

BY THOMAS W. LORRAIN,
 CORNER OF RICHARDSON AND LADY STREETS, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEAN'S TAVERN.

Terms of Subscription.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No paper to be discontinued, but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding thirteen lines, inserted the first time for seventy-five cents, and forty cents for each subsequent insertion; and in the same proportion for a larger number of lines.

MILITARY MUSIC.
 THE Subscriber proposes to open a SCHOOL, for the purpose of teaching MILITARY MUSIC. Having been for a considerable time in the Army of the United States, employed as a teacher of Music, the subscriber conceives himself well qualified to instruct in that science. He will instruct on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES—in the most modern and approved manner, particularly in the method of Drum-Beating. The Subscriber believes himself so well known through the State, especially to Gentlemen who are, or have been Officers in the United States Army, as to need no recommendation.

That good Music is necessary to good Military Discipline, is known to all Military Characters. It is equally well known that there are very few, if any, good Military Musicians in the State. It is presumed that the opportunity will be embraced of having some Musicians for Militia and Volunteer Companies, properly instructed.

The Terms of Instruction, will be Twenty Dollars per quarter, and the Subscriber will give them lessons daily. Boys sent from a distance will be able to procure Boarding, at Two Dollars per week. Persons of any capacity may be so far instructed in one quarter, as to improve and perfect themselves. Pupils will improve much more rapidly who are able to read and write; and the Subscriber would prefer Pupils so qualified. Persons sending Pupils will be required to send good Musical Instruments along with them. No one can learn to play well on a bad Instrument; but the Subscriber will repair Drums which may be accidentally injured.

LEVORIT H. COE.
 Columbia, January 9, 1816.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
 THE Subscriber has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Calvert, where he will be happy to meet his old Customers, and others who may be pleased to call on him.

SAMUEL GREEN.
 Columbia, Jan. 9, 1816.

ENTERTAINMENT.
 THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them he has opened a House of Entertainment on the corner of Richardson and Lady Streets, in the house well known as Dr. S. Green's Tavern; where he will always be happy to accommodate his old customers and friends, together with such others as will favor him with their company. He pledges himself that the accommodations shall be inferior to none in this place.

C. E. WILLIAMSON.
 Columbia, Jan. 9, 1816.

NOTICE.
 THE Building Committee of the Trustees of the College, will receive Proposals from any person, desirous to contract for Building a large Brick House on the College Lands, according to a Plan which will be shown on application to

PROFESSOR SMITH,
 January 9, 1816.
 The Cash will be paid as the Building progresses.

NOTICE.
 ELIZABETH WHITMORE has duly made oath that she hath lost, or mislaid a certain Note, for one thousand dollars, payable to her, or bearer on, or before the year 1825; bearing date the 12th of July, 1811; signed by West Gary, late of Newberry district, with Charles Griffin as security, on which the said Charles as administrator to the said West, hath come to a settlement with the said Elizabeth.—This therefore is to give warning that if the said note is negotiated or transferred, the said Charles will not hold himself liable to pay or take any notice of the same.

CHARLES GRIFFIN, Adm. West Gary.
 Newberry, Jan. 1, 1816.

TO LET,
 THE House where Mr. Samuel Reid now lives, next door above Rudolph and Winif. Possession will be given immediately.

ALM. NOTT.
 Columbia, December 23, 1815.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
 THE subscriber has just received at his Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST STORE, half way between the State House and Market, Columbia, South Carolina, a large & general assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, selected by his agent in Philadelphia and New-York, out of the latest importations from Europe, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit. The following are a part of his latest importations, every article of which will be warranted genuine:

- 100 wt. Aqua Fortis, (double) 200 wt. Alum, 40 wt. Asafetida, 50 wt. Antimony, 50 wt. Aloes, Alkanet Root, Alcohol, Aniseed, Annatto, Arsenic, (white and yellow) Arrow Root, Balsam Capivi, Balsam Peru, Balsam Tolu, Barbadoes Tar, Borax Rectified, Burgundy Pitch, 200 wt. Brantstone, Calomel, Colchicid, Camphor, Chamomile Flowers, Canella Alb., Caraway Seed, 150 wt. Cream Tartar, Cascarilla, Castoreo Soap, Cloves, Columbo Root, Cinnamon, Conserve Roses, Cube Tartar, Corrosive Sublimate, D. Indis, Epsom Salts, Extract Jalap, Extract Gentian, Extract Henlock, Extract Bark, Essence of Lemons, Essence of Bergamot, Essence of Lavender, Emery, (coarse and fine) Enameled Seed, Flowers of Zinc, Flowers of Benzoin, Flowers of Sulphur, Gamboge, Galls, Gentian, Ginger in Root, 150 wt. Glauber Salts, Gum Arabic, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Ammoniac, Gum Kino, Gum Copal, Lac Shell, Lac Benzoin, L. Elem., L. Myrrh, Helobara, Hiera Picra, Isinglass, 40 lb. H. in powder, 4 lb. 100 lb. Juniper Berries, Liqueur de Bell, Liqueur Refined, Liqueur Root, Liqueur Coctee, 100 lb. Manna Flake, 150 lb. Manna in Sars, 50 lb. Mergur, a candel, do. Glasses in Boxes, 100 lb. Madder, Mortars, Compest, do. Glass, Mace, Mezerion, No Naves, Nutgalls, Nutt. Acid, Oil of Anise, Oil of Cloves, Oil of Caraway, Oil of Lavender, Oil of Pennyroyal, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Savin, Oil of Juniper, Oil of Sassafras, Oil of Vitriol, 35 lb. Opium, Orris Root, Oxyd of Squills, 25 lb. Peruvian Bark in powder, Pearl Ash, Pearl Barley, Patent Lint, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Quassa Wood, Rheubarb in Powder, do. in Root, Rochell Salt, Rose Water, Rutton Stone, Sal. Ammoniac, Sal. Polychrest, Salt of Tartar, Salt of Hartshorn, Sarsaparilla, Sponge, Scammony, Saffron, Senega, Sago in Grain, Seneka, Soda, 150 lb. Salt Peter, (double refined) Spermacetti, Squills, Sugar Lead, 150 lb. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 75 lb. Sp. in Hartshorn, Tasteless Salts, Tamarinds, Turmeric, Uva Ursi, Valerian Root.

PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.
 In Phials, suitable for country merchants, to be had by the gross or dozen.

Lee's New-England Bilious Pills, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Isaac Plaster, Balsam Honey, British Oil, Bateria's Drops, Dally's Elixir, Dally's Carminative, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Mustard, Godfrey's Cordial, Steer's Opodeldoe, Stoughton's Bitters, Hazell

Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Salt of Lemons, Citric Acid, Court Plaster, Milk of Roses, Gowland's Lotion, Squire's Grand Blixir, Improved Charcoal Dentifrice, Antimonial Wine, Elixir Purgative, Laudanum, Spirits Hartshorn, Sweet Spirits Nitre, Cordial Tincture of Rhubarb, Tartar Emecic, Calomel, Jalap, Rheubarb.

SUNDRIES.
 Crown Lancets, Common Lancets, Apothecary Scales and Weights, Spatulas, Camel Hair Pencils, Pain Brushes, Gold-Beater's Skin, Ink Powder, Red Ink, Sealing Wax, Pill Boxes, Wafers, Bottle and Phial Corks, Tapers, Liquid Blacking, Best London Mustard, Twessers, Prusses, Wash Balls, Windsor Soap, Yarrigated Soap, Transparent Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Brushes, Lip Salve, Smelling Bottles, Rive's Water Colours in boxes, Nipple Shells and Tubes, India Rubber, Phials assorted, Tooth Drawers, Surgeon's Needles, Scalpells, Cork Screws.

Paints, Colours, and Hatter's Materials.
 Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Whiting, English Chalk, Rosin, Lamp Black, Venetian Red, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Ivory Black, Pumice Stone, Silver Leaf, Flake White, King's Yellow, Black Lead, Verdigris, Hatter's Bow Strings, Aqua Fortis, Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Logwood, Droplake, Lytharge.

PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS,
 Of various sizes, put up agreeable to order, and on the shortest notice, with a book of approved directions, containing a description of most diseases.

Will receive in a few days, a fresh supply of Doctor Robertson's and Dyott's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines.

Also, a large supply of cold drawn CASTOR OIL of a very superior quality.

All Orders from the country will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

S. PERCIVAL.
 Columbia, December 7, 1815.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
 THIS plantation of 412 acres, lies within one mile and a half of Laurens Court-House, on Little River—On the premises is a good House, and an excellent Spring of water adjacent. Six hundred dollars will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and for the balance a credit will be given of one, two and three years, with interest. If not sold before the 20th of January, it will be rented to the 1st of January, 1817.

CASH will be given for **CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS,** on application at this Office.
 Dec. 26, 1815.

NOTICE.
 A PARTNERSHIP is entered into between Col. A. BLANDINO and Wm. F. DESAUSSEUR, who will practice in the Courts of Law for the District of Richland; and in the Court of Equity held at Columbia for the Districts of Lexington, Richland and Fairfield; under the firm of **BLANDINO & DESAUSSEUR**.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

THE NAVY.
 Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy.

The importance of a permanent Navy establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and, I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor, to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the Navy yard in this city, for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon founderies, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches, are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employments of a limited navy, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of smaller timber, and with a great saving in their material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 2d, 1815, authorized the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect, by building three ships of the rate of 74 guns, and three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; and the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before congress during the present session.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.
 London, Oct. 27.—Two Hamburg and one Flanders Mail have arrived; also Frankfort papers to the 20th instant. The following extracts present their principal contents:

Proces-verbal of the Conference of Oct. 2.
 After several confidential explanations between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great-Britain, Prussia and Russia, on one side, and the Duke of Richelieu, appointed Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of France on the other side, it has been agreed upon to-day that the relations between France and the Allied Powers, aimed for the re-establishment and maintenance of the general peace, are definitively regulated upon the following bases. (Here follow the four articles before published.)

1. The Plenipotentiaries having definitively adopted these bases, have concerted upon the course to be adopted, in order to arrive in the shortest possible time at a formal arrangement, and have consequently determined— 1. That a general treaty shall be drawn up upon the bases above laid down, and adding to them such articles as by common consent shall be judged necessary to complete it. The French government will nominate on its part the person who is to unite with those whom the courts have charged with the drawing up of the treaty. 2. That the commissioners appointed for the military affairs shall proceed, conjointly with the commissioners whom the French government shall appoint for this purpose, to draw up a project of a convention to regulate every thing relative to the military occupation, and to the support of the army employed in this occupation. The same commissioners shall also determine the manner and the periods of the evacuation of all such parts of the French territory, as are not comprehended within the line of the military occupation. 3. That a special commissioner appointed for that purpose by the contracting parties, shall draw up, without delay, a plan of a convention to regulate the mode, the periods and the guarantees of the payment of the seven hundred millions of francs to be stipulated by the general treaty. 4. The commission formed to examine the reclamations of several Powers relative to the non-execution of several articles in the treaty of Paris, shall continue its labors with the understanding, that it is to communicate them as soon as possible to the Plenipotentiaries in the principal negotiation. 5. That as soon as these commissioners shall have terminated their labors, the Plenipotentiaries shall unite to examine the results of them, to determine on the definitive arrangements, and to sign a principal treaty, as well as the different particular conventions. This proces-verbal having been read, the Plenipotentiaries have approved.

(Signed) *Rasumofsky, Castlereagh, Richelieu, Wellington, Wissemburg, Capo D'Istria, Liechold, Hardenberg.*

Paris, Oct. 10.—The Prussian Ministry has presented to our government the project of a convention explanatory of the articles of the treaty of Paris, relative to the claims of foreigners upon France. The principles laid down in it facilitate in the most appropriate manner, the liquidation and payment of these claims.

London, Oct. 26.—We have received a letter from Cadiz, dated October 9, of which the following is an extract: "The moment the heroic resolution of the brave Porlier was known in this city, all the inhabitants were preparing to second his patriotic designs, and were filled with the same enthusiasm which impelled them to resist the power of Napoleon, during a siege of three years. Nothing was to be seen but felicitation and embracings. Every thing denoted that the minds of the people were ready for an explosion. Unfortunately a few hours after the receipt of the happy tidings, the extraordinary express sent down by Court with all haste arrived, announcing that Porlier had fallen into the hands of his enemies. Two days more would have been sufficient for all Spain to have manifested her wishes. Yet our hopes are by no means lost. This shock has only paralyzed the towns which have not had time to decide for themselves. A flame thus confined cannot fail to break out with greater fury."

Greenock, Nov. 5.—By a Hamburg mail, the intelligence is received of a treaty offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Austria and Prussia, for the double purpose, it may be presumed, of extinguishing those jealousies which formerly rendered them individually weak and vulnerable to a third party—and of affording mutual protection against the designs of France and Russia. Now so likely to become cordially united. The Hamburg papers say, that the 700,000,000 francs of contributions which France is to pay to the Allies, will be liquidated by instalments of 140,000,000 annually, thus completing the whole payment in five years. A sum of 150,000,000 is likewise fixed as the charge of subsisting, for five years, the 150,000 allied troops which are to remain in France. The other claims of the confederates, arising out of the non-execution of the treaty of Paris, are to be settled at the end of five years, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. being meanwhile paid on the whole amount.

The disturbances in the interior of France continue, and we learn from Brussels, that very unpleasant scenes are taking place between the inhabitants of the adjoining departments and the allied troops. The latter, as may be expected, dreadfully retaliate. It appears that reinforcements are continually arriving, notwithstanding the reported signature of the treaty, to the British and Prussian armies in France. In the meantime, a general movement is observable in the armies of Prussia, excepting the corps of general Van Zeithen, indicative of their immediate departure from France. Even some private letters from Paris confidently state, that all the obstacles which retarded the conclusion of the convention are now removed. The foreign

ministers, who have so long remained in Paris, were to leave that capital for their respective courts on or about the 1st of November; the convention was expected to be laid before the two French Chambers in the course of this week, and within the same period copies of it are expected in London. It is added that a commercial treaty with this country is already upon the tapis, and that it is carrying on with great prospect of success.

London, Oct. 31.—We have before stated, that it was a favorite project of general Maitland, governor of Malta, to convert Valetta into a British free port, and that for this purpose, a correspondence was conducted with ministers, which, we are now informed, has terminated in an arrangement highly coinciding with the wishes of his excellency. We understand, that the shipping from the East and West Indies are to be comprehended under special regulation, in the immunities of this free port. The privileges are the more important, as, under the present circumstances of Leghorn and Genoa, especially the latter, it cannot be expected that they will retain their ancient advantages, and there are many beneficial facilities contingent on the local situation of Malta. Of all the goods lately exported, not above one tenth has been sent to the continent, and the remainder has been destined to the Levant. General Maitland has made a tour to Sicily and Naples, auxiliary to the general design of the government.

The badges to be worn by the companions of the Bath are nearly finished. As yet no instructions of the manner in which the naval and military officers are to be invested with them has been issued. The whole of the insignia are sent to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Grand Master of the Order, for his protection.

The following has been issued from the Secretary of State's Office for the war Department in Downing St.—"Sir, I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the —, that his Majesty's government have it under consideration, whether it may be advisable to afford next year some degree of encouragement to persons willing to proceed as settlers to the British Province in North America, and that as soon as the question shall be decided, I will not fail to communicate the advantages which it is proposed to hold out to them; but I think it right now to apprise you, that whatever determination may be ultimately come to upon this question, no grants of limits will henceforth be given in those provinces to non-residents beyond what the means of the party offering to proceed thither may enable them to cultivate. I am, &c."

By the decisive measures of government, the combinations amongst the seamen at Newcastle, and the neighboring ports have been entirely suppressed. Coals have fallen 10s. a 12s. per chaldron, in consequence of 312 colliers arriving in the river yesterday, of which the cargoes of 219 were immediately sold.

We know not whether it be worthy of credit, but it is whispered, that a young foreign officer of illustrious rank [the prince of Orange] has claimed the pension as a wounded general officer in the British service.

The daily export from London of letters, has been calculated at 38,000. A member of parliament was at the Post-Office when 44,000 letters were sorted and charged by 150 persons in 45 minutes.

Brussels, Oct. 25.—It is understood, that by a special Convention between the British government and ours, the military frontier of the kingdom of the Netherlands, extending from Liege to the North Sea, is to be put in a complete state of defence by the time that the allies evacuate the French fortresses which they are now going to occupy. The Maese and the Sambre are to be defended by Namur and Charleroi, which are to become fortresses of the first class, and also by the smallest fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville, which France cedes, with their territory. Beaumont, Chinay, Mons, Ath, Tournay, Courtray, Ypres, Furnes, and Ostend, are to be all very strong fortresses, and complete this line of defence.—The very great expence which these works will occasion, will be defrayed by the military contributions which we shall receive from France, and the funds which will be furnished by England for this purpose. It is affirmed, that the works are to be begun next spring, the place being already marked out and determined on.

Antwerp, Oct. 20.—Two carriages laden with pictures arrived here to-day from Paris, and were unladen at the Hotel of the Government.—They are a part of those taken from Holland by the French, 20 years ago, and will be embarked for the Hague. We expect in a short time those belonging to our city.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Dec. 23.—By the ship Caledonia from Greenock, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the Glasgow Courier of the 4th November, containing London dates to the 1st of that month, which state: That the meeting of the British Parliament, prorogued by proclamation to the 1st of February, had by a subsequent proclamation been ordered to meet on the 17th January. That the French House of Peers, on the 29th of October, adopted the project of a law relative to the measures of safety for the government of France, by a majority of 138 votes to 29. That the Mint in London had been destroyed by fire; the loss estimated by the destruction of this national establishment is put down at from 60 to 80 thousand pounds sterling.

Letters by the Fame, from Hamburg agree with many other accounts received in representing France as in a very unsettled state. The quietness apparent in many of the provinces, is represented as merely the result of the awe inspired by the presence of the large military force of the allies, which is maintained there.