WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1802.

After the almost exclusive devotion of our columns to Congressional proceedings, we are sure our readers will think the room we have appropriated to-day to foreign articles not misapplied.

We have received a regular file of the London Courier from the middle of November to the 8th of December, which appears to be the only connected file received on the Continent; from which our interesting extracts are taken.

No business of great importance was transacted in the *House of Representatives* on Monday and Tuesday. We shall give the minutes in our next paper.

SENATE of UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1802.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE give notice, that he would on the next day move that the select committee, to whom had been referred the judiciary bill, should be discharged from any further consideration thereof.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Ross presented a memorial from the gentlemen of the bar of Philadelphia, unanimously remonstrating against the repeal of the present judiciary system.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE then made the above motion, on which a debate of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Breckenridge, Cocke, S. T. Mason, Anderson, Wright, Baldwin, and Jackson, supported, and Messrs. Dayton, Ross, Tracy, Morris, opposed the motion.

When the yeas and nays were taken, as follow:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Th. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcot, Ross, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells, White—14.

The motion was, therefore, carried; and the bill, in the shape in which it was committed, is again before the Senate.

In the National Intelligencer of Friday, in the statements of votes given to each member of the committee to whom the Judiciary Bill was committed, it is mentioned that Mr. Dayton had 16 votes; on an examination of the minutes of the Senate it appears he had only 15 votes.

The Editor thinks it proper to state that his original information, on the correctness of which he thought he could rely, was derived from an official source; but the mistake took place in the act of transcribing.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The bill reported by Mr. MITCHILL on the 26th instant, for revising and amending the laws on *Naturalization* proposes several objects:

1. To repeal the act passed in the year 1798, during a time when the United States, were threatened with being involved in the European war. At that time a residence of *fourteen* years was required, before an alien could acquire the rights of citizenship. He was also subjected to a variety of forms and penalties, which have since the passing of that act, been disregarded both by aliens themselves and by the magistrates of the places in which they resided.

2. To recur to the act of 1795, which requires a previous residence of *five* years before an alien can be admitted to citizenship; and to make that the rule governing the admission of aliens. There is a proviso against alien enemies; and against receiving the mere oath of any alien to prove the time of his own residence in the United States, compelling him to establish that point by other testimony.

3. To cause aliens to register their names in the office of a clerk of some federal or state court, and to obtain from such a clerk, a certificate of the same, such certificate to be produced to the court as evidence of the time when the alien arrived in the country; to include all who arrived after June 1798.

4. To explain some doubts relative to proceedings under the naturalization laws, within the State of Pennsylvania.

A new work of HUGO GROTIUS, for such must a posthumous work of that great writer be deemed, has been published at Haerlem in Latin and Dutch. It is entitled Gugonis Grotii, Batavi, Parallelon Rerum, Publicarum, Liber Tertius—De moribus ingenioque populorum, Atheniesium, Romanorum, Batavorum.

The Arts have suffered a very severe loss by the sudden and lamented death of *William Hamilton, Esq. R. A.* This most interesting artist attended the Royal Academy, this day fortnight, as monthly visitor, in perfect health; but on his return home in the evening, was seized with a fever, of which he died yesterday morning. It would be in vain for us to speak of the talents of a gentleman so well known by his works in every part of the world. His enthusiasm for his art, his incessant study and application, his taste and genius, justly entitled him to the rank which he held in the English school, and his loss will be sincerely felt by every amateur of painting and most deeply regretted by all who had the honor of his private acquaintance. *Lond. Pap.*

A grand work is preparing in France, under the patronage of the First Consul, comprehending a history of the expedition to Egypt under general Bonaparte. This work is to be enriched with a great number of plates, representing the antiquities of the country, the remains of memorable edifices, as well as the present appearance and *costume*, derived from the collection of the National Institute. The whole is to be on the most magnificent scale, and is expected to be a work of considerable literary and philosophical excellence.

The Prince Royal of Denmark has lately established a Board of Longitude at the University of Copenhagen, the chief employment of which will be to calculate Ephemerides in a nautical almanack, as likewise the moon's distances from the planets, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and thereby to increase and render less difficult the methods for finding the longitude at sea.—This commission is to consist of Professor Bygge, of an extraordinary Professor of Astronomy, and two Adjuncts. The Director of the commission must annually deliver a distinctly written copy of the Ephemerides calculated by them, together with the moon's distances from the above planets, to the director of the Depot of Sea Charts, who is to superintend the printing and publishing of them.

A prospectus of a *Clerical Gazette* has just made its appearance at Paris the *exordium* of which is: "Those days of tribulation are at length over, when impiety and sacrilegious rage were deemed civil virtues."

The Elector Palatine has directed that in future, no Latin terms shall be used in any public or private deed executed in his dominions. The ordinance states, that these terms only serve to render the sense unintelligible to the parties interested.

The French nobles, for whom the Emperor of Russia has obtained permission to return, amount to fourteen.—They are only those who emigrated to Russia, or were in the Russian service. Among these are the marshal Broglio and the Duke of Laval. But several others of the fourteen do not come under the description of emigrants, as they were in the Russian service long before the revolution. Indeed there are very few emigrant nobles who may not now return to France; but still fewer who can regain their property—they may return to beg in the streets of Paris.

M. De La Harpe, at the first meeting of the Paris Lyceum, read a dissertation in which he analysed the works of Montesquieu; he began it with an elegant apostrophe to the foreigners who came to hear him. "There were, however, no foreigners present, to the great disappointment of the philosopher.

This recalls to mind an anecdote told by Grisset. One of his brethren of the Academy of Amiens, consulted him on a discourse he was to deliver on St. Louis's day. Expecting the presence of the bishop of that city, the orator was to begin with, "His highness in whose presence I have the honor to speak," but said Grisset, what if the bishop should not be present? Then, replied the Academician—I shall say, "His Highness, in whose presence I wished to have the honor of speaking."

M. L'Abbe le Lille has finished the translation of *Milton's Paradise Lost.* The MS. which is the property of several merchants who purchased the work for 1,200l. is about to be sent to Paris to be published. It will be published about the end of March.

Three other Works of the Abbe de Lille will be published in the course of next year: one in six Cantos, "On the Three Reigns of Nature."—Another, "On the Imagination;" and the third, a translation of "the Eneide." After these he proposes to execute a Poetical Translation of the "Jerusalem Delivered."

The council of prizes of Paris has ordered the restitution of the American ship Amelia, taken by the French privateer L'Adolphe et la Belle-Poule; with her merchandise and effects, in the same state they were found when taken, to the captain of the said ship Amelia, deducting therefrom the expences which had been paid by the captors for the preservation of the ship and cargo. On application for damages and interest, the parties were nonsuited.

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Citizen Daure is appointed Commissary in Chief of the expedition to St. Domingo.

Gen. Le Clerc, is commander in chief, and will take with him Toussaint's sons.

Citizen Sotin, is appointed by the French government deputy commissary of commercial relations at Savannah, Georgia.

Citizen Barbe, sub-commissary at Norfolk, is appointed commissary at New-York.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1802.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States frigate President, dated Malaga, Nov. 9, 1801.

"With pleasure I inform you that we take our departure from the Straits very soon; we proceed from this to Algiers—we are detained here in consequence of a head wind. From Algiers we shall proceed home. It is said we will touch at Cadiz. I suppose I shall see you about the 1st of February."

New-York, Jan. 29. Excepting the following article, we find no mention of Mr. Livingston in our file of Paris papers:—

"The minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, arrived at Lorient, has brought dispatches from citizen Pichon, commissary general of the commercial relations in America, &c.

WILMINGTON, January 23.

At an election in Kent country for a representative to supply the place of Nicholas Ridgley, John Fisher, the republican candidate, had a majority of 135 votes out of 745 that were taken; a proof that the people of Kent begin to see what is their true interest, and that they are determined to pursue it.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.

In the high Court of Errors and Appeals of this state, which sat in this city during the last week the important and interesting question relative to the legal right of holding slaves in this state, coming before the court, in the case of negro Flora, plaintiff in error, and the executors of Joseph Graisberry, deceased, defendants, was discussed and determined. The counsel on the part of the plaintiff were Messrs. Ingersol, Rawle and Lewis, and for the defendant Messrs. M. Levy and M'Kean. After a lengthy and able discussion, the court, consisting of chief justice Chew, chief justice Shippen, judges Smith, Brackenridge, Coxe, Rush and Addison, unanimously determined in favour of the defendants, to wit, that negro slavery did legally exist before the adoption of the present constitution, and was not abolished thereby, and that the negro Flora was a slave.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS from late LONDON PAPERS.

On the 18th of November the Senate of the Helvetic Republic decreed a general amnesty with respect to all offences of a political or military description, committed since the first of January 1802.

Sweden and Denmark have espoused the policy of Prussia, with respect to the vacated ecclesiastical dignities in the empire. They have accordingly authorised their ministers at several courts to declare that they will oppose any new election as a measure hostile to the stipulations of the treaty of Luneville. Denmark, it is said, still has some designs upon Hamburgh, Lubeck, and their dependencies.

It is reported, that the Pope will immediately assemble a General Chapter for the election of a Grand Master of Malta. All the existing difficulties will be removed by the mediation of Russia.

The celebrated *Herschel*, has made a discovery of the first importance. He has described the means of separating those rays of the sun which produce *light* from those producing *heat.*

Schimmelpenninck, the plenipotentiary from Holland to the Congress at Amiens, is to present a protest to the Congress against the freedom of the Scheldt, which, by restoring to the port of Antwerp its ancient splendor, will ruin Holland, already exhausted by the war.

It appears, by the last letters from Constantinople, that the porte proposed to give a new form to the government in Egypt, the most Fertile and most opulent province, no doubt, in the Ottoman Empire. Its intention, it is believed, is to diminish the number and power of the Beys, who had usurped almost the whole sovereignty, and got possession of all the wealth in the country. Other changes, advantageous to agriculture and commerce, will also be made.

The new Executive government of Switzerland has been chosen. Reding is the first Landermann, Frisching the second. There is also a petty council of five members, each of whom superintends a particular department of the state. How agreeable the new government may be to France we know not, but a demi-official French paper takes care to inform us that five of the seven, including the two Landermanns, the first of whom was general of the forces of the Canton of Schwitz before the revolution, and is a man of high character and reputation, and possessed of great influence, are attached to the ancient order of things.

The extraordinary deputation of the empire are, it is said, to meet the 15th of next month.

On the 4th inst. the Dutch Legislative Body received a message from the government, in which, with a few restrictions, it is proposed to repeal.—1. The proclamation of the states-general issued on the 27th March 1795, prohibiting the exportation of all articles used in constructing, repairing, or equipping vessels or the sale of vessels, to persons residing in foreign countries. This proclamation also prohibited the importation of English productions.—2. That of the Executive Directory, dated 7th December 1799, renewing the prohibition of English merchandize and produce. And, 3. The proclamation of the Executive Directory, on the 1st December 1800, enforcing that of March 27, 1795.—This message was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Citizens Lenden, Exrik, Heldewier, Nimaber, and Basten. Citizen Apostool, of the Department for Foreign Affairs, had set out for London, on a mission relative to the exchange of prisoners of war, and the renewal of the commercial relations with England.

Several districts in the South Eastern parts of France, and in the North of Italy, have been entirely inundated, by the overflowing of the rivers, occasioned by incessant rains. A letter from Milan says, "the bridges of Pavia, of Lodi, of Cassano, are in part destroyed by the inundation, carrying away with them the unhappy travellers who were passing at the time. Similar disasters are said to have taken place at Ferrara, Cassalmaggiore, Commo, and on the Po. From the town of Arles, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, a letter of the 15th says, "that on the 9th of November an inundation took place, the like of which has surely not been seen since the deluge. The damage it has done is incalculable. The rain continues to fall in torrents, and was accompanied the whole of the day before yesterday with the loudest thunder. It seems as if the cataracts of heaven and earth were opened to overwhelm us. From the tops of our houses we see nothing but a roaring sea and wrecks of buildings, and cattle passing every moment in dreadful confusion. All our cattle, our feed, and the produce of the last harvest are destroyed. Our moles and our causeways, those immense works which our forefathers had built at great expence to defend the soil and insure our harvests, are all nearly destroyed. The rise of the waters has been so great, that it has surpassed by four feet the dreadful inundation of 1755. The aqueduct of Craponne, erected 26 feet above the level of the earth, is only two feet higher than the waters. Two quarters of our city are under water: several houses have fallen, and have buried under them merchandise, furniture, provisions, and every thing that the violence or suddenness of the inundation did not permit us to snatch from their fury."

For 6666 dolls. & 66 cts.

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The subscriber offers for sale

a Tract of land on Acquia Creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres, two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract possesses the following improvements and advantages—A two story framed dwelling house and the usual out-houses; orchards of apples, peaches pears, cherries &c. a falling garden neatly laid out, several springs of excellent water, and a well at the door. The dwelling house is situated on an eminence commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect of the Potomac (from whence it is distant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Aquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tide water at Woodstock—a prospect perhaps equalled by few in the U. States. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free stone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation no said Creek. For one acre, containing a free stone quarry three miles further from the Potomac, the proprietor has refused 3000 guineas, and eleven acres adjoining the said acre, were sold for 6000 dollars. There are also two valuable marshes, several fishing shores for rock, shad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in season. It is believed by good judges, that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater sum than is asked for the whole premises. Wood may be conveyed to the City of Washington with a fair wind in two tides, the distance being not more than 40 or 45 miles. This land, supposing the timber to be entirely taken off, would in the course of seven or eight years start up thick with cedar, locust and pine. It would be a great acquisition to a grazier, the soil being admirably adapted to the culture of grass.—

Apply to the subscriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 15, 1802. 1aw2m

Partnership Dissolved.

DOUGHTY & KING have this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership, it is therefore requested that all persons indebted to the said FIRM will make payment to William Doughty, who is appointed to settle their accounts, and that those having any claim will make application as above.

N. B. James C. King continues the Lumber business on his wharf near the Rock Creek Bridge.

Feb. 3. ep6t

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 21, in square No. 169, in the City of Washington, fronting 53 feet 9 inches on the President's square, and 89 feet 11 inches deep to a 30 feet alley, opposite the War Office, between F and G Streets. Its situation in a public point of view, cannot be excelled by any in the City; on it is a well dug and walled up, and part of the cellar cleared out. Title indisputable.—For terms apply to

THOMAS HERTY,
Near Rhodes's City Tavern.

Feb. 3.

Valuable property for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 23d of February next, will be offered to sale to the highest bidder, at Tunnicliff's Tavern at 4 o'clock in the evening, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with 2 rooms and a passage on each floor; situate on Lot No. 10, in square 728, in the City of Washington, on East Capitol street. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Jan. 25, 1801. 1aw4t

Office of Intelligence.

THE dispersed situation of those who are established in the City of Washington, renders intercourse and communication difficult and embarrassing, not only to themselves but to those who visit it, whether on business or for the purpose of settling. A variety of domestic and familiar facts are necessary to be acquired, and yet the acquisition of them sometimes costs more labor, attention and expence, than matters of higher consequence. Hence in particular, many persons of moderate resources have greatly suffered, being under the immediate necessity of engaging in measures, and at the same time unprepared with the requisite information. It is on this account that the subscriber has been induced to offer to the patronage of the public an office of intelligence. In this office, those who reside in George Town, Alexandria, or the City of Washington, may at any time be informed of real property in any of those places either improved or unimproved entered here for sale; for which entries he keeps a regular set of books. Those who approve of this design in this particular, are requested to transmit him a designation of their property, and terms for the information of applicants. Persons who have houses to rent, and those being desirous of hiring houses will here find a greater mass of intelligence on that subject than they can derive from any other source. He has opened also, a set of books where persons desirous of employing others in any capacity whatever may soon learn of those who will be willing to serve them, and the latter, on the other hand, will be enabled to learn of those, who wish to employ them. Strangers arriving at the metropolis may apply here for almost any kind of information whether in private or public business; and information will either be given or seasonably procured for them; horses and carriages will be received on commission for private sale, and personal property of any description whatever; bills of sale and other instruments of writing will be correctly and handsomely executed. The public must be well assured that an institution of this kind cannot prove generally useful without general encouragement.—This general encouragement the subscriber pledges himself to exert himself to deserve. Some charge will be made for every real information imparted, but as exorbitancy is always disgraceful, and the nature of such an institution requires moderation, he holds himself bound to give no dissatisfaction on that score.

THOMAS Y. SPROGELL.

Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite six buildings, December 7th, 1801.

A Negro Man for sale, who has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and taking care of horses.

Two Negro Boys are wanting, about the age of from twelve to sixteen, for which a generous price will be given. They are to continue in the city of Washington.

A handsome top Chair and harness for sale. Lots may be had on Pennsylvania Avenue, ground rent, in excellent situations.

Furnished Apartments may be had.

December 9. wtf

N. B.—A carriage and horses for sale.

GEORGE BROWN,

Has received at his store opposite to the house lately occupied by capt. Burch, New-Jersey Avenue,

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season.—Earthen Queens, and Glass Ware—Also

Groceries and Liquors,

Among which are the following articles—Loaf and brown Sugars, teas, coffee, pepper, mustard, nutmegs, box raisins, figs, soft shell almonds, oranges, lemons, Cranberries, Holland gin, and spirits, &c.

The above goods are laid in on such terms as will enable him to sell low for cash.—He keeps a regular supply of the best superfine flour from the back country.

Dec. 11, 1801. ep6w

Lodgings,

EQUALLY decent and one third cheaper than any in the city, separate rooms and best attendance to be had at Greenleaf's Point, where judge Symmes now lodges. Good stabling is also furnished, by

SAMUEL SPEAKE.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1802. w3t

Boarding House.

E. Gardner, at No. 6, of the

Seven Buildings, will accommodate gentlemen with boarding and lodging on moderate terms.

Dec. 28, 1801. eo7t