

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1816.

VOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Benjamin Sewell,
Book and Shot Manufacturer,
Respectfully returns his thanks to a
generous public for the flattering en-
couragement he has received for nine
years past, and begs leave to inform
them that he still continues the above
business at his old stand in church
street, a few doors above the office of
the Maryland Gazette. He has on
an excellent assortment of Mo-
dels for Ladies' shoes, and a good
stock of leather for boots and shoes for
gentlemen, all which will be made up
on accommodating terms for cash, and
liberal credit to punctual customers.
N. B. He constantly keeps for sale,
Leather and Shoe Makers Utensils.
March 14 3m.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office, April
1st, 1816.

Abner B. Auld, Thomas H. Bowie,
Register in Chancery, (2) Stephen
Bard, Thos. Brown (2), Henrietta
Bogden, C. Birnie, Mrs. E. Bowers,
E. Brown, Thos. Burk, Capt. Na-
thaniel Coates, (2) Walter Cross, Wm.
Carmichael, Robt. Callender, Capt.
Jos. R. Carmine, E. Constantine,
Jos. R. Cross, Edward H. Calvert,
Earl T. Cross, Wm. Duval, Capt.
Jas. Dooley, Wm. C. Davis, Abraham
& Clarendon Days, Richard Duckett,
Margaret Doney, Mary Anne Davis,
Jas. Evans, Elias & Iglehart, Peter
Emerson, Thos. Emory, Wm. Frisbie,
Nathaniel Fowle, Mr. Ferman, Elisha
Field, Richd. Fraby (2), Richd. Gray,
G. I. Grammer (2) Wm. Goodman,
James Green, Elezer Griffin, Solomon
Groves, H. S. Hall, Richd. Hall, James
P. Heath, Lucy Harwood, Jos. How-
ard, Joshua Higgins, Abraham Jones,
Nice Johnson, Richd. Johnson, Wm.
Fulby (2), Saml. R. Lasby, Geo. Liler,
William Lloyd Leachue, Edward
Lewis, Saml. Mackulin, Nichs. Mer-
weather, Charles Maxwell, Thomas
Owens, (2) Jas. Owens (2), Rachel
Owens, Nancy Price, Wm. Prout,
Nancy Pierce, Wm. Ross, John B.
Roberson, Jas. Saunders (2) Wm.
Saunders, Benjamin Sewell, George
Schwartz, Rezin Spurrer, Leo. Scott
(2) Wm. Stewart, Wm. Spaders, Ar-
thur Stauff, Sharlot Stallings, John
T. Stodart, Solomon Taylor, Judy
Forton, Henry Thompson (2), Susan
Taylor, Anne Thomas, Ignatius
Tilman, Nathl. Watkins, Wm. H
Ward (3), Eliza Wells, Sally Warfield,
Henry Woodward, Elijah Williams,
Cloudbrey Weedon, Geo. Winchest-
er, Cadet Wm. Whetcroft, Peter Wilds,
Wm. T. Wooten, Lient A. Wendell,
Dr. H. Warfield, Jas. Updick, James
Williams, Jas. S. Williams, Wm. H
Wright, Robt. Welch, Jas. Williams.
John Munroe, P. V.

NOTICE.
I do by these presents, fore-
warn all persons from cutting or
taking from my lands, near the
City of Annapolis, any kind of
Wood or Timber whatsoever, or
trespassing thereon in any o-
ther manner; those who trespass
after this notice will have the
law prosecuted against them by
the subscriber.
P. HAMMOND, Sen.
March 28, 1816. 6w.

Notice is hereby given,
That the Belvoir estate near Annapolis, Maryland, advertised to be sold at public sale on the 3d of May next, has been sold at private sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d day of May next, if fair; if not the next fair day, at Belvoir, the residence of the subscriber, sundry articles of household furniture, a good wagon, a pair of large timber wheels, an ox cart, and several farming utensils; also a numerous flock of half, three quarter, and full blood merino and common Sheep, consisting chiefly of ewes and lambs.
The terms of sale—Cash for all sums under \$0 dollars; and six months credit for all sums over \$0 dollars, and bond with interest and approved security.
Henry Maynadier.
March 14, 1816.
The Editors of the several Papers who have advertised the Belvoir estate for public sale on the 3d of May next; will be pleased to insert the above notice twice in their respective papers, & forward their accounts for payment to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

H. G. Munroe,
Has just received, and will sell cheap,
4-4 and 7-8 Coarse and Fine Irish Linens, 5 1/2 do. do. do. Of A. Brown & Son's approved Bleaching, 5 1/2 do. do. do. Sheetings, 3-4 & 7-8 do. do. Dowlass, Linen Cambric, Long Lawns, 4-4 & 6-4 Plain and Corded Cambric & Book Mullins, Cotton & Silk Hosiery, 3 1/4, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Diapers, Bed Ticking, Domestic and India Cottons, Calicoes, 3-4 and 6-4 Dimities, Men and Women's Gloves assorted, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do. And a variety of other articles in the Dry Good Line.
On hand, a good assortment of IRONMONGERY among which are No. 1, 2, 3, & 4 Virginia Broad and Hilling Hoes.
Also,
A general assortment of GROCE-RIES, Lard and Lump Sugar at the Baltimore Factory Prices. 5 tf
March 21.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office, April 1st, 1816.

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Dr. H. Warfield, Jas. Updick, James
Williams, Jas. S. Williams, Wm. H
Wright, Robt. Welch, Jas. Williams.
John Munroe, P. V.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
February 27, 1816.
On application by petition of Sarah Ann Hatherly and William Brown, Administrators of John Hatherly, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Rig. Wills,
A. A. County.

Forty Dollars Reward,
Ranaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April last, a negro woman named Milly, of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout and strong in her make, has large and thick lips, slow in speech, and mild and placid in her manner of conversing. She is 38 or 39 years of age. She has a brother by the name of Josh, formerly the property of Judge Chase, and at present I am informed in the possession of Mr. Philip Thomas, living on Thomas's point near Annapolis, by whom I have reasons to believe she is either harboured, or has been furnished with a pass, having understood that Josh can read and write. She has also near relations belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges county. I will give the above reward if the said woman be apprehended in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges county, and \$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her again.
14 Joseph Howard,
Jan. 18, 1816. tf.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wants this spring
500
Cords of Tanners Bark.
He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; Black Oak, eight dollars. He returns his thanks to the public generally, and his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest Baltimore price for Hides and Calf Skins.
John Hyde,
Annapolis, March 7. 8w.

Letter from Governor Nicholas.
Richmond, February 21,
Sir,
I perform with infinite satisfaction, the duty assigned to me by the enclosed Resolutions of the General Assembly.
To the unanimous expression of the desire of the Legislature, I beg leave to add the earnest wishes of the Executive, that you will permit the remains of her beloved son, GENERAL WASHINGTON, and those of his excellent and amiable wife, to be removed to Richmond, to be interred near the Capital, beneath a Monument to be erected at the expense of the people of Virginia.
This application is made by the native state of Washington, not in the vain hope of adding lustre to his reputation—his fame cannot be increased by a nation's gratitude and affection, and in the expectation, that it will excite a spirit of emulation, which will give her for ages to come, citizens whose lives will be marked by disinterested devotion to the public good, such as upon all occasions distinguished her illustrious Washington.
All who have any agency in making this request, have foreseen the sacrifice of feeling which you will make in parting with the remains of relations so revered, but it is hoped you will yield them to the ardent wishes of Virginia.
I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
W. C. NICHOLAS.
The Hon. Bushrod Washington,
City of Washington.

REPLY.
Washington, March 13.
Sir,
It is not in my power to express in terms which would do justice to my feelings, the sensibility with which I received the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, authorising the Governor to open a correspondence with me, and to request me, "in behalf and in the name of the Commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late General George Washington, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon, and interred near the Capital of Virginia, beneath a Monument to be erected at the expense, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people."
The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made, and the terms in which it is expressed, all unite to impress me with feelings of gratitude which can never be obliterated.
So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the Legislature; so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them, that could I oppose to them only my personal feeling and my individual repugnance, to parting with the remains of General Washington and Mrs. Washington, these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded these bodies to be disposed of at the will of Virginia, painful as the sacrifice must have been should have been made.
But, obligations more sacred than any thing which concerns myself; obligations with which I cannot dispense, command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated Uncle, in the family vault where they are deposited. It is his own will, and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey. He has himself directed that his body should be placed here, and I cannot separate it from those of his near relatives by which it is surrounded.
I pray you, sir, to accompany my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of Virginia, with the most respectful assurances that no considerations, merely personal, could induce me to oppose my wishes to theirs; and that it is not without the most deep felt regret, that it is not under the high sense of a most sacred duty, I decline to comply with the request contained in their resolutions.
Permit me, sir, to add that the manner in which the request of the Legislature has been communicated by the Executive, has in no small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and to assure you that I am,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obt. servant,
BUSH WASHINGTON.
His Excellency W. C. Nicholas,
Gov. of Virginia, Richmond.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, March 27.
GENERAL POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.
The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department, made Report—
That they have used their utmost endeavours to ascertain every fact that appeared to be material to a full understanding of the conduct of the officers of that department. As the inquiry originated in a request of the Post Master General, the committee in the first place addressed to him a letter, (No. 1.) requesting to be informed of the reasons of his application to Congress, and also that he would give them such information as appeared to be calculated to facilitate the investigation. The Post Master General stated, in his answer, that the application was induced by a rumor that some person or persons of the department had sold drafts for money due to the General Post Office, for premiums, which had been converted to their private use. (See letter No. 2.)
The committee therefore proceeded to enquire into the truth of the rumor by the examination of every person who seemed likely to have any knowledge of the fact; but, in the examination of some of the clerks in the General Post Office, various suggestions were made of improper transactions in the department, other than those to which their

attention had been drawn by the Post Master General.
The investigation has therefore assumed a very extensive scope, and has consequently occupied more time than could have been anticipated at its commencement. This delay has also been increased by circumstances arising out of the nature of the inquiry: as no person appeared to make any specific charges, the committee had no alternative but to abandon their undertaking or listen to rumors and the hearsays of some of the witnesses, and send for other witnesses to prove the facts; they made choice of the latter course, and have examined every person who was either suggested to them or appeared as likely to possess any information on the subjects of their enquiry.
The charges arising out of the suggestions of the witnesses, and which, from the various communications they made to the committee, it appeared to be the desire of some of them most especially to establish, are, as follows, viz:
1st. That certain persons in the General Post Office, and particularly Abraham Bradley, jun. assistant Post Master General, had sold Post Office drafts and checks, and applied the premium to their private use.
2d. That an erasure had been made in the cash book of the General Post Office, and an erroneous entry found thereon.
3d. That private accounts were improperly kept with individuals, on the books of the Post Office.
4th. That Phineas Bradley had been concerned in a contract for carrying the mail, that was improperly obtained.
5th. That P. Bradley had received corrupting presents from mail contractors.
6th. That P. Bradley and Abraham Bradley, jun. had made use of Post Office money, in purchasing depreciated bank notes, for which they received a premium, and applied it to their private use.
7th. That bank notes which were better than the paper of the District of Columbia, and a treasury note, had been returned to the post-masters, by order of Abraham Bradley, jun.
8th. That the Washington and Union Bank, and certain individuals, had profited by the sale of Post Office drafts.
9th. That a contract for carrying the mail from Washington to Fredericksburg had been superseded by order of the post-master general, before it expired and about double the amount given for the same service.
An examination of the subpoenaed testimony and documents, will enable the House to determine, how far the charges or either of them have been sustained; the committee have however no hesitation in expressing their opinion on them severally.

1. With respect to the first charge, in relation to Abraham Bradley, jun. there is no evidence whatever to induce a suspicion, that he has sold post office drafts or checks for a premium, nor does it appear that any other person in the general post office has sold post office drafts or checks for a premium, other than drafts obtained for their own salaries, except in the case of H. H. Edwards, who bought a post office draft on Boston, for District of Columbia paper, and disposed of it by an agent in New-York, ("as he presumes,") for a premium.
The committee have not relied upon negative testimony to disprove this charge, but have attentively examined the books of the Union Bank containing the accounts with the general post office, as well as the private accounts of Abraham Bradley, jr. and Phineas Bradley, with that bank, and have satisfactorily ascertained, that no credits have been given to them, or any other person in the general post office, for a premium on drafts or checks; they have also ascertained, that the premiums for post office drafts and checks sold by the bank, have been entered in the profit and loss account thereof. It therefore conclusively follows, that these premiums have accrued to the bank, and to none other.
2. It appears that a draft in favor of Elisha Riggs, is charged in the cash book of the general post office, as paid to the Union Bank, the words *Union Bank*, being apparently written on an erasure. But from an examination of the books of the Union Bank, the committee ascertained, that the general post office had credit for it, a draft thereon, (see also the testimony of Elisha Riggs,) and therefore, the draft having been actually sold to, and negotiated by the Union Bank and not Elisha Riggs, they do not perceive any impropriety in the entry, and still less have they been able to discover any improper purpose to be effected by the alterations of the cash book.
3. It appears to have been the practice of the assistant post-master general, A. Bradley, jun. to open an account with certain individuals, partly of a public and partly of a private nature; there were cases in which members of Congress have by means of the agency of Abraham Bradley, jr. transferred funds from one part of the United States to another part, or have received money for some of their constituents, who were contractors for carrying the mail; by which their names been entered on the books, no advantages accrued to any person by the transaction other than that of the accommodation in transferring a considerable sum from one place to another. It may be

observed that the post office offered peculiar facilities in this particular, and has frequently been resorted to by the members of Congress and others for this purpose, but their names do not appear in an open account on the book, except when the drafts exchanged did not exactly balance at the time of exchange.
The only account of this nature which is ascertained to remain open on the books was made in Dec 1800, where there is a balance in favour of the General Post Office of 320 dollars due from Gen. H. Lee, of Virginia.
4th. It appears that Phineas Bradley, a clerk in the General Post Office, has been concerned in carrying the mail, and that he owned somewhat more than one eighteenth of a line of stages which carried the mail from Baltimore to Georgetown and Alexandria for 2,800 dollars a year. Whatever may be the opinion of the committee as to the strict propriety of the mode in which a compromise was effected in this case between rival contractors, (see the testimony of John Davis,) it is but proper to add, that Mr. Bradley had no legal agency in influencing the decision upon the contract, nor could he have had any other agency in it, unless a corrupt disposition is presumed on the part of the then Post Master General, who was consulted before the contract took effect as to the propriety of his being concerned in it; but there is no circumstance in the case to authorise such a presumption.
5th. There is no evidence which, in the opinion of the committee, can justify the imputations in this charge. See testimony of J. Eddington.
6th. It appears that bank notes to a small amount have been sold by Abraham Bradley, jr. and P. Bradley, previous to the general depreciation of bank paper, for which they received a premium. The evidence does not prove that they made use of public money for this purpose; but so far as a fact of this kind could be ascertained from circumstances, it proves the transaction to have been a private one.
7th. It appears that a treasury note of one hundred dollars, and bank notes to a small amount, which were supposed to be better than the money of the District of Columbia, have been returned to Post Masters; this transaction, so far as it regards the bank notes returned, is in conformity with an order of the Post Master General to his deputies, annexed to letter No. 2. The only reason alleged for returning the treasury note is, that it might have been purchased at a discount by the Post Master who remitted it.
8th. The committee have ascertained that drafts to the amount of 121,348 40 have been disposed of to the Union Bank—and to the amount of 34,000 to the Washington Bank, and to the amount of 115,318 25 to individuals who were not public creditors since the 1st of October, 1814, the commencement of the general depreciation of bank paper. Those drafts appear to have been exchanged *par*, and, except in a few cases, for the paper of the district of Columbia. It is evident, from the rate of exchange during this period between the District of Columbia and most of the places upon which these drafts were drawn, and the purchasers must have derived an advantage other than that of a mere transfer of their funds. It has not been in the power of the committee to ascertain the value of these drafts in the paper of the District of Columbia, having no means of determining, at the several dates the respective rates of exchange; nor did this appear to them very material, as the amount of profit which accrued to the purchasers could have but little influence upon the principle which must determine the propriety of the measure. With respect to the banks, it is stated that a small proportion of these drafts were sold for premiums, some having been exchanged for specie, and others used for the payment of debts due to other banks.
It cannot, however, be of any importance, (if the drafts were essentially more valuable than the District of Columbia paper) whether they were employed in the payment of debts, sold for specie, or for bank notes, of this District, with the premium for the difference of value, the principle is the same in either case, and whatever may be the amount of advantage to the individuals or the banks in this transaction, resulting from the difference of exchange, the same will be the amount of disadvantage to the government. It does not however appear that any change has taken place in the practice of the general post-office department, in this respect, for a series of years; and as the operation complained of is evidently the effect of an existing arrangement under the charge of the circumstances of the circulating medium, it is not to be presumed that the practice has arisen out of a design to promote private interests, or to prejudice the interests of government. The committee are however decidedly of opinion, that the advantage arising from the difference of exchange as to all the monies that are due to the treasury, ought to accrue exclusively to the government; but as the post-master general has expressed a willingness to pay over these balances in any way that may best accommodate the treasury department, the evil admits of a very simple remedy.
9. The facts stated in this charge are admitted to be correct, and the letter of the post-master-general, (No. 10) contains a satisfactory explanation of the reasons for a string the terms of the contract in question, whether too much was eventually given for the service, under the exchange required by the post-master-general, is a subject not in the power of the committee to decide; nor would they be jus-

March 14 3m.
March 28, 1816. 6w.
Jan. 18, 1816. tf.
March 14, 1816.
Annapolis, March 7. 8w.