General Advertiser

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, made and concluded at Madrid, on the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, by Charles Pinckney, at that time Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, and Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, First Secretary of State, and Superintendant of Posts and Post Offices, fully authorised and empowered by their respective governments; was duly ratified by the then President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four; and was ratified by the King of Spain, on the ninth day of July, last past: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty first day of December, by John Q Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States; and Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, on the part of Spain; which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

CONVENCION entre su Majestad Catolica y los Estados Unidos de America, sobre indemnizacion de perdidas, danos y perjucios irrogados durante la ultima guerra en consequencia de los excesos cometidos por individuos de ambas naciones, contra el dereche de gentes o tradado existente.

Deseando su Magestad Catolica y el gobierno de los Estidos Unidos de America, ajustar amistosamente las demandas que han ocasionado los excesos cometidos durante la ultima guerra, por individuos de una y otra nacion, contra el derecho de gentes o el tratado existente entre los dos paises; ha dado su Magestad Catolica plenos poderes a este efecto a Don Pedro Cevallos, su Consejero de Estado, Gentilhombre de Camara con exercicio, primer Secretario de Estado y del despacho universal, Superintendente General de Correos y Postas en Espana e Indias: y el gobierno de los Estados Unidos de America a Don Carlos Pinckney, ciudadano de dichos Estados y su Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de su Magestad Catolica, quienes han convenido en lo siguiente.

1°. Se formara una junta compuesta de cinco vocales de los quales, dos seran nombrados por su Magestad Catolica, otros dos por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y el quinto de comun consentimiento; y en el caso de no poderse convenir en el sugeto para quinto vocal, nombrara uno cada parte dexando la eleccion entre los dos a la cuerte, y se procedera en la misma forma en adelante al nombramiento ulterior de los sugetos que reemplazaren a los que actualmente lo son en los casos de muerte, enfermedad o precisa ausencia.

2°. Hecho asi el nombramiento prestara cada uno de los vocales el juramento de examinar, discutir, y sentenciar las demandas sobre que juzgaren con arreglo al dro, de gentes y tratado existente, y con la imparcialidad que dicta la justicia.

3°. Residiran los vocales y celebreran las juntas en Madrid, en donde en el prefixe termino de diez y ocho meses, contados desde el dia en que se junten, admitiran todas las demandas que a consequencia de esta Convencion hicieran tanto los vasallos de su Magestad Catolica como los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de America, que tuvieren devecho ereclamar perdidos, danos y perjuicios, en consequencia de los excesos cometidos por Espanoles y ciudadanos de dichos Estados durante la ultima guerra contra el dro de gentes y tratado existante.

4°. Se autoriza por dichas partes contratantes a los vocales para oir y examinar baxo la sancion del juramento qualezquieva puntos concernientes a las referidas demandas y a recibir como digno de fe todo testimonio de cuya autenticidad no puede dudarse con fundamento.

5° Bastara el acuerdo de tres vocales para que sus sentencias tengan fuerza de irrevocables y sin apelacion tanto por lo que respecta a la justicia de las demandas, como por lo que hace a las cantidades que se adjudicaren p'r indemnizacion a los demandantes; pues se obligan las partes contratantes a satisfacerlas en specie, sin rebaxa, en las espocas y parages senalados, y baxo las condiciones que se expresaren en las sentencias de la junta.

6°. No haviendo sido posible ahora a dhos Plenipotenciarios convenerse en el modo de que la referida junta arbitrase las reclamaciones originidas en consequencia de los excisos de los corsarios, agentes, consules, o tribunales, extrangeros en los respectivos territorios, que fueren imputables a los dos goviernos: se han convenido expresamente en que cada gobierno se reserve, como por esta Convencion se hace, para si, sur vasallos y ciudadanos respectivamente todos los derechos que ahora les asistan, y en que promuevan en adelante sus reclamaciones en el tiempo que les acomodare.

7°. La presente Convencion no tendra ningun valor ni efecto hasta que se haya ratificado por las partes contratantes, y se cangearan las ratificaciones lo mas pronto que sea posible.

En fe de loqual, nosotros los infrascriptos Plenipotenciarios, hemos firmado esta Convencion, y hemos puesto nuestros sellos respectivos.

Hecho en Madrid, a 11 de Agosto, de 1802.

Pedro Cevallos.
Charles Pinckney.

A CONVENTION between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages, or injuries, in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the laws of nations.

His Catholic Majesty, and the government of the United States of America, wishing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from the excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries: His Catholic Majesty has given, for this purpose, full powers to His Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in employment, first Secretary of State and universal despatch and Superintendant General of the Posts and Post Offices in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America to Charles Pinckney, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister Pleniootentiary near His Catholic Majesty, who have agreed as follows:

1 A Board of Commissioners shall be formed, composed of five Commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by His Catholic Majesty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth Commissioner each party shall name one, and leave the decision to lot: And hereafter, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence, of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed, in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.

2. The appointment of the Commissioners being thus made, each one of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss and decide on the claims, which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate

3 The Commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where, within the term of eighteen months, (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims, which, in consequence of this Convention, may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, as by citizens of the United States of America, who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages, or injuries, sustained by them, in consequence of the excesses committed by Spanish subjects or American citizens.

4 The Commissioners are authorised, by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said demands, and to receive, as worthy of credit, all testimony, the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted

5 From the decisions of the Commissioners there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnification which may be adjudged to the claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the Board of Commissioners.

6. It not having been possible for the said Plenipotentiäries to agree upon a mode by which the above mentioned Board of Commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruizers, agents, consuls or tribunals, in their respective territories, which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this Convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at such times as may be most convenient to them

7 The present Convention shall have no force or effect, until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the under written Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this 11th day of August, 1802

Charles Pinckney.
Pedro Cevallos.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

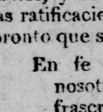
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of December, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of Independence the forty third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Sale.



By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Caroline County Court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 26th day of January instant, on the public green in Denton, at 12 o'clock, for cash only, part of a tract of Land called "*Pine Grove*," containing one hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Col. William B. Smyth, Matthew Driver, Esq. and Mr. Alexander Maxwell, within a quarter of a mile of a Saw Mill, and three miles from Denton —seized as the property of Richard Hudson, and will be sold to satisfy the claim of Henry Driver, administrator of Joshua Driver, dec'd.—of debt, interest and costs.

GEO. A. SMITH, late Sh'ff.

jan 5 4w

Wanted to Hire

For the ensuing year, two good male servants, and one female servant—For which liberal wages will be given. For further particulars, enquire at this Office.

dec 8

For sale,



On SATURDAY, the 23d of January inst.
TWO HOUSES & LOTS
in the town of Centreville,



Late the property of James Kennard, deceased—The terms of sale will be, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money as follows: one-third on the first day of September next, and the balance in two annual payments thereafter—a deed to be given on the payment of the purchase money.

THO: MURPHEY, } Agents.
THO: C. DAWSON, }

Centreville, jan 5 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed at the suit of George Davidson, against Jonathan Spencer, will be sold on TUESDAY the 26th day of January inst. on the Court House green, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, the following Property, viz:—

All the equitable right of, in, and to all those several and respective lots or parcels of ground situate, lying and being within the limits of the town of Easton, and marked and numbered 53, 54 and 55, upon the plot and certificate of the said town, and contained within the following metes and bounds, viz. Beginning for number fifty-three, at a stone marked LIII, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane and Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the town, and running from thence south eighty eight degrees forty five minutes, west ten perches and six-tenths, to Thoroughgood lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes west with the same, five perches and eight-tenths, to the Marginal aforesaid; thence north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes east, with the said Marginal lane ten perches and six-tenths to Aurora street aforesaid, then south one degree fifteen minutes east, with the same five perches and eight-tenths, to the beginning, containing sixty-one perches and eight-tenths: Beginning for number fifty-four, at a stone marked LIV, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane and Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes west, ten perches and six-tenths, to Thoroughgood lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches eight-tenths to the south west corner of number forty-three, then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, east with the same ten perches and six-tenths, to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street, then south one degree fifteen minutes, east with the street five perches and eight-tenths to the beginning, containing sixty-one perches and eight-tenths: Beginning for number fifty-five at a stone marked LV, on the west side of Aurora street and north side of North lane, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west with the said lane, ten perches and six-tenths to Thoroughgood lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight-tenths to the south-west corner of number fifty-four, then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, with the same ten perches and six-tenths to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street aforesaid, then north one degree fifteen minutes, east with the same street, five perches and eight-tenths to the beginning, containing sixty-one perches and eight-tenths of a perch of land, with the several and respective appertenances to the same respectively belonging. Levied this 10th day of December, 1818.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

jan 5 4w

Notice



By virtue of a Decree of Somerset County Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River, on SATURDAY the sixth day of February next, the following LANDS, to wit: one hundred and nine acres of Land, the property of the heirs of Robert Morris, late of Somerset county, deceased.—The sale will commence at twelve or one o'clock. The terms of the sale will be one-third of the purchase money for cash, and the remaining two-thirds on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, with such security as the subscriber shall approve; and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber will execute a good and sufficient deed for the same to the purchaser or purchasers.

JONATHAN HUFFINGTON, Trustee.

jan 5 5w

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, (Md.) January 1, 1819.

A—Thomas Andrew
B—John Baynard
Rev. Mr. Buckley
John Banks
Wm. Benny, jr 3
Turbutt R. Betton
Dr. John Barnett
John Beck
M. Bordley
Mary Berry
C—James Caulk
Henry Crosby
Asher Campfield
Thomas A. Cooper
William Corkell 2
Samuel Cox
Rev. Mr. Cusine
William Coursey
Capt. Wm. Coward
Eliza DeCoursey
James K. Cook 2
Isaac Crandal
D—James M'Daniel
Daniel M'Duley
John Dudley
Betsey Dickinson
Edmond Depestre
E—James Edmondson
F—John Farrow
Richard Frampton 2
Rhoda Falconar
Walter L. Fountain
Thomas Frazier
William Furiss
G—Francis M. Goldsborough
James Goldsborough
Abraham Graess
H—Thomas Harrison
Alexander Helmsley
Samuel Hopkins
Benjamin Hercules
Rev Mr. Hubbard
Elizabeth Hardcastle
J—Memory Johns
Margaret Joynes
William Jones
K—Edward Kirby
Margaret Kirby
L—Ezekiel Ledenham
George Lake
John Lyle
M—Rachel Maynard
Rachel Manship
Benjamin Meredith
N—Mary G. Nicols
John Nabb
Mr. Napey
Q—Jeremiah M'Quay
R—Robert Ross
Deborah Rice
Jonathan S. Rigby
Stephen Reyner
S—Sarah Sherwood
Sarah Small
Michael B. Sargeant
Samuel Stewart
Robert Sibley
Nicholas Small
T—Abra'm Townsend
Charity Tarr
Rich'd W. Thompson
Harriet Troth
Sheriff of Talbot
V—Jeremiah Valiant
W—Ann M. Wilson.
Leander A. Warner
Richard Wilkins
Henry Willis

jan 5 3w

In Chancery,

December 21, 1818.

ORDERED, That the sale heretofore made by Thomas B. Turpin, as Trustee of Edward Cheetham, a lunatic, to the agent of Thomas Tillotson, of New York, of the right of the said Cheetham to the land therein mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 21st day of March next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 21st day of February next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $99 94.

W. KILTY, Ch'r.

True copy. Test—
jan 5 3w

THO. H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

REMOVAL,

AND another new assortment of SADDLERY. K. F. HOLMES informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Saddler's Shop to the 2d door below the Bank, and directly opposite the Easton Hotel, where he still continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Having just returned from Baltimore with an elegant assortment in his line, he invites the public generally to give him a call. jan 5 3w

Notice.

The creditors of Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline County, deceased, are requested to meet the subscriber at Denton, Caroline county, on Wednesday the third day of February next, to receive the dividend on the deceased's personal estate, where the subscriber will be waiting to pay the creditors of the deceased.

DENNIS KELLY, Adm'r.
jan 5 3q of Ns. Hopkins, dec'd.

Bar Keeper wanted.

A man that can be well recommended, and will be attentive, will receive good wages. Apply at the Star office. nov 24

Dr. E. SPEDDEN,

Having taken the establishment lately occupied by Dr. MARTIN, in Easton, offers his professional services to the public.

dec 22

The Subscriber

Has five NEGRO WOMEN, some with one and others with two children, to be put out for their victuals and cloths immediately. Also, a NEGRO BOY, on the same terms.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, jan 5

For sale,

The time of service of a healthy NEGRO BOY, about nine years old, and has twelve years to serve. For particulars inquire of the Editor.

jan 5 3

A Setter Dog

Was lost on Thursday last, near Miles River Ferry, for which a liberal reward will be given, on delivery at Wye-House. He is brown and white—answers to the name of Lott, and has inscribed on his collar 'Robert Patterson, Baltimore.' dec 29 3q

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

The next letter, being the answer of our government to the several demands and protests of the Spanish Minister respecting the occupation of the Spanish posts in Florida by our Army, it is thought proper to publish entire:

The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 23d July, 1818.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 24th June, and 18th inst. complaining of the conduct of Major General Jackson, in entering West Florida with the forces under his command, taking the Spanish posts of St. Marks and Pensacola, &c.

Without recurring to the long standing and heavy causes of complaint which the United States have had against Spain, to the forbearance with which they have been borne, without despairing of obtaining justice from her by amicable means; to the efforts equally unceasing & unavailing which they have made to obtain that justice, or to the extraordinary delays by which it has been protracted and is still withheld, it is thought proper, on this occasion to call your attention, to a series of events, which necessitated and justified the entrance of the troops of the United States upon the Spanish boundary of Florida, and gave occasion to those transactions of the commander of the American forces against which you complain.

It cannot be unknown to you that for a considerable time before the government of the United States issued the orders for military operations in that quarter, the inhabitants of their frontier had been exposed to the depredations, murders, and massacres of a tribe of savages, a small part of which lived within the limits of the U. States, far the greater number of them dwelling within the borders of Florida. The barbarous unrelenting, and exterminating character of Indian hostilities, is also well known to you; and, from the peculiar local position of these tribes, it was obvious that there could be no possible security for the lives of the white inhabitants of those borders, unless the United States and Spain should be reciprocally bound to restrain the portion of the Indians respectively within their territories from committing robbery and butchery upon the citizens and subjects of the other party. So forcibly was this necessity felt by both, that in the 5th article of the treaty of 27th October, 1795, the following remarkable stipulation is contained—"The two high contracting parties shall by all the means in their power maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which by the preceding articles form the boundaries of the two Floridas; and the better to obtain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restain by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundaries; so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit these last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or his Indians in any manner whatever"

Notwithstanding this precise, express and solemn compact of Spain, numbers, painful to recollect, of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the frontier; numbers not merely of persons in active manhood, but of the tender sex, of defenceless age, and helpless infancy, had at various times been butchered with all the aggravations and horrors of savage cruelty, by Seminole Indians, and by a banditti of negroes, sallying from within the Spanish border, and retreating to it again with the horrid fruits of their crimes.

At a former period the governor of Pensacola had been called upon, by letter from Major General Jackson, conformably to the stipulated engagement of Spain, & to the duties of good neighborhood, to interpose by force and break up a strong hold, of which this horde of savages and fugitive slaves had possessed themselves, on the territory of Florida. The answer acknowledged the obligation, but pleaded an incompetency of force for its fulfilment. Copies of these important documents are herewith transmitted to you; and it may be within your knowledge and recollection that the orders and the competent force which Governor Kindelan stated in his letter that he had solicited from his governor general, and without which he declared himself unable to destroy this fort, erected upon Spanish territory, for purposes of united, civilized, savage, and servile war against the United States, was never furnished, and that the United States were finally compelled to accomplish its destruction by their own force.

The permanent and unvarying policy of the United States with regard to all the Indian tribes within their borders, is that of peace, friendship and liberality—and, so successful has this policy been, that for many years no instance has occurred of their being in hostility with any Indian tribe, unless stimulated by the influence of foreign incendiaries. Even after the repeated commission of these depredations and massacres by the Seminole Indians, at the very moment when the government of the United States was reluctantly compelled to employ their own military force for the protection of their people, offers of peace were tendered to them and rejected.

Nor has the respect manifested by this government, for the territorial rights of Spain, been less signal & conspicuous. Even after the full and formal notice by the governor of Pensacola of the incompetency of his force, either to perform the duties of neutrality, or to fulfil the obligations of the treaty, when it became necesssary to employ the military force of the United States for the protection of their frontier, on the 30th October last, the commanding officer in that quarter, while directed to take other measures for suppressing the hostilities of Indians, was expressly instructed, not on that account, to pass the line, and make an attack upon them within the limits of Florida, without further orders. On the 2d of December instructions to the same effect were repeated. On the 9th December they were again renewed with the modification, suggested by the continuation of Indian outrages, that should the Indians assemble in force on the Spanish side of the line, and persevere in committing hostilities within the limits of the United States, the American officer was authorized in that event to exercise a sound discretion, as to the propriety of crossing the line for the purpose of attacking them, and breaking up their towns. On the 16th of December, upon information that an officer of the United States with a detachment of forty men had been attacked, and all destroyed with the exception of six, who made their escape, four of whom were wounded, the instruction of which the following is a copy was issued from the Department of War to the American

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