on the subject of the military and western land offices opened by this state, and requiring that the state of North-Carolina should relinquish to the state of Tennessee the right to make perfect all titles for lands entered into said offices, report:—That the act of the general assembly, which ceded to the United States the territory of that country which now forms the state of Tennessee, expressly reserves to this state the right to carry into complete effect, and ripen into perfect grants, all entries of lands, titles thereto, derived or to be derived under any of the laws which had opened offices for the entry of Western and military lands, that the cession of said territory was accepted by the Congress of the United States, by whom an act of that body passed in conformity thereto, in which act there is an express reservation of the rights of the state of N. Carolina, agreeably to the conditions upon which the said cession was made, and that the Congress of the United States, in the subsequent act which they passed erecting the said territory into a state, by the name of the state of Tennessee, had reference to their first act on the subject, founded on the act of cession of this state. From all which your committee are clearly of opinion, that the right still remains exclusively in the state of North-Carolina, to carry into effect all entries, and to ripen into grants all titles for the lands reserved and alluded to in the aforesaid act of cession, and that it would be inexpedient in this legislature to relinquish that right to any other state or government whatsoever, from which refusal your committee conceive no injury can be sustained by any fair and bona fide claimant, inasmuch as the existing laws of this state have marked a mode by which he can procure his title to be completed.

With respect to such part of the letter from the Governor of the state of Tennessee, and the laws with which the same is accompanied, as requires and directs the commissioner of that state to transfer the books, papers and records relative to said lands, filed in the office of the secretary of this state, as also the books accompanying the report of Basil Gaither and Samuel D. Purviance, commissioners appointed to investigate the frauds committed in the said offices aforesaid, your committee are of opinion that it would be improper in the general assembly to sanction any such appointment, or to permit any person whatever to have access to any of the books and papers alluded to, and that no official copy of them, or any part of them, should be given by the direction or under the authority of the legislature; reserving, however, to the Secretary of State, the right to give to any person in the usual routine of his office, any transcript or transcripts which may be required of him, on the payment of the legal fees of his office. Your committee further recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this report to the Governor of the state of Tennessee. Submitted.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, *Chairman.*

Concurred in by both branches of the legislature.

This certifies that the aforegoing is a true copy taken from the journals of the Senate, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1802.

J. W. GUION.

New-York July 8.

We learn by capt. Smith, arrived yesterday afternoon in 11 days from Port Republican, that the fever still raged among the French troops in St. Domingo, and carries off great numbers; they have from two to three days illness—it also prevailed in some degree among the Americans, on board the shipping, but with much less malignity. Toussaint had departed for France some days before capt. Smith sailed. Perfect tranquility was restored, and the people enjoyed some confidence of their future safety.

Capt. S. in coming out of the harbor fell in with the French admiral Latouch, proceeding to take his station off that place.

By the sloop Ruth and Mary, arrived yesterday, the editors of the New-York Gazette received the subsequent articles from their correspondent:—

Bermuda June 26.

By the Penelope, from Martinique, we learn that the Saints are given up to the French forces; and that Martinique is to be given up on the 25th or 27th of July next; for which purpose a large fleet is already arrived there to take off the troops. A number of the French residents at Martinique are flying to Trinidad to make settlements at that island. Six British sail of the line were lying at Martinique a few days ago.

By this vessel we also learn, that a mutiny and assassination had nearly taken place at Martinique on the 4th inst.—The negroes had all been apprised of the intention a few days before by handbills; but on the evening of the 3d of June two negroes went into an Irishman's grog shop where they were disagreeing, on which the Irishman gave one of them a blow on the head with his fist, which knocked off his hat which contained one of the bills; he was immediately secured, with about 40 others, and the bill sent to the governor, who immediately issued orders through the island for every person to be under arms. Their intention was to murder every white on the island. The business was planned at Guadaloupe by the negroes, the ringleader of whom was apprehended at Martinique and sent back to Guadaloupe in irons, with a request that he might be tried there and executed; or a retaliation was threatened.

By this lucky discovery perhaps thousands of lives were saved, for even the military might be partly cut off their guard on that day.

There can be no doubt but that our ports will be continued open all the year. Interested persons frequently report in America that these ports are shut, by which means we are deprived of the usual trade of the Americans.

We would recommend all Americans who would wish to trade not to ship horses or mules as there is a heavy duty on the horses, and no use for the mules; all the salt provisions should be inspected and branded, or it will not sell well.

Considerable quantities of American salt provisions (not inspected or branded) have been brought in here some time since, which was of a most scandalous quality. New-York, Burlington, and the Boston pork always sells at good prices. Beef is seldom in demand.

It is astonishing what numbers of ships, brigs and other vessels pass daily in sight of these islands since the peace—a proof of the increase of commerce.

Since the invasion of St. Domingo, the Americans are said to have lost above 200 vessels with their cargoes, amounting to a neat little sum, for which some of them have got a bit of paper.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

We learn from capt. Jackson, who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from St. Mary's, that just before he sailed, he was informed by a Spanish gentleman of respectability, direct from West-Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 troops. This news was generally believed at St. Mary's, and filled them with apprehensions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowles' privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havanna for St. Augustine, at 40,000 pounds sterling—the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour; both of which were sent into a port the west side of Cuba, the name of which capt. Jackson does not recollect.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the brig Enterprize, from Antigua, informs, that the tranquility of Guadaloupe is so far restored, that the inhabitants who had left that island in consequence of the troubles were generally returning. He also informs, that most of the blacks had been subdued; that only a few straggling ones still held out—and that many of them had been hung by dozens, and as many shot.

Our informant adds, that he only heard of one white man having been put to death for aiding the blacks—a French planter—who requested to be shot, as he did not fear death, provided he might be suffered to lose his life at the muzzle of a gun—This, however, was denied him—and he was ignominiously hung upon the common gallows.

From the same gentleman we have a confirmation of the news which we published yesterday from our Bermuda correspondent, relative to Martinique. He adds, that there is no doubt but there will be a general massacre of the whites at that place as soon as the French get possession of the island; and which is very much dreaded by the inhabitants.

Flour at Antigua, which had lately been as high as 20 dollars a barrel, was, when the Enterprize sailed, selling from 9 and 50 cents, to 10 dollars. Beef and pork were low: but the markets are extremely fluctuating.

BOSTON, July 7, 1802.

Twenty-seventh anniversary of American Independence.

Last Sunday returned upon us the glorious anniversary of American independence, when the hand of the immortal Hancock signed that instrument which dissolved the ties of loyalty and allegiance to the king of Great Britain, George the Third.—On Monday this happy epoch was celebrated with every token of joy and mirth by the citizens, whose cheerful countenances express'd the true sentiments of the heart. The rising sun was saluted with a discharge of cannon from the different parts of the town. A large and respectable number of citizens assembled at the senate chamber in the old state-house, having appointed the hon. *J. Bowdoin* president, *Charles Jarvis, Nathaniel Fellows*, and *Samuel Brown*, Esq'rs Vice-presidents, the procession moved to Faneuil hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided; mirth, festivity and harmony crowned the board. After dinner, the declaration of Independence was read by *Dr. Charles Jarvis*, which sensibly impressed every one with a feeling sentiment of the joyful day they there met to celebrate. To promote harmony of sentiment and respect to the gentlemen of the Cincinnati, who were assembled at concert hall, on the like happy occasion, a respectable committee of five gentlemen were unanimously appointed to wait on them, and inform them, that as a token of affection and friendship for those who had faced the dangers of the field in defence of the rights and liberties of America, the gentlemen assembled in Faneuil hall pledged them the following toast, viz.—"The prosperity of their institution, and health of its members."—Soon after a respectable committee of five gentlemen from that body came down from the hall with a return of the compliment; before the said committee returned, the chairman pledged the following toast to the body present: "Faneuil hall; may its doors never be closed against the sons of liberty!"—This was received with an eclat of applause, which carried conviction of the sentiments and feeling of the soul of republicans. Festivity crowned the board, joy flowed from the heart, union of sentiment and friendship animated every one within the hall of liberty. Peace and good order clos'd the day, each citizen returned to his house, after having drank the following toasts, impressed with full sentiments of the joyful occasion that had convened them:—

1. The day; the feelings, manners and principles, that gave it birth.
2. The sages who projected, and the heroes who achieved the American revolution.
3. The people of the United States, from Saint Croix to St. Mary's, in principle and interest united, by faction indivisible.
4. The federal constitution, in its primitive simplicity, fairly construed, faithfully administered.
5. The memory of Washington, the republican general, who consecrated at his death, the principles which he defended in his life.
6. Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States; the consistent, undeviating patriot; whose political creed is on record in the declaration of our National Independence: can his enemies be the friends of liberty?
7. The Vice president and Congress, whose policy is illustrated by decreasing taxes, and increasing credit.
8. The town of Boston; it was the birth place—may it be the permanent abode of civil liberty.
9. The Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the constituted Authorities of our "Sister" States; may local attachment, and local prejudice, be lost in respect for the National Will.
10. A just respect for the rights of other Nations; an inflexible adherence to our own.
11. The federal judiciary now restored; constitutionally established to protect the rights of the citizen, may it never again be accommodated to the views of a party.
12. The Press, like the spear of Achilles, it furnishes a cure for the wounds it may inflict.
13. Commerce, manufactures, & the arts, agriculture the parent of them all.
14. The Militia, our first dependence in peace, our last and best security in war.
15. The pockets of the people, the most convenient depository of their own money; but always open to the real exigencies of the nation.
16. The Elective Franchise, the preservative power of the body politic, and the specific remedy for all its maladies.
17. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, the proscribed Patriots of 75; here did we witness the early display of their virtues; here let us swear to be forever steadfast to their example.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the president (Mr. Bowdoin)—The sovereign people!

By Charles Jarvis, Esq.—May the lights of heaven disappear before the people of this country shall cease to be free!

By Nath. Fellows, Esq.—May republican principles prevail through the world till time shall be no more!

Samuel Brown, Esq.—May we love our country above all others.

By Benj. Austin, junr.—*Faneuil hall*, the *cradle of independence*, rocked by the republicans of Boston.

The memory of Peter Faneuil, Esq. the generous founder of this Hall of Liberty.

Our Friends the Yeomanry, enriched by their own labour and economy, may they never be impoverished by their Nation's prodigality.

JEFFERSON,—of morals pure,—of virtues rare,—of philosophy great,—of patriotism inflexible,—of economy unparalleled.

We understand that a number of respectable gentlemen dined with his Excellency the Governor, on Monday last; after dinner his Excellency rose and gave the following toast—viz.

The President of the United States.

From the Aurora.

NEW BRANCHES OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Our cotton planters, merchants, and the foreigners concerned will do well to consider the propriety of making immediate experiments of the shipment of cotton to Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and all the ports in the Baltic sea. We constantly receive many linens and other merchandize from the Baltic ports, and we have occasion for good remittances thither. It is probable, that assorted cargoes of cotton, indigo, and other articles would answer there. It is the interest of our planters and merchants that the cotton manufacture should be diffused over the face of Europe. Our Russia and other Baltic goods come higher to us, because they are brought hither through other countries. It is an injury to all the Baltic powers and to us. They and we should endeavour to prevent such injuries in future.

THE EUROPEAN WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

This great and extensive branch of business must unavoidably undergo an early change. We will consider it in reference to England. Very little of the woolen business is effected by labor-saving machines. The price of wool in Europe is also much advanced. The vast increase of cotton, and its moderated price, together with the peculiar facility of manufacturing it by water machinery, must occasion the cotton capitalists to extend their branch. They must make many things of cotton, which were formerly made of wool, and indeed of flax, hemp and silk. The woolen capitalists must therefore turn to cotton, or they will lose their business. The poor of England employed on wool must be employed on cotton, or they will lose their bread. If Great-Britain neglects such obvious considerations, other countries will take up or extend the cotton business, and supply cotton substitutes for her woolens, linens and silks. It will be very easy for the European manufacturers, by means of the raw cotton of the United States, and machinery, to manufacture substitutes for all the East-India cotton goods, and silk goods. It is worthy of the consideration of the European East-India companies, whether it would be proper to encourage the East-India people to cultivate more sugar, coffee, cocoa, and ginger, and to drop the manufacture of piece goods which rival their manufactures.—The whole world is now on the look out to improve the business of the world. The industry of mankind will produce most happiness, when most profitably directed and applied. America must raise cotton, and will raise cotton. Her European suppliers must take it off, or America must and will manufacture it herself. It is in vain to say she cannot manufacture, when she makes annually 8 millions of pairs of shoes, boots and slippers, near a million of hats, three millions and a half pounds of refined sugar, and possesses 22,000 stills, 4,451 four-wheeled carriages, and 18,983 two-wheeled carriages, all made in America, and manufactures besides a vast number of other articles of great value. There is one position of great magnitude and importance and no less true than important. It is this, *that the annual amount of the manufactures of the United States, by citizens and foreigners residing here, from grain wool, hair, cotton, flax, hemp, silk, hides and skins, metals, wood, earths, stone, marble, rags, bones, &c. is much greater than the value of the manufactures furnished for our consumption and exportation by the people of any foreign nation on earth.* The manufactures of the United States are an *Herculean infant*, born of mother Earth, and fostered by Necessity and Prudence.—Like the simple but wise operations of the *new Robinson Crusoe*, the American manufactures have never risen without real occasion, nor ever failed to rise when real occasion required. If we are to lose any of our carrying trade, on the present turn of affairs, the carrying states and sea-ports will extend their manufactures: and if our raw materials should not be bought and carried away by foreigners, we shall not suffer them to be useless in our hands.

To Rent,

A THREE story brick house on Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the Seven Buildings—Possession may be had the 25th inst. For further particulars enquire of EBENEZER ELIASON, Bladensburg; or Samuel M'Intire, near the premises.

June 21, 1802. 2awst

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 50 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. 2awtAa5

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until Monday next 2[illegible] inst. at six o'clock A. M. for completing the Carpenter's work, Hanging, &c. of an unfinished House on F and [illegible] street, belonging to the Washington Building Company.—For further information enquire of

THOMAS CARPENTER,
Chairman B. C.

July 14. [illegible]

Attention! Attention!

MANY inconsiderate people in the neighbourhood of the City of Washington have turned loose their [illegible] out on the commons to the very great injury of the inhabitants, who are so justly exasperated that they have resolved to put the law in force, and after this to shoot every [illegible] without exception, which may be found at large. This is published to prevent further injury.

A CITIZEN.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE public are requested to take notice, That the partnership this day dissolved between Mr. Ralph Charlton and Mr. Andrew Armstrong, by mutual consent. Any person having claims on the firm are requested to send in their accounts; and those who are indebted will please to make good their payments immediately, otherwise they will be proceeded with according to law.

RALPH CHARLETON,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG.

July 14, 1802. eo3t

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by Ralph Charlton.

Barnet and Rigden,

JEWELLERS & WATCH-MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have just received, and for sale, a handsome assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, gilt and steel chains, seals and keys,
A variety of the most fashionable jewelry, knife cases and fine knives,
Plated casters of various kinds,
Silver and steel mounted spectacles,
Ladies and gentlemen's pocket-books,
A quantity of the most fashionable prints, superbly framed and glazed.

And constantly keep an assortment of silver plate of their own manufacture, with a variety of fancy articles; all of which they are enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms.

July 14, 1802. ep[illegible]

Valuable property for Sale.

On Monday the 23d day of August next,

WILL be sold at public sale at Mr. Semmes's tavern, Georgetown. A mill, Mill-seat and 41 1-2 acres of land adjoining, lying on Rock Creek, and within a mile and an half of Georgetown and the City of Washington; and at the same time and place will be offered for sale, 500 acres of valuable land, lying about 7 miles from Georgetown, on the Frederick road; there are on the premises, two tenements with the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, a number of bearing fruit trees, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and fifty more may be made at a small expence, there is a sufficiency of timber and wood for the use of the premises.

And on Wednesday the 25th at the house of Benjamin Ray, on the premises, 560 acres of land, about 16 miles from Georgetown, and 4 miles from Montgomery court house; there are several fine orchards on this tract. It will be sold together or in lots, as shall be found most adviseable.

And on Monday the 30th, at the house of Baruch Brown, on the premises, [illegible] acres of rich limestone land, of the best quality, lying in Washington county, on the Potomack river, about 3 miles above Williamsport, and binding on the river upwards of two miles. This land is immensely heavily timbered, a great proportion remains in woods, the clear land is fresh and highly productive; this land is laid off into 5 lots, with a house on each lot, which answer for temporary accommodations. Mr. Brown, who lives on the premises, will shew the lines of the different lots. The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of one two, and three years with interest. And at the same time and place, the sale to continue from day to day till all is sold—about thirty valuable negroes, men, women and children, work horses, cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and the crop on the ground, on a credit of twelve months, bonds on interest, with approved security will be required of the purchasers. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above property, or any part thereof at private sale, will please to apply to Col. Francis Deakins, or Francis [illegible] Key, Esq Georgetown [illegible]

WALTER [illegible]

[illegible]

July 14, 1802.

In the Case of [illegible] Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a Commission of [illegible] hath been [illegible] against [illegible] FORREST of the county of Washington [illegible] the district of Columbia and he being declared bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the 29th and 30th day of July instant, and on the 19th day of August next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the house of William Rhodes, Innkeeper, in the City of Washington, and to make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—at the second sitting, to choose assignees—and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his estate or effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, to any person not appointed by the commissioners, but give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT, Sec.
to the Commissioners.

July 12, 1802. 2awtAug[illegible]