

DR. Arthur Bell late Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with said County, from the 21st of February, 1815, to the eighth of December, 1815, inclusive.

Cash received on unseated Lands	\$ 3856 50	By balance due on last settlement	\$ 436 13
Ditto received from Collectors	100 64	By Cash paid Supervisors on Road orders	729 78
Ditto received of Abraham Wimer	250 00	By ditto paid Robert Collins on the Court House contract	1419 60
Ditto received of ditto by Robert Collins	200 00	By ditto paid on Wolf and Panther orders	116 37
		By ditto paid on Fox orders	84
		By ditto paid Greenwood Bell former supervisor, for money advanced to build a Bridge over Andersons Creek	130 66
		By ditto paid the viewers of the state road from Bellefonte to Indiana	203 63
		By ditto paid printers for publishing sales of unseated lands	96 36
		By ditto paid Alexander Hamilton for printing annual statement	12 00
		By ditto paid for Election expences	67 75
		By ditto paid assessors wages	61 00
		By ditto paid Collectors their per centage	21 27
		By ditto paid for a desk for Commissioner's Office	15 87
		By ditto paid office rent	15 00
		By ditto paid postage of letters	1 93
		By ditto paid William Bloom interest for money advanced as supervisor	53 50
		By ditto paid in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Rayman	35 41
		By ditto paid William Petrikin, Clerk of Quarter Sessions in full to April 28th 1815	16 50
		By ditto paid John Owens Constable for attending Court	4 00
		By ditto paid Robert Maxwell as Commissioner	40 00
		By ditto paid William Tate ditto	76 00
		By ditto paid Samuel Fulton ditto	62 00
		By ditto paid Samuel Coleman as Clerk	59 00
		By ditto paid Road Viewers	5 00
		By Commission on receiving \$ 4,407 14 at 2 1/2 per cent	110 17
		By ditto on paying \$ 2,756 94 at 2 1/2 per cent	68 92
		By ditto on \$ 448 38 supervisors duplicates	22 42
		By Cash paid expences going to Philadelphia to collect taxes	65 00
		By Cash paid Samuel Coleman Treasurer	405 00
		By balance due the County	82 07
	\$ 4407 14		\$ 4,407 14
To balance per Contra due the county	\$ 82 07		

HAVING examined the accounts of Arthur Bell, late Treasurer of Clearfield County, we find a balance due the County, of eighty two Dollars and one and a half cents. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this second day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

William Tate,
Samuel Fulton, } Comm'rs.
Thos. McClure, }

ATTEST,
JOSEPH BOONE, *crk*

HAVING examined the accounts of Arthur Bell, late Treasurer of Clearfield County, we find a balance due said County, of eighty two Dollars and one and a half cents. Given under our hands this 2nd day of January, 1816.

ALEXANDER B REED,
DAVID FERGUSON, } Auditors.
GEORGE WILSON, }

Algerine Treaty.

Documents accompanying the message of the President, transmitting to the senate the treaty of peace with Algiers.

S. ship Guerriere Bay of Algiers
July 4th 1814.

We have the honour to refer you to the official reports of com. Decatur to the navy department, for an account of the operations of this squadron previous to the arrival off this port on the 28th ultimo.

Having received information that the Algerine squadron had been at sea for a considerable time longer than that to which their cruizers usually extended, and that a dispatch boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Algiers to inform them of our arrival in the mediterranean, we thought that they might have made a harbor, where they would be in safety. We therefore, while they were in this state of uncertainty, believed it a proper moment to deliver the president's letter agreeably to our instructions. Accordingly, on the 29th ult a flag of truce was hoisted on board the Guerriere, with the Swedish flag at the main. A boat came off about noon, with Mr. Norderling, consul of Sweden, and the captain of the port, who confirmed the intelligence we had before received and to whom we communicated information of the capture of their frigate and brig.

The impression made by these events was visible and deep. We were requested by the capt. of the port, Mr. Norderling declaring he was not authorized to act to state the conditions on which we would make peace; to which we replied by giving the letter of the President to the dey,

and by a note from us to him a copy of which (No. 1) we have the honor to transmit herewith. The captain of the port then requested that hostilities should cease pending the negotiation, and that persons authorised to treat should go on shore, he and Mr. Norderling both affirming that the minister of marine had pledged himself for our security and return to our ships when we pleased. Both these propositions were rejected, and they were explicitly informed that the negotiation must be carried on board the fleet, and that hostilities, as far as the respected vessels could not cease. They returned on shore. On the following day the same persons returned, and informed us that they were commissioned by the dey to treat with us on the proposed basis, and their anxiety appeared extreme to conclude the peace immediately. We then brought forward the mode of a treaty, which we declared would not be departed from in substance, at the same time declaring that although the united States would never stipulate for paying tribute under any form whatever, yet that they were a magnanimous and generous nation, who, would, upon presentation of consuls, do what was customary with other great nations, in their friendly intercourse with Algiers.

The treaty was then examined; and they were of opinion that it would not be agreed to in its present form, and particularly requested that the article requiring the restitution of the property they had captured, and which had been distributed, might be expunged, alleging that such a demand had never before been made upon Algiers. To this it was answered that the claim was just and would be adhered to. They then asked, whether, if the treaty should be signed

by the dey, we would engage to restore the captured vessels; which we refused. They then represented that it was not the present dey who had declared the war, which they acknowledged to be unjust, conceding that they were wholly in the wrong, and had no excuse whatever, requesting, however, that we would take the case of the dey into consideration, and upon his agreeing to terms with us more favorable than had ever been made with any other nation to restore the ships, which they stated would be of little or no use to us, but would be of great importance to him, as they would satisfy the people with the conditions of the peace we were going to conclude with him.

We consulted upon this question, and determined that considering the state of those vessels, the sums that would be required to fit them for a passage to the U. States, and the little probability of selling them in this part of the world, we would make a compliment of them to his highness in the state they then were, the commodore engaging to furnish them with an escort to this port. This, however, would depend upon their signing the treaty as presented to them, and could not appear as an article of it, but must be considered as a favor conferred on the dey by the United States.

They then requested a truce to deliberate upon the terms of the proposed treaty, which was refused; they even pleaded for three hours. The reply was "not a minute; if your squadron appears in sight before the treaty is actually signed by the dey, and the prisoners sent off, ours would capture them." It was finally agreed that hostilities should cease when we perceived their boat coming off with a white flag hoisted; the Swedish consul pledging his

word of honor not to hoist it unless the treaty was signed and the prisoners in the boat. They returned on shore and although the distance was full five miles they came back within three hours, with the treaty signed, as we had concluded it, and the prisoners.

During the interval in their absence a corvette appeared in sight which would have been captured if they had been detained one hour longer. The treaty has since been drawn out anew, and translated by them, and duly executed by the dey, which we have the honor to transmit herewith.

Mr. Staler has since been on shore, and the cotton and money mentioned in the 4th article have been given up to him. They now show every disposition to maintain a sincere peace with us, which is, doubtless owing to the dread of our arms. And we take this occasion to remark, that in our opinion, the only secure guarantee we can have for the maintenance of the peace just concluded with these people, is the presence in the Mediterranean; of a respectable naval force.

As this treaty appears to us to secure every interest within the contemplation of the government, and as it really places the United States on higher ground than any other nation, we have no hesitation on our part, in fulfilling such of its provisions as are within our power, in the firm belief that it will receive the ratification of the president and senate.

We have the honor to be with respect, sir, your obedient servants.

STEPHEN DECATUR,
WILLIAM SHALEB,

The hon. JAMES MUNROE,
Secretary of state.

No. I.

The American commissioners to the dey of Algiers.

The undersigned have the honor to inform his royal highness the dey of Algiers, that they have been appointed by the president of the United States of America commissioners to treat of peace with his highness, that pursuant to their instructions, they are ready to open a negotiation for the restoration of peace and harmony between the two countries, on terms just and honorable to both parties; and they feel it incumbent on them to state explicitly to his highness, that they are instructed to treat upon no other principle, than that of perfect equality, and on the terms of the most favored nations, no stipulation for paying any tribute to Algiers, under any form whatever, will be agreed to.

The undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, a letter from the president of the United States, and they avail themselves of this occasion to assure his highness, of their high consideration and profound respect.

Eight or ten days before the sailing of the Iris from Aux Cayes, an expedition from Christophe's dominions, consisting of 7 sail appeared and landed five hundred men near Cape Tiberoon—their object was to form a junction with the disaffected in the mountains; but shortly after landing, the men proposed to their officers to join Petion, and on their refusing were all immediately shot, and the men went over to Petion.

U. S. Gaz.

Advertisements omitted this week, shall be attended to in our next.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Mill Hall, Andrew Irwin, William McNall, John Patterson, Philip Grove, Eliza Davis, James McBride, Robert Smith, James McKee, George Johnston, Alexander Mohan, Jacob Heatherlin, Wm. Leonard, George Glenn, James Burney

Nathan Harvey, P. M.

MILL HALL, Jan. 1st 1816.

FOR SALE.

LOT of ground in Bellefonte, on Spring Street, numbered 32 in the plan of the town.

James Linn.

DECEMBER 23, 1815.