of making a voyage of discovery round the world. They are to endeavor particularly to penetrate as far as possible in the north of Asia and America.

The Elector of Bavaria has published an edict in his new states; by which the members of the Catholic, Lutheran and Reformed religions are to enjoy an equality of rights with respect to the exercise of their worship, without any distinction whatever.

RATISBON, Jan. 14.

The following is the convention concluded at Paris, relative to the indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

CONVENTION.

His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, having signified that he could not consider the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, as far as it relates to his Royal Highness the Arch Duke Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, as sufficiently fulfilled by the plan of indemnities agreed to by the deputation of the Empire; and as the First Consul of the French Republic, on his part, has nothing more at heart than to contribute to the entire and perfect fulfilment of that treaty, it has been resolved, with the consent of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to agree on certain modifications to be introduced into the plan accepted by the Deputation of the Empire, to render it conformable to the principles of the treaty of Luneville, & such as may receive the ratifications of the Emperor and the Empire. For this purpose the High Contracting Powers have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely, his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur John Philip Count Cobentzel; and the First Consul of the French Republic, Citizen Joseph Bonaparte; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. 1. To enlarge the indemnities stipulated in favor of his Highness the Duke of Modena and his Heirs, his Imperial Majesty cedes the District or Province Ortenau, with all its Dependencies, to be united to the Breisgau, and his Highness and his Heirs shall possess these two Provinces, without any exception or limitation, according to the 4th article of the treaty of Luneville, which with respect to the Duke, is to be understood as well of the Ortenau as of the Breisgau.

Art. 2. To indemnify his Imperial Majesty for his cession of the Ortenau, the two Bishoprics, Trent, and Brixen, shall be secularised, and his Majesty shall receive possession of the same, and all their property, rights, and revenues, only under the condition that he shall provide for the maintainance for life of the two Prince Bishops and their Chapters, as shall be agreed on, and for the future dotation of the Clergy, which in these Dioceses shall be placed on the same footing as in the other provinces of the Austrian Monarchy.

Art. 3. To complete the indemnities of his Royal Highness the Arch Duke, Grand Duke (of Tuscany) the Bishopric of Eichstadt shall be added to what has already been assigned to his Royal H. by the General Conclusum, or Recess, of the 2d of Frimaire (Nov. 23,) to be possessed by his Royal Highness and his Heirs, in full sovereignty and independence, with all the property, revenues, rights, and prerogatives connected therewith, as possessed by the Prince Bishop himself at the time of the signing the treaty of Luneville; only with the exceptions of the districts of Sandee, Wernfel, Scelt, Oaetberg, Hornberg & Warberg, with all the Dependencies of the Bishopric of Eichstadt, contained in the territories of Anspach and Bayreuth, which shall remain to his Electoral Palatine Highness of Bavaria, and shall be recompensed to his Royal Highness the Arch Duke, Grand Duke, by a suitable equivalent from the Domains of his Electoral Highness of Bavaria in Bohemia, and in case there should not be sufficient, from other revenues of his Electoral Highness.

Art. 4. For the confirmation of the said stipulations, and the property and other rights which his Imperial Majesty, as Sovereign of the Austrian Hereditary States, and Head of the Empire, has agreed on and ceded for the completion of the plan of indemnities, his Majesty engages to employ his influence that the general plan of indemnities, as modified by the present Convention, shall be ratified by the Empire, and that it shall, without delay, receive the Imperial ratification.

Art. 5. It is expressly understood, that after the exchange of the present act, the territories mentioned in the preceding articles shall be taken possession of both in the civil manner, by the Princes to whom they are allotted, or in their names; also that the city Passau, and the suburbs of Instadt and Illstadt, shall be immediately evacuated by the troops of his Imperial Majesty, and given up to his Electoral Palatine Highness of Bavaria, but under condition that the fortifications of the city shall not be enlarged or strengthened, but only maintained in their present state; and that no new fortifications shall be erected in the suburbs of Instadt and Illstad. Also in the territory of the Bishopric of Eichstadt, no new fortification shall be erected by his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand or his heirs.

Art. 6. The First Consul of the French Republic will unite with his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to procure the Electorial dignity for his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand.

Art. 7. The high contracting parties guarantee reciprocally the fulfilment of every thing contained in the preceding articles, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall be invited to accede to the present convention for and in the name of his Imperial Majesty, as a contracting principal.

The present convention shall be ratified within twenty days from the present time or sooner if possible.

Done at Paris, the 5th of Nivose, of the year 11, Dec. 26, 1802.

(Signed)

PHILIP COBENTZEL,
JOSEPH BONAPARTE,
COUNT MARKOFF,

In the name of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

To the Representatives of the People of the state of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened.

THE INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON,

Respectfully Report,

That it is with great satisfaction they inform the legislature, that considerable improvements have been made in the internal management and economy of the prison; which in order, quiet, industry and cleanliness is equal to the sanguine expectations of the most zealous promoters of the establishment.

Since the last report of the inspectors, some useful alterations, which were contemplated the year before, have been made in the mode of carrying on several branches of industry in the prison. The weaving of cloth, blankets, flannel and linnen, is now performed so as to produce more than sufficient for the use of the convicts, and considerable quantities of these articles may be sold during the current year. In the manufacture of shoes, as heretofore carried on, it was necessary to have a large quantity of leather, and of manufactured goods on hand, and many debts outstanding; and it was esteemed difficult, entirely to prevent the waste and damage of the raw materials, when put into the hands of convicts, ignorant, careless and unskilful. Anxious to render this capital branch of manufacture more simple and more productive, the inspectors had for a considerable time contemplated, to enter into an agreement with persons in the city of New-York, to provide the raw materials, and to pay a fixed price for the articles manufactured; but this agreement did not take place, so as to be put in operation before the middle of the year. The materials and goods remaining were then sold off; and though this sale was attended with some loss, the advantages resulting from the change are found to be great; no advance of money is now necessary for the purchase of stock for this branch of business, no loss is sustained from having large quantities of leather and shoes on hand, and the risque of outstanding debts much lessened; the sum of twelve hundred dollars received every month, for the labor of convicts, employed in the making of shoes, boots, &c. and the principal expence attending it, is the cost of tools, thread and silk.

The inspectors are now negociating with persons in the city, for the purpose of putting the manufacture of nails, on the same economical and advantageous plan as that of shoes.

The nett profits of those two branches of business, will be the sums received for the labour of the convicts, in the manufactures of the articles delivered out to the persons who supplied the raw materials.

That the inspectors have not heretofore fully attained one great object of their wishes, that of rendering the labour of the convicts adequate to the support of the prison, is to be ascribed to the many difficulties, which from the first establishment of the institution, they have had to encounter, in the formation and execution of suitable plans for the employment of the convicts. These difficulties will probably diminish every year with the increase of experience, and a more perfect knowledge of the operation of the system of labour established. The inspectors, however, have the pleasure to inform the legislature, that the nett profits on the work and labour performed by the convicts, for the year 1802, amounts to 21,874 dollars 43 cents, and the amount of expenditure for the support and clothing of the prisoners, maintaining the keepers, and the expence of paying the sheriffs for conveying the convicts from the different counties is 22,357 dollars 10 cents.

Yet it should not be forgotten, that this institution is founded on the principles of justice and humanity, and is so consonant with the genius and spirit of our government, and so salutary in its general effects on the community, that it merits the vigorous support of the legislature, even at a much greater expence.

It may, perhaps, with propriety be asserted, that no penal system in any state, of equal population and extent, is less expensive, or answers more fully the great purposes of legal punishment. Although some instances have occurred of convicts having been sent to the prison for *second* offences; yet it is peculiarly gratifying to observe the good effects of imprisonment and labor on others, who have expressed their thankfulness to Providence, for being stopped in their career and criminality, and placed in a situation where they have been led to reflect on their past conduct, and to see the advantages of sobriety, industry and religion; some of those discharged from the prison, there is good reason to believe will become honest and quiet citizens. The number of those who have been convicted, and sent to the prison the present year for second offences, as will be seen in the table accompanying this report, is twenty eight; of these twenty-six were from the city of New-York, and fifteen of them are foreigners.

The total number of convicts received into the prison for the year 1802, is one hundred and ninety, of whom one hundred and thirty-six were from the city of New-York, and most of them foreigners: Of the offences committed in the city, only six are such as were formerly punished capitally, the remainder were mostly petty offences.

These facts forcibly direct the attention to the causes of the increase of petty larcenies and other small offences, and evince the necessity of adopting a comprehensive, efficacious preventive system. The great number of taverns and grog shops, licenced in the city of New York, amounting to above twelve hundred, is the baneful source of incalculable evil to the morals of the people. To these are to be chiefly ascribed idleness, profanity, disregard of the first day of the week, disorders and debaucheries of every kind, the increase of houses of ill fame, and all other pernicious practices which lead to the commission of crimes. Unless the power of granting licences for taverns and grog shops is restrained by some salutary regulation, offences will naturally multiply with the increase of vice to which so many temptations now exist.

Every wise system of penal laws, will regard more the means of *prevention* than punishment: our laws, excellent as they are, may be deemed imperfect, & inadequate to the purpose of their formation, unless some permanent plan be formed for diminishing the evils just mentioned, and for the employment of the poor who are unable to find work.

In large cities there is always a great number of people who cannot find employment, and who suffer the hardships of inevitable want, and many are urged, by the pressure of immediate circumstances, to steal. Perhaps nothing would tend more to prevent petty offences, than a well instituted society for the purpose of *employing* the laboring poor. When it is considered how much the good order of society depends upon a regular and virtuous course of industry, amongst the indigent classes, and the advantages that would result from securing the community from the effects of their ignorance, improvidence or misconduct, the establishment of a respectable association of this kind, seems deserving of the patronage and aid of the legislature, and an annual fund appropriated for that purpose, under wise management, would probably in an eminent degree conduce to the prevention of crimes, & be found in the end to subserve an enlightened system of oeconomy.

It may be fairly questioned, whether the present mode of trying offences, is the best calculated for a large and growing city; as the frequent instances of impunity which it favors, the time which intervenes between the apprehension of the offender, and his trial and conviction, serves to diminish the effects of the punishment. If a more summary mode of trial could be devised, to render punishment more speedy, certain & efficacious, it would be found a powerful means of preventing small crimes in the city of New York; an object of great consequence in the penal system of the state.

The inspectors beg leave to suggest, that the corporation of the city have not thought proper to erect the prison for the punishment of petty offences, by solitary confinement, pursuant to the powers granted by the last session of the legislature; had this prison been erected, it is probable that there would have been, perhaps, one hundred convicts less in the state prison than there are at the present time. The inspectors are informed that the corporation are unwilling to undertake the erection of the prison at the sole expence of the city.

That as the emigration from Europe and the West-Indies, and the influx of people from all parts of the state, caused a greater number of criminals in the city than in the counties, it was thought reasonable by the corporation, that the expence of the prison proposed, should be defrayed by the whole state.

Considering the increase of the number of convictions in the city of New-York for small offences, and the rapid growth of the city in wealth and population, there is reason to believe, that if all such convicts are sent to the state prison, there will soon not be room to contain them. There appears therefore to be a necessity of speedily adopting some other mode of punishing petty crimes, and the one pointed out by the act for the erecting a prison in the city of New-York, seems in every view the most advantageous that can be devised. The inspectors respectfully submit this subject to the consideration of the legislature, with a confidence that they will give it all the attention which its importance demands.

It will afford the most pleasing satisfaction to the legislature, and to every reflecting mind, to learn that the number of offences, formerly capital, have very much diminished: In the year 1802, the number of convictions for such offences throughout the state, was only eleven; whereas in the three preceding years they amounted to fifty-eight.

No circumstances or difficulties, which have occurred since the appointment of the inspectors, hath had a tendency to shake their faith in the rectitude of the establishment, or in the practicability of so far perfecting the system, as to render it a humane and christian institution, very essentially promoting the welfare and good of the state.

On account of finishing the prison, the inspectors paid 166 dollars 16 cents more than was appropriated by law, and for watching the prison, they also paid 48 dollars 31 cents more than was appropriated; and as both of these balances have been certified by the comptroller to be due the inspectors, they request these sums may be directed to be paid them, and they also submit to the legislature, the propriety of authorising the comptroller to pay the inspectors the amount of interest that may be found to be reasonably due to them, for advances of monies made for account of the state.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Robert Bowne,	*John Murray, jun.*
Thos. Franklin,	*Geo. Warner,*
Leon. Bleecker,	*Thomas Eddy.*
W. Few,	

New-York State Prison,
2d Month 11th 1803.

INSTANCES OF SAGACITY IN DOGS.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

The horse, the cat, and, above all, the dog, is our friend and companion. This last animal emulates not only the mental powers of man, but even some of the human virtues. The amazing sagacity of the dog, his gratitude, his unshaken fidelity, that acute sense of shame which often betrays his faults, and that consciousness of good desert with which he comes to claim the reward of his services, all these circumstances approximate very closely to what we observe in the human character. These qualities, together with his great utility for various purposes, have rendered him the constant attendant and principal favorite of man. Every anecdote therefore that tends to elucidate the nature and powers of this very superior animal, must be particularly amusing and interesting to all the lovers of natural history. The following are completely authentic, which is, perhaps, one of the first recommendations to anecdotes of this nature.—" A gentleman who usually spent the winter months in the capital of North Britain, having gone with his family to pass the summer at his country seat, left the care of his town residence, together with a favorite house dog, to some servants, who were placed at board wages. The dog soon found board wages very short allowance; and to make up the deficiency, had recourse to the kitchen of a friend of his master's, which in better days he had occasionally visited. By a hearty meal, which he received here daily, he was enabled to keep himself in good condition, till the return of his master's family to town on the approach of winter. Though now restored to the enjoyment of plenty at home, and standing in no need of foreign liberality, he did not forget that hospitable kitchen where he had found a resource in his adversity. A few days after, happening to saunter about the streets, he fell in with a duck, which, as he found it in no private pond, he probably concluded to be no private property. He snatched up the duck in his teeth, carried it to the kitchen where he had been so hospitably fed, laid it at the cook's feet, with many polite movements of his tail, and then scampered off with much seeming complacency at having given this testimony of his grateful sense of favors."

The following anecdote is an instance of that sagacity and attachment which so justly contribute to make the dog our favorite.—" Those vallejs, or *glens*, as they are called by the natives, which intersect the Grampian mountains, are chiefly inhabited by shepherds. The pastures, over which each flock is permitted to range, extend many miles in every direction. The shepherd never has a view of his whole flock at once, except when they are collected for the purpose of sale or shearing. His occupation is to make daily excursions to the different extremities of his pastures in succession; & to turn back, by means of his dog, any stragglers that may be approaching the boundaries of his neighbors. In one of these excursions, a shepherd happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant about three years old. This is an usual practice among the Higlanders, who accustom themselves, from their earliest infancy, to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance, to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was suddenly darkened by one of those impenetrable mists, which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains, as, in the space of a few minutes, almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child; but, owing to the unusual darkness, and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent.

After a fruitless research of many hours amongst the dangerous morasses and cataracts, with which the mountains abound, he was at length overtaken by night. Still wandering on, without knowing whither, he at length came to the verge of the mist; and, by the light of the moon, discovered that he had reached the bottom of his valley, and was now within a short distance of his cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous. He was therefore obliged to return to his cottage, having lost both his child, and his dog who had attended him faithfully for years. Next morning by day-break, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbors, set out in search of his child; but after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled, by the approach of night, to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog, which he had lost the day before, had been home, and, on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search for his child, and still returning home at evening, disappointed, to his cottage, he found that the dog had been home; and, on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared.—Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog, as usual, departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of his strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract, at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. The banks of the cataract almost joined at the top, yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travellers that frequent the Grampian mountains; and indicates that these stupendous chasms were not the silent work of time, but the sudden effect of some violent convulsion of the earth.—Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents, the dog began with hesitation to make his way, and at last disappeared into a cave, the mouth of which was almost upon a level with the torrent. The shepherd, with difficulty, followed; but, on entering the cave, what were his emotions, when he beheld his infant eating, with much satisfaction, the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacence! From the situation in which the child was found, it appears that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave; which the dread of the torrent had afterwards prevented him from quitting. The dog, by means of his scent, had traced him to the spot; and afterwards prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night nor day, except when it was necessary to go for its food; and then he was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage."

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Joseph Semmes's Tavern, George-town, on Saturday 16th April, inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest of the late Thomas Clark of George-town, deceased, in and to the following property, to wit:—Lot No. 13, in Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins's addition to George Town, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a commodious brick dwelling house, stacks and smoke-house, and other useful out-houses.

Lot No. 4, in same addition, on which is a good three story brick warehouse and to which lot is a good wharf.

Lots 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 and 16, in square 8, in the city of Washington—part of square 3, in said city. Lots No. 1 3 174 and 175 in Thomas Beall of George's first addition to George-town—Also, sundry lots in said last mentioned addition, purchased by said Clark, of John M Gantt, Esquire. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with satisfactory security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale payable in fifteen months from the said time of sale—upon full payment whereof, deeds will be made to the purchasers.

The creditors of the said Thomas Clark are hereby notified to bring into the chancery court of Maryland, their claims against the said Thomas Clark with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the said time of sale.

JAMES S. MORSELL, *Trustee.*

March 24th, 1803. 1w3w