Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber about the first of November last, a negro man called BILLY BUNDY, about 26 years old, yellowish complection, bends forward with his knees, a large scar on or near one of his heels, and has a habit of stroking his chin when spoken to, he has for some time worked at the carpenters trade. The above reward will be given on delivering him to the subscriber, or thirty dollars to secure him in gaol so that I get him again.

LUCY BROOKE.

Essex County, Virginia, Feb. 8.—2m

SELIM.

A GENUINE Arabian HORSE, brought to this country last summer by captain James Barron, in the United States Frigate Chesapeak, on her return from the Mediterranean. The said horse was brought from Egypt by the way of Malta, and from thence to Gibraltar, at which place capt. Barron obtained him from captain Ramsay, of the Queen's Regiment who intended him for England but was prevailed on to let him come to this country. He will stand the ensuing season at my house in Dinwiddie county, near the Cut Bank Bridge, on Nottoway River.— The terms will be made known in due time. And whereas doubts may have arisen with respect to his being an Arabian the subscriber pledges himself in case it should be made appear otherwise than has been stated in captain Ramsay's certificate, at any future reasonable time, to reimburse the money the said horse covers at, to such gentlemen as think proper to send to him. The manner of his coming, and the character who brought him, are in addition to this guarantee, as well as undeniable respectable certificates, such testimony of his being a genuine Arabian, whatever interested or prejudiced minds may advance to the contrary, that an attempt to further proof of this horse being really Arabian bred, is thought at this time unnecessary, yet I beg leave to subjoin that he is considered upon the grounds of being genuine, a great acquisition by those who are really acquainted with the character of the Arabian horses.

WM. STARKE.

Groveland, Dinwiddie county,
Feb. 8.—1m.

NOTICE.

HAVING suffered considerable injury in our stock, from having our fences pulled down, by people under the pretence of hunting, we hereby forwarn all persons from hunting on our plantations with gun or dogs, or riding thro' them otherwise than as the road goes under the penalty of being dealt with as the law direct.

B. MACKALL,
T. F. BROOKE.

Prince Georges county, Feb. 8—3t.

War Department, Feb 8th 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the eighteenth day of May next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1804, until the 30th day of September, 1805, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackanac, Chikago, Fort Wayne, the post on the Miami of the Lakes, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, and at any place or places within the Indiana territory north of the 41st degree of north latitude.

Second. At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on the Tennessee river, and on the road between said river and Nashville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Third. At the garrison near Vincennes, on the river Wabash.

Fourth. At Fort Massac, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Indiana territory, south of the 41st degree of north latitude, (Vincennes excepted.)

Fifth. At St. Louis, New Madrid, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana, north of the settlements on the river Arkansas.

Sixth. At Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas, Natchez, Fort Adams, Fort Stoddart on the Mobile, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, and on the road between Natchez and the Tennessee river, (the post on said river excepted.)

Seventh. At New Orleans, and any place or places on the Mississippi river, below Fort Adams, and at Opelousas, Natchitoches, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited in Louisiana, not before mentioned, or provided for.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January, 1805, until the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

Eighth. At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur-Island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, and on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Ninth. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of South and North Carolina.

Tenth. At Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

Eleventh. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Maryland and the district of Columbia.

Twelfth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburg, Carlisle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware.

Thirteenth. At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara excepted.)

Fourteenth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, & at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Fifteenth. At Fort Independence, (Boston harbour) and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, (the district of Maine excepted.)

Sixteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire and the district of Maine.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum whisky or Brandy and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration should be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price for the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackanac Detroit, Niagara and Chikago for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or posts to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the Commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredation of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

2aw May 18.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's team on the 16th inst. in the town of Baltimore, a bay MARE four years old next spring, a natural trotter, handsome and stout made, also saddle, saddle bags, and bridle all new. The person who took the property above mentioned drove the subscribers team to Baltimore with a load of flour which he sold, the balance of the team was left in the yard of Nicholas Walters in Market street, the thief's name is JOHN SMITH, he is about five feet ten inches high, marked with the small pox; had on a blue coat, striped swansdown vest, a new great coat, blue made of rough cloth, and new hat. Whoever takes up said Smith and gives information to Messrs Finley Taylor and Finley residing in Howard street Baltimore, or to the subscriber living in Adams county Pennsylvania so that he gets him with the Mare, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for the Mare and thirty for the thief.

JAMES REED.

Feb 8—3t

Heron's Junius.

This day is published by
RAPINE, CONRAD, & Co.
NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL.

THE LETTERS of JUNIUS, with notes and illustrations, historical, biographical and critical, by Robert Heron, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo—price 5 dollars.

This edition contains all the letters of Junius, Philo Junius, and Sir William Draper and Mr Horne to Junius, with their respective dates, and according to the order in which they appeared in the public advertiser.

Also, just come to hand.

The Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. 4th.

Sermons by Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont. 2 vols.

Music.—Young Colinette—Love is a torment—Old Tower—Female Auctioneer. Where's the harm of that—Hear Priscilla.

PATENT MACHINE

For boring Holes in Rocks under water or in any situation and blasting them.

THE subscriber having purchased the patent right from Jean Baptiste Aveilhe, the original inventor, for the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Jefferson, Berkely, Augusta, Rockingham, Hampshire, Hardy and Bottetourt in the state of Virginia, will dispose of it to any person or company for any particular object. The model may be seen at any time, and terms made known by

A. LINDO, Fred. Co. Vir.

Winchester Jan. 18—wtf

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.

November 11—wtf

REPORT.

The committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several laws, providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States, and to whom were likewise referred several petitions from sundry persons residing in the state of Ohio, upon the same subject; submit an additional report, in part, and recommend to the House, the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS—

1. *Resolved*, That from and after the day next, the public lands of the United States, lying north of the river Ohio, shall be sold on payment of one twentieth part of the purchase money at the time of making the purchase, and the remainder within sixty days thereafter, the first payment to be forfeited, and the sale to be void, unless the second payment is made within the time above limited.

2. *Resolved*, That from and after the said day of next, those townships which have heretofore been sold in half sections, may be purchased, at the option of the purchaser, either in half or quarter sections, in which last case the half sections shall be divided on the application and at the expence of the purchaser, into two equal parts, by a line running due east and west.

Resolved, That from and after the said day of next, those township which have heretofore been sold in entire sections, may be purchased either in entire or in half sections at the option of the purchaser; in which last case the section shall be divided into two equal parts, on the application and at the expence of the purchaser, by a line running due north and south.

4. *Resolved*, That the sections heretofore reserved in the Steubenville district, and in the tract lying between the two Miamis, south of the twelfth range of townships, shall from and after the said day of next, be offered for sale on the same terms and in the same quantities as the other lands within the same townships respectively.

5. *Resolved*, That the public lands north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, including the reserved sections mentioned in the preceding resolution, shall be offered for sale in half sections and in quarter sections, before the said day of next, at the respective land offices, to the higest bidder, provided that no half section shall be sold for less than per acre, and no quarter section for less than per acre, to be paid within forty days after the day of sale.

6. *Resolved*, That the said lands may after the said day of next, be purchased at the respective land offices, at the rate of per acre for each entire or half section and at the rate of per acre for each quarter section.

7. *Resolved*, That no interest shall be charged to persons who have purchased, or who, before the said day of next, shall purchase any of the said lands, in pursuance of the act of the 10th day of May 1800, and shall not have alienated the same; provided that they shall have discharged, and shall hereafter discharge the instalments due on the said lands, on or before the days on which the same have, or may become due; but the interest shall be demandable, in conformity with the provisions of the said act, from the date of the purchase, on each instalment which shall not have been paid on the day on which the same became or shall become due.

8. *Resolved*, That certificates receivable in payment for lands, shall be granted to persons entitled to the benefit of the last preceding resolution, & who shall have completed their payments before the passing of this act, for a sum equivalent to the interest which has been charged them, and from the payment of which it is intended they should be exonerated.

9. *Resolved*, That the authorities vested in, and the duties enjoined on the surveyor general, shall extend to all the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, north of the river Ohio and east of the river Mississippi.

10. *Resolved*, That whenever any of the public lands shall have been surveyed in conformity with the existing laws, they shall be divided by the secretary of the treasury into convenient districts; and a deputy surveyor shall with the approbation of the said secretary, be appointed for each district by the surveyor general, whose duty it shall be to run and mark such lines as may be necessary for dividing and classing the surveys of the lands sold by the United States; for which services they shall receive dollars, for every mile thus surveyed and marked from the purchaser of such lands.

11. *Resolved*, That from and after the day of next, each of the registers and receivers of the land offices heretofore established by law, shall in addition to the commission heretofore allowed, receive one half per cent. on all the monies paid for public land, & an annual salary of five hundred dollars, the register and receiver of the land office at Marietta excepted; the annual salary of each of whom shall be only two hundred and fifty dollars.

12. *Resolved*, That from and after the day of next, the fees payable by virtue of the act of the 10th of May 1800, for surveying expenses, patents, entry of lands and certificates granted by the register, shall no longer be demandable from and paid by the purchasers.

13. *Resolved*, That the two tracts of land lately purchased from the Indians on the Wabash, and between the rivers Mississippi and Ohio, shall be surveyed and offered for sale, in the same manner and on the same terms as the public lands north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the river Kentucky and in conformity with the preceding resolutions.

—

Letter from the Chairman of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States.

—

December 1, 1803.

SIR,

The committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several laws providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States, discovering that a variety of objects embraced by the several petitions referred to them, are connected with, and may materially affect the revenue, they have directed me to submit to you the following propositions; and to request such information as the nature of the subject may require.

Will the sales of the lands be retarded or accelerated, and how will the revenue be affected.

1st. By selling the lands in smaller tracts.

2ndly. By charging no interest on the amount of sales, until after the purchaser has made default in payment.

3rdly. By selling for cash instead of giving the credit now authorised by law.

4thly. By reducing the price of the lands.

5thly. By making grants of small tracts to actual settlers, and improvers.

As from the nature of your official duties, your attention has necessarily been frequently drawn to the several laws providing for the sale of the public lands, the committee will thank you to point out any defects which may have occurred in carrying them into effect; and to suggest such amendments as may appear to you proper to remedy existing inconveniences.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

—

Accompanying a Report of the Committee to whom were referred on the 22d of November last and 4th instant, the petitions of sundry residents and purchasers of land in the State of Ohio.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 2d, 1804.

SIR,

In conformity with the request contained in your letter of the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to communicate such observations respecting the proposed alterations in the laws, providing for the sale of public lands, as have been suggested by their operation.

Under the present system, the public lands north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Muskingum, are sold only in sections of one mile square, and containing six hundred and forty acres each. The other lands north of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, are sold one half in sections, and the other half in half sections, containing three hundred and twenty acres each. No provision has yet been made by law, for the sale of the reserved sections which are interspersed through those lands, nor for that of the tracts lying below the mouth of Kentucky river, and lately purchased from the Indians; one of which is situated on the Wabash river, around St. Vincennes, and the other between the Mississippi and Ohio, above the confluence of those two rivers.

The price at which all the lands offered for sale may be purchased, is two dollars per acre, payable in specie or in six per cent. stock at par, and in four equal instalments, the first of which must be paid at the time, and the three others within two, three, and four years after the time of making the purchase. In every instance, except in the case of persons who had made contracts with judge Symmes, for lands lying between the two Miamis, interest at the rate of six per cent. a year is charged on the three last instalments, from the date of the purchase; and in every case, a discount at the rate of eight per cent. a year is allowed for prompt payment.

The cash price of the lands is therefore only one dollar and eighty four cents per acre, except for lands lying between the two Miamis, for which contracts had been made with judge Symmes, which may be paid for at the rate of one dollar and 64 cents per acre. It follows from thence, that if all the lands were sold on the same terms as the last mentioned, that is to say, without charging interest until after the instalments had become due, it would operate a reduction on their cash price, of twenty cents per acre.

The reasons which probably influenced the legislature in fixing a price so much beyond what had been the usual terms on which vacant lands had theretofore been granted in the several states, were a wish to prevent monopolies and large speculations, and at the same time to secure a permanent revenue to the union. The first object has been fully obtained; and although the proceeds of the sales have not been commensurate with the vast encrease of population, more than nine hundred thousand acres have been sold in three years; on which near eight hundred thousand dollars have been received, and about eleven hundred thousand remain due by the purchasers.

It must, however, be observed, that the price of public securities, at the time of passing those laws, would have reduced the real cash price of lands at about a dollar and an half per acre, and that the sales have been affected by the competition of lands held by individuals in the Connecticut reserve, in the military tracts, and in Kentucky, and which might generally be purchased for a less price than that set on the public lands.

A considerable reduction of the price might be considered as a waste of the public property, and as promoting migration beyond its natural and necessary progress. It would certainly be injurious to private land holders, and by throwing the lands into the hands of a few individuals, prevent that gradual and equal distribution of property which is the result of the present system. To reduce it only to what may be considered as the market price which actual settlers give for small tracts in similar situations, would only satisfy the demand for land created by the existing population, and without promoting migrations or speculations on a large scale, would encrease the receipts in the treasury; provided that reduction was connected with another measure which is considered as of first importance for the security of that branch of the revenue.

It has been observed that about eleven hundred thousand dollars are due to the United States on account of preceding sales. Great difficulties may attend the recovery of that debt which is due by near two thousand individuals—and its daily increase may ultimately create an interest hostile to the general welfare of the union. It appears extremely desirable in every point of view, that lands should hereafter be sold without allowing any other credit than that of forty days, now given for the payment of the first instalment; and as that provision might be considered injurious to that part of the community, who are not able to make large payments, it would seem proper to connect it with a moderate reduction in the price, and with a permission to purchase smaller tracts than is now allowed by law.

Supposing that the lands which are now sold in entire sections should be offered for sale in half sections, that those which are now sold in half sections should be offered for sale in quarter sections, and that the price of entire and half sections should be reduced to one dollar and twenty five cents, and that of quarter sections to one dollar and an half per acre, it is believed that the benefits resulting from the present system would not be impaired, and that several important advantages would be obtained.

I. The price being still as high as that at which lands held by individuals, in similar situations are generally sold, and higher than can be afforded for any other purpose than that of improving the land or securing it for the use of the purchaser's family, monopolies and large speculations would be as effectually prevented as under the existing provisions.

II. The poorest individuals, as they cannot at present purchase less than 320 acres, must, in order to become freeholders, be able to pay 160 dollars, and become bound for 480 more, payable within four years; and it is proper to observe that if they have no other resources, it is almost impossible that they should, during the first four years of a new settlement, draw the means of payment from the produce of the land. By the proposed alteration a man might, by the payment of 240 dollars, acquire a freehold of 160 acres without encumbering himself with any debt whatever. The difficulty of raising eighty dollars more at first is unimportant, if it shall be admitted that the subsequent payments must at present be provided for from other resources than those arising from the land itself; and in every other respect the purchaser will evidently be placed in a much more eligible situation.

[*To be continued.*]