Martinico, &c. to take the garrison of those Islands to Bermuda or Halifax. These garrisons have been estimated at rising four thousand men, under Generals Elsington and Caskell. Of the regiments, are the 25th, 63d, and a rifle battallion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

On Friday the 31st Anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British was celebrated by the most numerous and brilliant military parade ever witnesied here on any preceding similar occation. From 12 to 15,000 troops were on duty, and the concourse of spectators was immense.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *Thursday, Dec.* 1.

The following information was received direct from Ghent and obligingly communicated to the editor—its authenticity may be relied on.

Our commissioners remained at Ghent on the 1st of November nor did they intend returning to America this winter—the Neptune was to sail from Brest with despatches about the same time that the Chauncey left Ostend.

The different sovereigns who had visited Vienna to attend the opening of the Congress, had departed from that city and their ministers were to proceed to business in November.

A note of Talleyrands was published in the Ghent paper, protesting against the assemblage of troops and against the partition of territory proposed by Great Britain.

Fed. Gaz.

FROM GHENT.

We are sorry we cannot gratify our readers to day with any statement of the contents of the despatches just received from Ghent, which have not yet transpired.

From what we can learn, it would be highly injudicious for our government or people to calculate on any advantages to result to our interests, from events to happen across the Atlantic.—*Nat. Int.*

Interments in the City and Precincts of Baltimore for the last week, ending Monday morning:

Consumption 2; Appoplexy Fits 2; Casualty 1; Croup 2; Dropsy 3; Fits 1; Plurisy 3; Childbirth 1; Old-age 1; Stilborn 1; Unknown 1—Adults 11—Children 7—Total 18.

[The following letters are selected from the Proceedings in the House of Representatives of Tuesday—the late hour at which the Southern Mail arrived precluded the possibility of our furnishing the Proceedings entire.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1814.

SIR—The committee of the house of Representatives, to which the Bank bill was recommitted on Friday last, have directed me to request you to communicate your opinion in relation to the effect which a considerable issue of treasury notes (to which should be attached the quality of being receivable in subscriptions to the Bank) might have upon the credit of the government, and particularly upon the prospects of a loan for 1815.

As the bill, as it was referred to the committee, provides for the subscription of 44 millions of treasury notes, to form, with six millions of specie, the capital of the bank, any information which you may think proper to give, either in relation to the practicability of getting them into circulation without depreciation, or in regard to their operation on any part of our fiscal system afterwards, will be very acceptable.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LOWNDES.

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, November 27, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting for a committee of the house of representatives an opinion upon the following inquiries:

1. The effect which a considerable issue of treasury notes, with the quality of being receivable in subscriptions to a National Bank, will have upon the credit of the government; and particularly, upon the prospects of a loan for 1815?
2. The practicability of getting forty four millions of treasury notes (forming with six millions of specie, the capital for a National Bank) into circulation without depreciation?

The enquiries of the committee cannot be satisfactorily answered in the abstract; but must be considered in connection with the state of our finances, and the state of the public credit.

When I arrived at Washington, the Treasury was suffering under every kind of embarrassment. The demands upon it were great in amount, while the means to satisfy them were comparatively small; precarious in the collection, and difficult in the application. The demands consisted of dividends upon old and new founded debt, of treasury notes, and of legislative appropriations for the army, the navy and the current service—all urgent and important. The means consisted:—First, Of the fragment of an authority to borrow money, when nobody was disposed to lend, and to issue treasury notes which none but necessitous creditors, or contractors in distress, or commissaries, quartermasters and navy agents, acting as it were officially, seemed willing to accept:—Second, of the amount of bank credits scattered throughout the United States, and principally in the southern and western banks, which had been rendered in a degree useless, by the stoppage of payments in specie and the consequent impracticability of transferring the public funds from one place, to meet the public engagements in another place:—And, Third, Of the current supply of money from the imposts, from internal duties, and from the sales of public land, which ceased to be a foundation of any rational estimate, or reserve, to provide even for the dividends on the funded debt, when it was found that the Treasury Notes (only requiring, indeed, a cash payment at the distance of a year) to whomsoever they were issued at the treasury, and almost as soon as they were issued, reached the hands of the collectors, in payments of debts, duties and taxes; thus disappointing and defeating the only remaining expectation of productive revenue.

Under these circumstances (which I had the honor to communicate to the Committee of Ways and Means) it became the duty of this department to endeavor to remove the immediate pressure from the treasury; to endeavor to restore the public credit; and to endeavor to provide for the expences of the ensuing year. The only measures that occurred to my mind, for the accomplishment of such important objects, have been presented to the view of Congress. The act authorizing the receipt of treasury notes in payment of subscriptions to a public loan, was passed, I fear, too late to answer the purpose for which it was designed. It promises, at this time little relief, either as an instrument to raise money, or to absorb the claims for treasury notes, which are daily becoming due. From this cause, and from other obvious causes, the dividend on the funded debt has not been punctually paid; a large amount of treasury notes has already been dishonored, and the hope of preventing further injury and reproach in transacting the business of the Treasury, is too visionary to afford a moment's consolation.

The actual condition of the Treasury, thus described, will serve to indicate the state of the public credit. Public credit depends essentially upon public opinion. The usual test of public credit is, indeed, the value of the public debt. The facility of borrowing money is not a test of public credit; for a faithless government, like a desperate individual, has only to increase the premium, according to the exigency, in order to secure a loan.——Thus public opinion manifested in every form, and in every direction, hardly permits us at the present juncture, to speak of the existence of public credit; and yet, it is not impossible that the government, in the resources of its patronage and its pledges, might find the means of temptingthe rich and the avaricious to supply its immediate wants. But when the wants of today are supplied, what is tne new expedient, that shall supply the wants of tomorrow? If it is now a charter of incorporation, it may then be a grant of land; but, after all, the immeasurable tracts of the western wild, would be exhausted in successive efforts to obtain pecuniary aids, and still leave the government necessitous, unless the foundations of public credit were re established and maintained. In the measures, therefore, which it has been my duty to suggest, I have endeavored to introduce a permanent plan for reviving the public credit; of which the facility of borrowing money in anticipation of settled and productive revenues, is only an incident although it is an incident as durable as the plan itself.——The outline seemed to embrace whatever was requisite, to leave no doubt upon the power and the disposition of the government, in relation to its pecuniary engagements; to diminish and not to augment the amount of the public debt in the hands of individuals, and to create general confidence, rather by the manner of treating the claims of the present class of creditors, than by the manner of conciliating the favor of a new class.

With these explanatory remarks, sir, I proceed to answer specifically, the questions which you have proposed.

I. I am of opinion, that a considerable issue of treasury notes, with the quality of being receivable in subscriptions to a national bank, will have an injurious effect upon the credit of the government, and also upon the prospects of a loan of 1815.

Because, i will confer, gratuitously, an advantage upon a class of new creditors, over the present creditors of the government, standing on a footing of at least equal merit.

Because, it will excite general dissatisfaction among he present holders of the public debt; and general distrust among the capitalists, who are accustomed to advance their money to the government.

Because, a quality of subscribing to the national bank attached to treasury notes exclusively, will tend to depreciate the value of all public debt not possessing that quality, and whatever depreciates the value of public debt, in this way, must necessarily impair the public credit.

Because, the specie capital of the citizens of the U. States, so far as it may be deemed applicable to investments in the public stocks, has already, in a great measure, been so vested; the holders of the present debt will be unable to become subscribers to the bank (if that object should, eventually, prove desirable) without selling their stock at a depreciated rate, in order to procure the whole amount of their subscriptions in treasury notes; and a genaral depression in the value of the public debt will inevitably ensue.

Because, the very proposition of making a considerable issue of Treasury Notes, even with the quality of being subscribed to a national bank, can only be regarded as an experiment, on which it seems dangerous to rely; the Treasury Notes must be purchased at par, with money; a new set of creditors are to be created; it may, or it may not, be deemed an object of speculation, by the money holders, to subscribe to the Bank; the result of the experiment cannot be ascertained, untill it will be too late to provide a remedy in the case of failure; while the credit of the government will be affected, by every circumstance, which keeps the efficacy of its fiscal operations in suspense or doubt.

Because, the prospect of a loan for the year 1815, without the aid of a bank, is faint and unpromising; except, perhaps, so far as the pledge of a specific tax may succeed; and then, it must be recollected, that a considerable supply of money will be required, for the prosecution of the war, beyond the whole amount of the taxes to be levied.

Because, if the loan for the year 1815 be made to depend upon the issue of Treasury Notes subscribed to the National Bank, it will probably fail for the reasons which have already been suggested; and if the loan be independent of that operation, a considerable issue of Treasury Notes, for the purpose of creating a bank capital, must it is believed, deprive the government of every chance of raising money in any other manner.

II. I am of opinion that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to get 44 millions of treasury notes (forming, with 6 millions of specie, the capital of a national bank) into circulation, with or without depreciation.

Because, if the subscription to the bank becomes an object of speculation, the treasury notes will probably be purchased at the treasury and at the loan offices, and never pass into circulation at all.

Because, whatever portion of the treasury notes might pass into circulation, would be speedily withdrawn, by the speculators in the subscription to the bank, after arts had been employed to depreciate their value.

Because, it is not believed, that in the present state of the public credit, 44,000,000 of treasury notes can be sent into circulation.—The only difference between the Treasury Notes now issued, and dishonored, consists in the subscribable quality: but reasons have been already assigned for an opinion, that this difference does not afford such confidence in the experiment, as seems requisite to justify a reliance upon it, for accomplishing some of the most interesting objects of the government.

I must beg you, sir, to pardon the haste with which I have written these general answers to your enquiries. But knowing the importance of time, and feeling a desire to avoid every appearance of contributing to the loss of a moment—I have chosen rather to rest upon the intelligence and candor of the committee, than to enter on a more labored investigation of the subject referred to me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

A. J. DALLAS.

Wm. Lowndes, Esq. Chairman, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from Arthur Sinclair, Esq. Captain Commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"OFF ERIE, 20th Nov. 1814.

"Thinking it probable information will not reach you before this of Gen. M'Arthur's excurtion into Canada, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that by the cartel Lady Prevost, which vessel has just returned from landing prisoners at Long Point, I have learned of his having visited that post, where he was opposed by five or six hundred militia, who had entrenched themselves. He charged their works, and captured more than one half of them. He passed down as low as the Grand River on his way to join Gen. Izard, at Fort Erie; but hearing of the destruction of that post, and the evacuation of the povince by our army, he returned to Detroit.

"The citizens on the other side speak in high terms of his generous and humane conduct in his whole route through the country."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

An Engagement is supposed to have taken place yesterday forenoon to the southward of our light house—the firing was distinctly heard in this city for about 2 hours. The fishermen off the Bar supposed it to be off South Edisto. Conjectures are various as to the vessels engaged; three sail were seen in the offing on Sunday evening, and the general expectation is, that they have fallen it with some American vessel—perhaps the *Wasp* sloop of war, or *Carolina* schooner, which is said to be expected here—or probably some private armed vessel.

SALE BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY

The 1st Dec. at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Warehouse on O'Donnel's wharf,
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar
40 bags good quality St. Domingo Coffee
15 bbls. Havanna do.
Lisbon and Liverpool blown Salt, in tierces and bbls.
10 bbls. Madder
8 pipes Lisbon Wine
20 cases Oil
A few bales Upland Cotton
Iron Wire, Copper Bolts and Nails
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel
210 pair brass Candle sticks—*And*
11 bolts Russia Canvass

YATES & HARRISON, Auctrs.

SALE BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY

The 1st of Dec. at 10 o'clock, will be sold by Auction, at No. 4, Conewago street, (opposite the Dispensary) a

VARIETY of EXCELLENT FURNITURE,

A great part of which nearly new and Fashionable—*Amongst which are*
A large Mahogany Bedstead, with Dimity Curtains
A Field do. do. with do.
A large sett of Dining Tables
Card Tables
A handsome Book Case and Bureau
Mahogany Chairs, newest fashion
Rush Bottomed do.
A large gilt Frame Looking Glass
Two setts Window Curtains and Cornices
Room, Stair and Passage Carpeting
Brass Stair Rods
Plated Ware of the best quality, imported by the proprietor for his own use, and consisting of
Dinner and Card Table Candlesticks
Bread Basket
Barrel Cups, Gilt inside
Fish Knife and Snuffers, &c.
A pair largest size Andirons and Fender
A collection of Pictures
A large and elegant Tea Service of China, white and gold
A quantity of Glass ware, &c. &c.
Also,
A Pew in the First Presbyterian Church, No. 74, (if not previously disposed of.)

THOS. CHASE. Auctr.

SALE BY AUCTION.

At half past 11 o'clock This Day, at the Vendue Warehouse on O'Donnel's wharf, we are requested to offer for the term of three years from the 20th of last month,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

About 30 years old, who has been used to washing, ironing, cooking, &c.

YATES & HARRISON, Aucts.
dec 1

SALE BY AUCTION

Will be added to our sale This Day, at 12 o'clock, on O'Donnel's wharf,

30 bbls. New Orleans Sugar.

YATES & HARRISON, Aucts.
dec 1

SALE BY AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY,

The 2d inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, corner of Second and Frederick sts. will commence the sale of
100 bbls New Orleans Sugar
20 chests Hyson and Hyson skin Tea
5 hhds Molasses
1500 lbs. refined Loaf Sugar
2500 lbs. English & German blistered Steel
A few bales Upland Cotton, &c.

THOS. CHASE, Auctr.
dec 1

The Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Baltimore.

The next stated meeting of the Managers of this Institution will be held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, East street, on Monday, the 5th Dec. at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order,

ELIZA DUGAN, Cor. Sec.
dec 1 d4t

WANTED,

A Journeyman Pewterer. Apply at No. 16, Centre Market space.
dec 1 eo4t

AUCTION ROOMS,
216, *Market street.*
ON FRIDAY,

The 2d Dec. at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be offered at Public Auction, on a liberal credit for approved endorsed notes,

40 packages of Fresh Goods,
VIZ:

Superfine and second Broad Cloths; Cambrick Muslins; super. white Jeans; super. 9-8 and 7-8 undressed Printed Cambrics; Cotton Hosiery; Fancy Muslins; Shawls; Book Cambrics; Irish Linens, &c. &c.

APPLETON & POOR, Aucts.
dec 1

AUCTION ROOMS,
216, MARKET STREET.
ON FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, A. M will be sold at Public Auction, for cash,

One bale Superfine London Cloths, of a very superior quality, viz:
Blues, Blacks, and Bottle Greens.

The above Cloths are to be sold on account of former purchasers, they not having complied with the terms on which they purchased said Cloths.

APPLETON & POOR. Aucts.
dec 1

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of Fashionable Furniture, which was to have taken place on Wednesday morning in Mulberry street, head of South Charles street, was in consequence of the rain Postponed until FRIDAY Morning, the 2d inst. Other arrangements on that day renders it indispensibly necessary the sale should commence precisely at *Ten o'clock.*

THOS. CHASE, Auctr.
dec 1

EXCELLENT FURNITURE
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY,

The 2d Dec. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Auction in Mulberry street, near its intersection with North Charles st. and opposite the East front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

All in excellent condition—CONSISTING IN PART OF
Pembroke Dining, Breakfast and Tea Tables
Pier, Chamber, and Mantle Looking Glasses
Kidderminister and Lisbon floor Carpets and Hearth Rags
Elegant Fancy and Windsor Chairs
One Sopha, modern pattern
One Sideboard
Andirons, Shovels and Tongs
A variety of plate and fashionable plated ware
Do. Glass and China do. in which is included a Dinner service of Canton china.
Sundry valuable prints from paintings by the most celebrated artists: viz Peter, Paul, Rubens, Claude, Loraine, &c.
Chamber Furniture, including Feather beds, bedding and bedsteads
Bed and Window Curtains
Bureaus, Washstands, &c.
An excellent Piano Forte, made by Stewart,
Also,
A general assortment *Kitchen Utensils*

THOS. CHASE, Auctr.

N. B. The house will be rented low to a good tenant
dec 1

SALT, COTTON, &c.
50 bbls. bright Cadiz Salt
8 bales prime Upland Cotton
Russia Duck
Half Duck
Ravens Duck
Russia Sheeting
For Sale by

N. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowley's wharf.
dec 1 d1t*if

FOR SALE,

The Schr. LASTHENIA,

Deliverable at the port where she arrived, with every thing belonging to her, as she arrived from sea. The Lasthenia is of 213 tons or thereabouts.

P. A. GUESTIER.
dec 1 eo4t

Blue Dyers—ATTEND!

New Orleans INDIGO, of a superior quality
Campeachy LOGWOOD—*And*
RED WOOD
For Sale by

TALBOT JONES.
dec 1 eo4

COTTON, &c.
VOSE & WORTHINGTON,
No. 99, Bowley's wharf,
OFFER FOR SALE,
53 bales first quality Upland Cotton
100 bags good St. Domingo Coffee
40 boxes Cotton Cards
dec 1 d4t

NEW PORK & BEEF.

The subscribers are now packing new prime PORK, which they offer for sale, and families may be accommodated with fresh HAMS if applied for immediately.

ISAAC PHILLIPS & CO.
dec 1 d4t

The Subscribers

Offer for sale the following scarce and valuable GOODS, viz

Fringed and plain satin and lustring Ribbons; velvet do galoons and hank ribbons; black and white and colored Satins, Lavantines & Florentines; damasked and serged silk Shawls; Bandano; Canton cross-bar silk Hdkfs; men and ladies silk Stockings; extra long and short silk and kid Gloves; hat Crapes; sewing Silks; Cambric Linen and hhdkfs.; silk Umbrellas; net and silk Suspenders; Levantine silk Shawls and fancy do white Sarsnet, and silk Cords; Buttons, &c.

Also.

A few pieces of blue and black Cassimeres
Red Flannels, Cloths and Cambric Muslins
4 boxes real Madras Hhdkfs. selected patterns } suitable for the W. India market
1 box black LACES
50 boxes Havanna Segars
100,000 lbs Senegal Gum
Cotton Blankets and Flannels

LAFITTE, BARTH & CO.
dec 1 d3teo5t

PUPPY LOST.

Lost on the 19th inst. a PUPPY—he is well grown; of a red color; curled hair on the back; white feet and breast; long tail, tip of it cut off; he has very much the appearance of a half hound about his mouth. When seen last was following a militia man that was stationed at the corner of Wilkes and Wolf streets, now stationed at Hart's bridge. Two Dollars will be given to any one giving information of said puppy so I get him again, at the corner of Ann and Fleet streets.

JNO. WRIGHT.
dec 1 eo4t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HODSON & GOLDER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said concern, will please present them to George Golder for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to him, he being alone authorised to settle all accounts of the said concern.

DARIUS HODSON,
GEORGE GOLDER.

George Golder having this day formed a connection with his brother, *Archibald Golder*, the business will be continued (at the stand recently occupied by Hodson & Golder) under the firm of *George Golder & Co.* who have for sale and intend constantly to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, for cash only.

dec 1 d4t

EVENING ILLUMINATION
OF
Peale's Museum and Gallery of the Fine Arts,
TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS.

In announcing to the public the commencement of the Evening Illuminations on the plan adopted in Philadelphia, the proprietor deems it proper to remark that in making no addition to the price of admission, notwithstanding the encreased expence, his remuneration must depend on the numbers whose leisure and curiosity may thus be gratified. The same moderate and stationary charge will prevent mistakes, and facilitate the arrangement of parties.

A Music Gallery having been constructed, where it is intended to place an Organ to be built for the purpose, the Proprietor in the meanwhile has procured, for the use of the Ladies and Gentlemen acquainted with Music, an excellent *Six Octave* Piano, made by Mr. Stewart of this city.

Subscribers are requested to take notice, that the privileges of the annual tickets do not extend to the Evening Exhibition.

The SKELETON of the MAMMOTH, discovered in the state of New York, in 1801, and exhibited in this city 11 years ago, forms an interesting part of the Museum—and besides the Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Snakes, Antiquities, Indian Dresses and War Instruments, Shells and Miscellaneous Curiosities, its principal peculiarity is the

SALOON OF PAINTINGS.

Admittance to the whole 25 cents.
dec 30 th&tu4t

Wanted a Partner,

With a Capital, to engage in a sure and profitable business, of which the writer has competent knowledge. Enquire at this office.
dec 1 d4t*

WAS COMMITTED

To the gaol of Harford County as a runaway, on the 11th inst a bright mulatto man named DAVID; about 30 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high; has a scar on the back of his right hand. Had when committed a black cloth coat, marseilles waistcoat, tow linen trowsers, striped cotton trowsers, cassimere trowsers, two linen shirts, a pair of half boots, and cotton stockings; he says that he belongs to William Holmes, near Brookville, in Montgomery county. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge the prison fees agreeably to law.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sh'ff.
Harford County.

The National Intelligencer and Easton Star will copy the above.
dec 1 2aw8t

Baltimore County ss.

ON application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the sixth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Moses, of Baltimore county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Moses having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Jacob Moses having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Baltimore county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jacob Moses be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Baltimore, once a week for three months, before the first Saturday of March term next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Moses should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1814.

THEODORICK BLAND.
dec 1 law13t

Baltimore County, ss.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court as associate Judge of the sixth judicial district in the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Daniel Fouble, of Baltimore county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Daniel Fouble having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Daniel Fouble having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Baltimore County, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Daniel Fouble be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Baltimore once a week for three months, before the first Saturday of March term next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Daniel Fouble should not have the benefit of the said Act and Supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1814.

THEODORICK BLAND.
nov 29 law13t*