WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1802.

Mr. Pichon has, we are informed, received orders from France to collect the votes of the French citizens residing in the United States on the question of the re-election of the First Consul for life; and registers are opened to that purpose in the French consular offices in the United States.

The republican citizens of *Delaware* have agreed to support *Caesar A. Rodney*, as Representative to Congress. We are convinced that a majority of the citizens of this state are republican. It becomes them to rescue their political character from the cloud thrown over it by the violent and disorganising conduct of their present representative.

Capt. M'Laren who arrived here yesterday, in the very short passage of 8 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that the day before he sailed, gen. Le Clerc had ordered an additional duty of five per cent. on all goods exported from the island of St. Domingo, making a total duty of twenty five per cent. That, in future, all the French soldiery at that place, were to receive specie for their services, and to find themselves in all provisions, except the article of bread. That reinforcements of troops were daily arriving from France in scattering transports—that the fever still raged with great violence among the troops—that out of about 70 generals who came out with the army, not more than 25 remained, they having been chiefly cut off with the fever—that general Leclerc was on the eve of returning to France, and was to be succeeded by general M'Donald—that American produce was generally low.—That even lumber was on the fall—and that flour was selling for 8 dolls. a barrel. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

The following statement of the expences of the household of the Emperor of Russia will be read with interest by every sincere republican. In it he will find a new confirmation of his attachment to a system of government administered without oppressing the people by enormous taxes, or creating a pageant of state with powers rendered the more dangerous by the possession of great wealth. The Emperor of Russia, it will appear, receives the annual sum of *one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars* for doing nothing, while the President of the United States receives *twenty five thousand* dollars for the actual discharge of the most important duties of the government—the latter sum is *one seventieth* of the former.

The following is a complete account of the new establishment of the household of the Emperor of Russia.

The general establishment comprehends the household of the Emperor, of both empresses, and the imperial children, who have yet no particular establishment, viz. the grand dukes Nikolai and Michail Pawlowitsch, and the grand dutchess Anna Pawlowna; and by way of appendage, the household of the grand dutchess Maria and Catharina.

The principal officers are a lord chamberlain, a lord steward, a lord marshal, a lord almoner, a master of the horse, a chief master of the huntsmen, each from the second class, and with a salary of 4,138 rubles; further a lady steward, with the salary of 4000 rubles; a steward, a marshal, a surveyor of the stables, and master of the huntsmen, a chief master of the ceremonies, each from the third class, with 2532 rubles; a stewardess (perhaps house-keeper is meant) a master of the ceremonies, with 1030 rubles, from the fifth class; 12 chamberlains, from the fourth class, with 1500 rubles; 12 gentlemen of the bed-chamber from the fifth class, without salary; 12 ladies in waiting, without salary; one lady of the bed-chamber, with 12 rubles, a governess of the maids of honour, and 14 maids of honour each with a salary of 1000 rubles; a father confessor, with 2000 rubles; one director of the corps of pages, with 1200 rubles; his assistant with 600 rubles; 12 pages of the chamber, with 140 rubles; and 48 pages with 114 rubles; four physicians in ordinary, with 4000 rubles; four surgeons in ordinary, with 200 rubles; one accoucheur, with 3000 rubles; one dentist with 750 rubles; three doctors, with 1000 rubles; six surgeons of the household, with 800 rubles; and three surgeons of the staff, with 500 rubles. Each of the grand dutchesses, Maria and Catharina, has, in her household a steward, and a surveyor of the stables, 2532 rubles; two chamberlains, with 1300 rubles; two maids of honour, with 800 rubles, and two pages of the chamber, with 140 rubles.

To the department of the lord chamberlain belong in the whole 83 persons, to that of the lord marshal 1135, to that of the master of the horse, 584, to that of the chief master of the huntsmen 107, to that of the lady steward 30, to the intendants of the household 1325, to the committee of building of the Kremi in Moscow 363, to each establishment of the two grand dutchesses 108 persons are appointed; to the imperial palaces and gardens in Riga, Revel and Kiew 79; so that the whole number of persons belonging to the new establishment consisted of 3979. In the imperial stables are kept 130 riding, and 341 carriage horses; in the stable of each of the two grand duchesses 60; and for the chace are allotted 100 horses, and 90 hounds.

For the table of the emperor are set apart daily 400 rubles, yearly 146,000 rubles; for that of the empress dowager as much; for that of the two grand duchesses, the fourth part; for the side table in the imperial the household, yearly 195,000 rubles; for every thing that belongs to confectionary, desert, liquors, coffee, &c. yearly 25,000 rubles; for foreign wines 80,000 rubles; for firing and lighting 280,000 rubles.

Generally, the following yearly disbursements are fixed:—for the department of the lord chamberlain 61,465 rubles; for that of the lord marshal, with that of the lord almoner, and steward, 2,013,205 rubles; for the master of the horse 529,755 rubles; for the master of the huntsmen 61,861 rubles; for the lady steward, 20,200, rubles; for the intendance of the house 420,838 rubles; for the whole household of each of the two grand duchesses, 140,318 rubles; for the support of the imperial palaces and gardens in Riga, Revel and Kiew, 14,839 rubles. So that the whole maintenance of the new establishment amounts yearly to three millions and a half of rubles. A ruble is about half a dollar.

Philadelphia, July 30.

The port of Senigaglia, in the Adriatic, has been declared a free port.

July 3[illegible].

Within the last three or four days the public mind has been somewhat agitated, in consequence of the re-appearance of a suspicious disease in the N. E. extremity of the city. On such occasions there is always prevailing a wild and mischievous spirit of alarm, which indiscriminately propagates every rumour, however inconsistent or preposterous. We are hence urged to state upon the most correct authority, the nature and extent of the apprehended malady.

During the present week, fifteen or sixteen cases of disease, variously marked, have fallen under the view of the Board of Health. These have occurred in the neighbourhood of the river, in and about Vine and Callowhill-streets. A Mr. Scott, who was seized on Saturday evening, died on Wednesday following. His indisposition is attributed to excessive exercise during the day, and a subsequent imprudent exposure at night.

A young woman, residing in Callowhill-street, whose name is at present unknown to us, died yesterday morning, after a few days illness. Her sister, living in the same house, is now very ill.

In addition to the above cases, there are 12 other in and about the same neighborhood, who are but slightly affected. Some labouring under the effect of intemperance—others may be ascribed to filth and indiscretions.

We understand, that the Board of Health, as a measure of precaution, are in favor of an immediate evacuation of this neighbourhood; and that advice to this effect, will be officially promulgated.

It is proper also to add, that notwithstanding the foregoing circumstances, the health of our city is such as to authorise the emission of Bills of Health to vessels leaving the port for foreign countries.

New-York, July 27.

The Treaty lately held with the Seneca Indians, for the extinguishment of their claim to a small track of land at Black Rock, on Lake-Erie, for the scite of a fort, has failed of success. The principal reason assigned by the Indians for their refusal to make this grant, was, that the *Great Spirit* is angry with them for selling their lands to the white people; and that he has threatened them with sore calamities, if they do not refrain therefrom in future. The real cause, however, of the failure of the Treaty is attributed to another source: The influence which the British possess in the Indian councils, and their dislike to the United States possessing a military post at Black-Rock, which is the most imposing and commanding situation on Lake-Erie.

Judge Taylor of Albany, was the Commissioner on the part of the United States; and the Hon. Mr. L'Hommedieu, of Suffolk, Oliver Phelps, Esq. of Ontario, and Charles D. Cooper, Esq. of Albany, the Commissioners on the part of this State, at the above treaty. The number of Indians present was supposed to be about 2000.

New York, July 29.

The Essex frigate, Capt. Bainbridge, was to sail yesterday for the Potowmac. A mutiny, it is said, had taken place among the crew, in consequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Essex shipped, originally, at this port, to serve for the space of one year. Sixteen months, however, elapsed before the return of the Essex from the Mediterranean to New-York. [illegible] the cruize ended, and here the crew insisted upon their right to be discharged. Orders, it seems, were intended to have met capt. Bainbridge off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the City of Washington, without anchoring, these orders were not received—the ship of course came to anchor.—In consequence of fresh orders from the navy agent, Mr. Ludlow, to captain B. to sail for the Potowmac, the crew, as above stated, signified their intention of not complying. The captain, we understand, was compelled to use coercive measures to enforce obedience.

Extract of a letter from an American of the first respectability in Paris, to his literary correspondent in this City.

"The most interesting business at present in the literary world, is the publication by Recundier, upon Egypt, it is a very superb work, of which with great difficulty I shall procure a copy, at 15 guineas subscription. An order has been passed for forming a national one, under the direction of the learned men which were in Egypt; this will be the grandest literary work in the world, but as it will be many years before it can be executed, the one in the press is in great request—the subscription is full.

The researches into that country have thrown the greatest light upon chronology, and seem to confirm the Indian calculation of the world's age, with which the ancients (Herodotus excepted) appear to have been ignorant. General Dessaix, in reducing Upper Egypt, has discovered no less than six monuments containing zodiacs, which appear evidently to have formed the Egyptian calendar; copies and models of which have been taken with great accuracy. They appear to have been erected *fifteen thousand* years before Christ, when the vernal equinox was in the balance, all the signs being figurative of the seasons in Egypt. Under the bull the land was ploughed for the spring crop. Aquarius, crowned with lotus, typified the inundations of the Nile. If this is taken for the summer solstice, all the signs will correspond with the seasons at that period; by this means too the age of the public buildings may be ascertained, because many of them contain their calender, which we may suppose to conform to the seasons when a building was erected, so as to serve as a monument of the time; of this it is asserted that the proofs are numerous and conclusive. By this mode of calculation some of them appear to have been founded six thousand years before Christ, which is more extraordinary, as the oldest of them have been built, in part, of the ruins of some that must of course have been many ages older, since many of the stones used in their construction bear the half effaced inscriptions of older times. Remember, however, I only give you the opinions of the learned here, upon facts that are not to be disputed: I mean to preserve all my respect for Moses, that I brought to this land of infidelity; and I shall sincerely grieve, if the philosophers of the 19th century prove him to be as ignorant of chronology, as his principal supporter on this ground did of astronomy, in the 18th century. And since Newton, in the 18th century, while he detected his errors in astronomy, made up for it by confirming his chronology, I shall sincerely lament, if the philosophers of the 19th century shall shew him to have been alike ignorant in both—though, by the bye, I do not think his knowledge of either of much importance to the confirmation of his doctrines."

Alexandria July 29.

This day arrived the schooner Paragon, Capt. Wattles, 18 days from Martinique.

The day before capt. Wattles sailed, a French Corvette, in 22 days passage from France arrived at Martinique, having on board a Prefect for that island, two General Officers and a Governor for Guadaloupe.—The French fleet with 15,000 troops was to sail from France for Martinique, in 15 days from the time the corvette left there.

Norfolk, July 20.

Accounts from St. Domingo, as late as the 6th inst. received yesterday by the Packet schr. Favorite, Capt. Drummond, state, that General Le Clerc had solicited his recal from St. Domingo, and 1000 more troops had arrived there from France in several transports, under convoy of a frigate.

Norfolk, July 27.

By the schooner Mary Johnson, captain Waughop, 36 days from Nants, we have received papers from that city as late as the 15th June. They are extremely barren: we have, however, culled a few articles for the perusal of our readers.

Letters by this arrival as late as the 16th of June are received, which mention, that in all the communes which have made their returns on the votes establishing Bonaparte consul for life, the majorities have been about 50 AYES to 1 NAY. An additional duty of 61 francs per hundred weight of tobacco, was to be laid on all cargoes which may arrive in France in foreign vessels, after the 30th Prairial, (June 19). The merchants of Havre had presented a petition to Bonaparte praying that all foreign merchandize and vessels, be excluded the French colonies; and that the duty of 10 per cent. laid by general Le Clerc on all goods imported into the island of St. Domingo in French vessels, be refunded on their return to France. In the mean time they have stopped all equipments for the West-Indies, until they have an answer from the government to their petition.

LONDON, May 31.

The morning papers mention, that Mr. Otto has received the most positive orders from the first consul, not to present at court, any French ladies, except their husbands or fathers occupy a distinguished rank in the army, or in a diplomatic character.

Late accounts from Morocco state, that that country is much agitated by civil war. The nephew of the emperor has taken up arms against the government, and is at the head of a considerable force. As yet no particular accounts have been received respecting the operations of the contending parties.

June 2. The hereditary prince of Orange arrived in town yesterday from Paris. We understand that the object of his journey is to solicit the acquiescence of the British government, to some propositions, which have been approved of by the first consul, relative to the indemnities to be made to the house of Orange.

June 4. Seven sail of the line, under admiral Montague, are momently expected to return from Jamaica.

The funds for several days past have felt a sensible depreciation. East India Stock has fallen 10 per cent. and Omnium fell this day 3-4 per cent. Bills of exchequer are dull sale. The rise in the price of grain has necessarily raised the price of bread.

July 5. Both houses of parliament adjourned yesterday until the 9th instant.

PARIS, June 4.

At Aix la Chapelle, not only the votes of the Citizens have been unanimous for the election of the first consul for life, but women, whose husbands were absent, have been permitted to vote in a separate book for that purpose.

June 9. The major of Havre has published a notice, declaring, that for the future, no passports will be delivered to blacks, or people of colour, in order that they may repair to the colonies; excepting, however, those who wish to return to their antient masters.

Citizen Otto, at present acting as French minister plenipotentiary in England, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America.

General Vial is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Island of Malta.

Citizen Renard is appointed commissioner of commercial relations for the French republic at Zante.

From the London Oracle.

PITT'S PICTURE OF BUONAPARTE.

By the following extracts from the *Speech* of Mr. PITT, on the 3d of February, 1800, may be seen his sentiments of the present First Consul:—

"His entrance into Lombardy was announced by a solemn proclamation, issued on the 7th of April, 1796, which terminated with these words: "Nations of Italy! the French army is come to break your chaines; the French are the friends of the people in every country; your religion, your property, your customs shall be respected." This was followed by a second proclamation, dated from Milan 20th of May, and signed "Buonaparte," in these terms: "Respect for property and personal security. Respect for the religion of countries. These are the sentiments of the government of the French Republic, and of the army of Italy. The French victorious, consider the nations of Lombardy as their brothers."—The regard to religion and to the customs of the country, was manifested with the same scrupulous fidelity. The churches were given up to indiscriminate plunder.—Every religious and charitable fund, every public treasure, was confiscated. The country was made the scene of every species of disorder and rapine.—The priests, the established form of worship, all the objects of religious reverence, were openly insulted by the French troops; at Pavia, particularly, the tomb of St. Augustin, which the inhabitants were accustomed to view with peculiar veneration, was mutilated and defaced. The last provocation having roused the resentment of the people, they flew to arms, surrounded the French garrison, and took them prisoners, but carefully abstained from offering any violence to a single soldier. In revenge for this conduct, Buonaparte then on his march to the Mincio, suddenly returned, collecting his troops, and carried the extremity of military execution over the country; he burnt the town of Benasco, and massacred eight hundred of its inhabitants; he marched to Pavia, took it by storm, and delivered it over to general plunder, and published, at the same moment, a proclamation of the 26th of May, ordering his troops to shoot all those who had not laid down their arms and taken an oath of obedience, and to burn every village where the tocsin should be sounded, and put its inhabitants to death."

Then follow many other instances of his cruelty, and of his employment "of revolutionary means for the destruction of Independent Governments." The observation of the Official Gazette on his conduct at Genoa, are peculiarly entitled to attention at this time.—"Gen. Bonaparte has pursued the only line of conduct which could be allowed in the representation of a nation which has supported the war only to procure the [illegible] acknowledgment of the nation's right to change the form of their government. He contributed nothing towards the revolution of Genoa, but he seized the first moment to acknowledge the new government, as soon as he saw that it was the result of the wishes of the people."

On the precarious tenure by which the First Consul holds his authority, Mr. Pitt is equally eloquent.

"His hold upon France is the sword, and he has no other. Is he connected with the soil, or with the habits, the affections, or the prejudices of the country? He is a stranger, a foreigner, and an usurper; he unites in his own person every thing that a pure republican must detest; every thing that an enraged jacobin has abjured; every thing that a sincere and faithful royalist must feel as an insult. If he is opposed at any time in his career, what is his appeal? *He appeals to his Fortune*; in other words to his army and his sword. Placing, then, his whole reliance upon military support. Can he afford to let his military renown pass away, to let his laurels wither, to let the memory of his atchievements sink into obscurity? Is it certain that, with his army confined within France, and restrained from inroads upon her neighbours, he can maintain, at his devotion, a force sufficiently numerous to support his power? Having no object but the possession of absolute dominion, no passion but military glory, is it certain that he will feel such an interest in permanent peace as would justify us in laying down our arms, reducing our expense and relinquishing our means of security on the faith of his engagements? Do we believe, that, after the conclusion of peace, he would not still sigh over the lost trophies of Egypt, wrested from him by the celebrated victory of Aboukir, and the brilliant exertions of that heroic band of British seamen, whose influence and example rendered the Turkish troops invincible at Acre."

"Can he believe, with these impressions on his mind, that if, after a year, eighteen months, or two years, of peace had elapsed, he should be tempted by the appearance of fresh insurrections in Ireland, *encouraged by renewed and unrestrained communication with France, and fomented by the fresh infusion of Jacobin principles*, if we were at such a moment without a fleet to watch the ports of France, or to guard the coasts of Ireland, without a disposable army, or an embodied militia, capable of supplying a speedy and adequate reinforcement, and that he had suddenly the means of transporting thither a body of twenty or thirty thousand French troops—can we believe that at such a moment his ambitious and vindictive spirit would be restrained by the recollection of engagements, or the obligation of treaty; or if in some new crisis of difficulty and danger to the Ottoman Empire, with no British navy in the Mediterranean, no confederacy formed, no force collected to support it, an opportunity should present itself for resuming the abandoned expedition to Egypt, for renewing the avowed and favorite project of conquering and colonizing that rich and fertile country, and opening the way to wound some of the vital interests of England, and to plunder the treasures of the East, in order to fill the bankrupt coffers of France; would it be the interest of Buonaparte, under such circumstances, or his principles, his moderation, his love of peace, his aversion to conquest, and his regard for the independence of other nations.—Would it be all, or any, of these that would secure us against an attempt which would leave us only the option of submitting without a struggle to certain loss and disgrace, or of renewing the contest which we had prematurely terminated, without allies, without preparation, with diminished means, and with increased difficulty and hazard?"

For Sale or Rent,

LOT No. 10, on square 143, City of Washington, not far from Rapson's building on which is erected a two story brick house with two rooms on the lower floor and a good garret and cellar. For further particulars apply at this office.

Also for sale a Negro Woman, who is a good cook and house maid and a negro girl about nine years old.—Apply as above.

July 21, 1802 1aw3t

Tennessee Company.

THOSE interested in the Company, and who have not signed the deed of trust, are hereby notified, that the subscriber will attend at the city of Washington on the 20th of December next to give them an opportunity of complying with this regulation of the company.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

May 25, 1802. 2w120D