

THE National Intelligencer, the Aurora, and several of the southern and western prints, frequently accuse the maritime states of New-England, or some of them, of a design to withdraw themselves from the Union. Our answer to this accusation is short. On the one hand, we firmly believe that nothing short of extreme necessity and utter hopelessness of relief by any other means, would induce them to take such a step. Their fondness for our federate government was unbounded, and they were animated with utmost zeal for its conservation, so long as it was administered with an equal regard for their interests; and their cordial attachment to the government would return, with the return of a wise, patriotic, impartial administration. On the other hand, we will venture to affirm, without the least apprehension of being contradicted, that, if at the time the federate constitution of government was before the people for their consideration, it had been foreknown by them, in what manner and to what degree they would have been oppressed by its administration during the last five or six years; it would not have had one vote in fifty among the people of New-England, and of the middle states.

Little did the people of this large and powerful nation apprehend, that, in so short a time, the federate government would become an "elective despotism," in the hands of an all-powerful faction in the south and west. Little did they apprehend, that, ere twenty years had passed away, their interests would be sported with; that many hundreds and even thousands of them would be arbitrarily prohibited from pursuing their wonted occupations; that their navigation and commerce would be interdicted, under pretence of protecting them; that their imports would be burdened with taxes of double the amount that had been formerly exacted by the sovereigns of Europe; that an unnecessary war would be declared and persisted in, against their wishes and earnest remonstrances; that their petitions and supplications would be treated with scorn; in short, that, in five years, they would suffer more real oppressions from their new lords and masters, than they had ever suffered, as colonies, from the British government, in fifty years together.

Had the people of this section apprehended all this, or foreseen it, at the time the federate constitution was first laid before them, it is needless to say again, what they would have done with it.

The Friends of Peace, says Poulson's paper, will derive no consolation from Mr. Madison's Speech of the 4th inst. Instead of manifesting a disposition to remove the calamities which afflict our country, and thereby conciliating those who opposed his re-election; it is calculated to verify their predictions, and to give them additional cause to deplore the infatuation that again placed the reins of government in his hands.

In justice to the Madison.

When the British government open their West India ports to vessels carrying certain produce from the ports of the eastern section of the United States, Mr. Madison sends a message to congress declaiming against it as a stroke of sinister policy to separate the states and create disaffection. But when the French did precisely the same thing in favour of the southern parts of the union, then it was all right, and Mr. Madison never troubled congress about it—because DON PAPA'S LOVE FOR AMERICANS. The impudence of some people is still more astonishing than their baseness and folly.

U. States Gen.

Non-Exportation Bill.—Mr. Quincy closed his speech on the 2d inst. upon the bill mentioned, by declaring, that there were but two ways of bringing to a termination the destructive war in which we were engaged, and the people were called upon by every sentiment of duty and of patriotism to resort to them—for the people to deny the loans and to withhold the appropriations.

Fed. Repub.

Upon reading through Mr. Speaker Clay's Speech, in answer to Mr. Quincy's, this short remark is obvious—that Quincy by pricking him, has let the wind out of him.

New-Hampshire Election.—We have received lists of votes for Governor in 61 towns: They give Mr. GILMAN 6705, and Gov. Plumer 6291 votes. In the same towns last March, Mr. G. had 5841, and Mr. Plumer 3700 votes.

MARRIED.—At Chatham, Mr. Erasme Sheldon, of New-Marlbrough, (Ms) to Miss Rachel Sears.—At Glanbury, Mr. Jesse Gains to Miss Mary Paine.—At Colechester, Mr. Charles Hill, of Lebanon, to Miss Sally Daniels.—At Hampton, Mr. Hele Searle to Miss Hannah Walcott.—At Washington, Mr. Calvin Hatch to Miss Mary Whittney.—At New-Milford, Mr. William Studry to Miss Betsey Hatch.

DIED.—At Enfield, Miss Hannah Warner, aged 67.—At Willington, on the 22d ult. Elisha Johnson, Esq.—At Cornwall, Capt. Luther Harrison, aged 73.—At Vernon, (N. Y.) Mr. Seth Ellis, aged 36, late of Winchester, in this State.—At Southwick, (Ms) Mr. Luther Hutchinson, aged 51.—At Sharon, Mr. Josiah Osborn, aged 60.—At Bethlem, Mr. James Allen, aged 56.—At Water-town, in the month of February, Mrs. Polly Peck, wife of Mr. Isaac Peck, aged 30; Mrs. Hannah Woodruff, aged 79; Mrs. Lois Peck, aged 73, wife of Mr. J. Peck; Mrs. Abigail Hitchcock, aged 83; Mrs. Hannah Nettleton, aged 57; Mr. John Castle, aged 55; Mrs. Olive Castle, his wife, aged 53; Mrs. Grilly, aged 23; Mr. Jonathan Scott, aged 72; Samuel W. Southmayd, Esq. Counsellor at Law, aged 39, greatly beloved and lamented. In his profession he was a pattern of integrity. He was for many years an influential member of the Legislature of this State, and an active friend of its institutions. All of the prevailing fever.—At Newtown, Mr. James Fairchild, aged 62.—At Hampton, Deacon John Kingsley, aged 75.—At Lebanon, Mr. Chester Paine, aged 20; Capt. Seth Bartlett, aged 46.—At Mansfield, of a wound received when sliding down hill, William Sheldon, aged 7, son of Mr. John Sheldon.—At Starksborough, (Ver.) Rev. Joseph Marshall, aged 81. He was the son of Samuel Marshall, born Feb. 28, 1731, in Windsor, in

this State. He began to preach when 17; was ordained at 19; preached until upwards of 78.—At Washington, (Col.) Capt. G. Hulliston, aged 87. The ravages of the interior fever are truly awful; in many places whole families are swept off! Accounts from Thompson's town, (Penn) state, that about 30 persons have died in that place and vicinity, of what they term the "War Curse," or "Buffalo fever," since the return of the soldiers.—At East-Windsor, Mrs. Sarah Gardner, aged 32; Miss Huldah Allen, aged 18, daughter of Mr. Solomon Allen.—At East-Hadam, Deacon John Percival, aged 80.—At Boston, (Ms) on the 8th inst. Mr. Henry Hall, aged 38 years.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Eunice Waterman, wife of Rev. Simon Waterman.—At Cooperstown, N. Y. Mrs. Serepta Hill, aged 28 years, formerly of Ellington, Con.

BY HIS HONOUR JOHN COTTON SMITH, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of CONNECTICUT, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we are taught by ALMIGHTY GOD in his word, and by the events of His Providence, that as national blessings flow from his bounty, national ingratitude will not escape His chastisement, it becomes us as a People, after the example of our forefathers, and especially in this fearful hour of His Visitation, to enter the sanctuary of the LIVING GOD, and with contrite and penitent hearts acknowledge our manifold transgressions, deprecate His impending judgments, and implore a return of His loving kindness and tender mercy.

I HAVE therefore thought proper to appoint, and I do hereby appoint FRIDAY, the sixteenth day of April next to be observed as a day of public HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER throughout this State. And I do earnestly recommend that ministers, and people of all denominations, assemble in their several places of religious worship, and devoutly attend the solemnities of that day:—that we humble ourselves before the MOST HIGH under the manifestations of His righteous displeasure—in permitting our country to be involved in a war, distinguished by circumstances of unusual aggravation and distress;—in the interruption of our regular commerce and other lawful pursuits;—in the mortal sickness which has of late prevailed in many of our towns and villages;—in the loss of useful lives, ornaments of the church and pillars of the civil state, particularly in the removal of our Chief Magistrate, endeared to his fellow-citizens by eminent private worth and the extent and value of his public services,—that with deep humility and self-abasement we deplore our ingratitude to our HEAVENLY BENEFACTOR, and our contempt of His holy commandments;—the alarming declension of morals; the decay of that spirit of meekness and charity so clearly inculcated in the Gospel, and so essential to the peace and order of society; and generally, those multiplied provocations which are the procuring cause of the evils we suffer, and the more awful calamities we have reason to fear.

ALSO, that we offer up fervent prayers to the BENEVOLENT AUTHOR of all our mercies for the assistance of His holy SPIRIT in the salutary work of repentance and reformation; that He would vouchsafe His blessing upon the people and government of this State; on our officers civil and military, the means of religious and literary instruction, and upon all our public and private institutions; that He would graciously continue that wonderful protection which has hitherto conducted us through the paths of danger and distress; impart wisdom and firmness to our councils, and union and energy to our citizens; that he would bless the labours of the husbandman, and prosper us in our manufactures, and in all the work of our hands; that he would mercifully relieve us from the calamities of war, restore the blessings of free and undisturbed commerce, give us peace in our borders and health in our habitations, and dispose and enable us, under the various dispensations of a Holy Providence, to render to the ALMIGHTY the glory due to his name; that He would bountifully bestow His favour upon the President of the United States, and all in subordinate authority, and make them the successful instruments of maintaining the independence and honour, and of advancing the prosperity and happiness of this extensive republic; that in infinite compassion He would behold the suffering nations of mankind, put a stop to the devastations of unprincipled ambition, and establish the rights of self government and the empire of equal laws; that the glorious reign of the Prince of Peace may speedily succeed to the usurpation and violence which overspread the world, his blessed Gospel be placed in every hand, and its divine principles influence every heart; and "the earth be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the LORD, as the waters cover the sea."

All servile labour and recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand at Sharon, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and in the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN COTTON SMITH. By His Honour's command, THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CONGRESS. House of Representatives, March 3. OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a Report of the Secretary of State complying with their Resolution of the first instant.

JAMES MADISON. March 3, 1813.

The Secretary of State to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the first instant, has the honor to submit to the

President the enclosed papers marked A. and B. All which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MONROE. Department of State, March 3, 1813.

(A.) Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Secretary of State dated PARIS, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday to the Duke of Bassano. The importance of the objects and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the propositions. The result, as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 28th April; with orders to land a messenger in England with my despatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait a return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State. Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Duke of Bassano, dated PARIS, 1st May, 1812.

In the note I had the honor to address your excellency on the 10th Nov. last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked. The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked. You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your excellency's late report to the Emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non-application to the United States. We know indeed that they do not apply to the U. States, because we do not suffer our flag to be denationalized in manner evidently contemplated by the Emperor in the rule he meant to establish; but it would have been well if your Excellency had noticed their non-application to the U. States, since his Majesty had uniformly done it in his decisions of prize causes since November, 1810.

"It is much to be desired that the French government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States, to have ceased in November 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

"The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated PARIS, May 12, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I dispatch the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible. I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th of April, 1811. I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had so long been concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said, no, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessors here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this Legation; that I never before had heard of it—and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith, and unconditionally repealed with regard to the U. States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise. I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances; though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow. TRANSLATION. PARIS, May 10, 1812.

SIR.—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge and the Minister of the Finances wrote on the 25th Dec. 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said Sir, that the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you. I have the honor to send you as you have desired a copy of these three acts; you will consider them without doubt, sir, as the plainest answer, which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor.—You know already, sir, the sentiments which his Majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest. (Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

(TRANSLATION) PALACE ST. CLOU, April 25, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. On the report of our Minister of Foreign Relations. Seeing by a law passed on the 2d March 1812, the Congress of the United States had ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States. Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions, consecrated by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows: The Decrees of Berlin and Milan, are definitively, and to date from the 1st day of Nov. last,

considered as not having existed, (non avenue) in regard to American vessels. NAPOLEON. (Signed) The Minister, Secretary of State. (Signed) The COUNT DARU.

(B) MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. PARIS, Oct. 25th, 1812.

SIR—By the letters from the Duke of Bassano and my answer, copies of which are herewith enclosed; you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and I have accepted the invitation.—Though the proposal was totally unexpected, and on many accounts disagreeable, it was impossible to refuse it without giving offence, or at least risking a postponement of the negotiation which I have reason to believe is now in a fair way to a speedy and advantageous close. From the circumstances which have preceded and which accompany this proposition, I am induced to believe that it is made with a view of expediting the business. There may indeed be an intention of coupling it with other views not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them. I shall have the honor to write to you, as soon as possible, from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary delay. I remain &c. (Signed) J. BARLOW.

(TRANSLATION.) The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow. WIENA, Oct. 11, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honour to make known to you how much I regretted, in the negotiation commenced between the United States and France, the delays which inevitably attend a correspondence carried on at so great a distance. Your government has desired to see the epoch of this arrangement draw near. His Majesty is animated by the same dispositions, and willing to assure to the negotiation a result the most prompt, he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaries and to transfer the conference to Wilna.—His Majesty has in consequence authorized me, sir, to treat directly with you. If you will come to this town, I dare hope that with the desire which animates us both to conciliate such important interests, we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the progress of the negotiation. I have apprized the Duke of Dalberg that his mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his Majesty the actual state of the negotiation to the end that when you arrive at Wilna the different questions being already illustrated (explained) either by your judicious observations, or by the instructions I shall have received, we may, sir, conclude without delay an arrangement so desirable and so conformable to the mutually amicable views of our two governments. Accept, sir, &c. (Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO. (Extract.) PARIS, Oct. 25th, 1812.

"SIR—In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive in 15 or 18 days from this date. My secretary of Legation and one servant will compose all my suit. I mention this in answer to your extreme goodness in asking the question, and your kind offer of finding me a convenient lodging. I hope the trouble you will give yourself in this will be as little as possible. The negotiation on which you have done me the honor to invite me at Wilna, is so completely prepared in all its parts between the Duke of Dalberg and myself, and as I understand, sent on to you for your approbation about the 18th of the present month, that I am persuaded, if it could have arrived before the date of your letter, the necessity of this meeting would not have existed, as I am confident that his Majesty would have found the project reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and would have ordered that minister to conclude and sign both the treaty of commerce and the convention of indemnities."

Iron, Nails, Cotton, &c. GEORGE & CHARLES GOODWIN, HAVE FOR SALE, 20 Tons Russia and Swedes IRON, comprising a general assortment. 80 Casks cut and wrought Nails. 25 Dozen Shovels and Spades. American and Crawley Steel. 8 Bales New-Orleans Cotton. 1400 feet 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass. 8 Bags Coffee. Few Chests Hysonskin and Souchow Tea. Together with a general assortment of Groceries. State-street, March 15. 12

Indigo, Saltpetre, Groceries, &c. DAVID WATKINSON, OFFERS FOR SALE 3000 lbs. Carolina, New Orleans, Guadeloupe, and Spanish Flote Indigo, warranted of the first quality. 2000 lbs. refined Saltpetre 45 Tons Russia and Swedes Iron, round, flat and square bars, a complete assortment. German and Swedes Steel, warranted genuine Spike Rods, Nail Plates, Hoop and band Iron 60 casks 4d & 4d patent cut Nails 1200 bushels Isle of May Salt 6 hds New Rum—20 casks Gunpowder 400 Ox and Horse Hides, very superior 40 casks Tanners Oil.

ALSO, A large and general supply of Groceries. Dye Woods, Allum, Copras, blue Vitriol Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Providence & Canaan Lime Hartford, 16 March. 6w12

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. A general Assortment of such as are in common use, lately received from the Quakers settlement near New-Lebanon and elsewhere, and to be sold By JOSEPH LYNDE, Among which are A great variety of early & late Peas Early Yorkshire or June Cabbage (imported) Yellow Savoy do.—Drumhead Cabbage Low Dutch Winter Cabbage—Red or purple do. Curled head Lettuce—Early and Imperial do. Cured Peppercorns—Scarlet & Salmon Radish. Several kinds orange and lemon Carrot. Dutch and smooth Parsnip. Early Dutch Turnip, round and flat Turnip French Turnip, blood Beet, orange and red Beet Scarcity—Yellow, white and red Onion. Early bush Squash, early long and round Squash Winter crookneck do. Muskmelon. Cantelope de. Water melon, Asparagus. Squash Peppers, Pumpkin. Salsafie or Vegetable Oyater, Summer Savory. Sage, and a variety of other kinds. Also, Red Top and Hemp Seed. Hartford, March 15. 12w12

MARCH 16, 1813. WILLIAM WATSON, HAS NOW ON HAND 60 Pieces Broadcloths and Cassimeres, 180 India Cottons, & 10 pieces Velvets; which he will sell at his old prices previous to the war.—He has also, 130 Pieces Calico from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins. 4-4, 6-4 black and color'd do. Dressed and undressed Cotton Shirtings, Superfine light and dark Cambric Gingham; Cambric, furniture and common Dimities. Furniture Callico. Marseilles & common Vestings. Silk and Tabby Velvets. Flaid and plain India Lustrings. Best Florence do Black do and do do White, plain and twill'd do White and black Sattins. Black and color'd Canton Crapes. Cotton Shawls, Silk do. Lenax, Book and Lace Muslins. 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Damask Table Cloths. Brown Cottons—White and brown Linens. Ladies Cotton Hose—Mens do do. White and black Cat Laces. White and black Lustring and Sattin Ribbons. Which he will sell at a small advance at wholesale and retail. Hartford, Main Street, fronting } 6w12 Morgan's Bridge.

UNITED STATES & STATE Military and Dress CLOTHES, MADE BY HILLS & PHELPS, MERCHANT TAILORS, Directly west of the State House, Main-Street, HARTFORD, Who are now opening the best Dutch, West of England and French Broadcloths and Kerseymeres;

Superfine London print and Silk Vestings: Scarlet and Navy Blue Broadcloths, Scarlet, white and Buff Kerseymeres, Prussian and Vellum Lace, White and Red Worsted Cord, by the piece. White Tinsel Cord, United States' Infantry, Artillery and Dragoon Buttons, (Of a superior quality for Military.) Black Silk and Worsted Shagg; for Surtout Trimmings. Black and Blue Sewing Silk and Twist; of a superior quality; by the pound or ounce; Ladies fine Beaver Gloves. Flock Cotton, fine cotton Ball. ALSO, just received a large assortment of FANCY GOODS; and a complete assortment of BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES; of almost every description. Wanted immediately, two or three Journey-men, whose work will recommend them. Hartford, March 10. 12

12 Boxes Raisins and figs; just received, and for sale by EDWARD PERKINS. Hartford, March 15. 12

WEAVING. WILLIAM DEXTER wishes to get a quantity of Weaving done, of the Providence cotton yarn, plain, 8-4 wide—and will give constant employ six months to all those who may make application. All those who now have the subscriber's yarn to weave, are requested to return it as soon as possible, as the cloth is wanted immediately. WILLIAM DEXTER. Hartford, March 16. 12

THE hon. court of probate, for the district of East-Windsor, has allowed six months from the date hereof to the creditors of the estate of David Spear, late of Ellington, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement: All claims not exhibited within said time will be deemed a recovery. Mary Spear, } Administratrix. John Spear, } Executors. Ellington, Feb. 23, 1813. 12

ONE DOLLAR REWARD. LOST in this city, on the 11th inst. a red morocco POCKET-BOOK, with the subscriber's name in gilt letters upon it, containing about ten dollars in Hartford Bank Bills, and papers no use to any but the owner. Whoever will leave said pocket-book at Hudson & Goodwin's printing office shall receive the above reward. ERASTUS N. GRISWOLD. Hartford, March 12. 12

STRAYED or STOLEN. ON the evening of the 21st of last month from the door of Cook's tavern in Wallingford, a cheanut-colored Mare, 9 years old, 7 be round her neck, harnessed in a cutter; in which was a blue and white blanket and whip the mare common size, nateral trotter, remarkable high on the shoulders, her hair much off by a saddle and harness; the cutter painted pale green outside and bright red inside, the fore piece had been broken and mended with pine clete inside with screws; the bridle reins with plated buckles. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received and generously rewarded by BENJAMIN CHITTENDEN. Wallingford, March 5. 12

THE hon. court of probate, for the district of Sharon, hath limited and allowed months from the 2d day of March inst. for the creditors of the estate of Wm. Williams, late Sharon, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber: All those who shall neglect to exhibit their claims within the aforesaid time will be deemed a recovery. The subscribers give notice to all concerned that they will attend for the purpose of settling accounts, at the store of Daw & Hollister, the first Thursdays of April, May, June, July, August and September. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to John F. Hollister, } Administratrix. John Williams, } Executors. Sharon, March 2, 1813. 12