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WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1802.

OFFICIAL.

Under the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy Commodore *Morris* will employ constantly one frigate in convoying our outward bound merchantmen from Cadiz through the Straits, and another in convoying our homeward bound merchantmen from Malaga; and every convoy, when in the Gut, will have an additional protection. The distribution of the other frigates will, from time to time be such, as in the judgment of the commodore, will afford the best protection to our commerce, and as will most effectually repress the predatory dispositions of its enemies.

We understand that *James M'Guirk*, who was sentenced to be executed on the 28th inst. for the murder of his wife, has been respited by the President of the United States until the 28th of October next.

The deaths in Philadelphia were on the 25th inst. 8—26th, 8—27th 9.

The board of commissioners, in London, says a Boston Paper, in conformity to the regulations of the renewed convention between the United States and Great Britain, have been constantly engaged in the important business before them; among other cases which have been decided on, are awards in favour of the brig Lady Washington and cargo, belonging to STEPHEN GORHAM, esq. and the brig Lydia and cargo, belonging to Mr. THOMAS DENNIE, both of this town.

Richmond, August 25, 1802.

On Monday morning last, about five o'clock, a smart shock of an Earth-quake was felt in this city by many of its inhabitants. Its noise resembled that of the roaring of a chimney on fire, or the rolling of a carriage on stone pavement.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.

We have the happiness to state, that the brig Rose, Whitehead, of this port said to be captured by the Tripolitans, has arrived in safety at Martinique.

New-York, Aug. 24.

Advices received from New-Orleans, by the brig Hunter, state, that the city was very healthy for the season, no symptom of malignant fever having occurred as late as the 17th ult. Business was very dull, and the little that was doing not very profitable—cotton was twenty-one cents—no indigo nor hides for sale—deer skins on the decline—very little tobacco at market and no demand—logwood the same—sugar and molasses mere drugs—cash scarce, notwithstanding the receipt of 400,000 dollars, part of which had been appropriated to discharge government notes.

No official accounts had been received at New-Orleans respecting the cession of Louisiana, when the Hunter sailed.

From a correspondent at Port Republican, July 31.

"Provisions are plenty in market—about 3000 barrels flour are in the harbor, and scarcely an offer for it; stores all full. An additional duty has been laid on sugars, making it one doll. 56 cents per cwt. No American merchant is allowed to enter a vessel, without paying a tax according to a certain rate—the 1st six, the 2d four, and the 3d two hundred dollars, &c. together with the additional duties and other taxes, to raise six millions of livres for a particular fund. They are daily taking up scattering remnant's of Toussaint's army. It is reported, that on the 26th instant the blacks had laid a plot to murder all the whites and people of color at Jeremie, but their plan was providentially frustrated. Some still sleep in the wood and skulking about, but they will shortly be pick.d up."

Boston, Aug. 20.

We learn that capt. Smith, who has arrived at Quarantine-Road from Cadiz, confirms the news of the hostile disposition of the Moors, towards the United States, but furnishes nothing further of capt. M'Neils affair in the Mediterranean.

FRENCH EXPEDITION.

We lately mentioned that a French squadron had sailed from Leghorn on a secret expedition. A recent foreign paper says it is intended to take possession of ancient Greece.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

London, June 29.

His majesty's most gracious SPEECH, *to both Houses of Parliament, on Monday the 28th June 1802.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The public business being concluded, I think it proper to close this session of Parliament.

During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifested the just sense you entertain of the great trust committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unusually numerous and important, and I derive the utmost satisfaction from the conviction that the wisdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the best interests of My People throughout every part of My Dominions.

Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,

The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service demands my warmest acknowledgements, and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have shewn in exonerating my civil government and Household from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have rendered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which afford the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and of the growing prosperity of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new Parliament.

In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of Providence; and it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous & cordial co-operation of my people, that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honor, the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

The same sense of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, induce you in your individual characters, to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

My endeavors will never be wanting to preserve the blessings by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my faithful subjects, are the objects which are always nearest to my heart.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 17th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 17th day of August next.

[Here follows a royal proclamation dissolving the Parliament; and directing the issue of writs for a new one, returnable on the 31st of August.]

London, July 4.

The dissolution of the last Parliament and the General Election have been so long expected by the public, that it is to be feared every reflection we could make will have been anticipated. We think it however, to be our duty to awaken the serious attention of the Electors of every description throughout the empire, to the solemn duty they are called upon to discharge. It is upon their choice that the prosperity or decline of their Country is about to depend; and to them might be ascribed, however remotely, yet as the primary and original cause, the continuance of the peace both foreign and domestic, of the renovation of the war, and the discontents to which the King's Ministers, by their fortitude and moderation, have so happily put an end. It does not seem probably that the result of the General Election should produce any great variation in the political character of the Parliament; although many individuals in the House will stand upon a more independent ground, and the Government feel more strongly its own intrinsic weight and importance. During the last eighteen months, the course of public affairs has been in such perfect unison with the wishes and opinion of the people, that there can be no road to popularity so certain or so short as preserving in the same track. In the present state of representation however, although there is no ground for apprehending any direct opposition, it must be confessed that there is some danger from confederation of borough mongers, of monied men, and of powerful families. There is nothing but the spirit and virtue of the people which can be opposed to these abuses. During the short time that Ministers have been in power, they have done, both for the Country and the constitution, more than the most sanguine patriot could hope for. Abroad, by the battle of Copenhagen, and the restoration of the Treaty of El Arisch, they have procured a salutary and honorable peace; and they have at home repealed the severest of the laws, and the most odious of the taxes. If they should not in the ensuing Parliament command a great majority of independent suffrages, it will be a vile blot in the character of the Electors, and Stain that of the Nation with the greatest folly and ingratitude.

The Algerines have sent a fleet of twenty two sail of ships of war to sea, amongst which are several large frigates.

Monday, July 5.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 1st instant.

They contain little intelligence of moment with respect to the interior of the Republic. An article inserted in the Clef du Cabinet, communicates what it calls the final arrangement of the indemnities which Prussia is to receive for the loss of its territories on the Rhine. The outline of this settlement, transmitted to us by our Private correspondent at Hamburgh, appeared in the Traveller upwards of a month ago, but the intelligence from Germany is in general so vague, that no dependence can be placed upon any from that quarter but what is sanctioned by official authority.

Accounts received at Amsterdam from Surinam mention the dreadful effect caused there by a very heavy fall of rain. All the product of that Settlement, is nearly destroyed by the inundations.

Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. is appointed British Ambassador to the Court of St Petersburgh, and will set off on his Embassy, the first week in August.

Marseilles has by a Consular Decree, been declared an entrepot for foreign merchandize, which may remain in the warehouse for two years. In the course of that time these articles which are prohibited in France may be exported.

The town and port of Mahon, in Minorca, were given up to the Spaniards by the English on the 27th of May. We also evacuated Porto Ferrajo in the island of Elba, on the evening of the 10th of June. On the morning of the 11th the French took possession of it.

The Emperor of Russia (who travelled under the tittle of the Compte de Russie) was met at some distance from Memel by his Prussian Majesty, when the latter, who was on horseback, came to the imperial carriage, he alighted, and the Emperor at the same time getting out of his carriage, the two royal Personages, saluted and embraced each other. The Emperor then mounted one of his Prussian Majesty's horses, and the two Monarchs rode together into the city, followed by their retinue, likewise on horseback. When they reached the house of the Merchant Lorck, at which their Prussian Majesties reside the Queen of Prussia came out to meet her illustrious visitor, and surprised him with an embrace, and his Imperial Majesty pressed her hand to his lips. After dinner his Imperial Majesty proceeded to his residence, which is in the house of the Merchant Glagau, in Linden street. The proprietor of this house receives 200 rubles per day. The price of provisions in that city has risen to an enormous height.

A few weeks since Bonaparte was on a visit to Girardin, a Tribune, a ci-devant Marquis, at his seat called Hermonerville, where Rousseau lived many years as tutor of the present M. Girardin when a youth. Girardin thought it highly gratifying to shew him the room Rousseau inhabited; however instead of being pleased, he turned away from it and said with a frown, "Take me from this place; the name of Rousseau is dreadful to me; to his antisocial system and false philosophy we must attribute all the horrors of our country, and it is owing to him that we are where we are!"

By the Dutch Mail of Saturday we received the following account of the death of a remarkable literary character:—

"The 24th died here, Mr. Ihoven van Dam, late Secretary of the Council of American Possessions, and one who may be ranked among the greatest literary men of Europe. His exterior figure distinguished him from most other men; he was small of stature, short of body, high breasted, very hump-backed, his head reclining downwards; his nose extremely long, his mouth one of the widest, and his eyes penetrating; and this singular machine was suported by two laths, instead of legs. Such was the habitation of a soul which was too great for its confined limits.

He spoke almost all the living languages as fluently as his mother tongue. He was also skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin languages, as well as in several of the sciences. In all that had relation to Belles Letters he excelled; and in which he would have been famous throughout Europe, and obtained an immortal name, if the pen had not been devoted to politics. He past the latter part of his life as a miserable martyr, either in political disputes, or the composition of dry spiritless papers relating to the affairs of the West Indies. He was great in forming plans, but unsteady in carrying them into execution; continual changeableness was his chief failing, by which means he did not long possess the same friends. Statesmen enticed and employed him to draw up compositions of importance, many of whom have cut a figure at the expence of his labours.—However considerable his services in this way, he seems to have been mostly paid with promises, for his means were always scanty, although his wants were few; in short, his affluence never disturbed his repose."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.

The following is a copy of the act by which the sublime Porte has acceded to the treaty of Amiens:—

In consequence of an uninterrupted succession of favours and bounties poured upon us by that Being who is impassive and immutable, the Supreme Creator, Almighty and All Good; the founder of the power of the Caliphs, everlasting and ever glorious, assisted by the universally salutary miracles of our Great Prophet Mehmed Mustapha, minister of the Prophet and Conductor of the Saints, who are the Suns of the two worlds; (may the choicest blessing rest upon him and those who accompany him)—I, who am his servant, and Lord of Meca, Medina, the Holy Jerusalem and its temples, and of all the holy and high places whither all nations bear the tribute of their prayers; I the Supreme Caliph and happy Monarch of so many vast countries, provinces, cities, fortresses, and castles situated in Romelia and Natolia, on the White and Black Seas in Hidjaz and Irak, and who am the envy of all the Potentates of the world; I, who am Sultan, and son of a Sultan, & Emperor, son of the Emperor Sultan Gase Selim Khan, who was the son of Sultan Mustapha Khan, who was the son of Sultan Achmed Khan:—

I make known, by the present sublime act of our Imperial power and Caliphat, that, in virtue of the 19th article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded and signed on the 22d day of the moon Kilcade, last year (1216,) on the 27th of March 1802, of the Christian æra, between the plenipotentiaries of the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French Republic, the court of Spain and the Batavian Republic on the one part; and on the other the plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the sublime Porte was comprised in this treaty, which has been communicated to it and ratified by the said power, and the said sublime Porte, the ally of his majesty the king of England, has been invited to accede as soon as possible to this treaty; and as the entire cessation of the calamities of war, and the employment of those salutary measures which may tend to the re-establishment and security of the general repose, form the chief object of our zeal and desires as a Sovereign, we accede to the articles and stipulations of the said treaty which may concern our sublime Porte; and we declare our acceptance of them as if they were here inserted word for word; we confirm and certify the re-establishment of peace, and the happy ties of frindship between our sublime Porte and the most serene French Republic, and between the inhabitants of both states.

In testimony whereof, we affix to the present act of accession our glorious Imperial signature. As upon our part we have accepted the articles and stipulations of the said treaty, there cannot be any doubt that they will be scrupulously observed.

Given the 11th day of the Moon Mouhawer, and in the year of the Hegira, 1217.

PARIS, June 22.

The minister for the Home Department has written the following letter from Havre, dated 26th Prairial (June 15.)

"Citizens, the First Consul has sent me the petition which you addressed to him respecting the importation of foreign refined sugar. You may rest satisfied that the government has taken up that subject with all the zeal that you can wish for. I have laid a report upon this matter before the First Consul, and you may soon expect to have his decision upon it. In the mean time spare no pains in prosecuting with unabated ardour the works belonging to the bakehouses, and every thing that concerns the national sugar trade."

The number of votes for Paris now amounts to 60,395 for the affirmative, and 80 for the negative. To these there will be to add the votes inscribed on the book opened at the offices of the secretaries to the five ministers, and at the office of the Tribunal of Appeals, who have not as yet delivered in their registers.

On no former occasion have the votes of the citizens of Paris amounted to so large a number.

For the appointments of the Mayor of Paris in 1789, the numbers were only 14,010. For the acceptation of the constitution in the 8th year of the Republic, the numbers were 27,675. While on the question for making Bonaparte Consul for life, the numbers are (though the whole is not as yet filled up) 60,395.

The grand question of the liberty of the commerce to India, or the re-establishment of a privileged company, is on the eve of being decided. A great number of memoirs and writings have been published on the subject. The result of this discussion, in the opinion of the public, as far as this opinion has been collected, is favourable to the freedom of commerce. Citizen Garonne, one of the authors who has supported this side of the question, makes a reflection which cannot fail to be generally interesting.

"No one says he, can be better judges than the merchants themselves of what is advantageous, or destructive to their interest.—It appears to me astonishing, I confess, that an attempt should be made to convince the merchants that the commerce of India cannot fail to be disadvantageous to them, and above all, hostile to the success of private speculation, when from all parts of France these very merchants demand the freedom of this commerce, to whose importance they attach the greatest value, and from which they expect the happiest consequences."—*Journal des debats.*

In the Journal de Paris of yesterday, and in the official Journal of this day, we find a long article respecting the amount of the revenue which the government may draw from the establishment of a tax on field sports. The article concludes in the following terms: "When it is considered that England draws from this source a tax amounting to 1,500,000 francs, from a territory which in point of extent does not exceed one fourth of that of France, it may be seen that France, may draw from it 6,000,000, and at the same time form a very important branch of general police, which would be a powerful encouragement to the multiplication and improvement of the breed of horses."

In the sitting of the Tribune of yesterday the proprietors of St. Domingo, Refugees at Nantz, delivered in a petition, stating their wish to return to their property, and their want of resources for such a voyage, and praying that a gratuitous passage might be afforded them in the vessels at the disposal of government; and also the means of subsistence until their departure. This petition was sent, together with several others, to government.

By a decree of the Chief Consul, general Decaen, is appointed captain general of the French establishments in the East Indies, and general Sahuquet, captain general of the Island of Tobago.

PARIS, June 24.

Baron Haldorf, has erected, at a beautiful spot called L'Isle, about half a league from Augsburg, a monument to prince Charles, the hero of Germany.

June 25.

Dr. Hager, who is now employed here in the compilation of a Chinese dictionary, has received as a present from the emperor of Russia, an elegant im-