Britifh Weft Indies	5,473,218	518,189	
Newfoundland and Britifh fifheries	183,380	34,687	
Britifh American colonies	787,230	138,704	
Other Britifh colonies	7,111		
			23,047,586
Hamburg, Bremen, the other Hanfe towns, &c.	893,591	2,338,917	
			3,232,508
French European ports on the Atlantic	2,852,708	9,260,724	
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	227,154	624 878	
French Weft Indies and American colonies	2,876 384	4,455,599	
French Eaft Indies	4,923	2,656	
Bourbon and Mauritius	66,353	688,436	
Other French African ports	15 453	49,478	
			21,072,747
Spanifh European ports on the Atlantic	1,729,973	1,469,214	
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	597,132	187,098	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	114,110	85,110	
Manilla and Phillipine iflands	33,410	9,081	
Floridas	95,131	39,657	
Honduras, Campeachy and Mofquito shore	203 255	418,539	
Spanifh Weft Indies and American colonies	2,806,112	4,884,776	
			12 672,768
Portugal	508,284	851,647	
Madeira	479,182	160,288	
Fayal and the other Azores	16,060	24,057	
Cape de Verd Iflands	13 029	24,161	
Other African ports	7,941	20,760	
			2,105,409
Italy	142,475	2,320,099	
			2,462,574
Triefte & other Auftrian ports in the Adriatic	6,665	322,992	
			329,657
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	11 984	134,741	
			146,725
China	145,573	176,502	
			322,075
Eaft Indies (generally)	348 290	1,459,266	
			1,807,556
Weft Indies do.	2,128.774	1,368,173	
			3,496,947
Europe do.	179,608	628,608	
			808 216
Africa do.	591,690	421,356	
			1,013 046
South feas do.	3,643	2,000	
			5,643
North weft coaft of America	25,922	276,937	
			302,859
TOTAL,		Dollars,	95,566,021

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the Bashaw of Tripoli was concluded and signed on the 4th day of June, 1805, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the 17th day of this present month, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY

Of Peace and amity, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the BASHAW, BEY and SUBJECTS of TRIPOLI, IN BARBARY.

ARTICLE 1st. There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a sincere friendship between the President and citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Bashaw, Bey and subjects of the Regency of Tripoli, in Barbary, on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, and on the terms of the most favored nation. And if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favor, or priviledge in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation; but where the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter or reject such conditions in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ART. 2nd. The Bashaw of Tripol shall deliver up to the American squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans in his possession; and all the subjects of the Bashaw of Tripoli, now in the power of the United States of America, shall be delivered up to him; and as the number of Americans in possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli, amount to three hundred persons, more or less, and the number of Tripoline subjects in the power of the Americans, to about one hundred, more or less, the Bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States of America, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, as a payment for the difference between the prisoners herein mentioned.

ART. 3rd. All the forces of the United States, which have been, or may be in hostility against the Bashaw of Tripoli, in the province of Derne, or elsewhere within the dominions of the said Bashaw, shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by or in behalf of the said United States, during the continuance of this peace, to any of the subjects of the said Bashaw, who may be in hostility against him, in any part of his dominions; and the Americans will use all means in their power to persuade the brother of the said Bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the said Bashaw of Tripoli; but will not use any force or improper means to effect that object, and in case he should withdraw himself as aforesaid, the Bashaw engages to deliver up to him, his wife and children now in his power.

ART. 4th. If any goods belonging to any nation, with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels, belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

ART. 5th. If any citizens or subjects with their effects, belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel, taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and their effects so captured shall be restored to their lawful owners, or their agents.

ART. 6th. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition, that the vessels of war belonging to the Regency of Tripoli, on meeting with merchant vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons, besides the rowers; these two only shall be permitted to go on board, without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the said subjects of Tripoli, insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States of America resident at Tripoli, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or rais of said Tripoline ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders shall be punished in the most exemplary manner. All vessels of war belonging to the United States of America, on meeting with a cruizer belonging to the Regency of Tripoli, on having seen her passport and certificate from the consul of the United States of America residing in the Regency, shall permit her to proceed on her cruize unmolested, and without detention. No passport shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

ART. 7th. A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel, condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificate of condemnation and bill of sale, shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for two years, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time, for her to procure proper passports.

ART. 8th. Vessels of either party, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished at the market price, and if any such vessel should so put in, from a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reimbark her cargo, without paying any duties; but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

ART. 9th. Should a vessel of either party be cast on the shore of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her and her crew. No pillage shall be allowed, the property shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and the crew protected & succoured, till they can be sent to their country.

ART. 10th. If a vessel of either party shall be attacked by an enemy within gun shot of the forts of the other, she shall be defended as much as possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be allowed to pursue her from the same port, within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ART. 11th. The commerce between the United States of America and the Regency of Tripoli; the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels and seamen; the reciprocal right of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions, to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing, with those of the most favored nations respectively.

ART. 12th. The consul of the United States of America shall not be answerable for debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives a written obligation so to do.

ART. 13th. On a vessel of war, belonging to the United States of America, anchoring before the city of Tripoli, the consul is to inform the Bashaw of her arrival, and she shall be saluted with twenty one guns, which she is to return in the same quantity or number.

ART. 14th. As the government of the United States of America has, in itself, no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of Musselmen, and as the said states never have entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, except in the defence of their just rights to freely navigate the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations. And the consuls and agents of both nations respectively, shall have liberty to exercise his religion in his own house. All slaves of the same religion shall not be impeded in going to said consul's house at hours of prayer. The consuls shall have liberty and personal security given them, to travel within the territories of each other both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessel that they may think proper to visit. They shall have likewise the liberty to appoint their own drogerman and brokers.

ART. 15th. In case of any dispute arising, from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms; nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievances in writing, and transmit it to the government of the other; and the period of twelve calender months shall be allowed for answers to be returned; during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consels and citizens, or subjects of both parties reciprocally, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper.

ART. 16th. If in the fluctuation of human events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves, but shall be exchanged rank for rank. And if their should be a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of five hundred Spanish dollars for each captain, three hundred dollars for each mate and supercargo, and one hundred Spanish dollars for each seaman so wanting. And it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their capture; and that the exchange may be effected by any private individual legally authorised by either of the parties.

ART. 17th. If any of the Barbary states, or other powers, at war with the United States of America, shall capture any American vessel, and send her into any of the ports of the Regency of Tripoli, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be obliged to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; and no duties shall be exacted on the sale of prizes, captured by the vessels sailing under the flag of the United States of America, when brought into any port in the Regency of Tripoli.

ART. 18th. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Tripoli to enforce his decisions, it shall immediately be granted to him, and if any disputes shall arise between any citizen of the United States, and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Tripoli; such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations.

ART. 19th. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Tripoline, or, on the contrary, if a Tripoline shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial, and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

ART. 20th. Should any of the citizens of the United States of America, die within the limits of the Regency of Tripoli, the Bashaw and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property. Neither shall the Bashaw or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Whereas the undersigned Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States of America, for the regency of Algiers, being duly appointed commissioner, by letters patent under the signature of the President, and seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the city of Washington the 18th day of November, 1803, for negociating and concluding a treaty of peace, between the United States of America, and the Bashaw, Bey, and subjects of the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary.

Now know, ye that I, Tobias Lear, commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

Done at Tripoli, in Barbary, the fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five; corresponding with the sixth day of the first month of Rabbia, 1220.

TOBIAS LEAR.

Having appeared in our presence, colonel Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States of America, in the Regency of Algiers, and commissioner for negociating and concluding a treaty of peace and friendship between us and the United States of America, bringing with him the present treaty of peace, with the within articles, they were by us minutely examined, and we do hereby accept, confirm and ratify them, ordering all our subjects to fulfil entirely their contents without any violation and under no pretext.

In witness whereof we, with the heads of our regency, subscribe it.

Given at Tripoli in Barbary the sixth day of the first month of Rabbia 1220, corresponding with the fourth day of June, 1805.

(L. S.) JUSUF CARAMANLY, *Bashaw.*
(L. S.) MAHAMET CARAMANLY, *Bey.*
(L. S.) MOHAMET, *Kahia.*
(L. S.) HAMET, *Rais de Marine.*
(L. S.) MAHAMET DEGHEIS, *First Minister.*
(L. S.) SALAH, *Aga of Divan.*
(L. S.) SELIM, *Hamadar.*
(L. S.) MURAT, *Dulartile.*
(L. S.) MURAT RAIS, *Admiral.*
(L. S.) SOLIMAN, *Kehia.*
(L. S.) ABDALLA, *Basa Aga.*
(L. S.) MAHAMET, *Soheig al Belad.*
(L. S.) ALLI BEN DIALE, *First Secretary.*

NOW THEREFORE to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

(L. S.) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the city of Washington the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six; and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-ninth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

DIED.—On the 21st instant, doctor STARLING ARCHER, late of the navy, aged 24 years. His death was occasioned by a wound received in a duel on the 17th instant. This young gentleman promised to be an ornament to his profession; he was universally esteemed and is deeply lamented by all who knew him. His remains were attended by a large number of his friends from the marine garrison, to the place of interment in George Town, and with military honors.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public fale, on Saturday, the 17th day of May next, at Stelle's hotel; a number of lots in the city of Wafhington, belonging to the eftate of Guftavus Scott, Efq. deceafed The greater number of thefe lots are fituated between the Prefident's houfe and George Town. Alfo one moiety of forty-two acres of land on Rock creek, adjoining Rockhill and Mr. Holmead's. Alfo a number of fhares in the North American Land Company.—Terms of fale; negociable notes with approved endorfers, at ninety days, where the fum does not exceed two hundred dollars. For all fums above two hundred dollars, a credit of three and fix months will be given, on giving notes as aforefaid.

Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Truftee.

April 25.—2awts.

Will be fold at PUBLIC SALE

the property where I now live, on FRIDAY the 2d day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock, two LOTS in Square 88, fronting on Water ftreet, 78 feet 3 inches, and running back 181 1-2 feet which are inclofed in a handfome paled in garden—the buildings are a convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, SMOKE HOUSE & ICE HOUSE. On the fouth fide of Water ftreet, is a wharf fufficiently large to hold 200 cords of wood at once; this part of the property runs to the Hamburgh channel, and the fituation equal to any in the city for a lumber, coal, or wood yard. The terms will be one third of the purchafe money in hand, the other two thirds in nine and eighteen months on the purchafer giving negociable notes on either the city or George Town banks, with fufficient indorfers, or I will take merchandife in lieu of cafh for one half of the purchafe money.

JOHN STEPHEN.

April 14—tawtf

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Publifhed

By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TRIAL

OF

SAMUEL CHASE,

AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE *of the Supreme Court of the United States,*

IMPEACHED

By the House of Representatives, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, before the *Senate of the United States.*

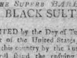
Taken in short hand, By SAMUEL H. SMITH & THOMAS LLOYD.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to fubfcribers four dollars and a half—and to non fubfcribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the fatisfaction of faying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arifen from the revifion of the fpeeches of the Managers and Counfel The publication might long fince have been made in a lefs perfect drefs; but it was deemed highly defirable that in a cafe, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent to future times, to facrifice time rather than precifion. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor that it will be confidered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehenfive and faithful ftatement of facts. All the fpeeches have been revifed, and inferted at length, in connection with whatever elfe formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inferting this advertifement a few times in their papers.

March 22—



THE SUPERB BARB,

THE BLACK SULTAN,

PRESENTED by the Dey of Tunis, to the government of the United States, and lately brought to this country by the Tunifian ambaffador will ftand the enfuing feafon at PETWORTH the farm of JOHN TAYLOE, efq. near Rock Creek church, and within two miles of the city of Wafhington, where Mares from a diftance will be paftured at 40 cents per week, and fed if defired at the market price. This Royal prefent being one of the moft choice animals of the Regency of Tunis and full fifteen hands high, a defire has prevailed that fo valuable a race fhould be extended as much as poffible; it has therefore been directed that he be placed at a low price; he will confequently ftand at TWENTY DOLLARS the feafon, which will begin immediately, and end on the firft of auguft; at or before which time the price of the feafon will be difchargeable by SIXTEEN DOLLARS, with a DOLLAR to the Groom when the Mare is fent.

CHESTER BAILEY, Manager for John Tayloe, efq. at Petworth.

April 4—3tawtf

To be Sold,

Or EXCHANGED for other property in the CITY, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the ftate of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late refurvey. They are under old and indifputable titles of more than twenty years, and fituate in a populous county, adjoining flourifhing fettlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the fubfcriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Wafhington, November 6—wtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON THURSDAY 22d May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premifes, will pofitively be fold or rented to the higheft bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day, the land I live on, containing with lands contiguous between 5 and 600 acres, very level, and improveable. On it will be found every neceffary houfe. It abounds with good water convenient to the dwelling and in every field. Great abundance and variety of fruit trees; fome rich branch meadow ground and plenty wood and rail timber. The purchafer to pay 2000 dollars on the 1ft January next when poffeffion will be given, and for the balance a credit of 5 or 7 years will be allowed on his giving bond with good perfonal fecurity on intereft, and a lien on the land payable in equal annual proportions till the whole be paid. If not fold, to the tenant it will be rented for a term not lefs than 5 or 7 years under certain reftrictions. A more particular defcription of the above property may be feen at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, and Alexandria Daily Advertifer of laft year. An indifputable title will be made to the purchafer.

GEO. LEE.

Charles county, April 16—wtdf

TUNSTALL'S

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

COMPLETE fetts of caft Iron Wheels, made purpofely for this valuable machine; alfo Patent Licences, according to law; may be bought of, H. Foxall, efq. George Town foundery diftrict of Columbia; and at T. Hogan's F ftreet Wafhington city, of the Patentee, with whom contracts and patent rights for diftricts may be agreed for, on reafonable terms. A machine capable to thrafh with two horfes or oxen 200 bufhels in a day, will coft about 150 DOLLARS. The horfe wheel caft iron, in one piece, may alfo work other kinds of mills. A quantity of ftraw fuppofed to contain 200 BUSHELS of WHEAT, has been rethrefhed with FLAILS, and did produce after a whole day, only, ONE PINT and HALF.

Letters to be poft paid.

April 9—wtC