Consisting of appropriations made prior to that year, and unsatisfied at its commencement, amounting to	17,357,923 89
And of appropriations and demands on account of the public debt, made and arising during the year 1815, amounting to	32,703,948 06
	50,061,871 95

Of the Ways and Means of the Treasury for the year 1815.

These may be considered in a two-fold aspect: 1. As to the ways and means placed by the laws within the power of the Treasury: and 2. the amount capable of being realized, or made actually available by the Treasury, during the year.

Under the 1st view, the ways and means consisted,

1.—Of the cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, which amounted to		1,526,993 63
2.—Of the outstanding revenue, which accrued prior to the year 1815, and remained unpaid at its commencement, estimated, exclusive of the sums due for public lands, at about		4,600,000
3.—Of the revenue accruing in the year 1815, estimated at $38,850,000, viz:		
Customs	25,000,000	
Direct Tax, net product	5,400,000	
Internal duties, do.	7,000,000	
Public Lands	1,000,000	
Postage and incidental receipts	450,000	
		38,850,000
4.—Of the unexecuted authority to borrow money, the issue of Treasury Notes, conferred by acts of Congress, passed prior to the year 1815, viz:		
The loan act of March 14, 1812	765,300	
Do. of March 24, 1814	7,562,119	
Do. of November 15, 1814	3,000,000	
		12,327,419
Treasury Note act of March 4, 1814	2,772,720	
Do. of December 26, 1814, estimated at	8,600,000	
		11,372,720
5.—Of the authority to borrow money and to issue Treasury Notes, conferred by Congress, passed in the year 1815, viz:		
The loan act of March 3, 1815	18,452,800	
Do. of Feb. 13, 1815 (for public buildings in Washington)	500,000	
Treasury Note act of Feb. 24, 1815 (exclusive of the re-issues authorised by this act)	25,000,000	
		43,952,800
		112,629,937 63

This great apparent surplus of ways and means within the power of the Treasury arose, in part, from the great increase in the amount of the customs, accruing in the year 1815, which instead of 4,000,000, the amount estimated prior to the peace, will probably, in consequence of that event, amount to the sum of twenty-five millions as here stated. A great portion also of the sums authorized to be borrowed, or raised, upon Treasury Notes, it was evident, could not be obtained or raised within the year; and the several successive acts, by which the authority was given, although they were nominally accumulative, were actually the results of attempts to vary or modify this authority in such a way as to render it more easy or more effectual in his execution.

The 2d view of the ways and means for the year 1815, exhibits the amount actually authorized and received into the Treasury during that year. As the year is not yet terminated, this can only be given by way of estimate: the result will probably not differ materially from the following—

1.—In the Treasury at the commencement of the year			1,526,993 63
2.—Receipts from revenue, including that which was outstanding at the commencement of the year, viz:			
Customs		8,000,000	
Direct Tax		2,200,000	
Internal Duties		4,700,000	
Public Lands		1,000,000	
Postage and incidental receipts		450,000	
			16,350,000
3.—Receipts from Loans and Treasury Notes:			
LOANS—Under the act of March 14, 1812		50,000	
Do. do. November 15, 1814		950,000	
Do. do. March 3, 1815	9,284,044 38		
Do. do. temporary Loan	650,000 00		
		9,934,044 38	
Under act of February 1815		100,000	
Amount actually borrowed to the 30th September 1815, per statements annexed (marked G and K)		11,034,044 38	
Amount estimated to be borrowed from the 1st of October to the 31st of December 1815		3,000,000	
TREASURY NOTES—Amount issued prior to 1st Oct. 1815:			
Under the act of March 4, 1814	2,772,720		
Do. do. December 26, 1814	8,313,400		
Do. do. February 24, 1815	694,600		
Per statement annexed (marked L)	11,785,720		
Small Treasury Notes not bearing interest under the act of February 24, 1815: amount issued and re-issued per statement marked F.	4,152,850		
Amount estimated to be re-issued from October 1 to December 31, 1815	1,000,000		
		16,938,570	
			30,972,614 38
Making the total amount estimated to be actually received into the Treasury during the year 1815			48,849,613 1

The application of the monies actually received into the Treasury during the year 1815, will be as follows: to the 30th of September the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly—the accounts not being yet made up, the precise amount cannot be given:

For the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses		2,537,000
Military service		15,190,144 71
Naval service		7,050,000 25
Public debt (exclusive of the sum of $300,000 repaid by the Commissioners of Loans for Georgia)		8,999,178 22
		33,686,323 18
During the fourth quarter of the year the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz:		
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	500,000	
Naval service	1,500,000	
Public debt, to the 1st of January, 1816, inclusive	3,000,000	
		5,000,000
		38,686,323 18
As the receipts into the Treasury during the year have been estimated at		48,849,613 1
The sum left in the Treasury at the end of the year will be		10,163,289 83

And will consist principally of Treasury Notes, paid on account of the revenue and of loans.

[*Report to be continued.*]

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres —— On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat seeded on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.—A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will shew the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts,
Near Easton, or t
Philemon B. Hopper,
In Centreville.

oct 31

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and Talbot county in general, that she will take in Pelcases and Dresses of any description to make, which shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice, by the Public's most obedient servant,

Elizabeth Work.

Easton, december 5

BLANK BOOKS,
For sale at the Star office

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, june 6

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to

James Stoakes.

Easton Point, dec. 12

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 wt. of WOOL—for which a liberal price will be given in goods or cash.

James Thomas,

Easton sept. 19

JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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

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

A CONVENTION

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

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

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 shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, & rivers in the Territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed 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 U. States on British vessels; than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the U. States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe on the vessels of the U. States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

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

It is further agreed that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or 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 U. States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be effected 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.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

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, vide licet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said U. States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said U. 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 them 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 U. 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 G. Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the U. 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 free, 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 Consul shall 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 offended 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 so excepted.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the U. 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 ratification shall be exchanged in six months from this date, 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 hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this
(L. S.) twenty-second day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs 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 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce & navigation between the 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 alloted for the future residence of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, & it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well 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 has 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 U. States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said 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. 24, 1814.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Fourteenth Congress of the U. States—at the first session, begun and held in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the 4th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the army and militia, during the late war with Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment, and those incurred by calling out the militia, during the late war with Great Britain, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law, to those objects, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, viz:

For the Quarter Master's Department, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of the army and militia, five millions six hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of the army and militia, two millions three hundred and ten thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars.

For forage, sixty thousand dollars.

For clothing, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved,
December 21, 1815.
JAMES MADISON.

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