and configns to the United States, the tribute ftipulated by the laft treaties of his majefty the king of Denmark, his majefty the king of Sweden, and the Batavian republic, as the condition of peace with the regency of Tripoli, until fuch time as faid expenfe fhall be reimburfed.

Art. VI. In order to carry into full effect the ftipulation expreffed in the preceding article, faid Hamet bafhaw pledges his faith and honor, faithfully to obferve and fulfil the treaties now fubfifting between the regency of Tripoli and their majefties the kings of Denmark and Sweden, and with the Batavian republic.

Art. VII. In confideration of the friendly difpofition of his majefty the king of the two Sicilies towards the American fquadron his highnefs Hamet bafhaw invites his faid Sicilian majefty to renew their ancient friendfhip, and proffers him a peace on the footing of that to be definitively concluded with the United States of America, in the fulleft extent of its privileges, according to the tenor of this convention.

Art. VIII. The better to give effect to the operations to be carried on by land in the profecution of the plan, and the attainment of the object pointed out by this convention, William Eaton, a citizen of the United States, now in Egypt, fhall be recognifed as general and commander in chief of the land forces which are or may be called into fervice againft the common enemy. And his faid highnefs Hamet bafhaw engages that his own fubjects fhall refpect and obey him as fuch.

Art. IX. His highnefs faid Hamet bafhaw grants full amnefty and perpetual oblivion, towards the conduct of all fuch of his fubjects as may have been feduced by the ufurper to abandon his caufe, and who are difpofed to return to their proper allegiance.

Art. X. In cafe of future war between the contracting parties, captives on each side shall be treated as prisoners of war, and not as slaves, and shall be entitled to reciprocal and equal exchange, man for man, and grade for grade, and in no case shall a ransom be demanded for prisoners of war, nor a tribute required, as the condition of peace, neither on the one part, nor on the other. All prisoners on both sides shall be given up at the conclusion of peace.

Art. XI. The American consular flag in Tripoli shall for ever be a sacred asylum, to all persons who shall desire to take refuge under it, except for the crimes of treason and murder.

Art. XII. In case of the faithful observance and fulfilment on the part of his highness, said Hamet bashaw, of the agreements and obligations herein stipulated, the said commander in chief of the American forces in the Mediterranean, engages to leave said Hamet bashaw, in the peaceable possession of the city and regency without dismantling its batteries.

Art. XIII. Any article suitable to be introduced in a definitive treaty of peace, between the contracting parties, which may not be comprised in this convention, shall be reciprocally on the footing of the treaties subsiting with the most favored nations.

Art. XIV. This convention shall be submitted to the President of the U. S. for his ratification. In the mean time there shall be no suspence in its operations.

Done at Alexandria in Egypt, February 23, 1805, and signed by said Hamet Bashaw for himself and successors, and by William Eaton on the part of the U. S.

Additional article secret.

His highness Hamet Bashaw, will use his utmost exertions to cause to surrender to the commander in chief of the American forces in the Mediterranean, the usurper Joseph Bashaw, together with his family, and chief adm'l called Maurad Rais, alias Peter Lisle, to be held by the government of the U. S. as hostages, and as a guarantee of the faithful observance of the stipulations entered into by convention of the 23d Feb. 1805, with the U. S. provided they do not escape by flight.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

DIED—A. C. HANSON, Chancellor of the ftate of Maryland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

As foon as the journal of the preceding day was read, Mr. J. RANDOLPH faid he had a motion to make which required the galleries previoufly to be cleared.

The galleries were accordingly cleared, and continued fo for about two hours; when the doors were opened, and a written meffage from the Prefident of the United States was prefented by Mr. Coles.

This meffage, being partly of a public, and partly of a confidential nature, the galleries were cleared for a fhort time, while the latter part was read. The doors being again opened, the Clerk read the former part of the meffage, relative to Britifh aggreffions on neutral rights. The meffage contains a copy of a letter tranfmitted by the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe, dated April 1, 1805, on the impreffment of American feamen; and the copy of a letter from the Secretary to Mr. Monroe, dated April 12, 1805, on the doctrine lately fet up by Britain, relative to neutral trade. Befides thefe papers, the meffage enclofed memorials from the merchants of New-York, of Newbury Port, of Philadelphia, and of Charlefton, and from the United Infurance Company of New-York, from the Newport Infurance Company, and from the Norfolk Marine Infurance Company.

Mr. THOMAS moved the reference of the meffage to a committee of the whole on the ftate of the union.

Mr. NICHOLSON obferved that a fubject intimately connected with that of the meffage had been already referred to the committee of ways and means; and moved the reference of the meffage to that committee.

Mr. THOMAS replied that the memorial from the merchants of the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, on the fame fubject, had been referred to a committee of the whole on the ftate of the union.

The queftion of reference to a committee of the whole Houfe was taken and paffed in the negative—Ayes 29.

Mr. NICHOLSON then moved to refer the meffage to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD faid he could not conceive why a reference fhould be made to the committee of ways and means. It had no connection, or a very remote connection with revenue. Surely, faid Mr Crowninfhield, we are not going to fettle our difference on this point by pounds, fhillings and pence. He concluded by moving a reference to a felect committee.

Mr. DANA obferved that the meffage embraced two diftinct points, one relative to fpoliations on our trade, which might go to the committee of ways and means, and the other relative to the impreffment of our feamen, which would moft properly be referred to a felect committee.

Mr. NICHOLSON varied his motion in the way fuggefted by Mr. Dana.

The Houfe concurred in his motion to refer fo much of the meffage as relates to fpoliations to the committee of ways and means—Ayes 59—Noes 13.

So much of the meffage as relates to the impreffment of feamen was referred to a felect committee of feven members.

Mr. GREGG from the committee on the public lands, made a report on the memorial of the directors and agents of the Ohio company. The report ftates that fince the date of the memorial legiflative provifion had been made for all the objects prayed for except one This is that a grant may be made in aid of fchools, of a lot of land twenty miles fquare in the lieu of the exifting appropriation of land The report concludes with a refolution that the prayer of the memorial, fo far as relates to the application for a lot of land of twenty miles fquare ought not to be granted.

The Houfe immediately confidered the report and concurred in it without divifion.

Mr. JOHN C. SMITH from the committee of claims made a report on the petition of Daniel Potter, ftating that the only object of the petition which is reafonable, may be adjufted by the proper accounting officer, and concluding with a refolution, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition, in which the Houfe concurred.

Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL prefented a petition from a number of citizens of the Illinois country, in the counties of Randolph and St. Clair, ftating certain grievances under which they labour, from the manner in which the territorial government is conducted, praying that a certain diftrict may be incorporated into a feparate territorial government, and that they may be permitted to hold flaves conditionally or unconditionally.

Referred to the committee appointed on memorials from Indiana.

Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL likewife prefented a memorial from a committee of citizens of Indiana, of the fame tenor with the foregoing memorial, and farther reprefenting that a law had been paffed by the territorial legiflature allowing flavery, which, though they wifh allowed, ought, in their opinion, to be fanctioned by a different authority.

Referred to the fame committee.

Mr. GREGG faid that he had early in the feffion offered a refolution, which he thought had been at the time referred to a committee of the whole Houfe. Finding that this was not the cafe, he rofe to move that it fhould be fo referred. This refolution, as follows, was taken into confideration—Ayes 58—Noes 21—and referred to a committee of the whole Houfe on the 1ft Monday in February.

Refolved, That fo much of an act entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the difpofal of the lands of the United States, fouth of the ftate of Tenneffee," as appropriates any portion of faid lands for the purpofe of fatisfying, quieting, or compenfating any claims to the faid lands, derived from any act, or pretended act of the ftate of Georgia, and neither recognifed by the articles of agreement and ceffion between the United States and the ftate of Georgia, nor embraced by the two firft fections of the above mentioned act, be repealed.

Mr. TENNEY, from the committee of revifal and unfinifhed bufinefs, having obtained leave, fubmitted a bill further to continue in force an act for eftablifhing trading houfes with the Indian tribes, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Adjourned until Monday.

SKETCH OF THE STATE OF THE CREEK COUNTRY.

(CONTINUED.)

Gun breaching has been attempted by several of the Indians, and some of them have done pretty well. One of the smiths being a gun smith, has promised to instruct them in casting the mounting. Hatchets, axes, breaching of guns, drilling them, main springs, fly springs—these have been made by Vaucaupee and Foilege Barnard, and some few other half breeds.

A hatter's shop is established at the agency house by Nimrod Doyle, and several hats have been made by him. Some Indian lads have promised to apply to him for instruction, and this business has only been retarded by the difficulty of getting tools; the first order early in the last winter was lost, the second has but recently arrived, and those applied for on public account are not yet arrived.

One difficulty in this business presents itself, which will require some time to remove. The boys are left to themselves and without control, are not put to any business, and grow up and take things of themselves as inclination directs. In short, they are in a state of nature from infancy to manhood. They have so much false pride that they will not submit to be taught any thing, and where one shews any aptness to learn, placing him in a work shop seems of little avail, as he cannot be got to obey orders there. He is apprehensive, as he cannot do one thing complete at first, that he will be deemed inferior to the white men; what he gets must be by efforts made by himself, which, when perfect in his estimation, is shewn with a degree of triumph.

Within the last year several young fellows have begun to shake off this folly, have accepted of tools, and are making exertions to manufacture articles of the first necessity.

Butter and cheese have been made at more than 100 places, and in 1804, 150 lbs. of cheese were made at one house by a half breed woman, and sold at 17 cents per lb.

TRADE.

The skin and fur trade is on the decline—hunting is more now for amusement than profit. Several good hunters the last winter did not kill more than 30 deer, and a great many hunters not half that number—of course, the trade in these articles is of little account among the resident traders. These are licensed to the end of the year, and very few will get their licenses renewed. They are not suitable characters for the business, and are advised by the agent to go to work to raise corn and attend to stock.

The trade for cattle is now pretty general by farmers from Georgia, who come with recommendations to the agent, and obtain a licence to exchange home spun blankets and such articles as they can get for cattle. Being an honest, plain set of men generally, the white character rises in the estimation of the Indians by the intercourse with them. As soon as Ocmulgee can be made the boundary, which is expected in the course of the year, a fair will be established at the trading establishment, spring and fall, for the sale of cattle, and this trade will be restricted to the fairs. There a proper person can superintend the fair, and cause justice to be done on the spot.

LEARNING.

A schoolmaster has been employed by Mr. Robt. Grierson, of Hilaubee, to teach his half breed children and grand children to read and write, and one Indian lad attended the school. The teacher reports, that after he got the government of the school and the children to obey him, he saw little or no difference between them and the white children of their age.

Mr. Thomas Marshall has employed a relation of his to teach his children at Cowetuh, and those under 10 years of age are reported as the above.

The agent finding that the chiefs had a rooted dislike to the introduction of schools, arising from the character of John Galpline and some others, educated by their fathers, who proved themselves the basest characters in the nation, he began with teaching them weights measures & money, and the connection between them. He made figures, gave a sample of steelyards on a strip of paper, which as soon as one acquired, was communicated to another and so on. The young girls and boys about his house were taught to speak English, and those who lived in families among negroes have been taught to speak English. The chiefs have been furnished with steel yards and scales, & weights for their spinners: they have been taught the use of them and figures, and the period has arrived when letters may be introduced without suspicion, and encouraged, will make their way through the country.

Cotaulau, the father of the Indian Lad, taught at Mr. Grierson's, called on the agent to consult him on this subject. "I have," says he, "a son about 10 years old, who I am desirous to have taught to read and write; if you think that an Indian can be made useful in this way, I have acquired property by trading with & following the ways of white people, I know the disadvantages I labour under for want of a knowledge of figures and letters, and as I mean to give my property to my son, I wish, if you think it would be useful to him, to have him taught to read, write, and have a knowledge of figures. The red people have been alarmed on this score, knowing the pains taken by the father of John Galpline to educate him, and what a villain he proved himself thro' life."

The agent replied—I am certain an Indian can acquire a knowledge of figures and letters and make as good an use of that knowledge as a white man; and the only difficulty in this country is getting the government of the children. I know here that a woman governs her children, and the father has nothing to do but to assist in feeding and clothing them. The meaning of the term schoolmaster, shews the authority of the master—he governs his school, and when any of the children disobey him, he whips them; he knows no body who is to direct or control him but the agent for Indian affairs. If you can settle this point, I will give directions about your son, and furnish him books, paper, a slate, and such things as he may want at school, and I will be answerable for the success of the experiment. As to John Galpline, his father spoiled him by indulgence, a thing that often happens among white people, and he was in grain like Itchhos Haiyo, a bad man.

Cotaulau went home to settle this point; he convened the family of his wife, detailed to them the conversation with the agent, and his determination to give his son an education and his property, if he could have the government of him, and if he could not, he should give his property to his own family and not to that of his wife. Upon this a long debate ensued among his wife's relations, and the result was a formal surrender of the right of government to the father, who took his son immediately to Mr. Grierson. He had not long been there, before he proved sullen and refractory, and Mr. Lard, the master, whipped him, and he ran off home, complained to his mother, and she collected the females of her family to go with her and chastize Mr. Lard. At this period Cotaulau arrived, took a switch and whipped his son, and then took him back to Mr. Lard, and delivered him with the switch, and told him to chastise him for what he had done. Mr. Lard replied—no; if he had been chastised for his fault, it is over; we punish not twice for the same offence. The boy remained at school, and conducted himself so as to merit the approbation of his school master, and in less than 2 years was taught to read and write, and to speak the English language pretty correctly.

Several young men educated from home, among and by the white people, have returned into the nation, but not one has acquired any standing there; they contract such a contempt for the Indian mode of life, that they will not conform themselves to the customs of their rulers, and are in consequence left to stroll through the nation without sharing in the government of it. They are in some things not unlike our young men who are sent to Europe for an education. An Indian lad educated among the white people, has never been heard to say one word about the wheel, the loom or the plough, manufactures or any thing of domestic usefulness. They can talk of the extravagance in which they lived, and dissipation in which they shone, but not one word of the great mass of mankind who live by labor.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

List of Appointments made by the governor and council of the state of Maryland on the 16th inst. under the new judiciary system.

1st District composed of Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's counties.

Gabriel Duval,
Richard Sprigg,
John M. Gantt.

2nd District composed of Kent, Cecil, Queen Ann's, & Talbot counties.

James Tilghman,
Joseph H. Nicholfon.

3rd district composed of Montgomery, Calvert, & Ann Arundel counties.

Jeremiah T. Chafe,
Henry Ridgely,
Richard H. Harwood.

4th district composed of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, & Worcester counties.

William Polk,
John Done,
James B. Robins.

5th district composed of Frederick, Washington, & Allegany counties.

John T. Mafon,
John Buchanan.

6th district composed of Baltimore & Harford counties.

Robert Smith,
Benjamin Rumfey,
Thomas Jones.

It is faid that Mr. Duval, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Nicholfon, decline accepting their refpective appointments.

The great cause of the *heirs of lord Grenville* against sundry citizens of North Carolina, has been decided in the Circuit Court of that state in favor of the defendants, from which an appeal was taken to the supreme courts of the United States. *Pub. Ledg.*

New-York, Jan. 14.

The following extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated Dec. 25, was handed us last evening by a gentleman of this city.

"We have lately seen an order of Gen. Ferrand, directing the French privateers, to carry into St. Domingo, and elsewhere, all vessels and property found on the high seas, belonging to any person who has ever been, in any manner, concerned in the trade of the Island of St. Domingo. He has furnished the privateers with the names of the persons in the U. S. who have been directly or indirectly concerned in that trade. Several strong French privateers have come round to Metanzas, where they continue to remain, as we presume, for the purpose of intercepting the goods and vessels of such persons above mentioned, who are now trading to this island.

A New York print, received last evening, says, the expedition, under Sydney Smith, against Boulogne, had proved utterly abortive, that the largest vessels were in imminent danger of going ashore, and the smaller vessels rolling gun-whale to; and that after much difficulty and danger, the expedition had returned to the Downs.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Montebello, Nov. 2.

In consequence of the battle of the 21st, the position of the army before Caldiero, and the orders given on the preceding day to the division of Seras, a column of the enemy, amounting to 5000 men was separated from the corps of gen Rosemburg, and cut off in such a manner that it could neither retreat though the vallies, nor join the main army. The commander in chief on being informed that, on 1st inst. this column was marching to the heigths of St. Leonards, sent one of his aides de camp to summon it to surrender. The general officer, Hillinger, who commanded it, not seeing any troops, declared his intention to defend himself. The 22d regiment of light infantry, under col. Goquet, then received orders to advance from Veronetta; they made a movement to approach him, and forced him to take a position under the walls of the Castle of San Felice. The commander in chief repaired immediately to the spot, and ordered four battalions of grenadiers to surround the enemy. Gen. Carpentier, the chief of the staff, was charged with these positions, which he executed with precision in concert with gen. Solignac. A new summon was then sent to the enemy, who found himself under the necessity of laying down his arms. A capitulation was signed by the commander of the enemy's column, and by gen. Solignac, and put into our hands 5000 prisoners, with their arms and baggage, seventy officers, one brigadier, one major, one colonel, 60 horses, &c. Prince Charles, on his side, finding that a column of his army had been cut off, apprehensive of being turned in his position, proceeded to effect his retreat. We were informed that he made some movements in the night. At the break of day reconnoitering parties were sent out to all parts of his line. The division of chasseurs on horseback, under gen. Estagne, and the light division of gen. Gardanne, set forward in pursuit of the Austrians, who were harrassed through the day, and of whom we made 600 prisoners. We this day are at Montebello. To-morrow the army will proceed on its march.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnerfhip of Jofeph Caffin, & Co. will be diffolved on the 3d of February next by mutual confent. Thofe perfons having claims againft the firm are requefted to bring forward their accounts for fettlement; and thofe indebted will pleafe make immediate payment to Jofeph Caffin, who is authorifed to fettle the accounts of faid firm.

JOSEPH CASSIN,
JOSEPH COSTIGAN.

January 21 6t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the fubfcriber at Mount Tirzah, N. C. a negro man by the name of BEN, 29 years of age, about 5 feet high, well made, dark complexion and has bad teeth, he took with him a deep blue broadcloth coat, alfo a light mixed home fpun one with a black cape, black fattin waiftcoat, a velvet and mixt pair of pantaloons it is expected he will endeavor to get to New York (under the idea of being free) as he was there born——All mafters of veffels and others are hereby forewarned harboring faid fellow at their peril. The above reward will be given and reafonable charges paid to any perfon fecuring faid negro in jail

JOHN MOORE.

Jan. 20—3t

STOP THE THIEF.

WAS Stolen out of my ftable on Thurfday night the 9th inft. and conveyed the fame night by the villain about 12 or 1 o'clock, a BAY MARE, 4 years old next fpring, about 14 or 14 1-2 hands high, with a fnip on the end of her nofe, fhod before, rub'd with the waggon gears, and think one hind foot white. I will give Five dollars for the mare if taken 10 miles from home, or for information fo that I may get her again, 10 dollars if 20 miles from home, or 20 for the mare and thief if convicted, fo as to be brought to condign punifhment, and all reafonable charges if taken at a greater diftance.

JOHN BALL, fen.
Alexandria county, Dif. Col.
January 20—w3t

Millinery & Fancy articles.

Will be opened on Monday till Friday next, at the House next door to Captain Thompson's China Store, in George Town.

CONSISTING OF

Gold, filver, chenille and filk trimmings of every defcription—Silk fhawls, 10 1 4
Diadems of the neweft ftyle, head dreffes, Lace caps.
Silk netting, Ladies great coats, do. fpencers.
Plain and figured crape and gauzes
Feathers, ribbons, extra long kid gloves
Gold & filver laced muflin dreffes, tunliques & fhaw's.
ALSO—Extra long filk gloves by the dozen.

Jan. 20—2t.