returns which have been officially reported are those of the city of London, city of Westminster and Southwark, viz.—*Combs, Price, Curtis* and *Anderson*, for the city of London; *Fox* and *Gardner*, for the city of Westminster; *Tierney* and *Thornton*, for Southwark.

The rapid and successful measures of Paswan Oglou, has roused the attention of the Austrian and Russian governments; not, we presume, in tender mercy to his Sublime Majesty; but rather to get footing in European Turkey.

Bonaparte has made a tender of the mediation of France to Paswan Oglou, for the purpose of adjusting the differences of that Pacha with the Porte. This unexpected interference of the First Consul is supposed to be the result of an application to him on the part of the Turkish government.

Hostilities have broken out between the Russians and Persians, the former of whom have already penetrated into the province of Ghilan. Some violence offered to the Russians at Asterabat is mentioned as the cause of these hostilities. Persia and European Turkey open a rich prospect to the desiring eyes of Austria, Russia and France.

The difficult affair of the indemnities is at length finally arranged. A French minister is to repair to Ratisbon in July, to notify the plan, and cause it to be carried into execution, on the part of the powers interested in it. The only Ecclesiastical Electorate to be preserved is the Electorate of Mentz. Upon the subject of the indemnity to his Sardinian majesty, a specific convention has been agreed upon between Russia and France.

Importation of Cotton into England, from 13th Jan. to 6th July, 1802—viz. 40,202 packages from the United States, 38,187 do. from other parts.

The votes for continuing Bonaparte in the First Consulship for life, have been generally returned, and a great proportion of them, with the addition, that he have the privilege of naming his successor.

The First Consul is to set out for Brussels and Antwerp very shortly; and will be accompanied by Gen. Berthier, and Adj. Gen. Duroc.

In a proclamation which Bonaparte addressed to the French people on the 15th July, he says:—"Frenchmen, you have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished." *Most truly said.*

The comparison between Bonaparte and Cromwell will fail, if he assume the title of Emperor—Cromwell would never assume that of King! he knew that Protector was a new and undefined word, that could be made to mean just what he pleased; but "every body (as he observed) had a notion of a King."

Sir John Borlase Warren, is appointed minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburgh.

M. Schimmelpenninck, late ambassador from the Batavian to the French republic, is appointed to the same office at the court of St. James.

Toussaint Louverture has arrived at Brest.

Mr. Fox, is about fitting out for Paris.

The French funds fluctuate very little—they are 53f 95c.—British three per cent Consols, 75 1 2.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

MR. BERNARD's BENEFIT.

On Tuesday September 7th, will be presented a prelude called,

The Manager in Distress.

Manager, Mr. West—Gentleman in the boxes, Mr. Francis—Lady in the boxes, Mrs. Perhans—Irishman in the pit, Mr. Sully—Prompter, Mr. Usher.

After which a celebrated Play called,

THE POINT OF HONOR,

OR A

SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

With a grand Military Procession and the regular order of leading a deserter to execution.

After which an OLIO, *consisting of* SONG, DANCE, RECITATION, &c.

Part 1st. A gentleman for his amusement will recite the secrets of every body—discovered by somebody—in the character of nobody.

Part 2d. Hunting Song, Mrs Green.

Part 3d. Dissertation on hobby horses, Mr. Bernard.

Part. 4th. Song, The day of Marriage, Mrs. Hopkins.

Part 5th. Recitation, in the character of a barbers boy—by a gentleman for his amusement.

To conclude with a triple Hornpipe by Messrs. Frances, Sully and Master Harris.

The whole to conclude with a new musical entertainment, called

THE RIVAL SOLDIERS,

Or Sprigs of Laurel.

Nipperkin, Mr. Bernard, in which Character (by desire) will be introduced the song of FOUR AND TWENTY FIDDLERS ALL OF A ROW.

Lenox, Mr. Sully—Sinclair, Mr. Hopkins—Captain Cruizer, Mr. Usher—Mary Tactic, Mrs. Hopkins.

Tennessee Company.

THOSE interested in the Company, and who have not signed the deed of trust, are hereby notified, that the subscriber will attend at the city of Washington on the 20th of December next, to give them an opportunity of complying with this regulation of the company.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,

May 26, 1802. 2wt20D

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1802.

Mr. FULTON, an American, known in this country, by his improved canal-locks, and by a book on canals, pretends lately to have discovered a method of navigating vessels at any depth under water, and of enabling the person who navigate them, to continue immersed for seven hours, without the access of fresh air. He intends, it is seriously affected, to apply this invention to the purposes of warfare, and, from his ability to approach them unseen, in a state of security, he proposes to *blow men of war to atoms!*—The experiment has not been repeated in this country; but the invention itself was made the subject of a very formal notice to the House of Peers, without, however, producing a very grave effect upon that assembly. Should any further particulars of this curious business transpire worthy of notice, we shall not omit to lay them before our readers.—*Lon. Mag. June.*

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master General, to T. W. Bacot, esq. Post-Master of this city.

General Post-Office, August 7, 1802.

"SIR—An Agent from this department in the month of october next, will visit the four Southern States, with a view to ascertain the practicability, or impracticability of compleating the lines of Stages through the Atlantic States, as well as to ascertain the state of the department, and particularly the state of the road between Charleston and Camden.

"It appears proper, that the gentlemen of your part of the country should have an opportunity of adventuring in this undertaking. I therefore wish that this letter might be made public. With esteem.

"GIDEON GRANGER."

Of the late Lord CHESTERFIELD.

The late Lord *Radner*, with many good qualities and no inconsiderable share of learning had a strong desire of being thought skilled in medicine, and was expert at *bleeding*. Lord Chesterfield knew his foible, and on an emergent occasion, wanting his vote, went to him; and, after having conversed upon indifferent matters, complained greatly of the *head ache*, and desired his Lordship to feel his pulse. Lord Radner immediately advised him to let blood; on which his Lordship took occasion to compliment him on his chirurgical skill, and begged him to try his *launcet* upon him. "Appropos," says Lord Chesterfield after the operation, "do you go to the house to day?" Lord Radner answered, I did not intend to go, not being sufficiently informed of the question that is to be debated; but you who have considered it, which side will you be of? The Earl, who had gained his confidence by this manoeuvre, easily directed his judgment: He carried him to the House, and got him to vote as he pleased. The Earl used afterwards to say, that none of his friends had done as much as he, having, literally, lost his *blood* for the good of his country.

In a late account of the Cinnamon trade at Ceylon, the following is the quantity according to the account from the East India Company: For 1775, 76 and 77, each year 400,000 lb. for 1778, 350,000; for 1779 and 1781, each year 300,000, and for 1780 at 250,000. Half of this was for Amsterdam, and the other half for Middleburg, Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enkuysen. The highest price at 165 stivers banco, and the lowest 90.

The whole value of Demerara and Berbice to the Dutch, by an English account, was 10 million pounds sterling.

A letter from Paris, received at London, states, that a treaty between the Ottoman Porte and the French Republic is concluded. The condition of the treaty, are, it is said, very advantageous to the Ottoman Porte, and appear very irreconcileable with the opinion which has been entertained by the public, that a project is in agitation to dismember the Turkish Empire, and divide it among the different powers of Europe.

Mr. Taylor (England) in his experiment for making a Perpetual Lamp, found that oil and salt boiled together, in a certain proportion formed a fluid, which when phosphorus was immersed in it, both preserved and increased its splendor.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Virginia to his correspondent in this City.

"Accounts from various parts of the state, mention Mr. DAWSON as our next Governor. He will be supported by the Republicans, and of course elected."

HAMBURG.

According to the official report, has 150,000 inhabitants—has become the depot of European commerce since the decline of Amsterdam. In the year 1799, of the article of coffee alone, there were not less than forty-six millions of pounds, viz. from Liverpool 10,073,000; from London, 4,558,000; from New-York, 4,181,000; from Philadelphia, 3,779,000; from Baltimore, 8,965,000; and from the Island of St. Thomas, 4,162,000 pounds; the importation of sugar amounted to 98 millions of pounds, which also came chiefly from the English and Americans. The number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg was 2148; of which, 3 only came from Cadiz; 117 from Amsterdam; 198 from London; 80 from Newcastle; 51 from Bordeaux; 71 from Russia; two from China; and 249 from the United States of America.

It is rare, perhaps singular, to find three large towns so close to each other as Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbeck; they are not merely contiguous but actually touch each other. Altona is a spacious town carries on a considerable commerce, has a theatre, &c. Many distinguished characters, particularly literati, have chosen that city for their abode; and several persons reside there who have acted a very conspicuous part in the French revolution.

MARIETTA, August 10.

At a meeting of a county convention of the county of Washington, called in pursuance of a recommendation of the grand jury of the last June term, assembled at Marietta on the 4th day of August 1802. Present Paul Fearing and R. J. Meigs Esq. for the town of Marietta, Isaac Pierce, esq. and col. Nathaniel Cushing for the township of Bellprie, Simeon Deming for the township of Waterford, John Roberson esq. and Mr. Bureau for the township of Gallipolis, Col. Alexander Oliver and capt. Abel Mathews for the township of Adams, Mr. Ephram True and Mr. Allen Putman, for the township of Salem, Maj. Jonathan Cass and Mr. John M'Entire for the township of Newton, Philip Whitten esq. and Mr. Luther Dana for the towship of Newport, and Mr. George Ewing and Josiah True for the township of Ames.

The Convention proceeded to elect a chairman and counting the ballots Isaac Pierce esq. was elected and Mr. Luther Dana was appointed clerk—on motion Mr. Fearing, Major Cass, and Mr. M'Entire were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in an address to the citizens of the said County, to advise the measures proper to be pursued relative to an act of congress on the subject of the admission of the citizens of the North-western territory into a state government.—The convention then adjourned until the 5th inst. when the same members present as before Mr. Fearing reported the follow address which was accepted by the convention (having filled up the blank with names of characters whom they put in nomination for delegates to their territorial convention) which is as follows.—

For the report we must refer our readers to the address of the convention to the citizens of the county. On motion resolved that the said address be signed by the chairman and certified by the clerk, and that the clerk be requested to have the same published in the Ohio Gazette.—On motion resolved that it be the duty of the members of this convention to deliver a copy of the address of this convention to the judges of the election in their several election districts—on the 2d Tuesday of October next—and the convention having finished the business for which they had assembled adjourned without day.

I. PIERCE { Chairman of the County Convention

Certified by
LUTHER DANA Clerk.

Marietta, August 5th, 1802.

To the Citizens of the County of Washington.

GENTLEMEN,

You are called on by an act of our general government to choose four delegates to represent your county in a convention, to be held at Chillicothe in November next, to form a constitution and state government, in case they may deem it expedient. Whenever Congress had constitutionally a right to call such a convention, and cloath them with such authority, we do not at present undertake to say, but beg leave to suggest to you our opinion of the expediency of assuming a state government, in the manner and under the conditions proposed. By the second section of the law, the county of Wayne is to be cut off from this state, and in fact it is yet doubtful if a part of the county of Trumbull will not also be cut off, by the proposed lines; in which case our state will be greatly injured as well as the inhabitants of that district. The 4th sec. apportions the number of delegates to each county, and that in proportion to their numbers which was taken eighteen or twenty months ago, which from the great increase of population, in some of our counties, must render the representation very unequal—Congress, by the 7th sec. propose to make a new compact with our convention.—They offer, first, to let us have sec. No. 10 in each township in the proposed state for the support of schools. Here we cannot but observe to you that this very sec. has been reserved for the support of schools in every township of this territory ever since the 20th May 1785 and we conceive we made a consideration for such sec. when we moved to and purchased lands in this territory; and that our claim now to such sections is as good as it would be, should we accept the propositions made by congress.—In the next place they offer three salt springs, with the lands they contain them; this property, although it might be of considerable value to an individual, yet would be of no importance to the state; for the territory or state can raise as much money now from those salt springs by a tax as they could obtain from a rent did we own them. And in the last place they offer to lay out on the road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio and to go through the proposed state—the one twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the sales of their lands within the said state which shall be sold after June. This money will be applied by congress and will be as much for the benefit of the citizens of the United States west of the Allegany mountains as for us, and much more for Pennsylvania and Virginia. They ask as a compensation for the above grants that the proposed state relinquish their right to tax the lands that may be sold by the United States after June last for five years after the day of sale. Here it may be noticed that such a relinquishment would be making a great sacrifice, as within the proposed state congress have nearly eighteen million acres of land on which the tax for five years would amount to three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, even should the tax be laid no higher than is laid on the second rate lands at present. Such a measure would operate particularly hard on the county of Washington as the lands therein are generally owned by individuals—Congress contemplate that such an exemption would increase the demand for their lands, and in fact raise their value. And it may be observed that in the same degree that the exemption raises the demand and value of the lands of the United States, in a like degree will it lessen the value of, and the demand for lands which are now owned by individuals: Therefore we are most fully convinced that we ought neither to go into a state government in the mode proposed by the said act of Congress nor accede to the propositions therein contained. Our population by this time being at least sixty thousand—if our citizens are desirous to go into a state government we think it advisable to go into that government under the ordinance (so called) where the people of the territory (as they ought to do) can authorize their delegates to form for them a constitution and they will be able to have such delegates equally apportioned among the several counties of the territory.

Such being our opinion of the law and measures necessary to be pursued, and having been requested by you to nominate suitable persons to represent the county of Washington in the convention which is to meet at Chillicothe in November next. We therefore beg leave to nominate the hon. Rufus Putman, Ben. Ives Gilman, Ephraim Cutler, and John M'Entire Esq. as suitable characters—being fully confident that if elected they will reject every proposition that will tend either to degrade us as a people, or that may operate to lessen the right that our government now have of equally taxing property of our citizens; and who (if it be thought expedient) will be able to devise such a mode for calling a convention as will be consistent with the dignity of a free people and compatible with their liberties.

J. PEIRCE { Chairman of the Convention.

Certified by
LUTHER DANA Clerk.

Looking-Glasses & Prints.

R. ATKINS,
(From London)
CARVER & GILDER,
ALEXANDRIA,

Respectfully informs the public, that she has for sale a large assortment of Looking-Glasses in Burnished gold frames, Dressing-Glasses, elegant and plain.

Variety of Prints in elegant burnished gold frames.

Which she will sell on low terms for cash.

Mrs. A. repairs & re-gilds Looking Glasses, and framed Prints, in elegant burnished gold or plain, on reasonable terms. She likewise varnishes burnished Gold Frames to prevent injury from flies.

September 6. 6t

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Washington County, District of Columbia, on 20th August, negro CATE 5 feet high, who says she belongs to James Keith Esq. of Alexandria.

Committed the 28th, negro DAVY, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, about 35 years of age, yellow complexion with a scar between his eye brows occasioned by a hurt when a child, a ship-carpenter by trade, formerly the property of James Clagett of George Town—The above negroes if not taken away by their owners will be sold agreeable to law, for jail fees.

ROBERT M'CLAN, Jailor.

For Daniel C. Brent, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Washington County, September 2, 1802. 12w3t.

To the Public.

When the natural advantages of the United States are considered there is no subject that strikes with more force than our inland navigation. Various attempts have been made to accelerate it by mechanical means of transportation, and great merit is due to the projectors, yet they have unfortunately too generally failed. I now come forward to offer an invention of my own for propelling boats and vessels of any size according to the force that may be applied, totally new and different from any others that have been produced. I will remark that I have produced it, I have experimented it, and it remains with the public to carry it into execution. I refer to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the Secretary at War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Superintendant of the Navy, and to many of our respectable citizens, who have seen its effects, and who will give their opinions: I refer to the thing itself, where experiments, by manual labour, will convince ocular observation, and obviate all less verbal or written descriptions. It is proper, however, to give some account of its qualities. They consist in its simplicity, in its convenience, its durability, its adaption to manual, horse or steam powers, and in the double or successive stroke. This double or successive stroke is worthy the attention of the mechanic and of the navigator, for by it a constant effect is kept up. It exceeds the common oar by the single stroke only, and of course must gain rapidly when the successive stroke is applied. It can be used either vertically or horizontally, and at the stem, stern or sides of the vessel, and is constructed and operated of direct lines instead of rotary lines. Its chief importance consists in its obviating manual labour, being, with the greatest convenience, adapted to the steam engine, whose force is durable, competent, and equable; and this equable force it is that gives uniform power to the successive stroke. It can be used in all cases where rowing can be done, and may be extended to Bays, Lakes and short coasting trade. Whenever there is want of wind, there lies a principal advantage in the invention. In instances of long rivers, such as the Mississippi, Ohio, &c. it is intended that the machine-boat shall be designated to tow other boats; but larger vessels will justify separate engines. Fuel may be deposited along the shores of rivers at convenient distances to be taken in occasionally by skiffs, so as not to impede the progress of the machine. To the steam engine I would recommend the attention of the public, but machines may be modified for any power, either manual or horse. Besides encouraging this invention for common utility, individuals will be benefited in proportion to the early applications they shall make for privileges, my patent being dated the 22d day of February 1802. In case of applications, I promise to direct the manufacturing of machines, and will give every instruction and aid in my power to accelerate the business. Steam engines can be had made in some of the principal seaport towns, particularly Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore—and other parts of the United States.

R. CLAIBORNE.

Aug. 27, 1802.

The editors of Newspapers will do a patriotic act by promulgating the above.

Superitendant's Office,

Washington, 4th September, 1802.

THE Sale of LOTS which commenced on the 30th ult. and has been continued by adjournment from day to day until this day, is adjourned until Monday the 13th instant—Persons disposed to become interested as proprietors of lots in the City, are respectfully invited to attend this sale, it being improbable that so favourable an opportunity will ever again occur.

THOMAS MUNROE, Superintendant.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Little River Road Company, is called at the house of Mrs. M'Cabe in Leesburg, on the fourth Wednesday in September next, being the 22d of the month, in pursuance of the law, requiring that the commissioners or any four of them, shall as soon as two hundred shares are subscribed, call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes, delivered in person or by proxy, one president, four directors, one treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary, for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the said Company.—The commissioners having obtained the necessary number of shares, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of calling together the subscribers in conformity to the law; they recommend a personal attendance if practicable, as it may be necessary to pass some bye laws and regulations for conducting the company's affairs, where that is too inconvenient it will be proper to appoint a proxy in writing, attested by one witness at least.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN T. RICKETTS,
ISRAEL LACEY,
BURR POWELL.

Aug. 25, 1802. ept22S

IMPORTED

In the Robert from Liverpool, and now opening for Sale at the Subscriber's Store, New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill, City of Washington—

A general assortment of Ironmongry, Cutlery, Sadlery and Brass Wares.—Spades and Shovels, Sheet Iron, Tin in Boxes, Brass Kettles, Corn Hoes, Nails, Glue; Locks, Hinges and Screws, Carpenters planes, Saws, Braces and Bitts, Screw drivers, &c Knives and Forks, Cruit Stands, Iron Wire, Brushes Smiths Hammers, Files, Vices, Screw plates, &c. Razors, Penknives, Spoons, Jappaned Tea Trays, Waiters and Bread Baskets,—a few setts of gentlemens tools in chests, and a variety of articles too tedious to particularize. Also, 2 cases of Ketland's fowling guns, which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes.

H. INGEL.

June 28, 1802. 3tw3w 1wtf