SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING.

Dictamen of the Commission to whom it was referred to report to the Cortes on the state of the Provinces of Ultramar, presented Feb. 12, 1822.

The Commission has meditated maturely and circumspectly on the proposition of the Minister of Ultramar, and after having heard him, has considered the diverse circumstances in which the Provinces of both Americas are at present, and may be found hereafter; the fruitlessness and inefficacy of the commissions that have been directed to the government established in them; and possessed with the noble desire that the same may not again with the waste of public treasure & sacrifice of humanity, occur, is of opinion that the Cortes ought not to lose time in considering the proposition of the ministry, since it will be a consequence of the results; and in order to obtain them, the government and the Commissioners it elects ought to be authorised to hear, and to transmit to the legislative power, every class of propositions, be they what they may; at the same time it judges that the national decorum, and the protection which in justice is due to the European and American Spaniards, call for the establishment of a basis, useful and conductive to the welfare of the Spains.

Before fixing this basis, and that it may be as productive to the common felicity as policy and the national honor require, the commission lays down the fixed principles, that this new, grand, and legitimate path for pacific communications being opened, all treaties be esteemed of no value nor efficacy that have been formed between Spanish chiefs and American governments, which ought to be understood as null, as they have been, from their origin, as respects the acknowledgment of independence; inasmuch as they were not authorised, nor could such authority be given them, unless by previous declaration of the Cortis.

The cimmissioners may hear all the propositions that may be made to them; in order to transmit them to the metropolis, excepting such as take away, or limit in any manner, the absolute right of the Europeon and American Spaniards, residing in whatever part of the Ultramarine Provinces, to remove and dispose of their persons, families, and properties, as they may think proper, without being opposed by any obstacle or measure that might prove injurious to their fortunes. With this explanation, the commission reproduces its anterior dictamen, and the cortes will resolve what may be most proper.

[Signed by ESPIGA, CUESTA, ALVAREZ ESCUDEN, TORENO, MOSCOSO, OLIVER, MURPHY, NAVARRETE, PAUL.]

The particular vote of the Senor Oliver, proposes to add the following clause to the dictamen:

"That it ought to be understood as not affecting the responsibility, which persons, whoever they may be, may have incurred in this affair, nor the rights of the Spanish nation, represented by the Cortes and the King."

The particular vote of the Senors Moscoso, Toreno, and Espiga, proposes the following additions to the dictamen:

"1st. That the Cortes declare, that the treaty, called that of Cordova, celebrated between Gen. O'Donoju, & the chief of the dissidents in New Spain, Don Augustin Iturbide, as well as any other act or stipulation relative to the recognition of Mexican independence by that General, are illegitimate and null in their effects as to the Spanish government and its subjects.

"2d. That the Spanish government, by declaration to all others with which it has friendly relations, make known to them, that the Spanish nation will regard at any epoch, as a violation of the treaties, the recognition, either partial or absolute, of the independence of the Spanish provinces of Ultramar, so long as the dissensions which exist between some of them and the metropolis are not terminated; with whatever else may serve to convince foreign governments that Spain has not yet renounced any of the rights belonging to it, in those countries.

"3d. That the government be recommended to take all possible measures, without any delay, to preserve and reinforce those points of the provinces of Ultramar that remain united to the metropolis, obedient to its authority, or that resist the separation from it by the dissidents; proposing to the Cortes the resources it requires and are not at its disposal.

"4th. That the Cortes declare that the provinces of Ultramar that have declared their independence of the metropolis, or do not acknowledge *de facto* the supremacy of the government of it, ought not to have deputies in the Cortes during their continuance in this state."

The additional vote of Senors Murphy, Navarrete, and Paul, to the anterior dictamen, states, that it is their opinion, that in case of the approbation by the Cortes of the dictamen of the Commission, they should not approve the additional votes presented by some individuals of it, as being contrary to the ends proposed by the same commission, but should put in execution the measure included in the dictamen without delay, without prejudices to what the ordinary Cortes may opportunely resolve upon, whatever else they may esteem convenient.

After a short discussion, whether the dictamen should be discussed by itself or with the additional votes, it was determined that the dictamen of the Commission should be first discussed. During the discussion, propositions to the following effect were presented by the Senor Solanot, viz:

"That the Cortes, with a generosity peculiar to the constitutional system by which we are governed, and for the general interest of the Spaniards of both worlds, declare the independence of all those provinces of both Americas that actually are so at this day, on condition that each one of those governments pays an annual subsidy in recompense of the rights which are renounced; that a treaty of commerce be formed on the basis most convenient to the reciprocal interests of the Americans and peninsular Spaniards; that all hostilities be completely suspended, until this treaty is completely approved; that all Spaniards who may wish to retire to the peninsula, may do so freely, with all the funds belonging to them, without being obliged to pay any duty whatever; that any Spaniard who wishes to live in America shall have preserved to him the enjoyment of all his rights and property; that every Spaniard who may have been deprived of his property and of his rights, in consequence of the anterior disturbances, shall be reinstated in them; that all the wealth and property belonging to European Spain shall remain at its disposal, and be removed to the Peninsula at the expense of America; that all the troops that are actually in America belonging to European Spain, shall be maintained in the same points at the cost of the American governments, until the ratification of this treaty; that European Spain may dispose of the naval force it has in America; and that there be established a confederation composed of the American governments under the protection of European Spain upon the basis that may be most convenient, and guaranteed as may be accorded."

Senor Munoz Torreno demanded, that the author of these propositions should withdraw them immediately, as he had no powers to authorize his making them, or if he had, to exhibit them. The Cortes accorded, that these propositions should be withdrawn, as contrary to the powers given to them by the constitution.

After considerable discussion, the Cortes approved of the dictamen as proposed by the Commission

On the following day the particular votes were discussed, and decided as follows:

That of Senor Oliver was not admitted to a vote.

That of Senors Moscoso, Espiga, and Torreno—the three first articles approved, & the fourth withdrawn by its author.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

MONDAY, April 15.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a report of the Secretary of War, relative to the information in his possession, touching the most eligible site on the western waters for the erection of a national arsenal—which message was read.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill (introduced by Mr. DICKERSON some weeks ago,) prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between states.

After debate the bill was laid over and made the order of the day for to-morrow, on the motion of Mr. DICKERSON.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 14th section of the act of last session, to reduce the military establishment was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The bill from the House of Representatives to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to make an exchange of certain 6 and 7 per cent stocks for stock to bear an interest of 5 per cent. was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Morril in the chair.

Some conversation took place between Mr. KING of N. Y. and Mr. HOLMES of Me. on one or two points of inquiry, which the former put to the latter gentleman, as Chairman of the Committee of finance—after which

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 16.

The following bills, brought up for concurrence from the other house, were severally twice read, and referred to appropriate committees, viz:

A bill for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians.

A bill further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

Mr. KING, of N. Y. from the Committee of Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, making an appropriation (of $100,000,) to defray the expenses of missions to the independent nations on the American continent, reported the same with two amendments, the first adding $10,000 to the appropriation, and the second subjecting the bill to the limitations of "the compensation of public ministers, provided by law."

The Senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. MORRIL in the chair, the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks, bearing an interest of 6 and 7 per cent., for stock bearing an interest of 5 per cent.—and, no amendment being offered thereto, the bill was reported to the Senate, and, without debate, ordered to be read a third time.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

The Senate resumed in committee of the whole, Mr HOLMES of Maine in the chair, the consideration of the bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between states.

The debate was renewed on this bill, and continued with much earnestness more than three hours. After which the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill from the other house to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia, was also read the third time and passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing five per cent. for stocks bearing an interest 6 and 7 per cent. was read a third time and passed by yeas and nays—36 yeas, 2 nays

The nays were Mr. MACON and Mr. SEYMOUR.

THURSDAY, April 18.

Mr. MORRIL submitted the following resolution for consideration:

RESOLVED, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a general law, requiring all persons who are authorised to receive or disburse the public moneys, before they commence such service, to enter into bonds with good and sufficient sureties, in a suitable sum, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty—and also, that all public officers who are authorised to make contracts with individuals, shall require such contractors to enter into like bonds with like sureties, conditioned as above, previous to their receiving any advance of public money—with such other provisions as may be necessary to secure the public property when in the hands of the public agents.

The Senate took up in committee of the whole, Mr. DICKERSON in the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822; and proceeded to consider the amendments reported thereto by the committee of finance.

The debate on both sides took a pretty wide scope; but before the question was taken on one of the amendments,

The bill was laid on the table.

FRIDAY, April 19.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Gouverneur his private Secretary:

I communicate to the Senate copies of sundry papers having relation to transactions in East and West Florida, which have been received at the Department of State since my message to the two Houses of Congress of the 28th of January last, together with copies of two letters from the Secretary of State upon the same subject.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 18th April, 1822.

The message was read, and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. CHANDLER in the chair, the consideration of the appropriation bill for the civil list; and after a debate of about three hours thereon, the bill was laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 20.

The Senate took up in committee of the whole the bill directing an examination of sites on the western waters proper for the establishment of a national armory, and having amended the bill, ordered it to be engrossed.

The Senate again resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair, the consideration of the

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TALBOT moved to insert in the bill an appropriation of $9000 for repairing the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, on which motion a brief debate took place.

The appropriations was advocated by Messrs. TALBOT, LLOYD, HOLMES, and RUGGLES, and was agreed to—ayes 21, noes 10.

The bill and amendments were then reported to the Senate.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

MONDAY, April 22.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The senate, according to the order of the day, took up in committee of the whole, Mr. Barbour in the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1822. To this bill the committee of finance of the senate, to which it had been referred, reported an amendment providing that 'each ration not actually drawn be rated at 20 cents.'

Mr. LOWRIE submitted as an addition to the amendment, in the following words: 'Except to officers in actual service at sea, in which cases the ration, if not drawn in kind, shall be rated at twenty-five cents.' This was adopted without objection; and

Thus modified, the original amendment was agreed to—ayes 16, noes 12. The bill was then reported to the senate, and the amendment was concurred in.

Some conversation took place between Mess. PLEASANTS and HOLMES of Maine, touching the sufficiency of appropriation to cover the expenses of an additional force to suppress piracy and smuggling.

Mr. PLEASANTS moved the following additional item: 'For the purpose of enabling the President of the U. States, in case he shall think it necessary, to send an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy and the prevention of smuggling, 120,000 dollars.' The bill was on motion laid on the table.

TUESDAY, April 23.

The bill relating to treasury notes; and the bill to repeal the act concerning vaccination, were received from the House of Representatives, severally twice read and referred.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, April 15.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire whether any part of the public expenditure could be retrenched, made a report thereon, in part, and at great length upon the various subjects connected with the expenditures and revenue of the government, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the policy of resorting to loans for the support of government in times of peace is unwise and inexpedient.

Resolved, That this government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

Resolved, That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

After the report was read, which furnishes an extensive view of the state of the treasury, Mr. CAMBRELING moved that 1000 copies be printed, and that it be laid on the table.

The motion to lay the report on the table prevailed.

SEMINOLE WAR, &c.

The unfinished business of Saturday was resumed, (relative to the Compensation of horses lost in the Seminole Campaign,) and the question recurred, upon the motion of Mr. RICH, in relation to the proof of such loss that should be required. After the adoption of amendments.

The question of engrossment was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative as follows—yeas 89, nays 49, and the bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. NELSON, of Va. in the chair.)

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the resolution submitted by him in relation to the tariff be now taken into consideration—and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—ayes 58, noes 70.

Mr. EUSTIS moved that the committee take into consideration the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment—which was agreed to—ayes 69.

Mr. TATNALL moved to strike out the four first sections of the bill, for the purpose of testing the question whether the house was disposed to reduce the army from its present establishment.

Mr. COCKE expressed a wish to express his sentiments on the subject, and the hour being late he moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to, and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 16.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons engaged in the Seminole campaign was read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. NELSON of Va. in the chair) on the bill in addition to the act, entitled 'An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.'

The question recurred upon striking out the first section of the bill—

Mr. COCKE opened the debate, to whom

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH replied in a speech of considerable length, when

Mr. WOODCOCK, after presenting a variety of considerations on the subject, concluded by proposing to amend the first section, so as to retain in addition to the present provisions of the bill, the Adjutant General, the Surgeon General and one Inspector General.

The question was then taken; and the motion of Mr. WOODCOCK was carried by a large majority.

The question then recurred upon striking out the first section as amended.

Mr. RHEA was opposed to the motion and Mr. WRIGHT in favor of it.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland expressed his sentiments in opposition to the motion, when the question was taken thereon and negatived—ayes 41, noes 89.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS of N. C. the Committee rose and reported.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

Mr. NEWTON gave notice that he should on Friday next move for the consideration of the bill to establish the compensation of the officers of the customs, &c.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating information called for by a resolution of the house, in respect to claims that may have been made by a foreign power to the territory on the Pacific Ocean, west of the United States, which on motion of Mr. COCKE, was ordered to lie on the table.

The communication and documents were ordered to be printed.

An engrossed resolution providing for the security of the public mail by the adoption of Imlay's plan therefor, was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union (Mr. NELSON of Va. in the chair) on the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment—after which

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

And then the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 18.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the bill in relation to the escape of fugitive slaves, &c.—but the question being put, Mr. W's motion was negatived.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment.

The question recurred upon concurring with the committee of the whole in their amendments to the bill—but after a few prefatory remarks Mr. TATNALL moved that the bill with the amendments be laid on the table—which was agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. CONDICT in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year 1822, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKE moved to strike out the appropriation for fort Delaware, but after a few explanatory remarks by Mr. SMITH of Md. the motion was withdrawn—and the appropriation for that fort and for forts Washington and Monroe were respectively agreed to.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for fort Calhoun.

This motion gave rise to a discussion which spread into a wide debate—the committee, before any question was taken thereon, rose and reported progress, and

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 19.

A message was received from the President of the United States, similar to the one transmitted to the Senate.

The Message and documents were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate supplementary to the act to set apart and dispose of part of the public lands to encourage the cultivation of the vine and olive, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. CONDICT in the Chair) on the bill making further appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment of the United States for the year 1822.

The question recurred upon striking out the appropriation for the erection of Fort Calhoun, on the Chesapeake.

The debate was opened by Mr. BASSETT in opposition to the motion, when the committee rose and reported progress, and then

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 20.

Mr. HARDIN from the select committee heretofore appointed on the subject of retrenchment of the public expenditure thereon, accompanied by a bill.

[The report recommends a reduction of the pay and Mileage of Members, &c. to $6 per day, and a correspondent reduction in the salaries of the officers of the two Houses, &c. and states that such a reduction will produce an annual saving of more than $90,000.]

The bill was twice read, and Mr. HARDIN moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. BASSETT from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill concerning the disbursements of public money—which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union (Mr. CONDICT in the chair) on the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822. After which

The committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and then on motion of Mr. Rochester,

The house adjourned.

MONDAY, April 22.

Mr. HARDIN, from the select committee on the subject of retrenchment, reported in part, a bill, the object of which is to reduce the revolutionary pensions, for all grades of rank, from and after a given day in the year 1824, to $4 per month.

The bill (which Mr. H. computed would, if passed, effect a saving of 90,000 dollars for the first year it got into operation, and proportionably thereafter) was twice read and committed.

Mr. BURTON called for the consideration of the bill to repeal the existing law for the encouragement of Vaccination, and the motion to take it up was agreed to; when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After the transaction of other business, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 23.

The committee on Mr. BUTLER's resolution, respecting Mix's contract for stone, &c. consists of Messrs. Butler, Metcalfe and Campbell of Ohio.

The engrossed bill to repeal the act to encourage Vaccination, was also read a third time.

Mr. CONDICT moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was negatived—ayes 31, noes 64.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, which Mr. Taylor required to be taken by yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill, and was decided as follows:

Yeas	102
Nays	57

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Great part of the remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the amendments of the senate to the general appropriation bill; part of which were finally agreed to, and others rejected. So that the bill is in suspense between the two houses.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further appropriations for the military service for the current year;

But before getting through the same, the committee rose; and

The house adjourned.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Boston Centinel announces for sale samples of printed silk Handkerchiefs from the dying establishment of Messrs. Barretts, Tilletson & Co. of Boston, which in point of coloring, pattern and execution, have been pronounced equal if not superior to any transatlantic fabrics of the kind.

In consequence of the very bad state of the roads between Princeton and New Brunswick, an order has been issued by the court at Trenton, for the turnpike gates to be thrown open, and a fine of 20 dollars to be levied on any keeper of a gate, who shall receive toll before the roads are in a better condition.

Maryland:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

Tuesday, the 23d April, 1822.

On application of JOHN CAMPER, Administrator of William Jacobs, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-fifth day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Test. GEO. A. SMITH, Reg.
Wills for Caroline county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Jacobs, late of Caroline county, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

JOHN CAMPER, Admr.
of William Jacobs, dec'd.

april 30 3w

Maryland:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

Tuesday, 23d April, 1822.

On application of MARCEY FOUNTAIN, Administrator of Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this twenty-fifth day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Test. GEO. A. SMITH, Reg.
Wills for Caroline county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of April, A. D. 1822.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN, Admr.
of Philemon Plummer.

april 30 3w

Maryland:

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

April Term, 1822.

On application of WILLIAM GRASON, Administrator of John D. Taylor, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

§ L. S. §

Test— THO. C. EARLE, Reg.
of Wills for Queen-Ann's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Queen-Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John D. Taylor, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

WILLIAM GRASON, Admr.
of John D. Taylor, dec'd.

april 30 3w

Maryland:

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

April Term, 1822.

On application of GEORGE BISCOE, Administrator of Thomas Biscoe, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

§ L. S. §

Test— THO. C. EARLE, Reg.
of Wills for Queen-Ann's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Queen-Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Biscoe, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

GEORGE BISCOE, Admr.
of Thomas Biscoe, dec'd.

april 30 3w

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2843-0081.jpg