

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, an indentured apprentice, named ABRAHAM HUNTSBERRY—had one year, eight months and seven days to serve when he went away. Had on a full suit of black domestic cloth, a new rorram hat, and took with him other clothing not recollected; wore an old English Watch in his pocket—5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, light hair, grey eyes, long nose, big mouth, when he laughs, nearly from ear to ear. A short time before he went away, he took his trunk to his uncle Christian Altemeyer's; he staid with him the first night he absconded, and the next day was seen going up the road towards Winchester, with his uncle's son and two of his horses, to another uncle of his, near Winchester—he was seen at the foot of Negro Mountain, with 30 dollars in his possession. I expect his uncles must have furnished him with this money, if not, he could not have come honestly by it. As for his honesty I have been much deceived in. I will give the above reward to any person, who will bring the scondrel back to me.

MICHAEL DUTRO.
Charlestown, December 14.

CHEAP WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Superfine and common Cloths,
Double and single mild Cassimers,
Stockinets, Imperial Cords and Cassinets,
Fancy and common Vesting,
Coating, Balizes, Flannels and Kerseys,
Rose, Point and Strip'd Blankets,
Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—
Bombazines of almost every colour,
Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thick-sets,
Irish Linens, Shirting Cambricks,
Crimmet and cambrick Muslins,
Silk Shawls,
Large cotton Shawls for Winter—
Together with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its neighborhood may stand in need of—all of which, the subscriber pledges himself, will be sold on the very lowest terms, as he is desirous of closing his fall sales.

R. WORTHINGTON.
Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber for them.
R. W.
December 14.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

TO be hired, at Lee Town, on Thursday the 28th instant, about 30 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
I have five or six hundred weight of TOBACCO on hand, which will answer for smoking or chewing, for sale.

RICH'D. BAYLOR.
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RICH'D. BAYLOR.
December 14.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. Wilson, AN ELEGANT SELECTION OF DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.

—ALSO—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Reflecting that public catalogues and exaggerated details contained in similar publications are more generally calculated to monopolize custom, than promote the interest of customers, I unequivocally recommend to purchasers to form the most judicious and experimental criterion, and if upon a strict examination and comparison of the quality and rates of such Goods, Wares and Merchandise as I offer for sale, deserve a share of public patronage, I flatter myself that a zealous and unremitting attention shall be invariably pursued to merit a continuance.

W. M. D. BURNETT.
I will give a premium for Notes on the following Banks, viz: City Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and its most southern branches, and the State Banks of North and South Carolina.
W. D. B.
Charlestown, December 14.

FOR SALE,

Several good Work Horses,
From three to ten years old. A credit, if purchasers prefer it, will be given for several months. Also a valuable STED HORSE, five years old last spring. Terms will be made as easy as possible. Also,
From 80 to 90 Barrels of Corn,
for which a bond will be received, bearing interest from the date, payable the first of January, 1817.

A. STRAITH.
Bullskin, Dec. 14.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,
about 30 years of age. She is a good house servant, and has also been accustomed to working on a farm. Enquire of the Printer.
December 11.

NEGROES FOR HIRE AND FOR SALE.

ON Thursday the 28th instant will be offered for sale, at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, Jefferson county, seven or eight likely Negroes, principally females—among them are three excellent house-servants, two of the three are admirable washers and ironers, and tolerable good cooks: the third a very likely girl about 15 years old, and capable of performing all the duties of a house servant, one of the women has a child ten or eleven months old. The remainder are girls between the ages of 6 or 7 to 13 years. They are sold for no fault—Paper, negotiable (with approved endorsers) in thirty days, at any of the banks in Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, or Harpers Ferry, will be received in payment for part of these Negroes. The subscriber cannot at this time speak positively as to the terms of the sale, probably some of the Negroes will be sold on a few months credit.—On the same day, and at the same place, about 20 likely Negroes will be hired. The sale and hiring to commence at 11 o'clock.

Wm. P. FLOOD.
December 12.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seeligs, at Harper's Ferry, near which place I would prefer a purchaser. Richard Dufield, Esq. is authorised to contract for them.

JOHN STROTHER.
Martinsburg, Dec. 12.

CAUTION.

THIS is to give notice that I forewarn all persons from trusting my wife Mary Smith on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1815.

DANIEL SMITH.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by F. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 30 day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert Potts's tavern, in Charlestown, in said county, upon the 30 day of February next, to the highest bidder for ready money, a tract of land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, containing by estimation ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the name of the Shannon Hill Tract. Said Land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said Fairfax.

The land will be sold subject to the several incumbrances upon it, and such title made to the purchaser as is vested in the Trustee.

TH. GRIGGS, Jr.
Dec. 14.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 28th day of December, inst. will be offered at Public Sale, all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of Bushrod Taylor, deceased.—This sale will comprise almost every kind of property, which is either calculated, or necessary on a farm, viz.—Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, a considerable quantity of corn, wheat and rye, household and kitchen furniture, and almost every description of farming utensils, and many other articles which would be difficult to enumerate. The terms of sale will be—for all sums under 10 dollars immediate payment will be required, and for all sums above that amount, a credit of nine months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.—The sale will take place at Morgan's Springs, the late residence of the deceased, about two and a half miles from Herrysville, and will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold—

At the same time and place, the farm known by the name of Morgan's Spring, and one of the most valuable in that part of the country will be rented for a term of years.

And also a large number of negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, will be hired for the ensuing year, unless they should be previously hired by private contract, which would be preferred.

By the administrators,
GRIFFIN TAYLOR,
EBEN TAYLOR.
Dec. 14, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation,
LYING in the County of Jefferson, and state of Virginia, containing
214 ACRES,
tolerably well improved—a good stone House well finished, other convenient houses, a tolerable good barn, one hundred and seventy apple trees bearing fruit. The farm is within five miles of Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river, half a mile of Keyes's Ferry, both rivers navigable for boats within one and a half miles of good Merchant Mills—There is an incumbrance on part of the Land, which will be made known to the purchaser by the subscriber living on the premises.

THOMAS KEYES.
November 30, 1815.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 29th December, at the late residence of Giles Cook, dec'd, the following property, viz: a good road wagon, and cart, ploughs, gears, and all sorts of farming utensils, a wheat fan, household and kitchen furniture, some valuable wagon horses, milch cows, fat hogs, a quantity of corn, rye, hay and fodder, and a number of other articles. A credit will be given until the first of April next, by giving bond and approved security.

On the same day will be hired for the ensuing year, a number of valuable negroes.

JOHN ABELL.
November 30.

Boonsborough TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Board of Managers for the above road having fixed on the location of the same, and having actually made a contract for paving part thereof, find it expedient to collect the second instalment of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of stock subscribed for the said road—the stockholders are therefore requested to pay the same to Messrs. James Labov, of Baltimore, George Smith, of Sharpshurg; or Jacob Hess, of Shepherdstown, Virginia, who are duly authorised to receipt for it, on or before the 24th day of January next.

Messrs. George Smith, George Hestreck and Jacob Mummery, empowered to receive proposals for paving that part of the road not yet contracted for (eight miles) They will accordingly attend, for that purpose, at the house of Mr. John Knode, in Sharpshurg, every Saturday until the first of April next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN MILLER, Sec'y.
November 28. —6w.

NOTICE.

ALL those who made purchases at the sale of James Young's Estate, are hereby informed that their Bonds and Notes will become due on the 1st of March next, when prompt payment is expected to be made, as indulgence cannot be given.

SAMUEL T. YOUNG, Adm'r.
December 6.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about 30 feet square, with two pairs of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House, at present out of repair—There are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either side of the river. The local advantages which this property possesses over any other water property in the Counties of Fauquier, or Culpepper, are universally acknowledged by all acquainted with it—It is situated immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, crosses the Rappahannock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording in the most trying seasons an abundant supply of water—entirely untroubled by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction, in a fine wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaster and clover, and having a most unexamined share of country, yielding to its proprietor annually from 12 to 150 bushels of toll grain, besides a wheat custom, which could at all times be increased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon, holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the management of such property, the fairest prospects of a profitable investment of capital.

The subscriber's price and terms of payment, will be made to suit the purchaser, as well as the situation and value of this property, can be known on application to Casper W. Weyer, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot.

JOHN C. SCOTT.
November 15.

JOHN CARLILE, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And are now opening at their Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown,
A QUANTITY OF
Woolen and other Goods,
Superfine Black and Bottle Green Cloths,
Ditto London Cassimere just opened,
With a variety of
Cheap Cloth, Cassimere, and Cassinets,
Coating, Flannel, Molekin, Bucking, Balize, Fine and Coarse Flannels,
And a quantity of
ROSE, STRIPE AND POINT BLANKETS,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Shirting Linen and Cotton, Domestic and Imported,
Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Black, & White Cambric Muslins, Pelicse Silk and Cloth,
And a good assortment of almost every other kind of GOODS, suitable for FALL and WINTER.

All of which will be sold off very low, to make it an object to purchasers to call on them.

November 9.

GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS,
Log-wood, Madder, Fustic, Indigo, Alum, Coppers, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

R. WORTHINGTON.
Charlestown, Aug. 17.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

W. M. HARPER, JUN.
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
HAS lately established a branch of the above business in Shepherdstown, Va. where he has large assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Surgeon's Instruments, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and every article in his line, all of which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria or Baltimore. He flatters himself that the good quality and low prices of his goods will insure encouragement.—Orders forwarded by mail shall be punctually attended to, and a good credit given to punctual men.

P. S. I have a quantity of Log wood on hand at a very reduced price. GLOBES of every description may also be had at fair prices.
August 24.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

FIVE or six Journeyman Tailors will receive constant employ, and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown. Two or three smart lads will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

DAN. W. GRIFFITH.
November 9.

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.

THE subscriber wishes to take as apprentices, three or four boys, between the age of 12 and 15 years, to learn the Boot and Shoe making business.

J. BOADENHAMER.
Charlestown, Nov. 30.

PROPOSALS

OF THE
American Revolution,
Comprehending all the Principal Events, both in the Field and in the Cabinet,
BY PAUL ALLEN, ESQ.
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
The most important Resolutions of the Continental Congress, and many of the most interesting Letters and Orders of
GEN. WASHINGTON,
ACCOMPANIED BY Documents from the Original Manuscripts of General Gates, Green, Hand, &c. &c. Together with many others collected by BRADY AND HUBBARD, Esq. Captain in the German Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and member of the Society of Cincinnati; who, besides several Journals of his brother officers, obtained from General Edward Hand, the last adjutant general, all the General Orders, Papers, and Documents belonging to that department, from the time of the appointment of general Gates the first adjutant general.

THE FLORIDAS.

Though we regret as much as any person can that the English either have, or shortly will, become the possessors of provinces on which so much depends the prosperity and quiet of this and the neighboring states, truth demands us to state the benefits which Britain will derive from this new acquisition, and the injury that our country is likely to derive from it.

It is a well known fact, that several of the West India Islands are *corn* and their inhabitants forced to make a living either by employing their slaves in small vessels, driving an unprofitable trade between the different islands, or retelling small articles of refreshment in *humberts*, to the crews of shipping from foreign countries. In the Bahamas, it is true, several extensive cotton plantations are established; but without yielding the proprietors of them any considerable income; the soil being mostly sterile, and the crops perpetually incident to the ravages of the caterpillar. It is England's interest as well as duty to employ those useful subjects in situation profitable to themselves, which must eventually be beneficial to herself. The Floridas, from their situation, the fertility of their soil, which is not as the English presents it, but is as well suited by nature for the culture of rice, corn, cotton and sugar as any one on the face of the earth—the inexhaustible forests furnishing masts, spars, staves and lumber of every description; the numerous water courses on which the productions of the country may be either boated or rafted to ports of exportation in the Floridas, we say, are the most eligible places that England would procure, where men who had nearly reduced themselves to pauperism by a silly adherence to her government, can repair their declining fortunes. The contiguity of these provinces, the value of and call for the articles of their growth in the West Indies, & the islands, the prepossessions entertained by the Creole planters for their brethren, all operate as incentives, to the before mentioned description of men to emigrate to the Floridas. Where there are such powerful inducements to industry and enterprise, and almost be allowed the people whom we are noticing, possess both in an eminent degree, although it may not appear so, that the Floridas, in a word, being a heavy charge to the English treasury, will, and that shortly too, rent a considerable revenue to the coffers of Britain; and our commerce with the British West Indies stopped, while supplies can be obtained from her southern provinces.

Besides these advantages, she will derive several others: In peacetime, the occupancy of the Floridas, she will possess the means, unless a government should send messengers to commiserate them, of driving an smuggling to a great extent, and of exercising her population with the abandoned runways of a certain class of our inhabitants, in such a way as to stir up the savages to murder our trader citizens and destroy their habitations; and when those deluded and vicious children of nature are perused by our troops, scatter them in St. Augustine, or give them a secure asylum in the blue mountains of Jamaica; or will have it in her power, for a while after the commencement of hostilities, to make predatory incursions with her own troops into the exposed parts of our territory; and perhaps endeavor to excite internal combinations of the darkest species amongst us. To doubt of her inclination tending to such points, would be believing that virtue alone predominated in her cabinets that the men who have hitherto directed her movements enjoy no longer the confidence of her sovereign, and that her policy has been changed to an opposite system; which we think, no individual in America is credulous enough to admit.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, each to contain from 500 to 600 pages, printed on a fine wove paper and new type.
The price to Subscribers will be three dollars per volume in boards, and three dollars and fifty cents neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

* Subscriptions for the above work, received at the Printing Office, and Clerk's Office, Charlestown.

PAINTS.

1000 lb. White Lead, } both of a very superior quality.
1000 lb. Red do. }
Venetian Red,
Spanish Whiting,
Yellow Ochre,
Stone Ochre,
Verdigrise,
Patent Green,
Patent Yellow,
Umber,
King's Yellow,
Vermillion,
Rose Pink,
Prussian Blue, together with many others.

—ALSO—
THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS,
Log-wood, Madder, Fustic, Indigo, Alum, Coppers, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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Charlestown, Aug. 17.

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Charlestown, Nov. 30.

HEAVEN AND THE VENGEANCE OF AMERICAN FREEDOM.

Fill on the wretch's head that shall first propose to return it to any power on the globe.

In the mean time, sound policy and a due regard for the safety as well as prosperity of our people, believes our government to place bodies of troops along the St. Mary's river to prevent the vagabond part of a certain description of our population from deserting their avocations and taking refuge in the lately ceded provinces, and to guard against the clandestine introduction of British manufactured goods, whereby the revenue of our country would suffer a considerable depreciation, and our manufacturers an essential injury.

THE IRISH MAGAZINE.

The Irish Magazine for September, announces the formation of a "society for burning English christianity" in Ireland. In their "proceedings" is a review of the infernal and the evangelical policy of England towards Ireland. William III. say they, "interdicted the spinning and weaving of our own wool, and sent us to distant countries, depending on the hazards of the sea, and the caprice of remote nations, for a staple manufacture for the materials of it. It was a British legislature that took away our fleeces, and sent us to America and Holland for flax seed. It is a British legislature that commands our Trade and dictates our day's existence, after swallowing up our natural guardians—a domestic legislature. It was the tyranny of a British parliament which interdicted the growing industry of young America, and imposed taxation without representation, that made the name of England odious, and her government intolerable to America. It is that spirit which is not taught by adversity, nor rendered magnanimous by prosperity, that has subdued our internal industry, and closed us in from the commercial world; and though her physical force and wooden walls may control revolution—yet there is a moral change effected in the Irish mind, which will be at variance with bad principles and bad government, while we continue to observe every other country advancing in trade and commerce, and Ireland receding to the first stages of civilization under the influence of barbaets and treason.

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ted. An Act, changing the fiscal year of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes, passed the 12th February, 1814.

The document marked (A) is an Account of money received at the Treasury, from the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th day of September, 1815, inclusive—the time when received, and on what account; arranged under the different heads of revenue.

That marked (B) exhibits an account of the disbursements within the same period—the month when disbursed, and on what account, agreeably to the law appropriating the public revenue.

And that marked (C) is a general account of the receipts and disbursements, preciated on the foregoing accounts, which shows a balance of ninety-six thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents, in the treasury on the 30th day of September last.

I have the honor to be,
JOHN PRESTON, Treasurer.
The hon. Speaker of the
House of Delegates.

DOCUMENT (C).

The public Treasury, between the 1st day of October, 1814, and the 30th day of Sept. 1815, inclusive.

To balance against the Treasury, on 30th day of September, 1814, as per report of the Committee, appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, 140,353 02

Disbursements from the first day of October, 1814, to the 30th day of September, 1815, as follows:

Expenses of the General Assembly, 72,935 89

Officers of Government, 71,132 76

Officers of Militia, 6,194 48

Militia Fine-Fund, 3,893 96

Criminal Charges, including, 18,127 34

Guards in the country, 2,512 55

Removing Criminals to the Penitentiary, 26,978 96

Internal charges of the Penitentiary, including Officers' salaries, 7,702 86

Public Guard in the City of Richmond, 7,500

Slaves executed and transported, 5,000

Lunatic Hospital, 967,797 54

Military Contingent Fund, 5,469 38

Pensioners, 5,036 46

Interest on Old Certificate Debt, 16,445 95

Commissioners of the Revenue, 54,824 63

Manufacture of Arms, 223 79

Distribution of Public Arms, 311 60

Clerks and Sheriffs' fees, 2,545

Circuit Court Clerks, 161 80

Representation to Congress & State Senate, 3,396 89

Inspectors of Tobacco, and Superintendants of Public Warehouses, 13,072 15

Civil Contingent Fund, 2,864 39

Special Acts of Assembly, 3,954 67

Warrants not provided for, 52,600

Interest on New Certificate Debt, 1,300

Rifles made under contract with the Executive, 6,408

Literary Fund, 311 50

Sick and disabled Soldiers, 1,871 13

Repairs done to the Capitol, 6,827 43

Interest on loan of 200,000 dollars, authorized by act of the 18th November, 1814, 7,000

Interest on the loan of 800,000 dollars, authorized by act passed 28th December, 1814, \$1,514,853 33

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of September, 1815, 96,131 96

By receipts in the Treasury, within the period aforesaid, on account of the Revenue taxes of 1814, 463,083 40

Amounts of Taxes, 8,298 53

From Clerks and Notaries, 43,492 09

Inspectors of Tobacco, and Proprietors and Superintendants of ware houses, 2,396 19

Divers persons on sundry accounts, 23,729 72

Auctioneers, 1,057 12

Penitentiary agents, 10,035 39

Cashiers of Banks, 92,033 25

The Farmers' Bank of Virginia, on account of the loan of 800,000 dollars, 800,000

James River Canal Company, 6,000

ON ACCOUNT OF The redemption of land for the non-payment of taxes, 1,848 71

Unappropriated land, 1,210 67

Militia fines, 4,646 39

Sales of redeemed slaves, 5,320 44

The debt due from the General Government, 100,000

Fines constituting the Literary fund, 10,566 38

Revenue taxes of 1815, 21,407 18

Duties on Stamps, 13,158 13

\$1,610,985 49

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of the following letter, addressed by Capt. GAMBLE of the Marines) to Com. PORTER, on the return of the former to the U. States, in August last. Captain Gamble (the reader will recollect) was left by Commodore Porter with a few men, in charge of two or three vessels and some public property, when he sailed from Madison Island for Valparaiso, previous to his eventful battle in the Essex. The following letter comprises all the subsequent occurrences:

Copy of a letter from Capt. Gamble to Commodore Porter.

New-York, August 30, 1815.

Sir—With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marquesas before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment; and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty requiring my men to be so much separated.

I, however had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity with them, until the 7th May following, when my distressed situation placed me in their power.

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences, which were sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Wetter, (marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf, on the afternoon of the 28th February, and the desertion of four of my men. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person, all excepting one (a prisoner) having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat (near the beach) at that time seaworthy.

On the 12th April began to rig the ships Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond, which, as I calculated, employed the men until the 1st of May. All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me at that place.

The work went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression, had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description, taken to the small arms of every description, taken to the Greenwich, (the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

On the 7th May, while on board the Seringapatam, on duty, which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was wounded, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the Seringapatam out of the bay—when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, midshipmen William Pelters, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Bradinell, were massacred, and Peter Godding (marine) dangerously wounded. After landing the ship, and sparker we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze that carried the ship clear of the bay, with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

After cutting out of the bay, we found our situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to catch it. We mustered altogether eight souls, out of which there was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the scurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by my wound.

In that state, destitute of charts, and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Island, after a passage of seventeen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board for seven months, during which time my men were treated in a most shameful manner. We were then put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace. I then by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there no other means of my getting away at that time) leaving behind me a delirious Chap and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. lat. 47 N. long. 18 W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Havre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel, and shall therefore await either your orders, or the orders of the Commandant of the Marine Corps at this place.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. GAMBLE.

Commercial Treaty.

JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE U. 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, and 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 that purpose, His Excellency 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 the behalf of His Majesty, has named for that purpose, His Excellency the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's forces and a member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a member of the Imperial Parliament, 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, videlicet:

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 respective Commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security of 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 in 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 articles the growth produce or manufacture of the United States, 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 His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such ex-

portation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where the exportation of any goods, the growth produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the duties of the said draw-backs shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such exportation shall take place from the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said Territories, shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only, that it shall not be lawful for any, in any time of war, between the British government and any State or power whatever, to export from the said Territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not, to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes or part thereof from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for Commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

Article the Fourth.
It shall be lawful, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively, to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consular act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offending government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be excepted.

Article the Fifth.
This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and His Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration

made by the authority of His Britannic Majesty on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which Declaration is hereto 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 Independence of the United States the 30th.

JAMES MADISON.
By the President:
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 30th of July of the present year, for regulating the Commerce & navigation between two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient & determined in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of that person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well as British ships and vessels as others excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It is therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with that Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER,
Washington, Nov. 4.

New York, Dec. 14—Noon.
From Jamaica Papers received at the office of the commercial Advertiser.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) NOV. 2.
We have at length intelligence direct from Gen. Anya at Mexico. This brave Mexican, whose sag and courage were equally remarkable during the invasion, after having once experienced some contrary; landed at last on the Mexican soil, where he was received with the acclamations of the people, and his calumniators arrested by order of government. The supreme congress of the republic has entrusted him with an important mission, and he will shortly repair to the north.

The Spaniards lately landed in Mexico 2500 men of the famous expedition to the Spanish Main. The government of Fernando wished to employ this reinforcement to free the common nation between Florida and other points. The insurgent general drew them into the interior and killed 600 in one action—a column of 200 men, with their arms and baggage, joined the independent standard; the rest fell back on Xalapa, where they arrived reduced almost to nothing. General Anya has sent a copy of the Mexican constitution, of which we will give an analysis in a future number.

Dr. Robinson, who accompanied General Anya to Mexico, and on the way with him to attend the Mexican Congress, writes on the 10th July, from Huasteco 53 leagues from the city of Mexico—"We have just received the agreeable news that the Patriots have completely beaten a division of the Royalists in the province of Puebla."

The following is an extract from a proclamation, issued at Buenos Ayres, addressed by the Director (ad interim) of the state, Don Ignacio Alvarez, to the inhabitants of the Confederation:

"Citizens—Spain, freed from the power of the French, after adding a new example to the history of there being nothing superior to the sanctuary of a people collectively defending their liberty, inconsistent in her own experience, without recovering from the calamities with which she has been afflicted, blind of her own interest, of justice and humanity, is sending to our shores ten thousand assassins, intent in destroying, in one day, the work of five years labor, and flushed with the hope of immolating victims to their fury, and of renewing the execrable scenes of the conquests of these countries by perpetrating, and if possible, rendering more galling, the captivity under which they have groined for 14 generations. With the name of brothers on their lips, but with the weapon in their right hands, they approach the waters of La Plata, to spread alarm among the people but only to give them fresh opportunities of repeating the same glorious proof of valor they have already given. From this day, fellow citizens, liberty is more dear to us, because she requires new sacrifices at our hands. The Americans worthy of this name, do not danger behold the basis of their glories. One sentiment inflames their hearts—no one prefers slavery to death, &c. &c."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. Goldsborough for consideration the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire as to the official duties of the respective District Judges of the United States; whether the same in certain districts have not been greatly increased since their salaries were established by law, and whether the compensation now allowed by law be adequate to the duties enjoined on the Judges.

The resolution was agreed to.
Mr. Robertson, after advertising to the very laborious duties at present devolving on the committees of the house, & to the practice of some of the State Legislatures in this respect, which greatly facilitated the progress of public business, moved that the committee on the Rules of the House be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the appointment of Clerks to the standing committees of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. Jennings, in making the following motion, described the western line of the Territory of Indiana, and stated the circumstance of the stream of the Wabash cutting the straight boundary line in its sinuous course, as occasioning much inconvenience to those living on its banks, and inducing a general wish of their part, that the line should be altered; He therefore moved,

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the western limit of the territory of Indiana, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, into a committee of the whole, Mr. Yancy in the chair, on the bill making additional appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Army and Militia during the years 1814 and 1815.

Mr. Lowndes, explained briefly the object of the bill. The deficiency in the present year's appropriations, arose from the error in estimating the expense at four millions only, barely enough for the support of ten thousand men, when in fact for the principal part of the two first quarters of the year more than four times that number ought to have been provided for. The deficiency of preceding years, was well known, was caused by the heavy expenses of large detachments of Militia exceeding the estimate which had been made, &c.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes the blanks in the bill were so filled as to embrace the following appropriations:

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|--------------------------------------------------|
| For the Quarter Master's Department, 950,000 |
| For the Pay of the Army and Militia, 5,617,000</ |

Hardware & Cutlery.

John Carllie, & Co. Have on hand a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Pen-knives and Razors, Hand-saws, Hand-saw and other Files, Stair-irons, and Sheet Iron, Elegant Wafers, Curry-combs, Spectacles, Shovel and Tongs, Wrought and Cut Nails, With a variety of other Goods in that line of all which they will sell off, on the most accommodating terms. Near the Market House, Charles-town, Dec. 21.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime last summer, a bright bay mare, about six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a star and streak in her forehead, the near hind foot white up to the pastern joint, and a small white spot on the off hind foot, no brand perceivable. Appraised to 50 dollars.

Dec. 21.

Wm. McCaughey.

NOTICE.

The bonds and notes of the purchasers at the sale of the estate of Moses Burr, dec'd, have become due, and unless promptly paid, suits will be brought without respect to persons.

James Burr, John McGarry, Exors.

December 21, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A handsome new Chapeau and a silver mounted Sword. Enquire of the Printer, Dec. 21.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, an indentured apprentice named ABRAHAM HUNTSBERRY—had one year, eight months and seven days to serve when he went away. Had on a full suit of black domestic cloth, a new rorant hat, and took with him other clothing not collected; wore an old English Watch in his pocket—5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, light hair, grey eyes, long nose, big mouth, when he laughs, nearly from ear to ear. A short time before he went away, he took his trunk to his uncle Christian Altemong's; he staid with him the first night he absconded, and the next day was seen going up the road towards Winchester, with his uncle's son, and two of his horses, to another uncle of his, near Winchester—he was seen at the foot of Negro Mountain, with 30 dollars in his possession. Expect his uncles must have furnished him with this money, if not, he could not have come honestly by it. As for his honesty I have been much deceived in. I will give the above reward to any person, who will bring the scoundrel back to me.

MICHAEL DUTRO.

Charlestown, December 14.

CHEAP

WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single milled Cassimers, Stockinets, Imperial Cords and Cassinets, Fancy and common Vesting, Coating, Baizes, Flannels and Kerseys, Rose, Point and Strip'd Blankets, Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

Cordbazzets of almost every colour, Bomburoys, Constitution Cords and Thick-sets, Irish Linens, Shirting Capbricks, Jaconet and cambrick Muslins, Silk Shawls, Large cotton Shawls for Winter—Together with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its neighborhood may stand in need of—all of which, the subscriber pledges himself, will be sold on the very lowest terms, as he is desirous of closing his fall sales.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber for them.

December 14.

FOR SALE,

Several good Work Horses,

From three to ten years old. A credit, if purchasers prefer it, will be given for several months. Also a valuable STUD HORSE, five years old last spring. Terms will be made as easy as possible. Also,

From 80 to 90 Barrels of Corn,

for which a bond will be received, bearing interest from the date, payable the first of January, 1817.

Bullskin, Dec. 14.

A. STRAITH.

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. Wilson, AN ELEGANT SELECTION OF DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season. —ALSO— A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Reflecting that public catalogues and exaggerated details contained in similar publications are more generally calculated to monopolize the system, than promote the interest of customers, I unequivocally recommend to purchasers to form the most judicious and experimental criterion, and if upon a strict examination and comparison of the quality and rates of such Goods, Wares and Merchandise as I offer for sale, deserve a share of public patronage, I flatter myself that a zealous and unremitting attention shall invariably be pursued to merit a continuance.

W. D. BURNETT.

I will give a premium for Notes on the following banks, viz: City Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and its most southern branches, and the State Banks of North and South Carolina.

W. D. B.

Charlestown, December 14.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman, about 30 years of age. She is a good house servant, and has also been accustomed to working on a farm. Enquire of the Printer, December 14.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seelig's, at Harper's Ferry, near which place I would prefer a purchaser. Richard Duffield, Esq. is authorized to contract for them.

JOHN STROTHER.

Martinsburg, Dec. 12.

CAUTION.

THIS is to give notice that I forewarn all persons from trusting my wife Mary Smith on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1815.

DANIEL SMITH.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by F. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 3d day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, he will proceed to sell before the door of Bolger's Tavern, in Charlestown, in said county, upon the 3d day of February next, to the highest bidder for ready money, a tract of land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, containing by estimation ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the name of the Stanton Hill Tract. Said land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said Fairfax.

The land will be sold subject to the several incumbrances upon it, and such title made to the purchaser as is stated in the Trustee's Sale.

J. H. GRIGGS, Jr.

Dec. 14.

Boonsborough

TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Board of Managers for the above road having fixed on the location of the same, and having actually made a contract for paving part thereof, and in compliance to collect the second installment of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of stock subscribed for the said road—the stockholders are therefore requested to pay the same to Messrs. James Lebes, of Baltimore; George Smith, of Sharpsburg; or Jacob Hess, of Shepherds-Town, Virginia, who are duly authorized to receipt for it, on or before the 24th day of January next.

Messrs. George Smith, George Hitebeck and Jacob Mumma are empowered to receive proposals for paving that part of the road not yet contracted for (eight miles). They will accordingly attend, for that purpose, at the house of Mr. John Knoke, in Sharpsburg, every Saturday until the first of April next.

By order of the Board, JOHN MILLER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE, A valuable Plantation,

LYING in the County of Jefferson, and state of Virginia, containing 214 ACRES,

tolerably well improved—a good stone House, well finished, other convenient houses, a tolerable good Barn, one hundred and seventy apple trees bearing fruit. This farm is within five miles of Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river, half a mile of Keyes's Ferry, both rivers navigable for boats within one and a half miles of good Merchant Mills—There is an incumbrance on part of the Land, which will be made known to the purchaser by the subscriber living on the land.

THOMAS KEYES.

November 30, 1815.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take as apprentices, three or four boys, between the age of 12 and 15 years, to learn the Boot and Shoe making business.

J. BOADENHAMER.

Charlestown, Nov. 30.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 29th December, at the late residence of Giles Cook, dec'd, the following property, viz: a good road wagon, and cart, ploughs, gears, and all sorts of farming utensils, a wheat fan, household and kitchen furniture, some valuable wagon horses, much cow, and a quantity of corn, rye, hay and fodder, and a number of other articles. A credit will be given on it the first of April next, by giving bond and approved security. On the same day will be hired for the ensuing year, a number of valuable negroes.

November 30.

JOHN ABELL.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the County of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about 20 feet square, with two pairs of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House; at present out of repair—There are FIFTY ACRES OF LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had from the fertile parts of the river. The local advantages which this property possesses over any other water property in the Counties of Fauquier, or Culpepper, are universally acknowledged by all acquainted with it—Situating immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, crosses the Rappahannock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording in the most trying seasons an abundant supply of water—entirely untroubled by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction in a fire-wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaster and clover, and having a most unexampled share of country work, yielding its produce annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of toll corn, besides a wheat crop, which is produced at all times be increased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon, holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the management of such property, the fairest prospects of a profitable investment of capital.

The subscriber's price and terms of payment, which will be made to suit the purchaser, as well as the situation and value of this property, can be known on application to Casper W. Weaver, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot.

JOHN C. SCOTT.

November 15.

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN HOPKINS, OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A HISTORY

OF THE

American Revolution,

Comprehending all the Principal Events, both in the Field and in the Cabinet.

BY PAUL ALLEN, ESQ.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED The most important Resolutions of the Continental Congress, and many of the most interesting Letters and Orders of

GEN. WASHINGTON,

ACCOMPANIED by Documents from the Original Manuscripts of General Gates, General Hand, &c. &c. Together with many others collected by BERNARD HUBBARD, Esq. captain in the German Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and member of the Society of Cincinnati; who, besides several Journals of his brother officers, obtained from the original Hand, the last adjutant general, all the General Orders, Papers, and Documents belonging to that department, from the time of the appointment of general Gates the first adjutant general.

Notwithstanding several histories of our revolutionary contest have already appeared, a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given. The prominent events, it is true, have been fairly, faithfully, and impartially narrated, and these same facts have been already presented, in a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given. The prominent events, it is true, have been fairly, faithfully, and impartially narrated, and these same facts have been already presented, in a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given. The prominent events, it is true, have been fairly, faithfully, and impartially narrated, and these same facts have been already presented, in a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given.

History of this kind serve to establish this important fact, that it is for the government to give the tone to the nation. Amidst the dismal moments of our revolutionary conflict, when nothing but famine, defeat and poverty threatened the army and the cabinet, it was reserved for a few patriots to have a spirit to the languor of plenty, to reanimate confidence, and finally to consummate the independence of the country—This History inculcates the principle—never to despair of the Commonwealth, and that our national disasters can never be too great for courage, patriotism, and political integrity, under the smiles of divine Providence to redeem. These interesting truths need no embellishments; they speak their own panegyrics, and nothing but an impartial narrative is wanting to impress their conviction on the mind. History, when considered as a mere collection of facts, is scarcely worth the pains of perusal: it only demands our reverence when it enforces by example the great principles of law, justice, and policy.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, each to contain from 500 to 600 pages, printed on a fine voice paper and new type.

The price to Subscribers will be three dollars per volume in boards, and three dollars and fifty cents neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter Dito—Sealing Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Stand—Ink Stand, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on the lowest terms.

New Establishment.

W. M. HARPER, JUN.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

HAS lately established a branch of the above business in Shepherd's Town, Va. where he has a large assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Surgeon's Instruments, Patent Medicines, Pains, Dye Stuffs, and every article in his line, all of which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria or Baltimore—He flatters himself that the good quality and low prices of his goods will insure encouragement—Orders forwarded by mail shall be punctually attended to, and a good credit given to punctual men.

P. S. I have a quantity of Log Wood on hand at a very reduced price. GROCERIES of every description may also be had at fair prices.

August 24.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

FIVE or six Journeyman Tailors will receive constant employ, and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown. Two or three smart Lads will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

DAN. W. GRIFFITH.

November 9.]

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Interesting to Saddlers.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: PRINCES Check, worsted and cotton, of various figures; Worsted and Cotton sursingle, and girt wove bing; Superfine and Common Straining Web, Morocco Skins, different colours, Saddle Trees, fall backs and common, plate in the best manner; Saddle Bag Fastenings, & Brass Nails, Wrought and cut Packs of all sizes, Cloths of all sizes, Imperial Tanned Hide Bits; Dressed Sump Irons; Coloured Steel Bridle Bits; Dressed Martingal Hooks; Padded Bridle Bits of a great variety of patterns; Dito Strapp Irons; Dito Martingal Hooks; Dito Bosses; Dito Heads & Throats; Dito Stiffles; Tins of 2 and 3 Strapp; Women's D bottom Dito; Dito Swivel Dito; Sharp Bits; Dito Dito; Pipe end Smalls; Spun end Dito; Heads & Throats; 1 1/4 & 1 1/2 in. Inlet Buckles; Exact Buckles, No. 2 & 4 5 & 6; Polish Iron Buckles, 3 1/2 in. & 1 1/2 in. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. R. WORTHINGTON. Charlestown Oct. 19.

BOOKS.

R. Worthington

Has received a number of Books, among which are the following, viz.

- FAMILY BIBLES, Davis Sermons, Watt's Pious, Blair's do., Christian Researches in Asia, Rise and Progress in Religion, Common Prayer, Wilson's Prayers, Faber on the Spirit, Owen on the Spirit, Owen's Spiritual mind-fulness, Faber on the Prophecies, Buck's Dictionary, Buck's Exposition, Creighton's Dictionary, Baxter's Sermons, Simon on the Liturgy, Triumph of Faith, Saint's Rest, Payley's Evidences, Messial, Jenk's Pious, Sincere Christian, Evangelical History, Study of the Bible, Harmony of the Gospels, Christian's Companion, Morehead's Discourses, Blair's Lectures, Fletcher's Works, Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, Family Instructor, Watt's Psalms & Hymns, Newton's Letters, Confession of Faith, Fenelon's Pious Reflections, Sincere Christian, Divine Poems & Essays, Christian Martyrdom, Great Interest, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Lec., Eaton, Hester Ann Rogers, Johnson, Mathews on Population, Curran's Speeches, Esquire's do., Chase's Trial, British Spy, Junius's Letters, Park's Travels, Zimmeman on National Pride, Watt's Sweetened, Mrs. Grant on Education, Hamilton on do., Comstock on do., Female Friend, Seneca's Morals, Religious Friendship, Lyric Poems, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Watts on the Passions, Elements of Morality, Thompson's Seasons Selector, Campbell's Poems, Park's Travels, Baxter's Sermons, Lady's Receipter, Stranger in Ireland, Diversions of Purley, Constitutions, Williamson on Climate, Johnson's Dictionary, Colanin's England, Social Monitor, Lessons for Young Persons, Murray's Introduction, Keel, Exercises, Sequel, Grammar, Friend's Algebra, Schoenmester's Assistent, Spelling Books, Prime's History, Harton's Cullen, Bell's Descriptions, Horne on Ulcers, Johnson on Cancer, Saunders on Liver, Senac on Fevers, New System of Chemistry, Scofield on Cow Pox, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Tristram Shandy, Scottish Chiefs, Redline of Norway, Rokeby, Sandford and Merton.

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter Dito—Sealing Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Stand—Ink Stand, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on the lowest terms. Charlestown, July 27.

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 the satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independent 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 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, requires a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a United 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 smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material. The act to increase the navy, passed Jan. 2d, 1813, authorised 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 port; the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied in 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 U. 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 an 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 arsenal of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before Congress during the present session.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

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

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the President and the Citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and the Regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when it is freely granted to such other nation; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be on the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required 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 ten 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 United States, according to the usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

A just and full compensation shall be made by the Dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine Cruizers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, on the 31st of Sept. 1765.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unimpeded, 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 immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American 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 his lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the U. States, residing at Algiers.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war, belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the crew; these only shall be permitted to go on board without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander 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 residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

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

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; and if any such vessel should so put 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 customs 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-

THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever. 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 ten 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 United States, according to the usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor. A just and full compensation shall be made by the Dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine Cruizers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, on the 31st of Sept. 1765. And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the Dey of Algiers, shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American Consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bales of cotton, left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public Magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay in to the hands of the said Consul the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars. If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unimpeded, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them. 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 immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American 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 his lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the U. States, residing at Algiers. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war, belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the crew; these only shall be permitted to go on board without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander 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 residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary 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 unmolested, and without detention. No passports shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

If a vessel of either of the contracting 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 she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port, within twenty four hours after her departure.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH.

The commerce between the United States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protection to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favored nations 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 previously gives written obligations so to do.

ARTICLE THE FOURTEENTH.

On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging to the United States, anchoring 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 returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, so announced, any christians whatsoever, captured 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 United States, or commander of said