about the 1st of August, 1802. That while there the never received any letters to the post-office, or to any other place, the remittances being twice sent for newspapers to the post-office, but never received there any letters for Mr. Rutledge or any other person, and she is quite positive she never carried any letter, while at Mr. Rutledge's, either to the post-office or the postmaster's house.

BETSY A. CHAPMAN,
MAID.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Taken and sworn to before me,
October 16, 1802.
B. HAZARD,
Dep. Sec'ry and Pub. Not. ex. off.

Rhody Chapell of Newport, being duly sworn, declares, that shortly after Mr. Rutledge's arrival from Carolina, she was employed by Mrs. Rutledge in making up linen and other articles for the family. That for three weeks after their removal (which she believes was about the middle of July) into the house now occupied by them in Washington Square, she was at Mrs. Rutledge's very frequently—she believes every other day—that during this period Mrs. Rutledge was put to great inconvenience for the want of a maid-servant—was desirous of having one, and had applied to this deponent for the purpose—that she was well acquainted with all the servants of the family; and that to the best of her knowledge and belief there was no white girl or woman, no young female domestic of any sort, in the family, at the time alluded to; and that had there been any such she is persuaded it could not possibly have escaped her recollection.

RHODY CHAPELL.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Sworn to, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1802. *Before me*
B. HAZARD.
Dep. Sec'ry & Pub. Not. ex. off.

It is neither the purpose of these remarks, or the wish of the writer, to pass judgment upon the individual accused. But without being this some appropriate observations may be made. The letters are unquestionably forged. There is no doubt of their origination in the baleful intentions of whoever may have written them. There is no doubt of their being not only base, but mean and pitiful. There can be little doubt of their being the production of some one hostile to the President, or his friends, or friends of some federalist. Whether, therefore, they be ultimately ascribed to Mr. Rutledge or not, does not affect the malignity and meanness of the motive to which they owe their existence. They prove the low arts which are used by the opponents of a man whose candid and open deportment should awaken the generosity even of an enemy.

With regard to the appropriation of the letters to Mr. Rutledge, we will not suffer ourselves even at this time to form an opinion. We hope, we wish to believe them not to be his. For the honor of human nature, we wish in this case to avoid feeling the superior weight of positive over negative testimony and of that which is critical over that which is derived from mental dependants.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

The Mail from this place to Breckinridge court-house, containing all the letters and packages for the Western country, Nashville, Natchez, New Orleans, &c. was this morning forcibly taken from the rider, together, with his great-coat and pot-horn, about six miles from Shelbyville on the road to Middleburg. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P. M.
Frankfort K.
In behalf of the Post-Master general.
Frankfort 30th October, 1802.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

WHEREAS a robbery has been committed on the mail, on its passage from Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky towards Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and a reward of one hundred dollars offered by the Postmaster at Frankfort, in behalf of the Post-Master General, for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who perpetrated it. Now be it known, that by virtue of the power vested in the Postmaster General, by an act of the congress of the United States, I hereby confirm and ratify the act of the Postmaster at Frankfort, and do offer an additional reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of the mail at the time that the offender is apprehended and convicted of the crime, or one hundred dollars for the recovery of the mail along.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Washington
City November 16, 1802.

FOR RENT,

SEVERAL Houses in New Jersey Avenue, well calculated for boarding Houses and private families.

WM. BRENT,
Atty. for Thomas Law, Esq.
Sept 29, 1802. eptRD.

Foreign Intelligence.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration read by the Minister of Bohemia, in the 2d sitting of the Deputation of the Empire, in regard to the Indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

According to the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany ought to obtain a *full* and *complete* indemnity for the loss of the Grand Duchy of that name. The amount of this loss may be determined and proved in the most authentic manner. By an exact enumeration of the population of the Grand Duchy, recently made, it is certain that it contained 1,500,000 souls, on 440 square miles; and the account published of the finances of Tuscany, by the late Emperor, Joseph II. a fragment admired and applauded by all Europe, makes the public and ordinary revenue of this country, during the year 1789, deducting the expences of collection, to be above nine millions of livres of Florence, which are equal to about three millions eight hundred thousand German florins. From these data one may be easily convinced, that ten years after, the Revenues of the Grand Duchy amounted to four millions, a sum at which his Royal Highness the Grand Duke thinks he may in conscience fix their value; but without this amelioration, the loss of the Grand Duke may be estimated at more than four millions, taking into account the interest of the revenues of which his Royal Highness has been deprived since the 18th Sept. 1800. In regard to the reparation of this loss, there have been proposed for that purpose, by the Imperial Court—1st. The Ecclesiastical States of Salzbourg, Berchtolsgaden, and Passau. The fifth of which, according to the documents published in 1801 by the Chancellor of Salzbourg, does not yield entirely 900,000 florins: the revenues of the second are much less than 200,000 florins, and those of the third are at most 330,000 florins, which makes under the most favourable supposition one million 330,000 florins. 2dly, The Ecclesiastical States of the free towns in Swabia, proper for being employed as indemnities, and of which the total produce, according to the best works in statistics, amount to about 2,370,000 florins, a sum which approaches in a certain degree to that of the revenues of Tuscany, between which, however, and the proposed countries there is this difference, that the first forms a territory connected in all its parts, and which by its situation and soil is superior, while the other countries are altogether scattered. In this state of things it may be easily conceived how much the Imperial court ought to be forgotten if it find in, the present plan preferred by the mediating powers, in regard to the indemnification of the Grand Duke, proposals which suppress at least two thirds of what is due to that Prince, according to the 5th article of the Treaty of Luneville, by confining the indemnities, 1st, to the territories of Salzbourg, Berchtolsgaden, and Passau, except the town and territory of the latter bishopric, situated beyond the Inn and the Dz; 2d, To two other objects, altogether insignificant, & no way proper to serve as an indemnity, viz. the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen, the first of which brings only 40,000 florins, and the second 60,000 and which both, notwithstanding that these bishops are personally invested with the dignity of princes of the empire, form part of the States of the Tyrol, so that their inhabitants are subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Austria, in regard to contributions and military conscription. 3d, To the mediate Abbeys and Convents, which may be comprehended in the countries assigned to the Grand Duke. It is to be remarked on this subject, that in these countries of the empire, there are no considerable mediate chapters, and besides that mediate chapters and convents subject to sovereignty, are no way proper to form the indemnity of a sovereign; and that, in the Russian and French plan, the Chapters and Convents situated in the countries which are to serve for indemnities, are defined to be placed at the disposition of the new Clergy, or for the maintenance of those which have been suppressed. The Imperial Court consequently cannot abstain from expecting, and referring to itself, in the most solemn manner, the rights of the Grand Duke to a fuller indemnification, agreeably to the Treaty of Luneville, and to recommend the fulfilment of it to the due attention of the Deputation, as well as to the two mediating Powers.

The undersigned is at the same time charged to declare, in the name of his Royal & Imperial Majesty—1st, That the Imperial Court is ready to submit the estimation of the loss and the indemnities due to the Grand Duke to the same principles, which shall be adopted in regard to the other powers to be indemnified.—2d. That the Imperial Court expects this equal treatment in whatever may be determined in regard to the prerogatives, exceptions, and restrictions, in the manner of possessing and enjoying the countries of the indemnities,—3d. That on its side the Imperial Court is ready to pay all that attention, and shew all that moderation which may contribute to terminate as speedily as possible the affair of the indemnities to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, as well as of the mediating powers.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1802.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Festival of the Foundation of the French Republic.

PROGRAMME.

Complementary Days—During the five complementary days, there will be in the great court of *Louvre*, a public exhibition of the productions of national industry. The evening of the first day, a general illumination in the place of the exhibition. The second and fourth days, the national manufactories, the libraries and musea will remain open from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. The last complementary day, the principal theatres will represent gratis. At five o'clock in the evening, a salute of artillery.

First Vendemiaire.—At six o'clock in the morning another salute of Artillery. During all the forenoon and afternoon, dances and games in the Elisian fields. At seven o'clock in the evening, general illuminations at the place of concord, garden of thoilleries, palace of the government, and at the principal public buildings. At eight o'clock, grand concert upon the terrace of the palace of government. At ten o'clock artificial fires on the place of Concord.

Of all modern institutions, none surpasses that, which reproduces, in the walks of Louvre, to the eyes of Europe the state and progress of our arts and manufactures. One could hardly imagine to what degree emulation is now excited among our manufacturers; they bring from all the departments the productions of their works; they know how to appreciate the distinctions which are granted to them; they collect, with gratitude, the information which is given to them and all burn with a desire of improving their manufactures. Enthusiasm is carried to such a degree, that the juries are not sufficient this year to receive what enlightened juries have judged worthy to be exhibited. It is probable that, in a few years, this exhibition will be the greatest fair that can be conceived of. Besides the advantage of exciting emulation, it shows every year the progress of our industry; it makes us acquainted with our riches of every kind, and proves that we are not inferior to any nation.—Honor be to the artizans and manufacturers who are employed with so much zeal in the prosperity of our commerce! honor be to the government, which knows how to encourage and protect it.—*Paris Paper.*

Germany has been for some time past, the theatre of those rumours which, at certain periods, are spread among ignorant people respecting the end of the world. The celebrated astronomer, Bode, has been obliged to give a public confutation on this subject.

A discovery, which it is expected will be of some importance, has lately been published at Berlin. It is known that the sea has always the same temperature in the same depth; as this changes, the temperature changes. The celebrated naturalist, Alexander Humboldt, is of opinion, that this fact should be attended to by a thermometer, would notify of the approach of shoals and the shores.

DECREE OF FRUCTIDOR 30,
(SEPT. 17.)

The Consuls of the Republic, on the Report of the Minister of the Interior, decree:—

Art. I. The measurement of the meridian of France shall be continued from Barcelona to the Balearic Islands.

II. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The First Consul,
(Signed)
BONAPARTE.
By the First Consul,
The Secretary of State,
(Signed)
H. B. MARET.

Such of the inhabitants of the City of Wellington and George Town as may have an intention of accommodating members of Congress with board, the ensuing Session, will contribute to their own convenience, as well as to that of the gentlemen, by lodging with the subscriber, as soon as convenient, a card, containing their address, and describing the situation of their Houses. It would be well for such as have stabling to mention it.

THOS. CLAXTON,
Capitol Hill.
Nov. 17. 3t.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall petition the Legislature of the United States, to relieve me from debts which by losses in trade I am rendered unable to pay.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Nov. 19. 3w3t.

OHIO.

THE SEVENTEENTH STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHILICOTHA (N. W. T.) Nov. 6.

Extract from the Journal of the CONVENTION.

On Monday last, being the day appointed for the meeting of the convention, for forming a constitution and state government, and the admission of this territory, as a state into the union, agreeably to an act passed at the last session of congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," the following members appeared, were qualified and took their seats, viz.

From the county of Adams.
Joseph Darlington, Thomas Kirker and Israel Donaldson.

From the county of Hamilton.
Francis Dunlavy, John Paul, Jeremiah Morrow, John Wilson, Charles W. Byrd, Wm. Goforth, John Smith and John Reily.

From the county of Ross.
Edward Tiffin, Nathaniel Maffie, Thomas Worthington, Michael Baldwin and Jacob Grubb.

From the county of Jefferson.
Rudolph Baer, John Milligan, George Humphreys.

From the county of Trumbull.
Samuel Huntingdon.

From the county of Clermont.
Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

From the county of Belmont.
James Caldwell.

The convention proceeded to the choice of a president, pro tem. when William Goforth was elected, and William M'Farland secretary, pro. tem. Adam Betz elected door-keeper. After appointing several committees the convention adjourned.

Tuesday, November 2.

Several other members, to wit, from the country of Washington, Rufus Putnam, Ephraim Cutler, John M'Intire, and Benjamin Ives Gilman; from the county of Hamilton, John W. Browne; from the county of Jefferson, Bazaleel Wells and Nathan Updegraff; from the county of Belmont, Elijah Wood, from the county of Fairfield, Emanuel Carpenter and Henry Abram, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

The convention proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a president, when it appeared that Edward Tiffin was duly elected, who addressed the convention as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

I beg you to be assured that I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on this important occasion.—The duties of the chair will, I presume, be pleasing and easy; for, from the known characters of the gentlemen who compose this convention, there can be no doubt but that the utmost propriety and decorum will be observed without the aid of interferences from the chair. Whatever rules you may adopt for the government of the convention, shall be strictly observed, and in every decision which may be required from the chair, the utmost impartiality shall be evidenced.

The convention then proceeded to the choice of a secretary, when it appeared that Thomas Scott was chosen. On motion, William M'Farland was chosen assistant secretary. Adjourned.

Wednesday, November 3.

One other member, viz. from the county of Hamilton, John Kitchel, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

A motion was made and seconded, that Arthur St. Clair, Esq. be permitted to address the convention on those points which he may deem of importance. It passed in the affirmative, yeas 19, nays 17.

On motion, the convention came to a resolution that it is expedient, at this time, to form a constitution and state government. Ordered, that the said resolution be committed to a committee of the whole convention immediately. The convention having formed themselves into a committee of the whole accordingly, the said resolution being again read, and the question put thereupon, it passed in the affirmative—yeas 22, nay 1.

On motion, the following resolution was received and read the first time, and agreed to:

Resolved, that this convention will now proceed to form a constitution and state government.

On motion, resolved, that a committee, consisting of one member from each county, be appointed to prepare and report a preamble and the first article of a constitution, and a committee was appointed accordingly.

On motion, ordered, that the following persons be added to the said committee, viz. Messrs. Paul, Smith, Kirker, Worthington, Gilman and Wells. Adjourned.

Thursday, November 4.

Mr. Putnam, from the committee appointed to prepare and report to the convention, the preamble and first article to the constitution, made a report which was received and read. On motion, the said report being committed to a committee of the whole, was agreed to with an amendment.

On motion, the following resolution was received and read the first time, viz.

Whereas it is the opinion of this convention, that another division of the territorial legislature would be both useless and expensive, and ought therefore to be prevented; and that the present colonial government will be terminated as soon as the constitution, now to be formed, shall be signed by the president and members composing this convention. And whereas it is deemed expedient to communicate this opinion to the governor and to the members of the territorial legislature.

Resolved, therefore, that the president be authorized and required, to enclose to his excellency and to the members the foregoing opinion. And on the question thereupon, it was resolved in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 7.

On motion, ordered, that a committee of nine be appointed to draft and report a bill of rights, and also a schedule for the purpose of carrying the constitution and government into complete operation, and a committee was accordingly appointed. Adjourned.

The following is the preamble to the constitution as reported by the select committee, taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to.

We the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio, (having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory North-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes,") in order to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution, or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of the state of OHIO.

NEW-JERSEY.

We, the undersigned twenty-six members of the legislature, viz. at the late joint meeting, voted for Richard Stockton, Esq. as governor, and Aaron Ogden, Esq. as Senator, deeply sensible of the responsibility of our situation, and anxious at the present crisis, to exhibit to our immediate constituents and to the people at large, proofs of a sincere desire to promote union in the public councils, and tranquility and efficiency in the administration of the government, have met together, and after full deliberation on the subject, have agreed that Col. Martin, Judge Ostwater, Col. DeVroom, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Pierson, Cox, Clement, Vancleve and Dunn, being nine of the undersigned gentlemen, shall be a committee of conference, to be met (if so agreed) by an equal or any number of the twenty-six gentlemen who voted for Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. as Governor, and John Condit, Esq. as Senator, which committee on the part of the undersigned, are authorized to propose and agree to the following propositions and terms in regard to the public offices, viz.

1st. That intimation as a vacancy will happen from this date in the Senate of the United States on the 4th day of March next, and therefore it will be expedient for the legislature to fill it, the members in both interests shall agree to facilitate the passage of a law, to enable the joint meeting, if so disposed, to make an appointment.

2d. That as soon as this is effected, a joint meeting shall be agreed to, to choose state and federal officers; and to avoid all apprehensions of alterations in the existing members in either interest, in consequence of objections to their seats, it shall be understood, that no removal whatever previous to the joint meeting shall be made.

3. As the offices of Governor and Senator are deemed of the first importance, and upon which the public mind is anxiously fixed, the undersigned members, desirous to avoid the unhappy consequences which might flow from balloting on both, do therefore relinquish their ground, and consent to yield up one of those high offices in favor of the opposition interest; and further to evince their solicitude to close contention, and provide for the exercise of the government and the welfare of the people, they agree to permit the twenty-six gentlemen in the opposition to choose which of the two offices they will prefer to fill, and the undersigned will agree to accept of a joint nominate to the other; but it is to be understood, that the rights of their constituents, and the just expectations they entertain that the undersigned will never abandon both these high offices