ulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction—The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of the 8th of January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture—Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited in the first instance, to two years from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce, unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force, by common consent—but it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged hitherto without effect.

The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of a impartial tribunal, those to which I have referred would long since have been satisfied. No adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Government of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature. It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nations. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgement of the South American Republics as independent states, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that no remote, when some of these States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have acceded of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations in one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling at the Isthmus of Panama, a congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all.—The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at these deliberations, & to take a part in them so far as it may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that by the report recently received from the agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the commissioners or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the U. States; and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizens to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available, for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevring deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances.—The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the treasury from the first of January, to the thirtieth of September exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions, five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the navy: an equal sum for the purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty five millions and a half; & that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half: from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum of twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the third of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorized at four and a half per cent, or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent, for a stock of six per cent, to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, & such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intentions requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payment into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the public lands during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half; the act of Congress of the 18th May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the Unit. States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief, to the purchaser, to the 10th of April last. Its effects at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief from and since that of the 2d of March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of 22 millions to 10. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether, and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interest against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall be redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unceasing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public services, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertaking of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provisions to the same end. The report from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performances of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An act of Congress of 25th May 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An act of 3d March, 1825, authorised Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another Act of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between the said Tribes.—The first and the last objects of these Acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The treaties, which, since the last session of Congress, have been concluded with the several tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of Territory: and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several Tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

[TO BE CONTINUED.

Prices of Country Produce

Collected for the American Farmer:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7, 1825.

Flour, Howard-st. per bbl.	$5 25
Do Susquehanna - - -	5 12
Do. wharf - - - - -	4 75
Wheat, white, per bushel -	0 90
Do. red. - - - - - -	0 85
Corn Meal, per barrel - - -	3 00
Corn, - - - - - - - -	0 53
Rye, per bushel - - - -	0 54
Oats, do. - - - - -	0 35
Whiskey, - - - - - -	0 27
Apple Brandy, - - - - -	0 37
Peach Do. - - - -	0 80

DIED,

In Somerset county, on Monday the 28th ult. *Levin R. King, Esqr.*

——, In Easton, *Mrs. Elizabeth Vickers.—Mrs. Ruth White.*

——, In Talbot county, *Mrs. Nancy Jones.—Mr. Robert Kemp.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dickerson.*

——, At Philadelphia, suddenly, on Friday week, having been ill only one day, *Mr. James C. Warren*, aged 23, formerly of Easton, Md. at which place he served his time as a printer, in the office of the Easton Star.

——, In Annapolis, on Friday last, *Mrs. Frances Brice.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fieri facia's issued out of Dorchester county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Arthur Bell, and Arthur Bell, Administrator of Lydia Bell, against Spencer Bush—The following property, to wit:—

ALL THE FARM

where said Bush now lives—two head of Horses, six head of Cattle, three Beds and Furniture, and twenty five barrels of Corn—taken and will be sold, at the residence of said Bush, on the 26th inst. to satisfy the above fieri facias and cost.

THOMAS H. HICKS, Shff.

Dec. 5 [10] 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a veditioni exponas, issued out of Dorchester county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William and Aaron Tomlinson against Charles Pritchet, will be offered at public sale at the court house door, on Monday the 2nd day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, all the right of Charles Pritchet to

THE FARM

at present in the tenure of Solomon Frazier, and adjoining the lands of Jeremiah Bramble, Esq.

THO. H. HICKS, Shff.
of Dorchester county.

Dec 10. ts

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale on THURSDAY the 15th inst. at his residence, the greater part of his personal property, among which may be had some good beds and furniture—chairs, tables, china, glass, and queens ware—Also, a parcel of kitchen furniture, and some valuable cattle and a few young hogs. Six months credit will be given by giving note with approved endorsers. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT.

Dec 10 1w

Public Sale.

By order of the Hon. the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, near Buck Town, on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

All the Personal Estate

of John Stephens, (negroes excepted) viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a quantity of long and short Corn, Blades and Top Fodder, a Gig and Harness, Farming Utensils, etc. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by giving bond or note with approved security—all sums of and under five dollars, the money will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.—Attendance given by

HENRY KEENE,
Administrator of said dec'd.

Dec 10 3t

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale on THURSDAY the 22d December, (inst.) at the late residence of Mr. Jas. Eccleston, deceased, in Transquakin,

All the Personal Estate

of said dec. consisting of about 60 black cattle, 10 or 15 horses, 40 or 50 hogs, a part of which are fatted. The whole of the above stock are equal to any on the Eastern Shore—the horses are particularly fine and worthy the attention of those who want them for the carriage, saddle or farm—Also farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, & about

250 Barrels of Corn.

A part will be sold for cash, the balance on a credit. Particulars will be made known at the day of sale, which will commence at 9 o'clock,

JOHN DONOVAN, Admr.

Dec. 10 2w

REMOVAL.

ROBERT WALLACE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house where Mr. Henry Summerville formerly lived, near the Office of the Cambridge Chronicle—where he offers for sale a variety of

Seasonable Goods,
Among which are

Sup. & com. cloths	Silk, cotton & worsted hose
do do cassimeres	Best French brandy
Scarlet, white, red and green flannels	Madeira, Port, Claret, Lisbon & Malaga wines
Cassinetts	Holland and Country Gin
Rose & point blankets	Peach and Apple Brandy
Baize, bombazines	Sugar, coffee, and molasses
Bombazetts	Whiskey, N. E. rum
Book-muslins	Imperial Tea
Swiss muslins,	Nutmegs
Cambric muslins	Almonds, raisins
Calicoes	Chewing tobacco
Black Italian lute-string	Best spanish and Common segars
Black sarsnets	Looking glasses, tin ware, etc. etc.
Canton and other crapes	
Black silk hdkfs.	
Mens and womens gloves	

He also intends keeping the best flour by the barrel, and meal and flour by retail, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash or to punctual customers, or in exchange for corn, wood, feathers, rags, &c

THE
FREEMAN'S BANNER.

With the next year I propose to publish a WEEKLY JOURNAL, having the foregoing title: devoted generally to the arts and sciences—but particularly to the topicks of political economy.

I shall endeavor to acquire for the encouragement of this Journal the favour of every good citizen; accommodating its varied contents to the varied tastes and occupations of the American population: and extending to every meritorious correspondent, the most liberal facilities of communication for his literary and professional speculations.

In this preliminary truce, I protest against the imputation to my motives of servility, duplicity or sycophancy. I will conduct an independent and liberal Journal, in which genius, art, and science, without respect of persons, shall be regarded and cherished; and to which merit, intrinsic merit alone, shall have access.

I have heard, and I believe, that such a Journal is wanting in the City of Baltimore; but such a Journal shall not be wanting in the City of Baltimore after the first of January next.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE FREEMAN'S BANNER will be published, weekly, in the City of Baltimore, on a fine super-royal sheet, at *three dollars per annum*; delivered on the day of publication to subscribers in Baltimore, and forwarded to distant patrons, by mail, on its first departure from the Post Office in this city.

E. H. CUMMINS.

Baltimore 25th Nov. 1825. [dec. 10]

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns every person either from Gunning or Hauling the Seine on his shore, as he is resolved to enforce the law indiscriminately against whoever disregards this notice.

N. B. GREEN.

Dec 10 3t

Fortune's Home Forever!!

No. 32, and 217, Market street,

BALTIMORE.

☞ W. C. CONINE does himself the pleasure of presenting to his numerous kind friends and patrons the scheme of the first Lottery to be drawn in this city, which is the

GRAND CONSOLIDATED
STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND—NO. 2,

Wherein he anticipates, with liberal encouragement, as usual, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers a large proportion of the capital prizes therein.

BRILLIANT AND MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 do of	30,000 is	30,000
1 do of	20,000 is	20,000
1 do of	10,000 is	10,000
1 do of	5,000 is	5,000
15 do of	1,000 is	15,000
10 do of	500 is	5,000
50 do of	100 is	5,000
100 do of	50 is	5,000
100 do of	20 is	2,000
500 do of	12 is	6,000
10,509 do of	10 is	105,000
11,280 Prizes,		$308,000
28,720 Blanks,		
35,000 Tickets,		$308,000

Amounting in all to the splendid sum of

$308,000.

The whole to be finished in one drawing only, which will positively take place on

WEDNESDAY, 1st Feb. 1826,

under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

This mode of Drawing will permit the whole lottery to be completed at ONE DRAWING ONLY—and a ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.—Many tickets will therefore necessarily obtain two prizes each!!!

Whole tickets, $10 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, - - - 5 | Eighths, 1 25

Tickets and shares for sale in the greatest variety of fortunate numbers, at

CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 32, Market street, nearest office to the Centre Market, or at his agency, No. 217, Market street, one door below Liberty street, BALTIMORE, and at his office, No. 3, South Third street, PHILADELPHIA: where the cash, as usual, will be paid for prize tickets on presentation.

☞ The "Lottery Intelligencer" issued at Conine's Office, Baltimore, which will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large, will be forwarded to all those persons gratis, who make their investments at Conine's Offices, and by which, the fate of tickets can be easily ascertained, as if on application at a lottery office.

Orders from all parts of the United States, covering Cash, or Prize Tickets, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, will meet with the same prompt and careful attention as heretofore.—Address to

W. C. CONINE,
Baltimore or Philadelphia.

Dec 10 tf.

All the Capitals Paid!!

COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET ST.
Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1825.

We had the pleasure this morning of paying, as usual, on presentation, the capital of

Ten Thousand Dollars,

drawn on the 9th ult. in the *Grand State Lottery of Maryland*, by No 38010.—This prize was owned in Providence, Rhode Island, and completes the payment of all the great capitals in the scheme, although but twenty days have elapsed since the drawing took place.

The drawing of the next GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND will take place in the City of Baltimore on the 15th of February next—the whole in one day. The Capital prizes are $100,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000 &c. &c.

for the whole of which, the CASH may be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets are now at TEN DOLLARS, but will be advanced to TWELVE on the 15th December.

Orders meet prompt attention, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr and BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Dec 10 tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Absconded from my service on Friday 2nd December, 1825, my a prentice boy, by the name of JOHN TALL, between 18 and 19 years of age, about five feet four inches high, freckled face, red complexion, and sandy coloured hair—Had on when he went away a grey kersey roundabout jacket and waistcoat, and blue kersey trowsers—he is much addicted to intoxication. I do forwarn all persons from employing the said boy or giving him any aid or comfort in any way whatever, as I will enforce the law in its utmost rigor upon all such persons.—Whoever lodges said boy in Cambridge jail shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES EWING.

Dec 10 3t

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