

licences, in the one case, and under strict regulations in the latter.

The order issued in January for the departure of all strangers from the island, it was supposed, the time thereof having expired, would be put in force against many;—but, from the representations made by Mr. Morton to the executive, it was hoped, and expected that further residence would be allowed to those who could make it satisfactorily appear that they had used every practicable mean to wind up their concerns which still remained unsettled; and which indispensably required their personal attendance.

In the foregoing state our affairs in that quarter rested; and little or no variation, as it respected this country, was to be looked for in any given time. Whatever may be the disposition of the generality of the merchants and planters of the island, respecting a commercial intercourse with the United States;—and whatever may be the effect of the representations to their court, from the different parties which exist on that question, considerable time, it is said, must elapse before any decisions, or information, can be obtained on which the American merchant may rely, with safety.

By the Anne from Marseilles, we learn, that several Moorish vessels had been robbed in the Gut by a square rigged pirate. Vessels had been dispatched in pursuit of her.

By the same vessel we are informed, that the United States frigate Boston, capt. M'Neil, had sailed from Barcelona for Toulon to make some repairs. Several of the officers being on shore when she got under way, were left. These officers had arrived at Marseilles previous to the Anne's departure, and endeavouring to get a passage for Toulon.

Yesterday morning the British sloop of war Pheasant, with a mail, sailed from this port for Halifax.

April 10.

We learn from New-Orleans, by capt. Siffon, that an embargo was to be laid upon all vessels in that port on the 12th of May, by order of the French government; and that a French commandant for New-Orleans was hourly expected.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Mr. Raphaelle Peale yesterday made his proposed experiment before a number of the merchants and masters of vessels at the city tavern.

The experiment proved to be a simple and easy mode of purifying the most offensive water, which came out perfectly pure and bright, and was tasted by all the company. Dish water, water from a stagnant pool, and water from the anatomical hall, were used.

The importance of this discovery to the commercial part of the community is sufficiently evident. Mr. Peale certainly deserves very highly of his country, for making known the process, which is as easy as it is simple.

NORFOLK, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, at Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 28th of February, to his correspondent in this town, received per the Martha Johnson.

"A frigate arrived here three days ago, with dispatches from Cap-Francois to our governor and admiral, with the most exact request of provisions for 20 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 25,000 troops, and to give bills upon the chief consul; and also to allow all the line of battle ships to come into Port-Royal for that purpose. I know not what answer they may get, but suppose it cannot be a very favourable one to them. We have a great fleet here now—say 19 sail of the line, 17 or 18 frigates, and 10 sloops of war, and 9 sail of the line, and 2 frigates daily expected from England. I hope we shall not have a renewal of hostilities, but the admiral has given orders to our fleet to bring in any French line of battle ships within sight of Jamaica; but I hope their own good sense will induce them to keep at a distance."

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Copy of the convention between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King, 8th January, 1802.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of the commissioners under the 7th article of the same treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree, respecting the same;—that is to say, his Britannic majesty has named for his plenipotentiary the right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state for foreign affairs;—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, has named for their plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to his Britannic majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America, hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of

the persons described in the sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the time and place and in the manner following, that is to say, the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid at the city of Washington in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorized by his Britannic majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second instalment at the expiration of two years; and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention:—And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

II. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September, 1783, between his Britannic majesty and the United States that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared that the said 4th article, so far as it respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory upon his Britannic majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith. And so as the said creditors shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their bona fide debts.

III. It is furthermore agreed and concluded, that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall immediately after the signature of this convention, re-assemble and proceed to the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said seventh article, except that only that instead of the sums awarded by the said commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second at the expiration of two years; and the third at the expiration of three years, next after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

IV. This convention, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London,
8th day of January, 1802.

L. S.

S. HAWKESBURY.
RUFUS KING.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, dated 7th instant, to a gentleman of this city, and communicated for publication.

"It is not true that France has yet demanded payment for the Insurgent.

"It is not true that the French charge d'affaires has solicited a loan for six million of dollars. It is not believed that he has any authority to ask a loan of any kind, even if wanted.

"It is true that the charge d'affaires of the French republic was desirous of selling bills on France, to our treasury; but the secretary had no occasion for bills at present, and did not purchase.

"It is true that a sum was unanimously voted to carry into effect the convention with France. The largest item of their demand is for the proceeds of prizes taken by our public ships of war, carried into the British islands and there sold directly contrary to law, without any form of trial whatever. The mode was, the captains called a survey on the prizes, and the surveyors never failed to declare the prize unfit to proceed to America. She was then sold, the captors received there one half of the prize money—the other half was paid into the treasury; so that in fact we lose only that half received by the crews of our ships.

"This improper conduct was not only winked at, but countenanced."

April 10.

VEGETABLE POX.

An Italian physician of the name of Secario, struck with the success of the vaccine inoculation, and anxious to contribute to its reputation, has published a Memoir, which he considers as adding to the everlasting fame of this discovery. Persuaded that the vaccine virus did not exist in animals alone, he has sought it in the vegetable world; and in order to ascertain this, he tried his experiments, in the first place, on the beet root, which, from its sanguinous colour, he considered as having the greatest analogy with animal life. He inoculated this plant with the small-pox, which, at the end of nine days, appeared in a very good sort, being a white pustule with a purple ring round it. Dr. Secario pretends that with the matter from this pustule he bettorized whole families, who have found the most beneficial effects

from it; and that henceforth the preference will be universally given to this species of inoculation.

April 12.

By letters from Dublin, of the 16th, we are informed of the liberation of JAMES NAPPER TANDY. He was brought from Lifford to Wicklow, circuitously, in a chaise and four, escorted by a guard of cavalry, avoiding all the large towns, the letter to evade public notice. They traveled principally in the night. He arrived at Wicklow on the 15th, and was to embark next day, on board the Lovely Peggy, capt. Harris, for Bourdeaux. The order for his liberation is said to have been produced by proceedings at Amiens. He was not suffered to communicate with any one, after the order arrived.

[Nat. Intel.]

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fiat facias* to me directed out of the court of appeals and general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 27th instant, for ready money, at Mr. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres; such part of said land will be sold as will discharge the said debts; taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Mary Postenger, Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cooke and Thomas Contee. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 6, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN BEARD, sen. care of James Mackubin; Annapolis; major William Brogden, Basil Brown, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (6), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, Cornener Crownler, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidson David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Donlevy, Travers Daniel, jun. John Devenay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joseph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis. George Finley.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis. Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanson, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hedges, and Co. Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis. John Ross Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowes (2), Mr. Linscot, Annapolis. Henry Mosier, Walter Miedednall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M'Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelson, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), West river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Randolph, Annapolis; Galloway Rawlings, Elijah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joseph Sands, Dr. James E. Stonestreet (2), care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tilletson, Annapolis. Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Gustavus Warfield (2), Bushy Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rousslow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrsfreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802.