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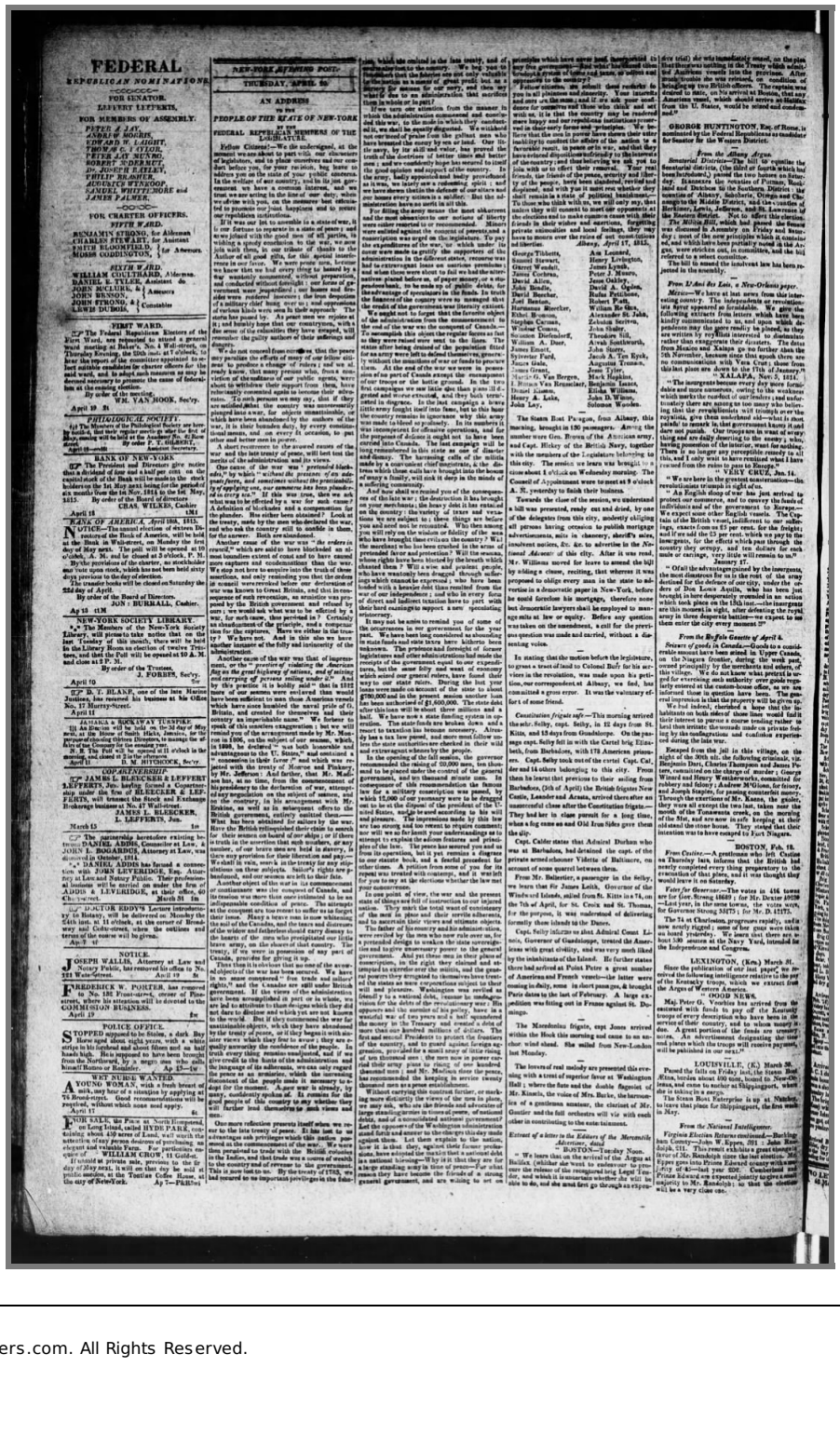

FEDERAL
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR.
LEVINUS LITTERETT,

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
PETER J. LAW,
ANDREW MORRIS,
EDWARD W. LAIGHT,
THOMAS C. TAYLOR,
PETER LAY MURRO,
ROBERT REDERMUT,
Dr. JOSEPH R. HALLEY,
PHILIP J. ARCHER,
ADOLPH C. WINDOOP,
SAMUEL WHITTEMORE and
JAMES PALMER.

FOR CHARTER OFFICERS.
FIFTH WARD.
BENJAMIN STRONG, for Alderman
CHARLES STEWART, for Assistant
SMITH BLOOMFIELD, } for Assessors.
MOSES COMSTOCK, }

SIXTH WARD.
WILLIAM COULTHARD, Alderman.
DANIEL B. TYLER, Assistant do.
JOHN REGUIER, } Assessors
JOHN BENSON, }
JOHN STRONG, } Constables
LEWIS DUBOIS, }

FIRST WARD.

☞ The Federal Republican Electors of the First Ward, are requested to attend a general Ward meeting at Baker's, No. 1 Wall-street, on Thursday Evening, the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee appointed to select suitable candidates for charter officers for the said ward, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to promote the cause of federalism at the ensuing election.

By order of the meeting,
WM. VAN HOOK, Sec'ry.
April 19 2t

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

☞ The Members of the Philological Society are hereby notified, that the next meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the house of Mr. Ely, No. 42 Rose-street, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,
P. T. GILBERT,
April 19 3t Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

☞ The President and Directors give notice that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank will be made to the stockholders on the 1st May next, being for the period of six months from the 1st Nov. 1814 to the 1st May, 1815. By order of the Board of directors

CHAS. WILKES, Cashier.
April 18 1M1

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18th, 1815.

NOTICE.—The annual election of sixteen Directors of the Bank of America, will be held at the Bank in Wall-street, on Monday the first day of May next. The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By the provisions of the charter, no stockholder can vote upon stock, which has not been held sixty days previous to the day of election.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday the 22d day of April.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JON'. BURRALL, Cashier.
Ap 18 1M

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

☞ The Members of the New-York Society Library, will please to take notice that on the last Tuesday of this month, there will be held in the Library Room an election of twelve Trustees, and that the Poll will be opened at 10 A. M. and close at 2 P. M.

By order of the Trustees,
J. FORBES, Sec'ry.
April 10 Tor

☞ D. T. BLAKE, one of the late Marine Justices, has reserved his business at his Office No. 17 Murray-street.
April 11

JAMAICA & ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE

☞ An Election will be held on the 3d day of May next, at the House of Smith Hicks, Jamaica, for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors, to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

N. B. The Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at 3 in the afternoon.

By order of the Directors,
E. M. HITCHCOCK, Sec'ry.
April 11 1M

COPARTNERSHIP.

☞ JAMES L. BLEECKER & LEFFERTS, Jun. having formed a Copartnership under the firm of BLEECKER & LEFFERTS, will transact the Stock and Exchange Brokerage business at No. 47 Wall-street.

JAMES L. BLEECKER,
L. LEFFERTS, Jun.
March 15 1m

☞ The partnership heretofore existing between DANIEL ADDIS, Counsellor at Law, & JOHN L. BOGARDUS, Attorney at Law, was dissolved in October, 1814.

DANIEL ADDIS has formed a connection with JOHN LEVERIDGE, Esq. Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Their profession al business will be carried on under the firm of ADDIS & LEVERIDGE, at their office, 64 Chatham-street. March 31 1m

☞ DOCTOR REDY'S Lecture introductory to Botany, will be delivered on Monday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, where the outlines and terms of the course will be given.
Ap 7 1t

NOTICE.

JOSEPH WALLIS, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, has removed his office to No. 121 Wall-street. April 19 3t

FREDERICK W. PORTER, has removed to No. 186 Front-street, corner of Pine-street, where his attention will be devoted to the COMMISSION BUSINESS.
April 19 3w

POLICE OFFICE.

STOPPED supposed to be Stolen, a dark Bay Horse aged about eight years, with a white stripe in his forehead and about fifteen and an half hands high. He is supposed to have been brought from the Northward, by a negro man who calls himself Bottoo or Reinaldo. Ap 13—1w

WET NURSE WANTED.

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, may hear of a situation by applying at 75 Broad-street. Good recommendations will be required, without which none need apply.
April 11 4t

FOR SALE, the Place at North Hempstead, on Long Island, called HYDE PARK, containing about 450 acres of Land, well watered with every necessary for carrying on an elegant and valuable Farm. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM CROW, 11 Gold-st.

If unsold at private sale, previous to the first day of May next, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, at the city of New-York. Ap 7—PRice

NEW-YORK EVENING POST:

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
BY THE
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Fellow Citizens!—We the undersigned, at the moment we are about to part with our characters of legislators, and to place ourselves and our conduct before you, for your decision, beg leave to address you on the state of your public concerns. In the welfare of our country, and in its just government we have a common interest, and we trust we are acting in the line of our duty, when we divide with you, on the measure best calculated to promote our joint happiness and to secure our republican institutions.

It is wise our lot to assemble in a state of war, it is our fortune to separate in a state of peace; and we so plead with the good sense of all parties, in wishing a speedy conclusion to the war, we now join with them, in offering our thanks to the Author of all good gifts, for the special interference in our favor. We were poore now, because we know that we had every thing to lament by a war wantonly commenced, without preparation, and conducted without foresight; our home of government were jeopardized; our homes and firesides were rendered insecure; the true despotism of a military chief being over us; and oppressions of various kinds were seen in their approach. The storm has passed by. As peace men we rejoice at it; and humbly hope that our countrymen, with a due sense of the calamities they have escaped, will remember the guilty authors of their sufferings and dangers.

We do not conceal from ourselves that the peace may prevaile the efforts of many of our fellow citizens to produce a change of rulers; and we already know, that many pretext who, from conviction of the soundness of our public agents, were about to withdraw their support from them, have reluctantly consented again to become their advocates. To such persons we may say, that if they are satisfied that the country was unnecessarily plunged into a war, for objects unnationable, or which have been abandoned by the authors of the war, it is their bounden duty, by every constitutional means, and on every fit occasion, to put other and better men in power.

A short recurrence to the avowed causes of the war and the late treaty of peace, will best test the the sense of the calamities they have escaped, will remember the guilty authors of their sufferings and dangers.

One cause of the war was "pretended blockades," by which "without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea." If this was true, then we ask what was the offered by a war for such cause? A definition of blockades and a compensation for the plunder. Has either been obtained? Look to the treaty, mute by the men who declared the war, and who ask the country still to confide in them, for the answer: It is abandoned.

Another cause of the war was "the orders in council," which are said to have blockaded an almost boundless extent of coast and to have caused most captures and condemnations than the war. We may not here to enquire into the truth of these assertions, and only reminding you that the orders in council were revoked before our declaration of war was known to Great Britain, and that in consequence of such revocation, an armistice was proposed by the British government and refused by ours; we would ask what was to be effected by a war, for such cause, then perviled in? Certainly no abandonment of the principle, and a compensation for the captures. Have we either in the treaty? We have not. And is this also we have another instance of the folly and inclemency of the administration.

Another cause of the war was that of impressment, or the "practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying of persons sailing under it." And by this practice it is boldly said "that in 1812 many of our seamen were enticed and then would have been sufficient to man those American vessels which have since boasted the naval pride of Great Britain, and created for themselves and their country an imperishable name." We forbear to speak of this ominous exaggeration; but we will remind you of the arrangement made by Mr. Monroe in 1806, on the subject of our seamen, which, in 1808, he declared "was such honorable and advantageous to the U. States," and sustained a "concession in their favor" and which was repeated with the treaty of Monroe and Pinkney, by Mr. Jefferson: And further, that Mr. Madison, as we time, from the commencement of hostilities to the further of war, attempted by negociation on the object of seamen, and on the mastery, in his encounter with Mr. Erskine, as well as in subsequent offers to the British government, entirely satisfied these claims. What has been obtained for sailors by the war. Have the British relinquished their claim to search for their seamen on board of our ships; or if there is truth in the assertion that such seamen, or any number of our born-men are held in slavery, is there any provision for their liberation and pay—We shall in vain, search in the treaty for any stipulations on these subjects. Sailor's rights are prostrated, and our seamen are left to their fate.

Another object of the war in its commencement or continuance was the conquest of Canada, and its cession was more than once intimated to be an indispensable condition of peace. The attempt at the conquest are too recent to suffer us to forget their issue. Misery was in some whitening over the soil of the Canadas, and the tears and distresses of the widow and the fatherless could carry dismay to the hearts of the men who precipitated our little brave army, on the shores of that country. The treaty, if we were in possession of any part of Canada, provides for giving it up.

Then thus it is obvious that no one of the avowed objects of the war has been secured. We have in no sense conquered "our trade and sailors' rights," and the Canadas are still under British dominion. If the views of the administration have been accomplished in part or in whole, we are led to suspect that the designs which they did not dare to disclose and which yet are not known to the world. But if they contravened the war for unattainable objects, which they have abandoned by the treaty of peace, or if they began it with secret views which they fear to avow; they are equally surrender the confidence of the people. In truth every thing remains unsolicited, and if we are to form the basis of the administration and the language of its adherents, we can only regard the peace as an armistice, which the unrelenting discontent of the people made it necessary to accept for the moment, and which they already, by many, confidently spoken of. It remains for the people of this country to say whether they will further lend themselves to such views and men.

One more reflection presents itself when we recur to the late treaty of peace. It has lost to us advantages and privileges which this nation possessed at the commencement of the war. We were then participated in trade with the British colonies in the Indies, and that trade was a source of wealth to the country and of revenue to the government. This is now lost to us. By the treaty of 1783, we had secured to us important privileges in the fisheries which have since been totally annihilated; and they the government—But what has followed them through a system of unfair and hostile policy, as unjust and oppressive to the owners?

Fellow citizens, we submit these reflections to you in all plainness and sincerity. Your interests and ours are the same; and if we ask your confidence, it is because we have shown that with and we wish not, it is that the country may be rendered more happy and our republican institutions perpetuated in their early forms and principles. We believe that the men in power have shown their utter inability to conduct the affairs of the nation to a favorable result, in peace or in war, and that they have evinced disposition unfriendly to the interests of the country; and that believing we are not yet to join with us to effect their removal. Your real friends, the friends of the peace, security and liberty of the people, have been slandered, reviled and persecuted, and with you it rests rest whether they shall remain in a state of political banishment—To those who think with us, we will only say, that unless they will commit to meet our opponents at the elections and to make common cause with their friends in their wishes and exertions, forgetting private animosities and local feelings, they may have to mourn over the ruins of not more than of liberties.

Albany, April 17, 1815.

George Tibbits,
Samuel Stewart,
Oliver Wolcott,
James Cochran,
David Allen,
Joel Bender,
David Boocher,
Joel Benton,
Hermanus Wendell,
Ethel Bronson,
Stephen Carman,
Wessel Cosine,
Reuben Dickenhoff,
William A. Duer,
James Emott,
Sylvester Ford,
Isaac Gale,
Nathaniel Gale,
Martin G. Van Bergen,
I. Ronas Van Rensselaer,
Daniel Kissam,
Henry A. Lole,
John Lay,
Ann Leonard,
Henry Livingston,
James Lynch,
Peter J. Monro,
John Oakley,
David A. Ogden,
Rufus Peckham,
Robert Platt,
William Rich,
Alexander St. John,
Zebulon Seeley,
John Sladter,
Theodore Sill,
Ayrah Southworth,
John Sharp,
Jacob A. Ten Eyck,
Augustus Tromas,
John Tyler,
Mark Hopkins,
Benjamin Isaacs,
Elisha Williams,
John D. Wilson,
Solomon Wooden.

The Staten Boat Paragon, from Albany, this morning, brought in 130 passengers. Among the number were Gen. Brown of the American army, and Capt. Hickey of the British Navy, together with the members of the Legislature belonging to this city. The session we learn was brought to a close about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Council of Appointment were to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday to finish their business.

Towards the close of the session, we understand a bill was presented, ready cut and dried, by one of the delegates from this city, modestly obliging all persons having occasion to publish mortgage advertisements, suits in chancery, sheriff's sales, insolvent notices, &c. &c. to advertise in the National Advocate of this city. After it was read, Mr. Williams moved for leave to amend the bill by adding a clause, reciting, that whereas it was proposed to oblige every man in the state to advertise in a democratic paper in New-York, before he could foreclose his mortgage, therefore none but democratic lawyers shall be employed to manage suits at law or equity. Before any question was taken on the amendment, a call for the previous question was made and carried, without a dissenting voice.

In stating that the motion before the legislature, to grant a tract of land to Colonel Burr for his services in the revolution, was made upon his petition, our correspondent at Albany, we find, has committed a gross error. It was the voluntary effort of some friend.

Constitution frigate safe—This morning arrived the schr. Selby, capt. Selby, in 12 days from St. Kitts, and 8 days from Guadaloupe. On the passage capt. Selby fell in with the Cartel brig Elizabeth, from Barbadoes, with 178 American prisoners on board, which vessel he ordered to Cape Cod, after the Constitution frigate.—The Constitution, 52 guns, Capt. Stewart, and 14 others belonging to this city. From then he learnt that previous to their sailing from Barbadoes, (the 5th of April) the British frigates Nova Scotia, Leander and Acasta, arrived there after an unsuccessful chase after the Constitution frigate.—They had been in close pursuit for a long time, when a fog came on and Old Iron fights gave them the slip.

Capt. Calder states that Admiral Durham who was at Barbadoes, had detained the capt. of the private armed schooner Viderix of Baltimore, on account of some quarrel between them.

From Mr. Balentine, a passenger in the Selby, we learn that Sir James Leith, Governor of the Windward Islands, sailed from St. Kitts in 74, on the 5th inst. for the Cruck and St. Thomas, for the purpose, it was understood of delivering formally those islands to the Danes.

Capt. Selby informs us that Admiral Count Linois, Governor of Guadeloupe, treated the Americans with great civility, and was very much liked by the inhabitants of the Island. He further states that the Admiral at Point Petre a great number of American and French vessels—the latter were coming in daily, some in short passages, & brought Paris dates to the last of February. A large expedition was fitting out in France against St. Domingo.

The Macedonian frigate, capt Jones arrived within the bar this morning and came to an anchor. wind ahead. She sailed from New-London last Monday.

The lovers of real melody are presented this evening with a treat of superior flavor at Washington Hall; where the celebrated Mr. Cook and Mr. Kinsela, the voice of Mrs. Burke, the harmonies of a gentleman amateur, the clarinet of Mr. Gonlier and the full orchestra will vie with each other in contributing to the ears treasure.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated
"BOSTON—Tuesday Noon.

"We learn that on the arrival of the Argus at Halifax, (whither she went to endeavour to procure the release of the recaptured brig Legal Tender, and which it is uncertain whether she will be able to do, and she must first go through an expensive trial) she was immediately sued, on the plea that there was nothing in the Treaty which called for Auditors vessels from the province. After much trouble she was released, on condition of bringing up two British officers. The captain was ordered to state, on his arrival at Boston, that any American vessel, which should arrive at Halifax from the U. States, would be seized and confiscated."

GEORGE HUNTINGTON, Esq. of Rome, is nominated by the Federal Republicans as a candidate for Senator for the Western District.

From the Albany Argus.

Senatorial Districts—The bill to organize the Senatorial districts, (the third or fourth which has been introduced,) passed the two houses on Saturday. It annexes the counties of Putnam, Rockland and Dutchess to the Southern District; the counties of Albany, Schoharie, Otsego and Chenango to the Middle District, and the counties of Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence to the Western District. Not to affect the election.

The Militia Bill, which had passed the Senate was discussed in Assembly on Friday and Saturday; most of the next principles which it contained, and which have been partially noted in the Argus, were stricken out, in committee, and the bill referred to a select committee.

The bill to amend the landvest law has been rejected in the assembly.

From L'Ami des Lois, a New-Orleans paper.

Mexico—We have letters from this interesting country. The independents or revolutionists Spirit appeared so formidable. We give the following extract from letters which have been kindly communicated to us, and upon which dependence may be safely placed, as they are written by royalists interested to disinterest rather than exaggerate their disasters. The dates from Mexico and Xalapa go no further than the 7th November, because since that epoch there are no communications with Vera Cruz; those from this last place are down to the 17th of January.

"XALAPA, Nov. 7, 1814.

"The insurgents become every day more formidable and more numerous, owing to the weakness which marks the conduct of our leaders; and unfortunately there are among us too many who believing that the revolutionists will triumph over the royalists, give them underhand aid—what is more unfortunate is, that government knows it and does not punish. Our troops are in want of every thing and are daily deserting to the enemy; who, being possessed of the interior, want for nothing. There is no longer any perceptible remedy to all this, and I only wait to have remitted what I have rescued from the ruins to pass to Europe."

"VERA CRUZ, Jan. 14.

"We are here in the greatest consternation—the revolutionists triumph in sight of us.

"An English sloop of war has just arrived to protect our commerce, and to reserve the funds of individuals and of the government to Xarapa—We expect soon other English vessels. The Captain of the British vessel, indifferent to our sufferings, exacts from us 25 per cent. for the freight; and if we add the 25 per cent. which we pay to the insurgents, for the effects which pass through the country they occupy, and ten dollars for each mule or carriage, very little will remain to us."

"January 17.

"Of all the advantages gained by the insurgents, the most disastrous for us is the rout of the army destined for the defence of our city, under the orders of Don Luca Assilo, who has been just brought in here desperately wounded in an action which took place on the 13th inst.—the insurgents are this moment in sight, after defeating the royal army in three desperate battles—we expect to see them enter the city every moment."

From the Buffalo Gazette of April 4.

Seizure of goods in Canada—Goods to a considerable amount have been seized in Upper Canada, on the Niagara frontier, during the week past, owned principally by the merchants and others, of this village. We do not know what pretext is urged for exercising such authority over goods regularly entered at the custom-house office, as we are informed those in question have been. The general impression is that the property will be given up.

We had indeed, cherished a hope that the inhabitants on both sides of those lines would find it their interest to pursue a course tending rather to heal than irritate the wounds made on private feelings by the calamities of war. Seizures of property during the late war.

Escaped from the jail in this village, on the night of the 30th ult. the following persons, viz. Benjamin Dart, Chester Thompson and James Peters, convicted on the charge of murder; Conrad Wittard and Henry Wattkenworks, committed for robbery and forgery; Andrew Mc'Cormick, for forgery, and Joseph Staples, for passing counterfeit money. Through the exertions of Mr. Keane, the gaoler, they were all except the two last, taken near the mouth of the Tonawanda creek, on the morning of the 31st, and are now in safe keeping at their old abode the stone house. They stated that their intention was to have escaped to Fort Niagara.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.

From Canton.—A gentleman who left Canton on Thursday last, informs that the British had merely remained every thing preparatory to the evacuation of that place, and it was thought they would leave it on Saturday.

Vote for Governor.—Of the votes in 416 towns are for Gov. Strong 46689; for Mr. Dexter 40239—Last year, in the same towns, the votes were, for Governor Strong 53775; for Mr. D. 42172.

The 34 at Charleston, progresses rapidly, and is now nearly rigged; one of her guns were taken on board yesterday. We learn that there are to-day 130 men shipped on Navy Yard, intended for the Independence and Congress.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) March 31.

Since the publication of our last paper we received the following intelligence relative to the pay of the Kentucky troops, which we extract from the Argus of Western America.

UPPER CANADA NEWS.

Maj. Peter G. Voorhies has arrived from the encamp with funds to pay off the Kentucky troops of every description who have been in the service of their country, and to whom money is due. A great portion of the funds are treasury notes. An advertisement designating the towns and places where they will receive payment, will be published in our next.

LOUISVILLE, (K.) March 30.

Passed the falls on Friday last, the steam boat Ætna, burden about 400 tons, bound to New-Orleans, and came to anchor at Shippingport, where she is taking in a cargo.

The Steam Boat Enterprise is up at Natchez, to leave that place for Shippingport, the first week in May.

From the National Intelligencer.

Virginia Election Returns continued.—Barbour has 2 County—John W. Eppes, 291 : John Randolph, 211. This result exhibits a great change in favor of Mr. Randolph since the last election. Mr. Eppes goes into Prince Edward county with a majority of 45—last year 626. Cumberland and Prince Edward are expected jointly to give a small majority to Mr. Randolph; so that the election will be a very close one.

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