neceſſary; and the intereſt of all the maritime powers of Europe is, to ſee the ſtrongeſt amongſt them form an eſtabliſhment on the continent of America, ſufficiently impoſing and important to ſerve as a counterpoiſe to the domination of the United States.

Fifty Dollars Reward;

For apprehending and returning the following Criminals, who broke the Jail of this place and eſcaped therefrom on the Night of the 6th of June, 1802, viz.

DANIEL Hienefey, an Iriſhman, ſtout, luſty fellow, has a ſcar on his right arm and ſhoulder, is a noted villain, has broke this and Alexandria Jail twice, is about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſuppoſed to be about 35 or 40 years of age.

Charles Houtman, a Dutchman, is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 6 or ſeven inches high, has a number of ſcars on his back and is a luſty fellow.

Thomas Naylor, born in Virginia, ſlender made fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 19 or 20 years of age.

William Pickeron, an Engliſhman, bred to and follows the ſea, is a noted villain is ſuppoſed his back is much ſcarred from a whipping he received at the public poſt of this place, is about 25 years of age and 6 feet high.

A Negro woman named Milie, born in Virginia, ſtout made, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age.

Whoever will take up and return the above named Criminals, ſhall have the above reward—or 20 dollars for either, if returned to

ROBERT M'CLAN, Goaler,
for DANL. C. BRENT
Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

Waſhington City,
June 8, 1802. 9t

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Just Published and for sale, at RAPINE, CONRAD & Co's Book-store, New-Jersey Avenue, a little South of the Capitol.

A Diſſertation on the freedom of Navigation and Maritime commerce, and ſuch rights of ſtates, relative thereto, as are founded on the law of Nations—adapted more particularly to the United States—by William Barton, Member of the Philoſophical ſociety of Philadelphia, &c.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburg—particularly towards the end of the reign of Catherine the 2d and the commencement of that of Paul the 1ſt.

Phyſical inveſtigations and deductions, from medical facts, relative to the cauſes, nature and remedies of the diſeaſes of a warm and vitiated atmoſphere—by William Barnwell, M. D. &c.

Obſervations relative to the peace with Bounaparte—by William Cobbett.

The Political writings of John Dickinſon, Eſq late Preſident of the ſtate of Delaware, and Governor of Pennſylvania, in 2 vols.

Lectures on Hiſtory, delivered in the Normal ſchool of Paris—by C. F. Volney, author of the Ruins of Empires, &c.

Lyrical Ballads, with other Poems—by W. Wadſworth.

A Voyage round the World, performed in the years 1785, 6, 7, & 8—by M. De la Peyrouſe.

The Poetical works of Hector Macneill, Eſq. 2 vols with plates.

R. C. & Co. have always on hand a general aſſortment of ſtationary, of a good quality, as alſo a good collection of ſchool books adapted to the Greek, Latin, and Engliſh claſſes.

In a few days will be publiſhed 'Select Novels,' vol. 5th & 6th, in that uniform handſome ſtile with preceding volumes.

A valuable collection of London and Dublin publications, particularly periodical works in the beſt repute, are expected in a few days.

June 10, 1802.

Thomas Carpenter,
TAYLOR,

HAS juſt received an elegant and faſhionable aſſortment of ſummer goods, conſiſting of London ſuperfine cloths and caſſimeres; India, Mancheſter, and ſilk ſtriped nankeens; cotton caſſimeres, boglepoor, Bengal elegant white chord for pantaloons, white and coloured marſeilles, janes and ſatin erols overs, ſilk ginghams, black and other coloured ſtriped ſatins, &c.—All which he will make up on the moſt reaſonable terms, and in the moſt neat and faſhionable manner—Pennſylvania Avenue, weſt of the Preſident's ſquare.

May 24, 1802. eptf

For Sale,

A VERY elegant ſaddle HORSE, ſeven years old, paces, trots, and canters, and is in other reſpects completely broken to the bridle.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. Stelle on Capitol Hill, and ſee the horſe at his livery ſtable.

April 26, 1802. eptj

For Sale,

A TRACT or parcel of land conſiſting of 240 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Robert Buchan, deceaſed; lying in Prince George County, Maryland, and on the point branch of the Eaſtern Branch of the Potowmac River. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the wood and meadow land, as alſo the improvements and ſituation. If the above land is not ſold before the 25th day of Auguſt, it then will be offered for public ſale—And alſo the whole of the following property of ſaid eſtate: Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, houſehold and kitchen Furniture, and plantation utenſils. Terms at public ſale for the land one third caſh, and a credit of twelve months for the balance by giving bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity. For the perſonal property all ſums over 50 dollars 12 months credit, by giving bond as above; all ſums not exceeding 10 dollars, caſh. The above land is ſituated about five miles from Bladenſburg and ten from George-Town. Poſſeſſion will be given in December next.

JAMES BUCHAN,
Acting Heir.

April 26, 1802. 12w1A25

LONDON, April 28.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The following ſeparate article to the definitive treaty has not yet been publiſhed:

It is agreed that the omiſſion of ſome titles which may have taken place in the preſent treaty, ſhall not be prejudicial to the powers or to the perſons concerned.

It is further agreed that the Engliſh and French languages made uſe of in all the copies of the preſent treaty ſhall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whoſe languages have not been uſed; and that for the future what has been obſerved, and ought to be obſerved, with regard to, and on the part of powers who in the practice and poſſeſſion of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, ſhall be conformed with; the preſent treaty having nevertheleſs the ſame force and virtue as if the aforeſaid practice had been thereon obſerved.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majeſty, of the French Republic, of his Catholic majeſty, and of the Batavian Republic, have ſigned the preſent ſeparate article, and have cauſed our reſpective ſeals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-ſeventh day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and two; the ſixth Germinal, year ten, of the French Republic.

(L. S.) *Cornwallis,*
(L. S.) *Joseph Bonaparte*
(L. S.) *J. Nicholson De Azara,*
(L. S.) *R. J. Schimmelpenninck.*

The copy of the definitive treaty to be laid before parliament is printed both in French and Engliſh.

There are one or two variations, indeed, material to be corrected. They lie between the French copy in the Moniteur, and the French copy printed here by authority. In the article VII. in the ſtipulations reſpecting the frontiers of French and Portugueſe Guiana, it is ſtated in our tranſlations, "The boundaries of French and Portugueſe Guiana are fixed by the *Ariwari*, which empties itſelf into the *Ocean* above Cape North," &c. the French word in the *Moniteur* being *au dessus*. In the Engliſh official copy it is "*below*," &c. The French being printed *au dessous*. From this we conclude that the *Moniteur* of the 27th, from which we tranſlated our copy, has by an error of the preſs, put *au dessus* for *au dessous*.

In paragraph three of article X. reſpecting Malta, there is a very important variation between the French and Engliſh copy, as we find them printed together. It is ſaid—"The municipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices under the government of the Iſland, ſhall be filled at leaſt in the proportion of one half by native inhabitants of Malta, Gozo, and Comino." In the French it is merely "*habitans*;" ſo that by the Engliſh "*natives*" alone are admitted; whereas in the French, any adventurers who may be "inhabitants," may hold places. The French word "*habitans*" certainly does not imply ſo much as the Engliſh "*native inhabitants*."

We obſerve too, that in the article XV. reſpecting the fiſheries on the coaſt of New-found-land there is a ſlight variation between the official Engliſh copy and the official French copy, and conſequently our tranſlation taken from the latter. After mentioning that the fiſheries are placed on the footing they were before the war, it is ſtated in the Engliſh copy "the French fiſhermen, and the French inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon, ſhall have the privilege of cutting ſuch wood," &c. In the French, it is the French fiſhermen "*of New-foundland*," and the inhabitants, &c. *le Pecheurs Francois de Terreneuve, et les habitans.*

We have publiſhed above the ſeparate article, which has not hitherto appeared. It regards the novelty of an Engliſh copy. The variations above noticed are the more important, as between France and England, the Engliſh and French are of equal authority. The circumſtance of the King of Great Britain being placed firſt in the Engliſh, and the Firſt Conſul in the French copies, is well underſtood. They ſtand reſpectively ſo in the reſpective copies given to each power, ſo that in fact no recogniſed precedence is allowed to either.

In a debate on the ſubject of export, import and tonnage duty, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons the 27th of April.

Mr. Dent ſaid, he conſidered the tax (on tonnage) as highly impolitic and dangerous at the preſent time, when it was generally underſtood that France would not enter into any commercial treaty with us; but on the contrary, appeared deſirous of excluding the manufactures of this country from her territories.—A Noble Lord oppoſite to him had obſerved, on a former night, that commercial treaties were of no uſe. He wiſhed to know what was now to be [illegible] with regard to the commerce between this country and France? He [illegible], which he believed to [illegible] had lately [illegible] a cargo of goods in a French port, but was obliged to put back again without being permitted to enter the place. This tax would ſhackle our trade in ſuch a manner that we ſhould have rivals ſtarting up to underſell us in every foreign market.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid he ſhould not have troubled the Houſe had he not been particularly alluded to by the hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt. He never did ſay that commercial treaties were of no uſe; but he ſaid that in many points of view they were of leſs conſequence than was generally imagined. He conſidered them as nothing more than as regulations which might be beneficial; but as to commerce itſelf, the advantages reſulting from it muſt reſt on the mutual convenience and intereſts of countries; and upon credit, capital, and confidence. It was not always neceſſary for two nations to enter into commercial treaties; they might carry on extenſive trade without them. This country had no treaty either with Ruſſia or Holland; and although we had made a treaty with France in 1786, our commerce with that country had at all times been inconſiderable compared to our trade with Holland. No refuſal took place on the part of France to make a commercial treaty with this country. The truth was this (and he had now no heſitation in ſtating it) that it was found abſolutely impoſſible to renew the treaty of 1786, without ſuch alterations and modifications as muſt have taken up a ſpace of time that might have cauſed a conſiderable delay in the ſigning of the definitive treaty. Some objections exiſted againſt this treaty in France, and a great many on the part of this country. It was impoſſible to apply the ſyſtem which now exiſted in France to the treaty of 1786. We could not renew it without giving up ſome of thoſe principles concerning maritime law for which we had lately contended with ſucceſs.—On the whole, his majeſty's miniſters had thought it better not to ſuſpend the late negotiations by introducing the topic of a new commercial treaty, but leave it as a queſtion of ſubſequent arrangement, particularly ſo, when the various alterations and convulſions which France had undergone, muſt render many alterations in that treaty neceſſary. But the French government had not evinced to this country any indiſpoſition towards renewing that treaty.

Mr. S. Thornton moved an abatement of one half of Germany, Holland, and the nearer ports of the Baltic, as he thought it very unjuſt that they ſhould be charged with the ſame rate of duty as ſhips going to North America, the Weſt-Indies, and the Mediterranean.

Mr. Vanſittat replied, that by the treaty with America we were compelled to put her veſſels on the footing of the moſt favored nation, conſequently if we remitted the duty on theſe ſhort voyages, we muſt forego a proportionate part of the duty on Britiſh ſhips bound to America, or give a preference to American ſhips over Britiſh. He preſumed the hon. member did not complain of the amount of the propoſed duty, but of the comparative proportion, which will not be amended by his motion. If, hereafter inconvenience ſhould be found, the legiſlature would always be open to application; but he was convinced the burthen (neceſſary as it was) would not be found to ſubject the parties on whom it fell to the inconvenience apprehended.

Mr. Wilberforce replied to Mr. Vanſittart, and ſupported Mr. Thornton's amendment, which was however negatived without a diviſion.

Will poſitively be Sold

At Public Sale, at Mr. Symme's Tavern, George-Town, on Thurſday, the 8th Day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A MILL, Mill-ſeat, and 42 & half acres of Land adjoining; lying on Rock-creek—This property has been ſo frequently advertiſed, that a more minute deſcription is thought unneceſſary.—The Terms are one-third in hand, the balance at one and two Years Intereſt.

MAT. MACKALL.

June 7, 1802. 4t

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY brick houſe on F ſtreet near the War Office, containing two parlors, ſix bed rooms, and a kitchen, with an excellent garden, coach houſe, ſtable, &c.—The houſe is newly painted and papered; it was formerly occupied by Mr. Dexter, and lately by Mr. John Brown. Enquire of Clement Dorſey, Eſq. George-Town; or of the ſubſcriber, who has for ſale a well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe oppoſite the Six Buildings, and a variety of City Lots in the moſt eligible ſituations. The above Houſe will be ſold for leſs than any gentleman could build it. The payments will be made eaſy on the whole of the above property.

WILLIAM DYER.

April 7, 1802. eptf

☞ Building Materials will be taken in part payment. W.D.

Lots for Sale,

Or to Let on Ground-Rent.

THE Subſcriber offers to ſell or to leaſe one hundred Lots, advantageouſly ſituated; ſome in the vicinity of the Capitol, and others near the Navy Yard; for caſh, credit or wet or dry goods.

WILLIAM PROUT.

Waſhington City, April 5, 1802. 2aw

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1802.

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 31ſt day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1802, until the 30th day of September 1803, both days incluſive, at the following places, viz.

Firſt—At Niagara, at Detroit, at Michilimakinac, and at Fort Wayne.

Second—At Cincinnati and St. Vincennes.

Third—At Fort Maſſac, near the mouth of the Ohio, and Kaſkaſkias.

Fourth—At South Weſt Point, Tellico, Knoxville, and on the road from Naſhville to the line between the Chickaſaws and Choctaws, and any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Tenneſſee.

Fifth—At the Chickaſaw Bluffs, Natchez, Fort Adams, Mobile, and on the road from Natchez to the boundary line between the Choctaws and Chickaſaws, and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Choctaw country, between Bear Creek and Natchez.

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 1803, until the 31ſt day of December, in the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

Sixth—At Fort Wilkinſon, at Cockſpur Iſland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Georgia.

Seventh—At Charleſton, at Rocky-Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of South and North Carolina.

Eighth—At Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Virginia.

Ninth—At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Maryland.

Tenth—At Fort Mifflin, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtates of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Delaware.

Eleventh—At Fort Jay, at Weſt Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of New York, excepting Niagara.

Twelfth—At Fort Trumbull, at Fort Wolcott, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtates of Connecticut, Rhode Iſland and Vermont.

Thirteenth—At Fort Independence, (Boſton harbor) and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the diſtrict of Maine excepted.

Fourteenth—At Portſmouth, at Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of New Hampſhire and diſtrict of Maine.

A Ration to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of ſifted or bolted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one gill of rum, whiſkey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of ſalt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of ſoap, and one pound and an half of candles to every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral components of, that reparation as well as 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 Michilimakinac, Detroit and Niagara, 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 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 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,
Secretary of War.

May 31, 1802. 2aw31Jy

Laſt Notice,

In the matter of JOHN STICKNEY, a BANKRUPT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Stickney, that on the fifteenth day of June 1802, between the hours of ten and eleven A. M, at the clerk's office of the diſtrict of Columbia for the county of Waſhington, a certificate of diſcharge will be given to the ſaid John Stickney, who is declared a bankrupt, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary by the ſaid creditors or ſome of them.

By order of the hon William Kilty, Eſq. chief judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two.

URIAH FORREST,
Clerk of the circuit court, diſtrict of Columbia.

May 26, 1802. w3t

Annapolis, May 4, 1802.

St. John's College.

ON the 22d day of June next the truſtees of St. John's College purpoſe to proceed to the appointment of a profeſſor of Engliſh and Grammar in St. John's College, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of 200l, to be paid quarterly—Dolls 533 33.

His duty is, in conjunction with an aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, and the Latin grammar, the vocabulary, and Corderius, ſo as to prepare ſtudents for the ſchools of languages. He and his aſſiſtant are likewiſe to teach writing and arithmetic, and the lower branches of the mathematics, if required, to ſuch of the ſtudents as are not deſtined for the upper ſchools.

By order of the viſitors and governors of St. John's College.

A. C. HANSON.

May 14, 1802.

To be Sold,

On the fifth day of June next in the town of Nottingham, in Prince George county, for caſh only, for the benefit of the creditors of Ignatius Boone, the following property to wit:

A LOT of Land containing an half acre, on which there are a dwelling houſe, kitchen and granary, all new, with a good incloſed garden and yard; this houſe is now occupied as a tavern and is ſufficiently large for that uſe. Three ſmall framed houſes ſtanding adjoining the aforeſaid lot on the county's land, and may be removed. A moiety of fourteen acres of land adjoining the town, about one third of the purchaſe money for this land not paid. Seven or eight negroes conſiſting of men, women and children; ſome horſes and cattle, all his houſehold furniture, a billiard table, and about ſixty or ſeventy pounds Baltimore coſt, of remnants of goods. The ſale will commence at nine o'clock and continue until all is ſold.

ROBERT BOWIE,
Truſtee for Ignatius Boone.

May 21, 1802. w3t

PROPOSALS
BY THOMAS HERTY,

For publishing by subscription an APPENDIX to his Digest of the Laws of the United States.

IT will contain all the public acts of the two preceding and preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, that is, the acts of the firſt and ſecond ſeſſions of the Sixth, and the firſt ſeſſion of the Seventh Congreſs. It will be printed in the ſame order of arrangement, and have reference to ſuch parts of the aforeſaid work, as ſhall be repealed, is ſuffered to expire, or which may otherwiſe undergo alterations ſubjoined to which, will be given, a correct table of the duties on impoſts and tonnage, and a neat Index; this, connected with the foregoing, will embrace the whole law in force.

CONDITIONS.

It will be put to preſs immediately after the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, (provided a ſufficient number offer to defray the expenſe of the work) and be ready for delivery in about two months thereafter.

The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and fifty cents in boards, to be paid for on delivery. It ſhall be neatly printed on good paper.

Subſcriptions received by the Editor, at his Conveyancing Office, near the Treaſury Department, City of Waſhington; and by thoſe in whoſe hands propoſals are left.

March 12, 1802. 1awt

This day is publiſhed

At the Office of the National Intelligencer—Price 6 cents,

A VIEW

Of the proceedings of the last SESSION of CONGRESS.

May 31, 1802. ¶

New Invention.

The IMPROVED SAW-MILL, for which the subscriber has obtained a Patent.

THIS improvement ſaves the ſawyer much labour, and the work is alſo much more expeditious. The log being ſlabbed, turned down, and the ſaw ſtarted, the whole operation proceeds without further manual aid; for, the inſtant the cut is finiſhed, the log moves back, and at the ſame time is guaged to the utmoſt exactneſs by the machine, ready for another cut in two thirds of a minute. The ſaw reſumes its action in the log, and thus moves in alternate ſucceſſion until the whole be cut up in any given dimenſions, at which time the mill ſhuts up if required, or at any number of cuts for which the ſawyer prepares, for his attendance is unneceſſary.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the privilege of erecting this valuable and ſimple machine, or of adding the improvement, which may readily be affixed to any Saw Mill already in uſe, will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber at Weſt Brandywine Bridge, on the Philadelphia and Lancaſter turnpike road, Pennſylvania, or to Dr Thornton, commiſſioner, City of Waſhington.

MOSES COATES.

Waſhington, April 5, 1802. 2awa1awtf

WE the Subſcribers, inhabitants of Cheſter county in Pennſylvania, having been called upon by Moſes Coates, to view his new invented plan of ſawing, were eye witneſſes to the following facts:—

Firſt, that in conſequence of hands playing on a rag iron attached to the common rag wheel, the ſaw is relieved from the log.

Secondly, that by the action of another principle the log is moved the required diſtance for the next cut, and that the ſaw is kept in motion after the log is ſlabbed and turned down, until the ſame is cut into the kind of boards required. The whole of the above is accompliſhed by his new invented plan excluſive of manual labour.

Francis Gardner, John Fleming, R.
Iſaac Coates, Thomas C. Vickers.
William Baily.