

...and property shall be... concessions and sales of... by the competent author... will be valid and guaranteed... American government, at... time they may have been... until the date hereof... all titles legally deriv... crown of Spain, prior... date, guaranteed and res...

ly admitted, as well as Spanish... chant vessels. Approved. St. Charles, Barancas, 28th May, 1818, 5 o'clock, P. M. (Signed) JOSEPH MASOT, ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'dg. Head Quarters, division of the south, Pensacola, May 29th, 1818. Major-general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than 20 years past, visited our frontier settlements with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression. The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control the Spanish authorities were often compelled. From policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable law of self defence, therefore, compelled the American government to the possession of such parts of the Florida in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed and trade alike free to all nations. Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor. The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will create an enquiry to be made into all landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under the laws may be held, an equivalent being paid. The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and Col. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in case where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'dg. JUNE 2. A vessel from Pensacola, entered yesterday at the Custom House of this city, with a clearance signed by James Gadsden, acting Collector of the port of Pensacola. By this vessel we learn that General Jackson has gone to Tennessee, and left Col. King in command at Pensacola with 800 men. Tennessee Volunteers form the troops of the Barancas, the regular troops are stationed in the town. It is said that the Port of the Barancas at the time of its surrender, contained provisions for six months, but the garrison revolted and destroyed it, which circumstance rendered the feeble defence of the Port of the Barancas. Part of the Spanish troops were formed the garrison of the Barancas, and have been sent to the Havana, the remainder were to follow them to a vessel which was expected to be sent to the Florida. Washington, July 2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. majesty destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be free-

commodore Macdonough, waits to convey him to Russia. Mr. Campbell expects to embark about the 15th of the month. The Secretary of the Navy has arrived at his residence in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Robertson, the representative of Louisiana, and general Ripley arrived at New Orleans on the 7th ult. in the ship Missouri, from Baltimore. —Nat. Int. Despatches from Gen. Jackson. Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday from General Jackson. The bearer, Mr. Humphreys, reached the city on Monday night, and would have been here, he informs us, some days earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularity of the stages. General Jackson's letters have been forwarded to the President, & their contents of course are unknown to us; but we understand, generally, that they embrace a full account of the proceedings in the south, down to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Pensacola, and that the facts they disclose form a most ample justification of his conduct in the Spanish territory. —Ibid. During the progress of the last spring and summer, we were alarmed by reports of every species of agricultural distress. The fly had devoured the wheat, the worm had eaten the corn, and the seasons were unpropitious for seed time and harvest. Nevertheless the seed sown, the product was gathered, and we have not heard that famine has distressed any portion of our country, as was seriously predicted, and without reason. If last year's crop is said to be the year of famine, the present no less promises to be a year of plenty. Such crops of wheat and rye, as load the lands of Virginia and Maryland, travellers assure us, have seldom been seen; the corn, too, is generally thriving; and both corn and wheat, as far as our information extends, have been exempt from worm and fly. The crop is said to be inferior to the wheat, but not inferior to an average crop. The cotton planters of the south, and the tobacco planters of the adjoining states, it is feared, are not so fortunate as the farmers; but it is hoped, that in the end they will have no reason to complain. The reward of their labour was so abundant at the last season, that it would be ungrateful to reprove because at the present it is rather less. If the general product be less than usual, the price will be higher in proportion; so that little will be lost. —Ibid. It is said the President has recently given directions that a preference is to be given, in making purchases on public account, to articles of domestic manufacture, where they can be had at any thing like a fair price: this it is understood, extends to all that relates to the public buildings, as well as other national contracts. Washington Gaz. We learn that the U. S. frigate Macedonian capt. Downes, is under orders for the N. W. coast of South America, to co-operate with the Ontario in the protection of our trade in those seas. Her assistance will be well-timed, and affords evidence of a judicious distribution of our naval force, by strengthening our interests in this interesting quarter of the globe. From good information, it is conjectured, she will not leave Boston, where she is repairing, till September. —Ibid. Head-Quarters, Division of the South. Adjutant General's Office, 26 miles west of Pensacola, May 31, 1818. Capt. McGirt of the territory of Alabama, is authorized and instructed to raise one company of volunteers mounted men, for the period of 12 months, unless sooner discharged, to consist of two subalterns and 40 privates to be under his command as captain. As soon as captured McGirt raises thirty men, he will proceed directly to the Perdido, & scour the country, between it and Mobile and Pensacola, putting to death every hostile warrior that may be found, preserving the women and children, and delivering them to the commanding officer at Pensacola. The subalterns will be left to regulate the balance of the company, and will immediately join him at Pensacola, where the officer commanding will be instructed to regularly muster them into service.

Capt. Boyle of said Territory, is in like manner instructed and authorized to raise a company, and will proceed with Capt. McGirt, on raising thirty men to aid in executing the wishes of the Major General, leaving his subalterns to raise the balance of his company who will be instructed to join at Pensacola, and be mustered into service. These companies on reaching Pensacola, will be furnished with provisions by the commanding officer, and will then proceed to scour the country between the Escambia and Apalachicola rivers, destroying any hostiles as above directed, and on their application at Forts Gadsden or Scott, provisions will be issued to them by the respective commanding officers. The quarter-master's department at either of the foregoing posts, will furnish forage on their regular returns. Capt. McGirt and Boyl will report to Col. King in writing, a statement of all occurrences which may be worthy of note. By order, ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General. To the Patriotism of the young men on Tombecbe! Capt. McGirt will have a confidential subaltern at the Ferry of the Alabama, in readiness to accept the services of all who may feel disposed to protect the frontier from the depredations of those bordering out lying savages that infest the frontier. It is hoped that this appeal to the Patriotism of the citizens will not be made in vain; that the noble spirit of the Alabamians will be aroused on this occasion, & that every young man who has a horse will immediately repair to the rendezvous. NEW-YORK, July 9. Yesterday the remains of General RICHARD MONTGOMERY were deposited, with civic and military honours, beneath the monument erected at St. Paul's Church, by the order of Congress, to his memory. The arrangements for the occasion have been heretofore published in this paper. In conformity with those arrangements, the Governor's Guards, the corps of artillery and cavalry, and the militia officers together with the different societies, distinguished with their badges and banners, appeared at an early hour, and formed the line in Broadway from the battery to Chamber street. The Clergy, the Students of Columbia College, the Free Masons, the municipal authorities of the city, the members of the state and national legislatures, the consuls of foreign powers, the Vice President of the United States, and other characters of distinction, formed a part of the procession. The line, under the direction of the veteran Col. Platt, the Grand Marshal, moved from the left through Chamber, Nassau, Pearl, Wall, Broad and Beaver streets, to Broadway, thence up Broadway to St. Paul's where sacred music, appropriate to the occasion, was performed by the Handel and Haydn Society; the funeral service read in a solemn and impressive manner by the Right Reverend Bishop Hobart, and a short but eloquent eulogium, on the character and services of the deceased, the cause in which he fell, and the duties devolving on the rising generation of maintaining their independence, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Mason. The remains were then committed to the ground, and volleys of musquetry fired in the church yard by detachments from the artillery, acting as infantry, and from the Governor's Guards. The pall-bearers were Col. Varrick, (President of the Cincinnati,) Col. Trumbull, Col. North, Gen. M. Clarkson, Col. M. Wadett, Col. Fish, Capt. Tiebout, and Gen. Giles. The hearse and coffin were very splendid, and were ranked by a detachment of U. S. Infantry, under Lieut. Belknap, followed by a horse caparisoned in black, with the usual accompaniments of military mourning. In the procession there were probably not less than from 4 to 5,000 persons. The streets through which it passed were lined, and the windows crowded with spectators. The exhibition was imposing, magnificent and solemn. The appearance of the military was fine—the shipping in the harbor displayed their colours at half mast—the bells tolled a long and final requiem—the Washington 74, and the forts, fired minute guns—

and, with an order and decorum scarcely ever witnessed on similar occasions, the city of New York has fulfilled the wishes of the state, and paid the last honours to the memory of a general, who nobly sacrificed his life in leading his sons to battle in the war of Independence. ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC. By the Handel and Haydn Society, for the funeral obsequies of Major General RICHARD MONTGOMERY, at St. Paul's Church, Wednesday, July 8, 1818. Organ.—S. P. Taylor.—As the procession enters the Church. Dead March in Sol.—As soon as the procession is seated. Solo.—Miss Conrad.—Air—I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.—For now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that sleep. During the Service—I heard a voice from Heaven saying Write blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; Even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors. After the Lesson—Anthem from Psalm xv: verses 9, 10, 11 and 12. Chorus—I have set God always before me, for he is my right hand, therefore I shall not fall. Trio—Wherefore my heart was glad, and my glory rejoiced, my flesh also shall rest in hope, for thou didst not leave my soul in Hell, neither didst thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Duet and Chorus—Thou shalt show me the path of life, in thy presence is fulness of joy, and at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. AFTER THE BENEDICTION. Chorus—Since by Man came death, by Man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. N. Y. D. Advertiser. From an Irish paper REGENT'S LEVEE—AMERICA. Dublin March 19. On Thursday, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held his first levee for the season, at Carlton House. It was extremely crowded by nobility, foreigners of distinction and gentry. Previous to the commencement of the levee, after the usual forms of the Prince Regent's entering his state apartment, Mr. Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, was introduced to the Prince Regent by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, as principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Robert Chester, Esq. the assistant master of the ceremonies. His excellency had a closet audience, delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. Mr. J. Adams Smith, secretary of the legation of the United States of America, and Mr. Taylor attached to the legation of the United States, were also presented to the Regent upon their appointments. The introduction of these personages recalls to our recollection an anecdote of the King, highly creditable to the good sense and self possession of his majesty. After the king had been compelled, by a series of disasters, to recognize the independence of the U. S. of America, Mr. John Adams was delegated to act as their envoy at the Court of St. James's. To meet him the King was obliged to offer violence to his feelings. His majesty said previously, that it would be the most trying hour of his life. However, when the hour arrived, the King conquered his repugnance—he received Mr. Adams in the most gracious manner, and after the usual introduction, his majesty said—"Mr. Adams, I have been the last man in the kingdom who consented to recognize the independence of my late colonies—I shall also be the last person to attempt to violate it." Mr. Adams was greatly affected, and took every opportunity afterwards of contradicting the opinions then very prevalent, unfavorable to his majesty's personal character. This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin M. Veenen, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH PHELPS, Thankful for past encouragement desirous of being worthy of a continuance of it, informs his steady customers and the public in general, that he has employed some excellent workmen, who are now engaged in making Fine Boots and Shoes. Their work he will venture to say will not rip, and may be depended upon. Country gentlemen who may favour him with orders for shoes for their people, are assured that every exertion will be made to give them satisfaction, so far as good strong materials, well put together, will enable him. He has now on hand as good a supply of Fine Boots and Shoes as are to be met with in this city. Orders from the country will be gladly received, & executed with faithfulness and despatch. J. P. embraces this opportunity of making known that MRS. PHELPS, For the especial accommodation of the ladies of this city and its vicinity, at this time, and intends constantly keeping, in her own private apartment (under the same roof with his shop) a handsome assortment of Ladies Shoes of all colours, and Misses and Children's shoes fit for every season of the year. Among them are some very nice prauilas. She likewise keeps a supply of Ladies Plain Bonnets. Ladies disposed to encourage her may rely upon being attended and thank fully served. Annapolis, July 16, 1818. This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated according to law, and all those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, June 23, 1818. On application by petition of Ann Munroe, executrix of the last will and testament of John Munroe, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that she 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 Cassaway, Reg. Will, for A. A. County. Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Munroe, late of Anne Arundel 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 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23rd day of June, 1818. Ann Munroe, executrix of the last Will and testament of John Munroe. July 2. All persons indebted to said estate are again called upon to settle their accounts. All who do not comply with this request by the 1st day of September next, may expect that measures will be taken immediately thereafter to enforce payment, without respect to persons. ANN MUNROE ex'x. State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 25 1818. On application by petition of Thomas Sellman administrator of John Cross, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that he 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 Cassaway Reg. Will, for A. A. County. Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cross late of Anne Arundel 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 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1818. Thomas Sellman, adm'r. July 2, 1818. To all whom it may Concern, Laurence Thomson, esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of his Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore—Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By the Governor. NATHAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America. To all whom it may Concern, Laurence Thomson, Esquire having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Danish Majesty for the Port of Baltimore. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-second. JAMES MONROE. By the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State. Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and the Frederick town Herald, the Potomac Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Eastern Monitor. May 21.