Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 2.

By some accounts from the frontiers of Russia, but we know not how far they may be depended upon, it would appear that the differences between France and Russia, have been adjusted. Should this prove true, Duroc's mission to Petersburg has been more succesful than was generally believed.

Some misunderstanding is reported to exist still between this country and Denmark, respecting the properties of countries at war with Britain found in the Danish West India Islands, which, it is said, the court at Copenhagen insists on being restored.

A life-boat, of a construction similar to that at Shields, is now built at Montrose, for saving the lives of those who may be in eminent danger by stress of weather, when no other boat can approach them. An experiment has been lately tried, by filling the boat with water, to prove its efficacy for the desired purpose, which succeeded much to the satisfaction of those present.

Buonaparte, it is said, procured an assurance of Alexander I. that he will not interfere in the rebellion of Paswan Oglou, as long as the latter respects the Russian Frontiers. The same promise has been given by the Emperor of Germany in a secret Article of the Treaty of Luneville.—Had these terms not been granted, the numerous French forces in Lower Italy would have immediately undertaken an expedition against the opposite Coasts of Turkey.

The extent of the Sea Coast of Britain and Ireland is 1200 leagues—of France, Spain, and Holland, considering them as one power, 1182 leagues; that is, France 470, Spain 476, and Holland 236, so that the extent may be said to be equal to that of this country; but then nearly one half of the coasts of those countries is in the Mediterranean Sea and the Zuyder-Zee, which are of much less importance; whereas our Coasts are all on the open ocean.

It is with pleasure we learn that the benevolence of this country, which is so distinguished on every occasion, has been eminently conspicuous in the late subscription for the relief of our brave Tars detained in Russia. The committee having come to the determination of returning fifty per cent, to the subscribers, many of them, we have much satisfaction to state, instead of receiving the same have directed its appropriation to promote that great National institution Marine Society.

PARIS, September 25.

On a request made by the French Government, the Court of Berlin has acknowledged the erection of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany into a kingdom, and the accession of Don Louis, Infant of Spain, to the Crown of that State. This acknowledgement had before taken place on the part of the Court of Rome, and that of the Governments of the Helvetic, Batavian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics.

October 2.

By letters from Ratisbon of the 16th and 18th Sept. we learn that the King of Prussia has at length acceded to the demand of Austria, for an extraordinary deputation of the Empire, invested with unlimited powers, under the sanction of the Emperor, to regulate the whole affair of the partitions and indemnities.

The last accounts from Naples state that disturbances had been apprehended there for some time past. Several families of that capital had removed to Rome and Palermo. The Lazzaroni, threw stones at the carriage of a Duke, suspected of being of a party adverse to their interests.

October 7.

The confidence of the people in their government cannot be more entire; it is founded on all the Chief Consul has, in so short a space, done that is wonderful for the good of the French. Our fellow citizens, therefore, were in general persuaded that the preliminaries signed with England were as glorious as they were favorable to the nation. How comes it then, that, previously to their being known at least in mass, several of the inhabitants of Paris were so moderate in their joy, and that at the very moment in which the cannon announced the signing of the preliminaries, persons who walked about the streets and squares did not perceive every where those expressions of joy, nor hear every where that concert of praise, which, since yesterday morning has enchanted the eye and the heart. It was because, in order to abandon themselves without bounds, to such just sentiments, these citizens wished to be certain that the humanity of their first magistrate had imposed no sacrifice of glory: and that his passion for the public felicity had only increased his zeal for the French name. The preliminary articles are now officially published. They are the same as we gave the day before yesterday. Oh! let the sky be as fine as the 18th Brumaire, as the day was happy formerly, and we shall see how all souls are filled with admiration, gratitude, joy, and hope; they are no longer those factitious rejoicings that followed and preceded storms; they are fetes in which the remembrance of misery is lost in a futurity of happiness.

Clef du Cabinet.

HAGUE, Sept. 29.

Tranquility still continues in our republic, and there is no doubt that the new constitution will be accepted. It is estimated, that the new constitution will produce a daily saving of 14,000 florins in our finances.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27.

The French troops in the vicinity of Cherbourg, St. Brieux, and St. Maloes, have received orders to march, part to Brest, and part to Boulogne. The number of troops assembled near those two ports amounts to more than 60,000 men.

BERNE, Sept. 23.

After many debates, the Helvetic government has come to an agreement with the French General Manchoti, relative to the guarding of the city of Berne. It is settled that guard shall be mounted alternately; one day by the Helvetic, and the next by the French troops. There are to be two sets of keys to the gates, one to be kept by the French, and the other by the Helvetic commandant.

The motions of the French and Swiss troops still continue. We are assured, that the latter will take possession of the Frickthal.

LEGHORN, Sept. 13.

It is reported here to-day, that the French besieging corps before Porto Ferrajo has been obliged to retire to Porto Longone (likewise on the island of Elba) for want of provisions; and consequently that the siege is raised.

In one of the last French papers we find a curious abstract of a dissertation by the late Bishop of Antwerp, in which he endeavours to shew, that at the end of every two hundred years nations experience political revolutions, and are distinguished by remarkable events. This idea he proceeds to apply, in a peculiar manner, to the events of the French history. In this detail he begins by alluding to the French revolution at the end of the 18th century, the circumstances of which being universally known, he judges it unnecessary minutely to describe. The commotions excited at the end of the 16th by the religious disputes of that period, form the second act in his narration, and in support of his position he adverts to all the proofs of tumult and revolution which so particularly characterized that age, and more especially the kingdom of France. In remounting to an earlier period, he finds that at the conclusion of the 14th, during the reign of Charles VI. the empire was dreadfully torn by intestine factions, and soon after on the point of experiencing an English invasion. Nothing less than a kind of miracle saved it from destruction under Charles VII's administration.—The termination of the 12th presents in all their activity the cruisades, which so powerfully contributed to change the whole aspect of Europe, and from whence first sprung those rays of light which served to dispel the clouds of ignorance and barbarism. He beholds at the close of the 10th the Carlovingian race driven from their throne, and Hugh Capet, the founder of a new dynasty, advancing to seize on the government. In speaking of this event, he remarks as a circumstance not unworthy of notice, that the last of his successors was driven from his throne, and perished under the stroke of the guillotine, in the same year of the century that his ancestor acquired it. The 8th beheld the extended conquests of Charlemagne, and the formation of an empire, which had no parallel since the extinction of Roman greatness. In the 6th he describes the Mayors of the Palace, as beginning to usurp the royal authority, and leaving only a shadow in the hands of their sovereigns. In the 4th he fixes the attention of his readers on the triumphs of Clovis, and the establishment of the French monarchy.—This coincidence is certainly striking, and cannot fail to give rise to curious reflections in minds prone to speculate on the vicissitudes of human affairs.

In the name of the French Colony of St. Domingo.

ARRETTE.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,
Governor of St. Domingo,

To the citizens of the Department of Louverture.

The Central Assembly, wishing to concentrate the remembrance of my first conquest over the enemy of liberty and of the republic, has decreed, upon the proposal that I made to it, that there should be formed a sixth department in the colony, of which the town of Gonaives would be the chief place. It has given to that department the name of Louverture. Its limits will comprehend from the small river of Jean Rabel, to the source of the Massacre, along the top of the mountains, Moustique, Grosmorne, Plaisance, Marmelade and Dondon; from the source of Massacre to Banique, whose territory is included in this department, from thence it will run along the river Artibonite to the sea.

The inhabitants of this new department in general and of the city of Gonaives in particular, ought to endeavor to shew themselves worthy of this favor. They ought to redouble their zeal and emulation to render the capitol of this new department as flourishing as the principal towns of the colony. Those who may wish to make settlements on it will apply to me: not only will I grant them lots, but I shall know how to distinguish those who may shew the most emulation in building, and contribute to the embellishment and prosperity of this new commercial city.

Accordingly I decree as follows:

ART. I. Every citizen to whom one or more lots have already been granted in the city of Gonaives, whatever may be the epoch at which he obtained it, if he has not begun to build within one month after the publication of this present arrette, shall be dispossessed.

II. In future every citizen to whom a concession shall be granted, shall at the same time engage to build on the lot which he shall have obtained in the space of one year and one day, conformable to the old laws; in default of conforming thereto he shall be dispossess'd and condemned to a fine of ten half johannes for each lot.

III. Until the city of Gonaives shall be wholly built, agreeable to the plan which has been decreed, all house-timber entering the port of Gonaives, shall be exempt from any duty; and every other kind of merchandize coming from foreign countries, whatever may be their quality and value shall only be subjected to an importation duty of five per cent.

Given at Cape Francois, the 25th Messidor, year ninth of the French Republic.

The governor of St Domingo.

Signed, TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

PARIS, September 27.

MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS.

Yesterday the minister of the interior presented to the consuls the committee charged with the examination of the productions of French industry, and the manufacturers and artists to whom prizes have been assigned.

Citizen COSTAS, president of the committee, delivered on this occasion, the following speech:—

Citizen Consuls—We present to you the results fo the examination of the productions of French industry, exposed at the palace of the Sciences and Arts, during the supplementary days of the ninth year of the republic. This solemn and memorable exhibition ought to calm all inquietude respecting the future condition of our commerce, and ought to have the effect of imposing silence on those men who amuse themselves by predicting the ruin of French industry. Many arts in which France knows no rivals, then displayed their productions. The arts which have been succesfully cultivated by other nations, have been naturalised among us. On all sides we see the efforts of industry crowned with success. New machines are invented; the laws of chemistry, and the properties of those substances which our soil produces, are applied to the production of articles necessary in commerce.—The national institute has for some years past judged it necessary to propose a prize for the improvement of our potteries; we have the satisfaction to inform you that many specimens have been exhibited on the examination executed in a style superior to the productions of any other country. Manufactories for spinning cotton-twist, and making cotton stuffs, are established in different departments, and are in a prosperous way. Manufactories of hooks, saws, files, and all the articles which, under the name of hardware, form an important branch of commerce, are also established in France. In general we have remarked a sensible amelioration in the articles, the fabrication of which demands precision, and in those which depend on chemistry, or which suppose a previous knowledge of design. The departments of the Seine, of the Lower Rhine, of the Somme, of Eure, of Aube, Marne, Seine, and the Moselle, are particularly distinguished by the beauty of the productions they have exhibited to the public. The lawns, cambrics, gauzes and lace of the department of Aisne, Du Nord and Dyle, &c. completely sustain their reputation. We can assure you that this precious description of industry will long be the exclusive property of the French nation.—We have seen beautiful silks fabricated at Tours, and it is with infinite regret that we have to notice that none have been presented from Lyons. We have, however, seen works of the highest value of this description exhibited by citizen Levacher, merchant at Paris, distinguished by that fine taste which he never ceases to display in all his articles. It is with the same regret that we can say nothing of the industry of the departments of Gard, Herault, Lot, Vaucluse, and other departments of the South, celebrated for their manufactures; but who on the present occasion have not attended to the proclamation of the minister of the interior. Citizen consuls, an annual exhibition of the productions of national industry, is an institution of the highest interest. It gives birth to emulation among artists; it augments their knowledge; it forms the taste of the consumers by giving them a knowledge of what is beautiful, and by developing the surest and most energetic causes of the progress of the arts.

Gold, silver, and copper medals have been granted to those manufacturers and artists who have been judged worthy of them. The minister of the interior himself bestowed them. Those who obtained the gold medals were invited to dine with the Chief Consul.

The Chief Consul conversed with the different artists on the price of the articles produced be their workshops, on the actual quantity of productions now in their possession, on the hopes they entertained of extending their manufactories, on the number of workmen they employed, &c. He told them that he hoped the exhibition of next year would be as superior to the present as the present was to the year six; that he expected to see the *chefs d'œuvres* of the manufactures of Lyons and the cities of the south, who had sent none on the present occasion, probably because the project of the exhibition had not been soon enough made known to them. He added that it was his intention for the future, that at the time of the exhibition there should be a fair, at which artists and manufacturers might receive the fruit of their labours, and purchasers find productions of a superior quality and a more moderate price.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1801.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that an atrocious murder was in the month of August last committed on an Indian woman of the Cherokee tribe in the peace and friendship of the United States in the county of Knox in the state of Tennessee, aggravated also by the consideration, that it was committed at a moment when a friendly meeting was about to be held by commissioners of the United States, with the chiefs of the said tribe of Indians, for the purpose of making certain arrangements favorable to the tranquility and advantage of the frontier settlers, as well as just and eligible to the Indians themselves. AND WHEREAS, the apprehension and punishment of the murderers and their accessaries will be an example due to justice & humanity, and every way salutary in its operation: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and bring the principals and accessaries to the said murder to justice: And I do moreover offer a reward of *One Thousand Dollars* for each principal, and *Five Hundred Dollars* for each accessary to the same before the fact, who shall be apprehended and brought to justice.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed (L. S.) to these presents and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-sixth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, secretary of state.

The Legislature of Vermont have voted an address to the President of the United States by a large majority.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Cathalan, Esq. of Marseilles, to Wm. Lee, Agent of the United States at Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 29, 1801.

"The Swedish frigate Thetis, of 42 guns, is hourly expected here. She is ordered to convoy and protect, against the Barbary corsairs, all American vessels she may meet with in these seas; there is therefore but little danger for our flag in the Mediterranean. I cannot, however, recommend any of my friends to come this way, until better markets; fish only will answer, and that is very high."

During the late European war the English have captured from the powers opposed to her, or destroyed in action, eighty-one sail of the line, three fifty-gun ships, one hundred and eighty-three frigates, and two hundred and twenty-four sloops of war, mounting in all, fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety guns, beside 850 privateers. During this time the British have lost in action but five sail of the line, one fifty, eleven frigates, and thirty-four sloops of war, mounting one thousand and ten guns: Making a difference in favor of Great Britain of four hundred and thirty five ships, and thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty guns.

[*Boston Cent.*

Letters from Bourdeaux to the 7th Oct. have been received at Boston by the Halcyon, which state that wine and brandy had risen 25 per cent. within 48 hours after the receipt of the news of peace, and that, excepting those articles, goods had generally felt a depreciation.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of CHARLES VARDEN and THOMAS CARPENTER, did by mutual consent dissolve on the 21st day of November last. It is requested that all persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts; and that all to whom the firm is indebted will present the same for payment either to

CHARLES VARDEN, or
THOMAS CARPENTER.

City of Washington, Capitol Hill,
Dec. 4. ep:f

Sales at Auction.

On Saturday the 13th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the House of Messrs. GYER & KEEN in George-Town, to close the Partnership of said House,

ONE Billiard Table complete, with twelve pool balls, and three other sets, also seven patent lamps, one ten plate stove, three saddle horses with saddles and bridles complete, one riding chair with a fall back top, steel springs, horse and harness complete—also sundry household furniture consisting of a desk, case drawers, tables, chairs, beds, and furniture; also kitchen furniture. The excellent stand for a billiard table must render it an object to those who wish to purchase. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The terms made known at the time of sale.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auc'r.

Dec. 4, 1801. epts

FOR SALE,

Lots in various parts of the City, and several large and elegant brick houses.

TO RENT,

Several houses in different parts of the City.

WANTED,

On Loan, 2,000 dollars, for which a generous premium will be allowed, and unexceptionable real security can be given.

TO BE EXCHANGED,

Lands in Virginia and Pennsylvania, for property in Georgetown, Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

*** Business transacted on commission, by

ROBERT W. PEACOCK,
Att'ry at Law and Conveyancer.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1801. ept

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, Thomas K. Beale, administrator of Joseph Clarke, use of Stephen Wilson's administrator, against William King, to me directed, will be sold, on THURSDAY the 24th instant, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

All the right, title and interest of William King to the Lot No. 14, in Square No. 104, in the City of Washington, with a large two story Brick Dwelling House thereon, together with its appurtenances, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Brown. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Terms of sale cash.

DANIEL C. BRENT.
Marshall of the district of Columbia.

Washington, Dec. 4. eptS

BAILY WASHINGTON,

On the Capitol Hill, New-Jersey Avenue,

HAS received and offers for sale, a neat assortment of well chosen goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of,

Superfine Cloths,
Second do.
Superfine cassimeres,
Second do.
Swansdown waistcoatings,
Black sattin, do.
Olive Bear skin,
Blue do
Blue and mixt coatings
Red, white, and yellow flannels,
Green baizes,
Kerseys & half thicks,
Rose and stripe blankets,
Silk, worsted, gauze, and yarn hosiery,
Fulled and cotton do.
Constitution cords,
Corduroys,
Durants and calimancoes,
Wildboars and camblets,
Calicoes,
Furniture do.
Printed muslins,
Muslin bedspreads,
Apron checks,
Diaper and diaper table cloths,
Cape Velvets,
Sewing silk,
Nuns thread,
Coloured do.
Ladies silk shawls,
do. camels hair do.
do. cotton do.
Bandanna handkfs.
Dimities,
Cotton and linen cambricks,
Fine and coarse muslins,
Dowlass and Osnabrigs,
Ladies morocco shoes,
do. elegant kid, do.
do. leather, do.
Misses do. do.
Gentlemens fine and coarse shoes,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Fine & coarse hats,
Cotton Romals,
Barcelona handkfs.
Ladies extra long silk gloves,
Gentlemens buckskin and fulled do.
do. white silk and full'd kid do.
Tapes and bobbings,
Handsome ribbons.

Also very cheap Irish Linens by the piece or retail, and a number of other articles, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or tobacco.

Washington, Dec. 4 ep3t