# The National Intelligencer,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1801. PAID IN ADVANCE.


*WAR DEPARTMENT,*
*April 20th, 1801.*

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th day of June next ensuing, for the supply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the use of the United states, from the first day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September 1802, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

First. At Pittsburg; at Fort Franklin; at *Le Bœuf*, at Presqu'isle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

Second. At Forts Wallington, Vincennes, and Massac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any post or place on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the mouth of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky.

Third. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee; at Bear Creek on the Tennessee River, and at any place on Chickasaw or Choctaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez; at the Chickasaw Bluffs at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will also be received a sufficient for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United states from the 1st day of January 1802, until the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

Fourth. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinson; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnston; at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor; at Fort Johnston, Cape Fear River; at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Fifth. At Fort Nesbit; at Harper's ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the city of Washington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Virginia and Maryland.

Sixth. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin at the Laboratory near Philadelphia, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, excepting Pittsburg, Fort Franklin, Le Bœuf, and Presqu'isle, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Seventh. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Well Pointe, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of New-Jersey, and New-York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the state of New-York.

Eighth. At Newport; at New-London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

Ninth. At Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portsmouth, at Hallowgreen, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

A ration is to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice; or one and a half pound of fitted or bolted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork; and when fresh meat is issued, fifty at the rate of one gill for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds; and candles at the rate of a pound and a half, for every hundred rations; and proposals will extend to the supply of rum, whiskey or other ardent spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration; and vinegar at the rate of four gills for every hundred rations. The price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as of substitutes and alternatives, must be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, 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. This also to be construed to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, and in time in the case of urgency, such supplies of the provisions in advance, as in the discretion of a commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of lifting the supplies to the troops, and that all loses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by the means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the stores captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be referred to the United States of exporting 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.

*HENRY DEARBORN,*
*Secretary of War.*

2awt30J


## FOR SALE OR RENT,

*Two elegant brick Houses, 40 by 20 feet* SITUATE on King and Columbia Street, Georgetown, as well calculated for the genteel family and flour business as any in the city; also two large stores adjoining the above houses, 25 feet front, by 36 feet deep, and I will likewise lease or sell, 7 or 8 valuable lots on King and Patrick streets, fronting to a small ground rent. Possession will be given of one of the houses immediately, and the other in 30 days. Any person wishing to purchase, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, one fourth in 3 months, and the balance in 12 months, by paying interest and giving a security on the property.

I will also sell,

Six or eight thousand acres valuable Kentucky land. The terms of payment will be required as above mentioned.

The subscriber intends carrying on the brick laying and plastering business extensively, and will keep a section constantly in stock, ready for sale, he will also undertake to furnish all materials to any person disposed to build in the City on the most reasonable terms for cash. Application to be made to Francis Peyton, esq. for the property in Alexandria, or to

N. VOSS.

City of Washington,
April 8, 1801. 2M

Received by the Lucinda from Bristol, via Philadelphia, three cases Kersand towling gum, tin in boxes, brass kettles, frying pans, &c.

Also on hand,

Nails in casks, and a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and hardware, which will be sold by the quantity or otherwise, on reasonable terms at the subscriber's store on Jersey Avenue Capitol Hill.

HENRY INGLE.

May 22, 1801 3t

*NOTICE.*

The state of the Subscriber's health compels him to quit his present business; his debtors are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 1st inst. to prevent the disagreeable necessity of referring to law.

JAMES THOMPSON.

June 3, 1801. 3t


*In Chancery, May 8, 1801.*

JAMES A. MAGRUDER, solicitor and chancellor of Prince George County, having heretofore supplied by petition in writing to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," pafsed at the last session of the general affembly, and a fchedule and inventory on oath, by the faid petitioner, being annexed to faid petition, and the faid James A. Magruder, being a perfon known to the chancellor to be a man, that has not been twice at the time of paffing the faid act a citizen of the United States and of fafe ftate; and having at the time of his application been imprifoned for debts contracted before the paffage of the faid act, and having been brought before the chancellor and difcharged from imprifonment on taking the oath by the faid act required. And the faid James A. Magruder, having, fince the faid difcharge, propofed to the chancellor the effect in writing of his money of his creditors,to have due to the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paffing the faid act, according to the faid fchedule. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the faid James A. Magruder, appear before the chancellor in his chancery office, on the twenty fourth day of July next, to anfwer fuch interrogatories as may be propofed to him by his creditors, that the faid James A. and it is hereby appointed the time for his faid creditors to appear and recommend a trufter for their benefit: and that the faid James A. Magruder, give them notice of the paffage of this order by caufing a copy of it to be inferted three Tuefdays or Fridays in the Baltimore Telegraph, or three fucceffive weeks in a newfpaper of the City of Wafhington, and by ferving a copy of this order on three or more of his creditors who have dun fo them or owe three thoufand pounds current money.

Teft.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. ct. ch.

## LITERARY.

*Imposture by Damberger, &c.*

A difcovery has lately been made of an extremely complicated literary impofture, of which Germany, France, and England have been made the dupes.

Laft year there appeared at Leipfick a Journey to the Eaft-Indies, and in Egypt, performed by a Saxon artificer, named Joseph Schroeder. This traveller relates, among other wonders, that after having embarked at Pondicherry, on the 28th of April, 1797, and having affifted at a naval engagement near the coaft of Africa, he was taken by the Englifh, he was taken to Calcutta by the latter, and landed on the 16th of June, the fame year, at Alexandria, where, the following year, he was witnefs to the conquefl of that country by the French, &c. Notwithftanding a heap of lies, as grofs as his rapid paffage from Pondicherry to Alexandria, Schroeder found readers, and even encomiums.

M. Paulus, the celebrated profeffor of Jena, and author of an excellent fupplement to Volney's Travels, did juftice to this cheat, in the Literary Gazette of Jena. He expofed the impofture in the cleareft manner, and no perfon defended it.

About the fame time appeared another work, entitled Travels in Africa. Alcanzar Tauriuus, a native of Tauriuus, in Italy, was born at Cairo, in 1758, was the fon of a Copht, named Strifh, and who went by Conftantinople to Riga, and from thence to Wurtemberg, where he changed his name and religion. He then went to Wirtemberg, in Saxony, and became a journeyman printer. M. Ebeint, a profeffor in that town, and a man of merit befides, enriched his travels with a preface, which ferved as a certificate to Zacharias Tauriuus. But though there was nothing abfolutely impoffible in the circumftance, that a native of Cairo fhould become a printer at Wirtemberg, the work itfelf prefenting nothing but ill-felected and ill-arranged extracts from Dampierre, Legentil, Dapper, which afforded the cleareft proof that this author had never travelled, except in his clofet.

Scarcely had the fecond volume of Tauriuus appeared, when a propofal was made to Martini, a bookfeller of Leipfick, to publifh an account of a journey made in Africa, by a carpenter's apprentice in Suabia, named Damberger, and who affo was refiding at Wirtemberg. M. Martini, willing to take his precautions, went to Wirtemberg, there formed a perfonal acquaintance with Damberger, and faw the papers and certificates of every kind, which he exhibited; after which he thought he could no longer doubt that this new Anacharfis had, in reality, paffed his travels much farther than any of thofe who had attempted to penetrate into Africa.

M. Martini made him come to Leipfick, where he had feveral interviews and converfations with a geographer, employed to arrange the fubject of his journey, and with a man of letters, who was to draw up his journal. Neither had any doubt of the truth of his affertions.

The work at length announced before-hand, the travels of Damberger, as one of the moft remarkable productions of the age. The bookfellers of Paris and of London, had the fheets fent to them, at a great expence, as they were printed.

An Englifh bookfeller, wifhing to be before-hand with two of his brethren, who were entering into an agreement with him for the tranflation of Damberger, diftributed thefe fheets among fix tranflators. The French and Engliffh papers were filled with extracts from the travels of Damberger. In France, great pains were taken to juftify Le Vaillant, whom Damberger charged with falfehood.

Meantime, M. Paulus, the fame who had unmafked Jofeph Schroeder, and M. Meiners, a celebrated man of learning in Gottingen, publifhed in the Literary Gazettes of Jena and of Gottingen, fome accurate criticifms on thefe travels which evidently demonftrate, that the pretended Damberger was nothing but an impofter, of equal ignorance and effrontery.

M. Martini, informed of the opinion of thofe men of letters, who are beft capable of judging on fuch a fubject, collected new information, which fuggefted to him the idea of applying to the publifhers of the Travels of Jofeph Schroeder, and Tauriuus, who, like himfelf, are bookfellers at Leipfick. He compared the manufcript of thefe two works, with that of his Damberger, and he recognized the fame writing in the three manufcripts. He found it impoffible to prevail on the perfon whom he had known by the name of Damberger, to return to Leipfick. The latter being warmly preffed, at laft acknowledged, that in reality he was not Damberger, but, in fact, the felf fame Egyptian called Zacharias Tauriuus; that Schroeder, who is at prefent at Hamburgh, not knowing how to write, had employed him to draw up the account of his travels; that, as to the laft work, which he was publifhing, he borrowed the name of Damberger, becaufe he had really known at the Cape, a man of that name, and that he had made ufe of a Journal of Travels in Barbary St. Maroc, which this Damberger had left him, when he quitted him in Holland, whither he had accompanied him; that he had, that Damberger, at prefent, lives in Suriname.

The explanations given verbally to M. Martini, and by writing to Meffrs. Bertach and Schroeder, two literati of Wefmar, could not deceive any body; but the object now was, who was the manufacturer of the books which have brought this pretended Tauriuus into notice? whole letters, filled with errors in orthography and grammar, prove that he is nothing more than the inftrument of fome compiler, who has invented this truly ingenious method of defrauding the bookfellers of their merchandize. An obfcure literateur of Wurtemberg, whofe name is Jungo, is ftrongly fuffected; becaufe part of the travels of Damberger are written in his hand. The circumftances of this intricate impofture cannot fail to be brought to light.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*Proceedings of the Class of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the first three months of the year — beginning Sept. 23, 1800.*

C. Prony has publifhed a detailed plan of that part of the bufinefs of the polytechnic fchool which concerns the doctrine of equilibrium and mechanical motion.

C. Lacroix communicated his ideas on the neceffity of making new experiments on the refiftance of fluids, and the means of accomplifhing this object.

C. Duc Lachapelle, an Affociate, fent a very circumftantial memoir on the winter of the year 6, (1799—1800) which proved the deftruction of half the crops in the Weftern parts of France. He refers the chief caufe of this calamity to the abfence of fnow, irregular thaws, and a great quantity of hoar frofl.

Notwithftanding the frequent rains, the fofficial declination of the fun has been obferved throughout the year. Thefe obfervations, though few in number, have ftrongly confirmed the fingular refult, that the obliquity of the ecliptic appears weaker by fome feconds in winter than in fummer. This phenomenon may depend either on the imperfect knowledge of abforption, or on the effect of the variations which it experiences in different ftates of the atmofphere.

C. Legendre has given a third edition of his Geometry; and C. Lacroix a fecond of his Elements of Algebra. The quick demand for thefe works fhews both their real merit, and the zeal with which mathematics are ftudied in France.

The Executive Commiffion of Piedmont, who have received from C. Vaudi the models of the metre and the kilogramme, write to the Inftitute, that they are about to appoint a committee in order to eftablifh, with the greateft accuracy, the relations between the weights and meafures of Piedmont and thofe now adopted in France. It will affo doubtlefs utmoft to make the peculiar fenfible of the advantages of the new metrical fyftem, the adoption of which will add to the bonds of union which fhould fubfift between the two nations.