some length, in order to amuse them and gain time. An Indian is always disposed to listen, and Mr. Larned amused them with a speech of a very conciliatory nature, calculated for the occasion. One of their speakers made a reply of a very insolent nature, not dreaming of what was going on out of doors. When he was about concluding, the signal was given to Capt. Hickman, that the house was surrounded by the troops, formed in a hollow square, facing inwards, with charged bayonets.—The Capt. then informed the Indians that he wished to make a speech and procured of Mr. Knaggs a lantern, requested some of them to follow him and leading them round the house with in the square and pointing to the bayonets, observing, 'there is my speech,' whilst the other Indians with astonishment, viewed the scene from within. They then returned into the house, and after some silence, the savage who just before had made the insolent speech, addressed his fellow prisoners in a most altered tone, acknowledging the perfidy and treachery they had used towards the Americans, complaining that they had been misled and deceived by the British, and stating a resolution, in future to observe the most inviolable faith and friendship with their great father the President of the United States. The five Indians required were then placed under a guard and sent to confinement in town. The remainder of the band was informed by Capt. Hickman, that they must depart the next day, and not to be found near any post or settlement in the territory during the war; and that should it be found that they should commit any depredation on persons or property of an American citizen, retaliation would most undoubtedly be made on their brethren who were detained. They received some provisions, departed, and were not heard of afterwards; and no hostile act on the part of the savages, was afterwards committed in this territory during the war. I have understood that it was the intention of the captain to have detained the whole band as prisoners, but the state of provisions would not admit of his feeding them.

THE NAVY.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy.

The importance of a permanent Naval Establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the

Navy-Yard in this city; for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress. Cannon foundries, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a limited navy, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of the smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 2d, 1813, authorized the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect, by building three ships of the rate of 74 guns, and three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy-yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy-yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before congress the present session.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

2 Major Generals
4 Aids to ditto, Captains of the line
4 Brigadier Generals
4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
Adjutant and Inspector General
2 Adjutant Generals
1 Quarter Master General
4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
6 Hospital Surgeons
15 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
2 Garrison Surgeons
20 Garrison Surgeon's Mates
2 Judge Advocates
2 Chaplains
1 Apothecary General
2 Assistant Apothecaries
1 Commissary General of purchase
2 Deputy Commissaries
6 Assistant Commissaries
1 Pay Master of the Army
2 Deputy Pay Master Generals
2 Assist. Depy. Pay Master Generals

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiment and Corps.
12 Colonels
16 Lieutenant Colonels
17 Majors
116 Captains
116 First Lieutenants
42 Second Lieutenants
10 Regimental Surgeons
19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates
Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff:
14 Adjutants
14 Quarter Masters
10 Pay Masters
32 Conductors of Artillery.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, with her three Children.—The woman is a good plantation servant. Enquire at this office. Nov. 28. 6w.

To be Rented.

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office. Oct. 12, 1815. 12

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale at St. Leonard's Creek town, in Calvert county, on Monday the sixteenth day of January next, all the right and title of Dr. Thomas Bourne, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Calvert county. One tract usually known by the name of Drum Point, lying at the mouth of Patuxent river; containing about 300 acres. On this tract there is a store house and convenient dwelling house; the situation is a good one for a store.—There is also a large quantity of valuable wood on this land. One other tract of land called Rausby's Hall, lying on Patuxent river, about one mile below Drum Point; containing about 200 acres. On this land there is a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-buildings.—This land is fertile and adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco. One other tract being part of a tract of land called Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake bay, about five miles from the mouth of Patuxent river, containing about one thousand acres.—On this land there is a large two story brick dwelling house completely finished in a very handsome style; on this tract also there is an unusual quantity of wood and fine timber.—It is said to be the best of any tract of land in the country, and the timber and wood is so situated as to be carried to market conveniently. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchasers to give bonds with good security for the payment of the purchase money. Thomas H. Wilkinson, Trustee. Calvert county.

George & John. At their store on the corner of the city laid to on the last terms, a very general assortment of Groceries &c.

Jamaica Spirit, Cognac Brandy, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Best old Whiskey, Common do, Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, W. I. Spirit, Claret, Java Coffee, Bell Green do, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson skin, Leaf and Lump Sugars, Brown Sugars, Chocolate first and second qualities, Molasses, Raisins, prunes, Almonds, Currants, Muffins, pepper, Starch, Salt petre, Rice, Monild, Dill, and Spermaceti Candles.

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware, Oils and paints, shoes, and proof boots, traces and leading lines, best twill'd bagging, Jameson's Corners, Baker's Flour, Superfine do, Gunpowder and Shot, Battle powder, canisters, Brooms, and paint powder, castings of different kinds, cash and bran.

With a variety of other articles tedious to enumerate. All of which will be disposed of on the most favorable terms. Dec. 7. 4

By the Committee of Claims. The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until in the afternoon. By order Wm. 3 Lambdin, cl.

Dec. 14. By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon. Dec. 14. 3

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 15th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1815. By order. Wm. S. Green, Cl.

For Sale.

At the subscribers Farm, near Annapolis, Horses, Mules and Cattle; among the Cattle are two yoke of oxen and several milch cows. My manager is the farmer's son, who is inclined to sell, and inform the price of the property, and if not sold at private sale, will be offered at Public Sale on the 29th of this month. J. T. 2

TAVERN.

Rezin D. Baldwin. Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a tavern and Boarding House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Capt. James Thomas. Its vicinity to the State House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment has been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, and is hoped that they will continue to frequent it, and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they will not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty. Dec. 14, 1815. 3

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will offer, at Public Sale, on Friday the 9th of December, inst., the residence of the subscriber, on the Head of South River, the personal estate of Wm. Watson, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months; under that sum Cash. Charles Watson, Adm'r.

December 14

James Madison

Article the First.

Article the Second.

Article the Third.

Article the Fourth.

Article the Fifth.

Article the Sixth.

Article the Seventh.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1816.

No. 51.]

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.



JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

and singular to whom these Pro-
mises shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Peace
and Amity between the United
States of America, and His High-
ness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Al-
geria, was concluded at Algiers, on
the thirtieth day of June last, by
Stephen Decatur and William Sha-
nley, Citizens of the United States,
on the one part, and the said Omar
Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, on the
other, and was duly signed and
ratified by the said Parties, which
Treaty is in the words following, to-
wit:

Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded
between the United States of
America, and His Highness Omar
Bashaw, Dey of Algiers.

Article the First.

There shall be, from the conclu-
sion of this Treaty, a firm, inviolable
and universal peace and friendship
between the President and the Cit-
izens of the United States of Amer-
ica, on the one part, and the Dey
and Subjects of the Regency of Al-
geria on the other, and the Dey
and Subjects of the Regency of Al-
geria on the one part, and the Dey
and Subjects of the Regency of Al-
geria on the other, shall be the free
consent of both Parties, and shall
be the terms of the most
favored nations; and if either party
shall hereafter grant to any other
nation any particular favour or
privilege in navigation or com-
merce, it shall immediately become
common to the other party, freely
and it is freely granted to such
nations; but when the grant
is conditional, it shall be at the
option of the contracting parties to
accept or reject such condi-
tions, in such manner as shall be
most conducive to their respective
interests.

Article the Second.

It is distinctly understood, be-
tween the contracting parties, that
tributaries, either as biennial pre-
sents or under any other form or
name whatever, shall ever be re-
fused by the Dey and Regency of
Algiers from the United States of
America, on any pretext whatever.

Article the Third.

The Dey of Algiers shall cause
to be immediately delivered up to
the American Squadron, now off
Algiers, all the American Citizens,
now in his possession, amounting
to five, more or less; and all the
subjects of the Dey of Algiers,
now in possession of the United
States, amounting to five hundred,
more or less, shall be delivered up
to him, the U. S. according to the
terms of civilized nations, requir-
ing no ransom for the excess of
persons in their favour.

Article the Fourth.

Full and complete compensation shall
be made by the Dey of Algiers, to
the Citizens of the United States,
who have been captured and detained
at Algiers, or who have been
forced to abandon their prop-
erty in Algiers, in violation of the
Treaty of Peace and Amity, con-
cluded between the United States and
the Dey of Algiers, on the 6th of Sep-
tember, 1795.

Article the Fifth.

It is agreed between the
contracting parties, that in lieu of
the above, the Dey of Algiers
shall cause to be delivered forth-
with into the hands of the Amer-
ican Consul, residing at Algiers,
the value of a quantity of bales of
cotton, left by the late Consul gen-
eral of the United States, in the
public magazines at Algiers, and
which shall pay into the hands of
the said Consul the sum of ten
thousand dollars.

Article the Fifth.

If any goods belonging to any
nation with which either of the
contracting parties shall be attacked
on board vessels belonging to the
other party, they shall pass free
and unmolested, and no attempts
shall be made to take or detain
them.

Article the Sixth.

If any citizens or subjects with
their effects belonging to either
party shall be found on board a
prize vessel taken from an enemy
by the other party, such citizens or
subjects shall be liberated immedi-
ately, and in no case, on any other
pretence whatever shall any Amer-
ican citizen be kept in captivity or
confinement, or the property of any
American citizen found on board of
any vessel belonging to any other
nation, with which Algiers may be
at war, be detained from its lawful
owners after the exhibition of suf-
ficient proofs of American citizen-
ship and of American property by
the Consul of the United States,
residing at Algiers.

Article the Seventh.

Proper passports shall immedi-
ately be given to the vessels of both
the contracting parties, on condi-
tion that the vessels of war, be-
longing to the Regency of Algiers,
on meeting with merchant vessels
belonging to the citizens of the U.
States of America, shall not be
permitted to visit them with more
than two persons besides the row-
ers; these only shall be permitted
to go on board without first obtain-
ing leave from the commander of
said vessel, who shall compare the
passport, and immediately permit
said vessel to proceed on her way;
and should any of the subjects of
Algiers insult or molest the com-
mander or any other person on
board a vessel so visited, or plunder
any of the property contained in
her, on complaint being made by
the Consul of the United States re-
siding in Algiers, and on his pro-
ducing sufficient proof to substanti-
ate the fact, the commander or
Rais of said Algerine ship or ves-
sel of war, as well as the offender,
shall be punished in the most exem-
plary manner.

All vessels of war, belonging to
the United States of America, on
meeting a cruiser belonging to the
Regency of Algiers, on having seen
her passports and certificates from
the Consul of the United States,
residing in Algiers, shall permit
her to proceed on her cruise unmo-
lested, and without detention. No
passports shall be granted by either
party to any vessels, but such as
are absolutely the property of citi-
zens or subjects of the said con-
tracting parties on any pretence
whatever.

Article the Eighth.

A citizen or subject of either of
the contracting parties, having
bought a prize vessel condemned
by the other party, or by any other
nation, the certificates of condem-
nation and bill of sale shall be a
sufficient passport for such vessel
for six months, which considering
the distance between the two coun-
tries, is no more than a reasonable
time for her to procure proper pas-
sports.

Article the Ninth.

Vessels of either of the contract-
ing parties, putting into the ports
of the other, and having need of
provisions or other supplies, shall
be furnished at the market prices,
and if any such vessel should so-
phist in from a distance at sea and
have occasion to repair, she shall
be at liberty to land, and re-embark
her cargo, without paying any cus-
toms or duties whatever; but in no
case shall she be compelled to land
her cargo.

Article the Tenth.

Should a vessel of either of the
contracting parties be cast on shore
within the territories of the other,
all proper assistance shall be given
to her crew; no pillage shall be al-
lowed. The property shall remain
at the disposal of the owners; and
if shipwrecked on board of any ves-
sel for exportation, no customs or
duties whatever shall be required
to be paid thereon, and the crew
shall be protected and succoured,
until they can be sent to their own
country.

Article the Eleventh.

If a vessel of either of the con-
tracting parties shall be attacked
by an enemy within cannon shot
of the forts of the other, she shall
be protected as much as is possible.
If she be in port, she shall not be
seized or attacked, when it is in
the power of the other party to
protect her; and, when the pro-
ceedings are, no enemy shall be per-
mitted to pursue her from the same
port, within twenty-four hours after
her departure.

Article the Twelfth.

The commerce between the U.
States of America and the Regency
of Algiers, the protections to be
given to merchants, masters of ves-
sels, and seamen, the reciprocal
rights of establishing consuls in
each country, and the privileges, im-
munities and jurisdictions to be en-
joyed by such consuls, are declared
to be on the same footing in every
respect, with the most favored na-
tions respectively.

Article the Thirteenth.

The Consul of the United States
of America shall not be responsible
for the debts contracted by citizens
of his own nation, unless he previ-
ously gives written obligations so
to do.

Article the Fourteenth.

On a vessel or vessels of war, be-
longing to the United States, an-
chored before the city of Algiers,
the Consul is to inform the Dey of
her arrival, when she shall receive
the salutes which are by treaty or
custom given to the ships of war of
the most favored nations on similar
occasions, and which shall be re-
turned gun for gun; and if after
such arrival, so announced, any
Christians, whatsoever, captives in
Algiers, make their escape and take
refuge on board any of the ships of
war, they shall not be required back
again, nor shall the Consul of the U.
States, or commander of said ships,
be required to pay anything for the
said Christians.

Article the Fifteenth.

As the government of the U. S.
of America has in itself no charac-
ter of enmity against the laws, reli-
gion, or tranquility of any nation,
and as the said states have never
entered into any voluntary war or
act of hostility, except in defence
of their just rights on the high seas,
it is declared by the contracting par-
ties, that no pretext arising from
religious opinions shall ever produce
an interruption of the harmony ex-
isting between the two nations;
and the consuls and agents of both
nations shall have liberty to
celebrate the cities of their respec-
tive religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall
have liberty and personal security
given them to travel within the ter-
ritories of each other both by land
and sea, and shall not be prevented
from going on board any vessels
they may think proper to visit;
they shall likewise have the liberty
to appoint their own dragoman and
broker.

Article the Sixteenth.

In case of any dispute arising
from the violation of any of the ar-
ticles of this Treaty, no appeal shall
be made to arms, nor shall war be
declared on any pretext whatever,
but if the Consul residing at the
place where the dispute shall hap-
pen, shall not be able to settle the
same, the government of that coun-
try shall state their grievance in
writing, and transmit the same to
the government of the other, and
the period of three months shall be
allowed for answers to be returned,
during which time no act of hostil-
ity shall be permitted by either par-
ty; and in case the grievances are
not redressed, and a war should be
the event, the consuls and citizens
and subjects of both parties respec-
tively, shall be permitted to embark
with their effects unmolested, on
board of what vessel or vessels they
shall think proper, reasonable time
being allowed for that purpose.

Article the Seventeenth.

If in the course of events, a war
should break out between the two
nations, the prisoners captured by
either party, shall not be made slaves,
they shall not be forced to hard la-
bour, or other confinement than
such as may be necessary to secure
their safe keeping, and shall be ex-
changed rank for rank, and it is a-
greed that prisoners shall be ex-
changed in twelve months after their
capture, and the exchange may be
effected by any private individual
legally authorized by either of the
parties.

Article the Eighteenth.

If any of the Barbary States or
other powers at war with the U.
States, shall capture any American
vessel and send into any port of the
Regency of Algiers, they shall not
be permitted to sell her, but shall
be forced to depart the port, on pro-
curing the requisite supplies of pro-
visions; but the vessels of war of the
U. States, with any prizes they
may capture from their enemies,
shall have liberty to frequent the
ports of Algiers, for refreshment of
any kind, and to sell such prizes,
in said ports, without any other
customs, or duties, than such as are
customary on ordinary commercial
importations.

Article the Nineteenth.

If any of the citizens of the U.
States, or any persons under their
protection, shall have any disputes
with each other, the Consul shall
decide between the parties, and
whenever the Consul shall require
any aid or assistance from the go-
vernment of Algiers to enforce his
decisions, it shall be immediately
granted to him; and if any disputes
shall arise between any citizens of
the U. States and the citizens or
subjects of any other nation having
a Consul or agent in Algiers, such
disputes shall be settled by the con-
suls or agents of the respective na-
tions; and any disputes or suits at
law that may take place between any
citizens of the U. States and the
subjects of the Regency of Algiers,
shall be decided by the Dey in per-
son, and no other.

Article the Twentieth.

If a citizen of the United States
should kill, wound, or strike a sub-
ject of Algiers; or on the contrary,
a subject of Algiers should kill,
wound, or strike a citizen of the U.
States, the law of the country shall
take place, and equal justice shall
be rendered; the Consul assisting at
the trial, but the sentence of punish-
ment against an American citizen
shall not be greater, or more severe,
than it would be against a Turk in
the same predicament, and if any
delinquent should make his escape,
the Consul shall not be responsible
for him in any manner whatever.

Article the Twenty-first.

The Consul of the U. States of
America shall not be required to
pay any custom or duties whatever
on any thing on imports from a
foreign country for the use of his
house and family.

Article the Twenty-second.

Should any of the citizens of the
U. States of America die within the
limits of the Regency of Algiers,
the Dey and his subjects shall not
interfere with the property of the
deceased, but it shall be under the
immediate direction of the Consul,
unless otherwise disposed of by
will. Should there be no Consul,
the effects shall be deposited in the
hands of some persons worthy of
trust until the party shall appear
who has a right to demand them,
when they shall render an account
of the property, neither shall the
Dey or his subjects give hindrance
in the execution of any will that may
appear.

Now, therefore, be it known, that
I, JAMES MADISON, President of the
United States of America, hav-
ing seen and considered the said
Treaty, have, by and with the ad-
vice and consent of the Senate, ac-
cepted, ratified and confirmed the
same, and every clause and article
thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have
caused the seal of the United
States to be hereunto affixed,
L. S. and have signed the same
with my hand. Done at the
City of Washington this twen-
ty-sixth day of December, A.
D. one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States
the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of
goods, consisting of best superfine Lon-
don Cloth, second quality ditto, best
English Double Milled Casimere, a
great Variety of Stockings, Double
Milled Drab Cloth for Great Coats,
Kersey Mole Skin Costing, Constitu-
tion Cord and Thickets, a Variety of
Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable
Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best
White Flannel. All of which he of-
fers for sale on reasonable terms, or
made up in the most fashionable style.
Those who are disposed to purchase
will find it to their advantage to give
him a call.
Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1815.

Notice.

The subscriber having entered into
co-partnership with M. C. James Iglo-
hart, and being desirous of closing
his former business, requests all those
who are indebted to him on bond, note
or open account, to make payment on
or before the first day of February
next. Inasmuch as many of his ac-
counts are of long standing, he trusts
it will not be thought unreasonable
that he should, in the most urgent
manner, solicit a compliance with the
above request. Those persons to
whom the subscriber may be individu-
ally indebted, will confer a favour on
him by presenting their claims as soon
as possible.

Joseph Evans, Jr.

Nov. 23

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphan
court of Talbot county, the subscriber
will expose to public sale, on Saturday
the sixth day of January, eighteen
hundred and sixteen, at the hour of
11 o'clock, A. M. in the Town of
Lower Marlboro, part of the personal
property of the late Doctor Thomas
Parpan, deceased, consisting of several
valuable negroes.

A credit of six months will be giv-
en, the purchaser giving bond, with
good security, for the payment of the
purchase money, with interest from
the day of Sale.

Richard Gruhame, Adm'r.

Dec. 7, 1815.

SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale,
at Cadogan's tavern, in the city of An-
napolis, on Saturday, the 13th of Jan-
uary next, (if not before disposed of
at private sale) that small tract of
land near South River, and adjoining
Mr. Wm. Stoddard's farm, whereon he
resides, containing about one hundred
and forty-five acres. This place has
many advantages, but it is presumed
those wishing to purchase will view it.
Stock of the United States, or bank
stock, will be received in payment.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Richard Harwood (of the said)

Dec. 7, 1815.

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

JONA. HUTTON,

Continues the above business at his
old stand in Corn-Hill-street, where all
work in either of these lines, is ex-
ecuted with neatness, strength and dispatch.
He has on hand and will sell on ac-
commodating terms for cash, a con-
venient, fashionable.

Light Gig.

with Fluted Harness, together with

Two Sulkeys,

both light and well constructed. And

is also finishing a handsome

Strong Coach,

which he will dispose of on the same
terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 14,

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer
for the ensuing year. The single man
or one with a small family, who can
name well recommended, liberal wages
would be given.

Oct. 26, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all persons
from trespassing in any manner, or
pillaging wood from his farm situate on
the head of Severn, and adjoining the
Indian Landing. Offenders after this
date may rest assured of being punish-
ed.

Wm. H. Morrison.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1815.

INTERESTING LETTER.
The following letter is copied from the Aurora. It will be read with unusual interest, if the facts it contains are correctly stated, the presence of mind, courage, and skill displayed by Capt. Hickman, demand the applause of his countrymen:—
M. F. Com. Adv.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.
"Detroit, Nov. 2, 1815.

"An affair took place at this post in the month of Dec. 1814, in regard to the hostile savages, which deserves to be recorded. Detroit with its dependencies, was at that time commanded by Capt. Harris H. Hickman, of the 17th regiment of infantry. During the preceding autumn, several instances had occurred of our citizens being butchered and their property plundered by the savages in the vicinity, and almost under the guns of the fort;—and it was ascertained afterwards, that in some instances these depredations were committed by Indians professing friendship, and receiving rations from the public stores. One instance which led to the affair about to be detailed, was this:—A poor man by the name of M'Millan, a citizen of Detroit, together with his little son, a boy about twelve years old, had gone to the common, back of the town, to seek their cow, and proceeded to the edge of the forest, about one mile distant, when suddenly a party of savages rose from their ambush, fired upon, killed, and scalped the father, and pursued and made captive of the son. The body of the father was soon after found, but no tidings of the son reached his disconsolate mother until December. Towards the latter end of that month, a band of savages, consisting of upwards of one hundred, who had been uniformly hostile during the war, not being in a situation to receive provisions from their white allies, and being pressed by hunger, determined to visit Detroit with insidious professions of friendship, and to bring with them little M'Millan, in hopes by this means of being fed through the winter. This band approached within two miles of the fort, and stopped at the house of Mr. Knaggs, an Indian interpreter. Mr. Knaggs immediately rode to town, and informed Capt. Hickman, the commanding officer of their arrival. The capt. caused young M'Millan to be brought to his quarters, and examined him in the presence of one or two gentlemen, as to the murder of his father, and the circumstances attending his own captivity.

"The little boy stated, in substance, that when his father and himself were near the edge of the woods, suddenly a report of guns like a 'platoon fire,' to use his own words, was heard; his father fell. He (the boy) attempted to escape by running, but was pursued and taken by an Indian on horse back; that he was then conducted a considerable distance into the forest, where they halted at the camp of a large number of Indians.

"He gave a long history of their travels from one camp and village to another, of the ill treatment he received, particularly from the squaws, who always beat him when he was not very adroit in procuring them wood and water. He was asked whether either of the Indians that fired upon his father, was with the band at Mr. Knaggs, he answered there were 2, and that the name of one was 'Na-ba-wa,' and the other was his father, though he did not know the father's name, he could recognize the two Indians. Captain Hickman requested Mr. Larned, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Captain Audrain, of the Michigan rangers, to proceed with him to the house of Mr. Knaggs, where the Indians were assembled, taking with them little M'Millan. They found the Indians in the number of 103 or 104, assembled in a large room, smoking their pipes. After the usual preliminaries, the Indians stated in their usual way, that they were disposed to be at peace with their great father the president; that they were in great distress for provisions, and requesting assistance, &c.

"Capt. Hickman then introduced little M'Millan, and desired him to point out 'Na-ba-wa,' and his father. The little boy pointed to one and said, 'that is Na-ba-wa,' and to another and said, 'that is his father.' The interpreters then enquired of the Indians whether the two pointed out, were father and son; to which they replied in the affirmative. The captain then stated to the Indians, that as an evi-

dence of their friendly dispositions towards the United States, he desired they would deliver up to him the two Indians pointed out, and any other three of their band as hostages for the security of their future good behaviour.—When this was explained to them, a profound silence was observed on their part. After a considerable pause, waiting for an answer, they were asked whether they intended to give any—still a profound silence. At length Captain Hickman told them that he demanded of them the five Indians. After some pause the Indians began to speak in a low voice amongst themselves, which continued for some time, when the interpreters discovered that they were proposing to bear off the commanding officer and several others, there being not more than seven or eight white persons present. Capt. Hickman immediately directed Capt. Audrain to mount his horse and proceed instantly to the fort and order Capt. Holder, of the 17th, with a detachment of 100 regulars, from the garrison, to surround the house of Mr. Knaggs without delay. This order was promptly obeyed, and executed with astonishing despatch and secrecy, it being at the time an hour after night & very dark.

Whilst this order was executing, the captain requested Mr. Larned to entertain the Indians with a talk or speech of some length, in order to amuse them and gain time. An Indian is always disposed to listen, and Mr. Larned amused them with a speech of a very conciliatory nature, calculated for the occasion. One of their speakers made a reply of a very insolent nature, not dreaming of what was going on out of doors. When he was about concluding, the signal was given to Capt. Hickman, that the house was surrounded by the troops, formed in a hollow square, facing inwards, with charged bayonets.—The capt. then informed the Indians that he wished to make a speech and procured of Mr. Knaggs a lantern, requested some of them to follow him and leading them round the house with in the square and pointing to the bayonets, observing, 'there is my speech,' whilst the other Indians with astonishment, viewed the scene from within. They then returned into the house, and after some silence, the savage who just before had made the insolent speech, addressed his fellow prisoners in a most altered tone, acknowledging the perfidy and treachery they had used towards the Americans, complaining that they had been misled and deceived by the British, and stating a resolution, in future to observe the most inviolable faith and friendship with their great father the President of the United States. The five Indians required were then placed under a guard and sent to confinement in town. The remainder of the band was informed by Capt. Hickman, that they must depart the next day, and not to be found near any post or settlement in the territory during the war; and that should it be found that they should commit any depredation on persons or property of an American citizen, retaliation would most undoubtedly be made on their brethren who were detained. They received some provisions, departed, and were not heard of afterwards; and no hostile act on the part of the savages, was afterwards committed in this territory during the war. I have understood that it was the intention of the captain to have detained the whole band as prisoners, but the state of provisions would not admit of his feeding them.

THE NAVY.
Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy.

The importance of a permanent Naval Establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the

Navy-Yard in this city; for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress. Cannon foundries, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford: and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a limited navy, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplussage of the smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 2d, 1813, authorized the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect, by building three ships of the rate of 74 guns, and three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenience, ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy-yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy-yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before Congress the present session.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

- 2 Major Generals
- 4 Aids to ditto. Captains of the line
- 4 Brigadier Generals
- 4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
- Adjutant and Inspector General
- 2 Adjutant Generals
- 1 Quarter Master General
- 4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
- 4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
- 16 Hospital Surgeons
- 12 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
- 2 Garrison Surgeons
- 20 Garrison Surgeon's Mates
- 2 Judge Advocates
- 2 Chaplains
- 1 Apothecary General
- 2 Assistant Apothecaries
- 1 Commissary General of purchase
- 2 Deputy Commissaries
- 6 Assistant Commissaries
- 1 Pay Master of the Army
- 2 Deputy Pay Master Generals
- 2 Assist. Depy. Pay Master Generals
- Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiment and Corps.
- 12 Colonels
- 16 Lieutenant Colonels
- 17 Majors
- 116 Captains
- 116 First Lieutenants
- 143 Second Lieutenants
- 42 Third Lieutenants
- 10 Regimental Surgeons
- 19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates
- Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.
- 14 Adjutants
- 14 Quarter Masters
- 10 Pay Masters
- 32 Conductors of Artillery.

For Sale,
A Negro Woman, with her three children.—The woman is a good plantation servant. Enquire at this office. Nov. 23. 6w.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale at St. Leonard's Creek town, in Calvert county, on Monday the sixteenth day of January next, all the right and title of Dr. Thomas Bourne, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Calvert county.

One tract usually known by the name of Drum Point, lying at the mouth of Patuxent river; containing about 300 acres. On this tract there is a store house and convenient dwelling house; the situation is a good one for a store.—There is also a large quantity of valuable wood on this land.

One other tract of land called Rausby's Hall, lying on Patuxent river, about one mile below Drum Point; containing about 260 acres. On this land there is a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-buildings.—This land is fertile and adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

One other tract being part of a tract of land called Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake bay, about five miles from the mouth of Patuxent river, containing about one thousand acres.—On this land there is a large two story brick dwelling house completely finished in a very handsome style; on this tract also there is an unusual quantity of wood and fine timber.—It is said to be the best of any tract of land in the country, and the timber and wood is so situated as to be carried to market conveniently.

The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchasers to give bonds with good security for the payment of the purchase money.
Thomas H. Wilkinson, Trustee.
Calvert county.

N. B. The creditors of the late Dr. Thomas Bourne, are hereby warned and directed to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the auditors of the chancery court within six months from the day of sale above mentioned.
Dec. 21. 2 T. H. Wilkinson, Sw.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Queen Anne, on the 16th inst. a likely, light mulatto lad, called Charles Jackson, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a blue round Jacket, trimmed with red, dark blue pantaloons very much worn, white domestic cotton shirt, a new furr hat, and boots, he has also a variety of other clothing with him, which is unknown.—He is an artful fellow, and as he reads and writes very well, no doubt will forge a pass to answer his purpose. The above reward, will be given, for securing him in any goal, so that I get him again, or 60 Dollars, if brought to me.
Dec. 21. 2 William G. Sanders.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarded harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.
W. G. S.

Notice.

There will be a petition laid before the General Assembly of Maryland for a law to open a large and commodious road from Magruder's tavern in Prince-George's County, (near Judge Duvall's) the most convenient and direct route through part of said county, and Anne Arundel county, to the widow Cissel's Tavern on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and for a law to enable a company to erect and build a commodious bridge across the Patuxent river, at a narrow place thereof, not many hundred yards below a Ferry on said river called Holland's Ferry, now better known by Sweetser's Ferry; and also to open a large and commodious road the most convenient and direct route, through a part of Prince-George's county aforesaid, from the said Magruder's Tavern, to intersect a road in said county, known by the name of the Annapolis road, in the neighbourhood of Fielder Magruder's Tavern on said road—and to erect two bridges across the branches of the Patuxent river that is in the route between the aforesaid Magruder's and Cissel's Taverns.—And also for a large and commodious road to be opened along down on the north side of the Patuxent river from the place of the abutment of the before mentioned bridge to be built across the said river as aforesaid, to a point on the said river called Moale's Point, and from that place to enable the before mentioned company to erect and build a bridge across the mouth of the creek, or branch of the said river, called the western branch, to the Ferry point on the north east side of the mouth of said creek or branch.
Decr. 14. 3 4w

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.
Oct. 12, 1815. 12

George & John Harris

At their store on the docks, have recently laid in, on the best terms, a very general assortment of

Groceries &c.

- | |
|---|
| Jamaica Spirit,
Cognac Brandy,
Peach Brandy
Apple Brandy
Best old Whiskey
Common do.
Holland Gilt
Cherry Bounce
W. I. Spirit
Claret
Java Coffee
Bell Green do.
Hyson
Young Hyson
Souchong
Hyson Skin
Leaf and Lump Sugars
Brown Sugars
Chocolate first and second qualities
Molasses
Raisins, prunes,
Almonds, Currants,
Mulhaid, pepper,
Starch, Salt petre,
Rice,
Mould, Dips, and
Spermaceti Candles,
Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace, Cinnamon,
Spanish segas
Bell chewing Tobacco,
Smoking do.
Mustard in Cans
Ters
White, yellow
brown soap,
Rose and pine
Peal Baler,
Allum, Alapice
Ginger, Rice,
Cheese, Butter
Salad Oil, in
and flasks,
Fine & Coarse
Bacon, pork,
Lard,
Herrings,
First quality Cyl.
Cryer Vinegar,
Apples by the Bar
Vines,
Ghee, &c. &c. |
|---|

Also an assortment of Crockery Ware

Likewise
Oils and paints, shoes, and w proof boots, traces and leading best twill bagging, Jamieson's Corners, Baker's Flour, Superfine do. Gun powder and Shot, Battle powder, castings of different kinds, cast a bran.
With a variety of other articles tedious to enumerate. All of which will be disposed of on the most favorable terms.
Dec. 7. 4

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until in the afternoon.
By order
Dec. 14. 3 Wm. J. Laidlin, cl.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.
Decr. 14. 3

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 15th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the Inspectors of Tolage at the different warehouses, and receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1815.
By order.
Dec. 21, 1815. 4 Wm. S. Green, Cl.

For Sale.

At the subscribers Farm, near Annapolis, Horses, Mules and Cattle; among the Cattle are two yoke of oxen and several milch cows.
My manager in the farm will show them to any person inclined to purchase, and inform them of the price. If not sold at private sale they will be offered at Public Sale on the 29th of this month.
J. T. Fan.

TAVERN.

Rezin D. Baldwin.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a tavern and Boarding House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Capt. James Thomas. Its vicinity to the State House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment are assured that the best accommodations are provided; and that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it, and so far as attention, good food, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they will not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and hours taken at livery.
Dec. 14, 1815. 3 Sw.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, on Friday the 10th of December, inst. the residence of the subscriber, on the Head of South River, the personal estate of Wm. Watson, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months; under that sum Cash.
Charles Watson, Adm'r.
December 13

JAMES MADISON
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AMERICA.
all and singular to whom these
sent shall come, greeting:
WHEREAS, a Treaty of
Amity between the
States of America, and His
Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of
Algiers, was concluded at Algiers
the thirtieth day of June last
between Benjamin Decatur and William
G. B. Citizens of the United States
in the part of the United States
said Omar Bashaw, Dey of
Algiers, and was duly signed
by the said Parties, the
Treaty is in the words follow-
ing:
Treaty of Peace and Amity, con-
cluded between the United States
of America, and His Highness
Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers.
Article the First.
There shall be, from the
date of this treaty, a firm, inviolable
and universal peace and frien-
dship between the President and
Citizens of the United States of
America, on the one part, and
the Subjects of the Regency
of Algiers in Barbary on the
other, on the terms of the
articles, on the terms of the
aforesaid nations; and if either
shall hereafter grant to any
nation any particular privilege
in navigation or
commerce, it shall immediately
be common to the other party,
then it is freely granted to
other nations; but when the
condition, it shall be at
the option of the contracting party
to accept or reject such
privilege, in such manner as
may be most conducive to their
interests.
Article the Second.
It is distinctly understood
between the contracting parties
that neither party shall be bound
to contribute, either as bion-
naries or under any other
name whatever, shall ever
be required by the Dey and
Regency of the United
States, on any pretext
Article the Third.
The Dey of Algiers shall
be immediately delivered
to the American Squadron,
Algiers, all the American
prisoners in his possession,
and his more or less; and
subjects of the Dey of
Algiers in possession of the
United States, amounting to five
hundred or less, shall be deli-
vered to him, the U.S. according
to the laws of civilized nations,
and no ransom for the
prisoners in their favour.
Article the Fourth.
A just and full compensation
shall be made by the Dey of
Algiers to the United States
for all the American
prisoners captured and
held in Algiers, or
forced to abandon
Algiers, in violation
of the twenty-second article of
the treaty of peace and amity,
concluded between the United States
of America, on the 5th
of June, 1795.
And it is agreed be-
tween the contracting parties, that
the above, the Dey
shall cause to be deli-
vered into the hands of
the U.S. Consul, residing
at Algiers, a quantity
of cotton, left by the late
Governor of the United States
public Magazines in
Algiers, to be paid into
the said Consul, the
amount of Spanish dollar