Tranſlations from a Periodical Paper, called "The North," publiſhed by profeſſor Olivarius, at Kiel, in May, 1800.

"A late order of the Emperor of Ruſſia has provided to form a new Colony in Siberia to commence in the preſent year. It muſt contain 10,000 ſouls. It is to be ſeated upon the ſouthern part of Siberia, which borders on China. The Climate is temperate, and ſome of the lands good. Not only, ſays the Emperor, may agriculture be undertaken with advantage, but good paſturage provided, and Manufactures of cloth and leather eſtabliſhed, which being principal articles of Commerce with China, may increaſe the trade with that Country.—The Coloniſts are to be compoſed of Soldiers on parole and under military controul, and of perſons condemned to baniſhment without any other kind of puniſhment, and who are not to obtain the privileges of Coloniſts, till they have been in the Colony for ten years, and have obtained a certificate of their induſtry, and their attention to agriculture.—It ſhall be permitted to all who hold lands to provide ſlaves who may become Coloniſts provided that they be above forty years of age, and that huſbands be not ſeparated from their wives. They ſhall be conſidered as recruits furniſhed to the army. It is enjoined upon the Government of Irkutſk, to explore the country, and to provide proper places for ſettlement, and to aſſign to each of the Coloniſts 30 Deſatens, a Ruſſian meaſure of Land, which contains 80 by 30, or 60 by 40 Sagins, 500 of which make a werſt, or Ruſſian mile, equal to 3-4 of a mile Engliſh. In this manner they are not only provided with Land for culture, but for paſtures. The cantons inhabited by the wandering Tribes are never to be aſſigned to theſe Coloniſts. The Coloniſts are to be ſo diſtributed, that each Canton may not contain more than 100 houſes. The baniſhed perſons may be ſeated among or in the rear of the proper Coloniſts.—The Government is to build the Houſes for the firſt 2000, and to furniſh them with grain, working tools, and utenſils, for 18 months. The proprietors of the ſoil are to grant to the ſervants they carry with them, certain emoluments every year, and after this time, the 2,000 Coloniſts are to erect houſes for ſuch other individuals as may join them. The Colony ſhall have Inſpectors, who are faithful, attentive, and acquainted with agriculture, and each Coloniſt ſhall be exempted from all taxes for ten years, ſubject only to an annual acknowledgment, and to a ſupply of grain for the ſupport of the government of the Colony, and to aſſiſt new Settlers."

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"There is a plan to eſtabliſh Granaries thoughout the Ruſſian Empire. There is to be one in every village of 50 houſes. A Univerſity is to be eſtabliſhed at Dorpat in the Riga Government. The Emperor is to give it Land which will yield it 30,000 rubles."

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"They are building in Ruſſia, at Petersburg, the Gabrial of 100 Guns, the Raphael of 80, the Uriel of 76, and the Sealaphill of 74, and at Nikolaju the Jagudill of 100 guns and the Seorachiel of 74.

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An hiſtorical ſketch of foreigners found in Ruſſia lately publiſhed from Storch, by Olivarius.

"Europeans and Aſiatics of other Nations are ſcattered throughout the Ruſſian Empire. The moſt numerous are Germans. They form in the Governments of Riga, Reval, and Courland, the moſt important, but not the greateſt part of the Inhabitants. The nobility and principal Citizens are Germans; and the German is the prevailing language. According to the laſt accounts they found 30,000 Germans in the government of Riga, and 15,000 in Reval, and more in Courland. The Germans are very numerous at Moſcow and at Peterſburg there are 17,000. In the government of this Capital and in that of Wiburg they form a conſiderable part of the Nobility and wealthy Citizens, and they are in great numbers among the peaſantry of Peterſburg, Saratow, Woroneſch, Tſchernigow, Jekaterinoſlaw, and in Tauris, amounting to more than 100,000.

The Greeks form Colonies of different extent in the Governments of Tſchernigow, and Jekaterinoſlaw, as well as in Tauris.

The Turks are ſcattered every where. We find a number together at Orenburg, and in the ancient deſerts of Orzakou.

We meet in the Governments of Aſtracan and Orenburg many Perſians, and near Kama a Colony of Perſians and Arabs. The Armenians abound in the Government of Caucaſus and Jekaterinoſlaw, where they have a ſettlement of many of them alſo in many towns of Aſtracan.

At Kiſliar, there are eſtabliſhments of Indians originally from Indoſtan, or the Province of Multan.

The Jews are numerous in that part of the Empire formerly belonging to Poland, and on the frontiers of the adjacent Governments. In all the other parts of the Empire, excepting at Tauris, very few.

The Bohemians alſo paſs in companies in the Government of the Great and Little Ruſſia.

There are perſons from other nations, ſo that Ruſſia may be ſaid to contain people from more than eighty nations.'

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"The whole amount of the population of the Town of Riga, on the Baltic, & ſubject to Ruſſia, was from the Cenſus of 1799, 27,798 ſouls, of which not more than 4000 were Ruſſians and 12,000 were Germans, the reſt were principally from neighbouring countries. Konigſberg, the Capitol of Great Pruſſia, is of conſiderable extent, and has about 40,000 houſes and 40,000 inhabitants. It was formerly one of the Hanſeatic towns, and of conſiderable commerce. The Garriſon is ſo numerons, that the whole city ſeems in uniform. Karamſin, ſpeaking of Potſdam, in Pruſſia, ſays, this city reſembles a town inveſted by an enemy in which all appear to be left as troops of a garriſon to defend it."

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"Since the invention of the Telegraph, the Swedes have adopted it, to give notice when there was a free paſſage from Stockholm to Finland, and for the benefit of the Fiſhery, it is to be uſed at the entry of Manſtrand. It is expected that the Danes will employ it, to give notice, when the Great Belt can be paſſed, which would be a great advantage in winter."

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"The charitable eſtabliſhments of Hamburg have greatly diminiſhed the number of the poor, from 1788, to 1789, the whole number of perſons who applied, and were relieved, was 9,757. But from 1798 to 1799 6,013 only.

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"The Orphan houſe in Vienna in 1799, provided for 1,759."

"The Baron D'Aamfeld condemned to death &c. in 1794 in Sweden, is reſtored to his honours and eſtate."

—

Bills for 1799.

At Vienna	died,	15,427.	born,	12,001.
Peterſburg		9,869.		7489.
Berlin		5,590.		6,218.
Hamburg		3,586.		3,595.
Copenhagen		3,601.		3,407.
Konigſberg		2,451.		2,173.
Leiptzic		1,297.		1,027.

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The following ſingular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris paper, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th July:—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a ſtormy cloud was ſeen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which ſeemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very groſs column, they formed together a very fantaſtic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The reſemblance of a very large ſerpent, of a ſky blue colour, was ſoon after plainly diſcerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog which extended itſelf ſo far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length ſeparated itſelf from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and ſparks of fire. The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north ſeparated it in the ſouthern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was ſeen to tear up in its paſſage ſeveral large ſtones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was ſtripped of its leaves, and afterwards torn up by the roots. It deſtroyed all cherry and apple trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it paſſed, for more than ſixty paces. This ſingular phenomenon continued its depredations for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very conſiderable."

The account is given upon the authority of the Curate of the village, and ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants who were eye witneſſes of the tranſaction.

From a late Engliſh Publication.

For a long time ſome of the people called Quakers had propoſed to emancipate their negroes. One of them, in particular, had actually given liberty to all his, and bequeathed them, by his will, a decent ſubſiſtance. Warner Mifflin was not long in following an example ſo agreeable to his ſentiments. He had received from his father thirty-ſeven negroes, both old and young. On the day fixed for their emancipation, he called them into his parlour one after the other, and addreſſed one of them in the following words.

"——Well, friend James, how old art thou?"—I am twenty-nine, maſter.—"Like our white brethren, thou oughteſt to have been free at twenty-one. Religion and humanity enjoin me to give thee thy liberty, and juſtice commands me to pay thee wages for eight years and a half, which at 11l. 5s. per annum, comprehending thy food and cloathing, makes the ſum of 95l. 12s. 6d. which I owe thee.—But as thou art young and vigorous, and ought to labour for thy ſubſiſtance, I intend to give thee a note for that ſum, bearing the uſual intereſt of five per cent. Behold, then, the commencement of thy fortune; thou haſt no longer any maſter but God and the laws. Go into the other room to my wife Phebe, thy old miſtreſs, & my nephew Robert; thou wilt find them buſy writing thy manumiſſion.—May God bleſs thee, James! Be prudent and induſtrious; in every miſfortune and diſtreſs thou wilt find a ſure friend in thy antient maſter, Warner Mifflin.

James, ſurpriſed at a ſcene ſo new, ſo affecting, and ſo unexpected, melted into tears, as if he had been threatened with ſome great misfortune. The ſudden effect of his aſtoniſhment, gratitude, and other ſenſations, almoſt overpowered him, and even threw him into convulſions. He cried for joy, and could ſcarcely give vent to a ſingle ſyllable. "Ah! maſter," ſaid he. "What ſhall I do with my liberty? I was born under your roof; I have there enjoyed every thing I had occaſion for; in the fields we laboured together, and I can ſay that I wrought as much for myſelf as for you, ſince I was fed with the ſame proviſions, and cloathed with the ſame garments; we never went to church on foot; we had every ſunday for ourſelves; we were in want of nothing. When we were ſick, our worthy and affectionate miſtreſs always came to our bedſide, and ſaid ſomething comforting to us.——Ah! my dear maſter, when I am free, where ſhall I go? What ſhall I do? And when ſick!——" "Thou muſt do like the white people," replied W. Mifflin; thou muſt hire thyſelf to thoſe who will give the moſt wages. In a few years thou wilt purchaſe a piece of land; thou muſt then marry a negro woman as prudent and as induſtrious as thyſelf; educate thy children as I have educated thee, in the fear of God, and to love labour; and after living happy and free thou wilt die in peace. Thou muſt abſolutely receive thy liberty, James; I ought to have given it thee long before. I ſincerely wiſh it had pleaſed God, the father of all mankind, that the white people had never thought of purchaſing and ſelling their African brethren! May he inſpire all the Americans with a deſire of following our example! Why ſhould we, who conſider liberty as the firſt of all bleſſings, refuſe it to thoſe who live with us!"

"Ah! maſter, how kind you are," ſaid James; "on that account I will never leave you. I have never been a ſlave; you never ſpoke to me but as you ſpoke to the white people; I have never wanted for any thing, whether ſick or in health; I never laboured more than my neighbours, who laboured for themſelves; I have been richer than ſeveral white people, to whom I lent money; and my good and dear miſtreſs, who never commands us, but makes us do whatever ſhe deſires, by only ſaying *James, I wiſh you would do ſo and ſo*, how can I leave her? Give me whatever you chooſe, whether under the name of a ſlave or a free man is of little importance, ſince I cannot but be happy in your family; I will never ſeparate from you."——"Well, James," returned W. Mifflin, "I conſent to what thou deſireſt. After thy manumiſſion has undergone the neceſſary forms, I will hire thee by the year; but take a month's holidays at leaſt: this is a grand epoch in thy life; celebrate it by joy, by repoſe, and in whatever manner thou thinkeſt proper."—"No maſter," ſaid James, "it is ſeed-time; I will take my holidays on ſome other occaſion; let to-day only be a feſtival among the negro race. Since you deſire it I accept my liberty; and let my firſt action as a free man be to take you, my maſter, by the hand, to preſs it in mine, and to lay it upon my boſom, where the attachment and gratitude of James will remain as long as he breathes; and let my ſecond be to aſſure you, that no labourer in the county of Kent will be more diligent than he whom you will hereafter call the faithful James."

From the Epitome of the Times.

Mr. Davis Biggs, a miniſter of the Baptiſt ſociety, and who reſides near Portſmouth, was invited by a number of the inhabitants of Norfolk county to preach at the great Bridge, on Saturday the 2d ult. Having accepted the invitation, he gave notice of his compliance to his friends in that quarter. Now it unfortunately happens, that Mr. Biggs is a republican, which conſtitutes a crime never to be forgiven by certain of thoſe who denominate themſelves federaliſts.

A Mr. Burt, of the county of Norfolk, who is, as we are informed, a magiſtrate for the ſaid county, having become acquainted with the intention of Mr. Biggs made it the ſubject of the following letter the original whereof may be ſeen by any citizens:

MR. REINS,

Sir,

I preſume, from a note poſted up at the Merchant's door; that a ſermond is to be preached in the Great-Bridge church, on Sunday next, by an anabaptiſt preacher. I now take upon myſelf to appriſe you, that ſhould he undertake to carry his diabolical and nefarious deſign into effect that I, as a member of that church, if I ſhould be able to procure five men, will moſt certainly tar and feather him. Should I fail in procuring aid, I'll either take off his ears, let out his bowels, or ſend him from time into eternity, which is a place that all ſuch damn'd apoſtates ſhould be ſent, when found.

I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

W. BUTT.

Great-Bridge, October 20, 1800.

N. B. Your aid will be expected.

Mr. Robert Reins, near Bell's Mill.

On the foregoing letter our readers will make their own comments; it needs none from us. It is but juſtice, however, to add, that Mr. Reins took no part whatever in the conſpiracy which was attempted to be formed againſt a man, whoſe religion or morality none can impeach.

To Richard Hullowell, esq. colonel of the 5th United States regiment.

SIR,

Did not general Hamilton, in his addreſs to the officers, on diſbanding the army at Oxford, either publicly or privately declare, or give them to underſtand, that if Mr. Pinckney ſhould gain his election, as preſident of the United States, that they, the officers, might conſider themſelves merely on furlough, for that their ſervices would again be called for, by the new adminiſtration?—and, ſir, have you not declared this (to ſome gentlemen whom you conſidered as the general's political friends) to have been the promiſe and declaration made to the officers, by Mr. Hamilton?

(*Boston Chron.*)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MAY be had for Three or Four gentlemen during the ſeſſion of Congreſs by applying to Mr. Claxton, or at the Three Buildings 4 doors Eaſt of the Navy office, to

WM. O'NEAL.

City of Waſhington Dec. 8, 1800. 3.*

TO BE RENTED,

FOR a few months, a Two ſtory brick HOUSE with 4 rooms, together with, mahogany chairs, bureau, ſofa, bedſtead, looking glaſſes &c. enquire of HENRY INGLE, New-Jerſey Avenue, Capitol hill. Who has juſt received a few Coal Grates in addition his aſſortment of Hard ware.

H INGLE.

Dec. 8, 1800. 2w

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the ſhip Miſſouri, via Philadelphia, and now opening for Sale at the Subſcriber's Store on New-Jerſey Avenue Capital Hill, Square 690.

A General Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Braſs Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the following Articles.

Iron pots, frying pans, chaffing diſhes, Braſs, iron and Japand Candleſticks, patent metal tea kettles and ſauce pans; jappaned tea trays, waiters and Bread baſkets, ſad irons, wind up Jacks, Sweeping, ſcrubbing, hearth and ſhoe bruſhes; Mathematical inſtruments, mahogany knife caſes, filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Cruet ſtands, ladies dreſſing caſes; mill, pitt and croſs cut Saws, 56, 28 and 14lb. Iron weights. Alſo ſcale beams to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. at an end.

HENRY INGLE.

November 24th, 1800.