COPENHAGEN, April 21.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, *M. Licnkewitch*, yeſterday received a courier, from his Court, with directions to declare to Admiral *Parker*, that it was the wiſh of the Emperor to accommodate the differences between *Ruſsia* and *England*. A ſwift ſailing cutter was immediately ſent off to Admiral *Parker* in the *Baltic*, as the Ruſſian fleet, having ſailed, might meet with the Engliſh. Other inſtructions had likewiſe been ſent off to the Ruſſian fleet.

A gentleman at *Barcelona* writes under date of April 18th, "That fifteen American veſſels, then lying in that port, were arming with intention to ſail together for mutual ſupport againſt the *Barbary* corſairs."

BOSTON, June 15.

In corroboration of the article of news, under London head, reſpecting Egypt; a letter received here from Liverpool, by the Waſhington, of date of May 2, obſerves, "that official accounts of the intire defeat of the French in Egypt, have been received in London. This letter alſo mentions the decline in prices of all kinds of grain and proviſions.

The London paper of the 30th April, from which we have copied the principal articles of foreign news in this day's Gazette, contains ſeveral ſtatements of the death of the late Emperor of Ruſſia; they all agree in opinion, that he died an unnatural death; but differ as to the manner in which he came to it. The Altona account appears to us the moſt probabable.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

Capt. Dickinſon, of the Britiſh ſchooner Maria, who arrived here yeſterday in 18 days from Baſſaterre, informs us, that the Engliſh have ſo cloſely blockaded Guadaloupe, that no veſſels can either enter or come out of that place.

Lexington, May 26.

"A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday laſt, informs us that in March laſt the Shawanee and Delaware Indians, who have been at variance with the Huſaw nation, had an engagement, and the two former deſtroyed ſeveral towns belonging to the enemy; that they returned to the mouth of the Miſſouri with 68 ſcalps and a number of horſes; and that the ſmall-pox had been introduced into the Huſaw nation, and upwards 1000 of them had died."

CHARLESTON May 28.

We are happy in being able to announce to the public, that Mr. William Buford, an enterprizing citizen, who lives on the banks of Broad River, near Pinckney Court-Houſe, which is more than ninety miles above Granby, arrived in this city, through the Santee Canal on Tueſday the 20th inſt. with his own boat, built on his own land, and loaded with his own crop, after having ſafely paſſed over all the falls and ſhoals that are between his plantation and Charleſton.

[illegible] is the firſt enterprize of the kind that [illegible] taken place at ſo great a diſtance from the ſea coaſt; and from its ſucceſs, [illegible] moſt pleaſing anticipation of the [illegible] advantages which are likely [illegible] from the eaſy intercourſe that [illegible] now be carried on between Ch[illegible] and the interior country, by means of the Santee Canal.

When the obſtructions of the navigation of the Broad and Catawba rivers, (which are far from being as numerous as have been repreſented) ſhall be removed, the ſuperabounding productions of the upper country will flow into Charleſton in ſuch full tides, and with ſo much expedition and ſo little expence, as will lower our markets, and at the ſame time fill the pockets of our remote fellow-citizens. And what will be equally agreeable the gentlemen who have perſevered ſo ſucceſsfully, and at ſuch great expence, to complete the canal, will poſſeſs a property, which, while it contributes to the welfare of the ſtate, will yield them an income that will amply repay all that they have expended in an undertaking which is unequalled in the new world!

TO BE RENTED,

THE ſtore lately in the tenure of Doctor Gallaſpy and Co. Its ſituation for buſineſs is preferable to any other in the City, being on the Pennſylvania Avenue, between the Preſident's Houſe and the Capitol, and within a few yards of the ſpot on which is to be immediately erected the market houſe

JOSIAS W. KING,
At the Capitol.

May 29, 1801. eptf

Singular and ingenious Mechanism.

The moſt remarkable clocks probably ever conſtructed, were thoſe made by Engliſh artiſts, and which were intended as a preſent from the Eaſt India company to the emperor of China. Theſe clocks were in the form of chariots, in which is placed in fine attitude, a lady leaning her right hand upon part of the chariot, under which is a clock of curious workmanſhip, little larger than a ſhilling, that ſtrikes and repeats and goes eight days. Upon her finger ſits a bird finely modelled, ſet with diamonds and rubies and its wings expanded in a flying poſture, and actually flutters a conſiderable time on touching a diamond below it; the body of the bird (which contains part of the wheels that in a manner give riſe to it) is not the bigneſs of the 16th part of an inch. The lady holds in her left hand a gold tube not much thicker than a large pin, on the top of which is a ſmall round box, to which a circular ornament, ſet with diamonds not larger than a ſix pence is affixed, which goes round near three hours in a conſtant regular motion. Over the lady's head, ſupported by a ſmall fluted pillar, no larger than a quill, is a double umbrella, under the largeſt of which a bell is fixed, at a conſiderable diſtance from the clock, and ſeems to have no connection with it, but which from a communication is ſecretly conveyed to a hammer, that regularly ſtrikes the hour and repeats the ſame at pleaſure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At the feet of the lady is a gold dog, before which, from the point of the chariot, are two birds fixed on ſpiral ſprings—the wings and feathers of which are ſet with ſtones of various colours, and appear as if flying away with the chariot which from another ſecret motion, is contrived to run a ſtraight, circular, or any other direction: a boy that lays hold of the chariot behind, ſeems alſo to puſh it forward. Above the umbrella are flowers and ornaments of precious ſtones; and terminates with a flying draggon, ſet in the ſame manner. The whole is gold, moſt curiouſly wrought, and embelliſhed with rubies and pearls. *Lond. pap.*

In Chancery, May 31, 1801.

ON application to the chancellor by petition in writing of Clement Chamberlain of Montgomery County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors," paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property and a liſt of his creditors ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the ſaid Clement Chamberlain, at the time of preſenting his petition having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the ſaid Clement Chamberlain, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in a newſpaper in the City of Waſhington, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, and by ſerving a copy thereof on any one or more of his creditors before the firſt day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the eighth day of July next for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Clement Chamberlain's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property

Teſt.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. ct. can.

June 24. 3taw

City of Waſhington, June 23, 1801.

I wiſh to employ a number of Labourers to work on the ſtreets of Waſhington. They will receive good wages, punctually paid.

MIDDLETON BELT.

June 24, 1801. 3t

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Waſhington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently ſituated to the Capitol and Preſident's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of buſineſs; and in about two or three weeks will have a general aſſortment of the firſt quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore

Waſhington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wiſhing to apply for bills of ſcantling of any ſize or dimenſions, may obtain it at the ſhorteſt notice by applying as above. tf

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E ſtreets, where he continues to manufacture and ſell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontiſpieces, Metal Saſhes, &c. which may alſo be had at his ſtore No. 51, Barclay ſtreet, New-York, and at Mr. WILD's ſtore, Market ſtreet, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who wiſhes to let a BRICK HOUSE, the weſt ſide of the Preſident's houſe.

May 8, 1801. 2y

WAR DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th day of June next enſuing, for the ſupply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September 1802, both days incluſive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittſburg; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf, at Preſquiſle; at Niagara; at Oſwego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Forts Waſhington, Vincennes, and Maſſac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any poſt or place on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers: and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South Weſt Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at Bear Creek on the Tenneſſee River, and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Choctaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez; at the Chickaſaw Bluffs; at Nachez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will alſo be received as aforeſaid for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the 1ſt day of January 1802, until the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene at Fort Wilkinſon; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnſton; at Fort Moultrie in Charleſton Harbor; at Fort Johnſon, Cape Fear, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North-Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Waſhington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin at the Laboratory near Philadelphia, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Delaware and Pennſylvania, excepting Pittſburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Preſquiſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Weſt Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New Jerſey, and New-York, excepting Oſwego and Niagara in the ſtate of New York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New-London, any at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boſton Harbor, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portſmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire and Vermont.

A ration is to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of ſifted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork; and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half, for every hundred rations—The propoſals will extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as of ſubſtitutes and alternatives, muſt be ſpecified.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the Weſtern waters for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by the means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts, ſhall be iſſued until the ſupplies which have been, or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force, have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the ſea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,

2awt30J *Secretary of War*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 7th, 1800.

Regulations for aſcertaining and fixing the Penſioners, and payment of penſions on the Navy eſtabliſhment of the United States.

TO obtain a penſion the party muſt produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ſhip or veſſel on board of which he ſuſtained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the caſe of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the caſe may require; in the latter caſe however, if the injury happened on board a veſſel of war, the certificate of the ſurgeon will alſo be required, if on ſhore, that of ſome reſpectable medical character of the place, that the ſame was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, ſpecifying the nature and amount of the diſability, the capacity or ſtation in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of ſuſtaining the injury. On ſuch certificate being produced, and it being aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the diſability ſtill exiſts and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the ſtate in which he reſides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1ſt of January, and 1ſt of July, to the party in perſon or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his diſability. But if the penſion is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer muſt have it aſcertained by the certificate of a Juſtice of the peace of the county where the penſioner reſides, that he was living, and that his diſability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and muſt tranſmit the ſame to the Accountant of the Navy with the neceſſary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each perſon to be placed on the penſion liſt, muſt receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, on board of the ſhip of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the ſtate of payable half yearly, on the 1ſt of January and 1ſt of July in every year during his life or continuance of ſuch diſability, to commence from the day of The ſame will be paid to him in perſon or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unleſs the ſaid A. B. ſhall ſend to the loan officer of ſaid ſtate, the certificate of a Juſtice of peace of the county wherein he reſides, that he the ſaid A. B. appeared before the ſaid juſtice in the month preceding that in which the payment is to be made and that his diſability ſtill continued.

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are ſtill in force.—

By order,

AB. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. } 3taw2m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this rendezvous the following ſoldiers belonging to the 1ſt Regiment of Artilleriſts and Engineers; ISAAC DAVIS, about nineteen years old, five feet ſeven inches high, dark blue eyes, black hair, ruddy complexion, a farmer, born in his county and ſtate.

JAMES NELSON, twenty two years of age, five feet ſix inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, by occupation a farmer; he is alſo a native of this ſtate and county

JAMES HENNING, twenty one years old, five feet nine and three quarter inches high, blue eyes, light hair, ſallow complexion, by occupation a houſe carpenter, born in Berkeley county this ſtate. They all deſerted in their uniform. Any perſon apprehending the above deſerters ſhall receive thirty dollars upon delivering them to me, or any officer commanding in the ſervice of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
Captain 1ſt Regt. artilleriſts and engineers, commanding.

Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, May 19, 1801. } 6w

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two ſtory Brick DWELLING HOUSES, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pennſylvania Avenue, a little to the weſt of the Preſident's Square. Each houſe contains two parlours and paſſage on firſt floor; on ſecond, two rooms with fire-places, and well finiſhed garrets, cellars and kitchens. In the front of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a neat yard planted with trees, paliſadoed, &c. The ſituation, in point of health and contiguity to the public buildings, is equal to any in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indiſputable. The terms will be moderate for part caſh or ſlaves. For particulars inquire of OWEN ROBERTS, on the premiſes, or of

THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer

City of Waſhington, May 25, 1801. 1y

For ſale or Rent,

THE houſe and lot at preſent occupied by Mr. John Dempſey, ſituated near the Capitol Building, on lot No. 6, in ſquare 759; this lot fronts 55 feet on Eaſt Capitol ſtreet, and 75 feet on Second ſtreet. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt day of Auguſt next, and for terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD.

Waſhington, May 29, 1801. 1m