

tion, as Dewey from the whole corps of Imperial Nobles, has, in vain, endeavored to obtain a more favourable decision, notwithstanding he particularly spotted to the Prussian, as well as the French and Italian Ministers for that purpose.

This also tried, that on the above principles resulting from the specific terms of the 7th article of the Treaty of Luneville, the Teutonic Grand Master will not be indemnified for the losses sustained by the order on the Left Bank of the Rhine; as that body is considered as an Ecclesiastical Corporation.

The flagration of trade here brings commercial failures almost in the order of the day.—Yesterday a large banking-house stopped for about 150,000 francs, near 25,000. Sterling, and very lately a celebrated Jew, headed by an Offenback, on being obliged to stop payment, it occasioned in him to unconsciously a depression of spirits; that he blew out his brains with a pistol.

#### From a London Print.

The public attention in Germany is now much devoted to the famous robber, called *Schinderhannes*, who at length has been taken and delivered up to the French, about two months ago, with several of his associates. A thousand anecdotes are related of this extraordinary man, who is said never to have attacked the poor, but even, on the contrary, to have been their real friend and supporter, robbing the rich, the Clergy and Jews in particular, to afford them succour; maintaining, amongst his associates, near 200 in number, a severe discipline, and punishing even with death such of them as transgressed their voluntary submission to his control. After being all last year the terror of the left bank of the Rhine, and laying under periodical contribution all the country between Mayence and Coblenze, he transferred his gang to the right bank of the river in Franconia, and was at length arrested as a suspicious character, on coming into the Runkelstein district one day, at a little market town, in the character of a pedlar, with a horse and cart full of wares, as was frequently his practice, upon a reconnoitring scheme; to avoid more minute investigation he there enlisted with the Austrians, and being sent to the general rendezvous at Frankfurt, was recognized and betrayed by an associate.

He then acknowledged himself to be *Schinderhannes*, and was, at the request of the French Minister, delivered up to the Republic, and conducted, with several of his associates apprehended in the interim, particularly one called *Black Jonas*, in great notoriety, to Mayence, where he now remains a close prisoner, as well as his father and mother, peasants near Rastadt, his mistress, and many others, waiting their trial.

His age is only 23, and his conduct, if true, is precisely published of him be true, almost modelled on that of *Coriolanus*, in *SCHEFFER'S* famous play of *The Robbers*, imitated lately on the English stage under the title of *Red Cross Knights*, and which would seem to have electrified and given a wrong impulse to an ardent imagination, which, in better purists, might have formed an heroic character.

As the present is the best month in the year for brewing beer—and as the materials that compose *GENEROUS* and *GENUINE* malt liquor, are in as great abundance as has been remembered for years, we hope that malsters, quassia and all chemical substitutes, will give way to honest malt and hops, and that ardent will no longer militate against the health of the public.

British PORTER is certainly a generous beverage, for where the composition is bad, it can never be brought to hold up its head.

On the 27th ult. Mr. West, President of the Royal Academy of London, gave a superb *dejeuner* to the most celebrated French Artists, and some of the most distinguished personages of the English now at Paris. Citizen and Madame Lebrun, Citizen Leroy, Lord and Lady Oxford, Miss Williams, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Keble, and many others whose names we could not learn, were of the party.—Many toasts expressive of a wish for the union of the Professors of Arts in both countries, as well in war as in peace, were drunk with the warmest enthusiasm. Mr. Erskine's health was drunk under the title of the modern Demosthenes, the ardent Defender of the Liberty of the Press. Mr. Erskine replied in a model and spirited speech.

The new improvements in the City, of which notice has been given in the London Gazette, will make a great alteration in the property of individuals. Lord HANMER'S plan is to have a new London Bridge, higher up the River than the present one, with a wide grand street to face the Royal Exchange; to erect this, several of the houses in the front of Cornhill, opposite the Exchange, and the principal part of Exchange-alley, must come down, as also many houses in Lombard-street, Cannon-street, &c.

Behind the Royal Exchange, the houses in Bartholomew-lane will be let

back at least fifty feet. The church will remain, and the arch under the present street will lead to the new foot-path; the houses at the end of Bartholomew-lane, in Throgmorton-street, will come down, to make the opening to the grand street which will go through Tokenhouse-yard, Bell-alley, to London-wall, and to face the grand square which will be built where Bedlam now stands.—The ground is all measured, and the plans drawn; even the new streets are already named; as soon as the Acts of Parliament are obtained, the tenants will have six months notice to quit, and this great work will be proceeded on with all possible expedition.

#### Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Dr. PARR.

The following letter of Sir Francis Burdett to Dr. Parr, and the Dr.'s answer, have been for the last two or three days in the hands of some friends. We should think it an injustice to the public, and an injury on the one side to a noble generosity—on the other, to the cause of genius, learning, and virtue, were we to withhold from our readers a circumstance in all points of view so admirable and so exemplary:

Sir,  
I am sorry that it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would well become you—I mean in the Episcopal Palace at Bugden; but I can bring you very near to it; for I have the presentation to a rectory now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the rectory of Grassham, at present worth two hundred pounds a year, and as I am informed, may soon be worth two hundred and seventy; and I this moment learn that the incumbent died last Tuesday.

Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him, is that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you, Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
With the greatest respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
FRANCIS BURDETT.

Vicarage House, Buckden,  
Sept. 26th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,  
After rambling in various parts of Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge I yesterday came to the parsonage of my most respectable friend, Mr. Malby, at Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs. Parr opened it last Friday at Hatton, and I trust that you will pardon the liberty she took in delivering your fervent to convey it to me in Huntingdonshire, where she knew that I should be, as upon this day.

Permit me, dear Sir, to request that you would accept the warmest and most sincere thanks of my heart for this unolicited, but most honourable, expression of your good-will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my worldly interest than the service you have done me, in presenting me to the living of G. Grassham. Nothing can be more exquisitely gratifying to my very best feelings, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendship. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to pass the years of declining life in comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable convictions, that the firmness, with which I have adhered to my principles, has obtained for me the approbation of wife and good men. And when that approbation assumes, as it now does, the form of practicality, I fully confess to you, that the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett has a right to be ranked among the proudest, as well as the happiest, events of my life. I trust that my future conduct will justify you in the disinterested and generous gift which you have bestowed upon me; and sure I am that my friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight, will not only share with me in my joy, but sympathize with me in those sentiments of respect and gratitude which I shall ever feel towards Sir Francis Burdett.

Most assuredly I shall myself set a higher value upon your kindness, when I consider it as intended to gratify the friendly feelings of these excellent men, as well as to promote my own personal happiness.

I shall wait your pleasure about the presentation; and I beg leave to add, that I shall stay at Buckden for one week only, and shall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I shall obey your commands.—One circumstance, I am sure, will give you great satisfaction, and therefore I shall beg leave to state it. The living of Grassham will be of infinite value to me, because it is tenable with a rectory I now have in Northamptonshire; and happy I am, that my future residence will be fixed, and my excellence closed, upon that spot, where Sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of spending my old age with comforts and conveniences, quite equal to the extent of my fondest wishes, and

far surpassing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, and most unfeigned thankfulness,

Dear Sir,  
Your very obedient, faithful servant,  
S. PARR.

#### FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Report presented to the Consuls of the Republic by the Minister of the Interior.

#### Citizen Consuls.

The English house of commons has voted a reward of 5,000 l. to Dr. Smith, the author of *An important Discovery for removing Foul Air from Prisons, &c.*

As a discovery in the sciences, particularly when it essentially concerns the welfare of humanity, appears to me to be connected with the glory of the nation that has produced it, I think it my duty to claim this discovery in favour of France; and it will be sufficient for me to establish this claim in an incontestible manner, by the evidence of some facts.

Citizen Guyton-Morveau made known, in 1773, the happy effect of fumigations of muriatic acid, in removing foul air.

The first experiment was made on the 5th of March, 1773, to correct the contagious air of the principal church of Dijon, after the opening of the tombs of the said church.—*Journal de Physique*, vol. 1, page 456.)

Towards the end of the same year, Citizen Guyton, by using the same process, stopped the alarming progress of gaol fever which had broken out in the gaol of Dijon.—*Journal de Physique*, 1774, page 73.)

In 1774, these fumigations were successfully used by Vicq-d'Azir, to stop an epidemic distemper which was ravaging the South of France.

In 1775, M. de Montigny published two instructions or treatises upon putrid and pellilential diseases, and recommended acid fumigations, the first of which he attributed to Guyton-Morveau.—*(Instructions et avis.)*

In 1780, the Academy of Sciences consulted upon the means of correcting the unhealthiness of prisons, proposed acid fumigations, and attributed the first idea of them to Guyton-Morveau.—*(Memoires de l'Academie, pour 1780, page 421.)*

In the second year (1794, old style,) the Council of Health drew up an instruction upon the means of purifying the rooms in military hospitals, in execution of the decree of the 14th Pluviose of the same year. The process of Guyton-Morveau is advised.

In the year 7, the method proposed by Morveau was practised with success in the army of Italy.

In the year 9, it was advantageously used against a contagious malady, that ravaged part of Spain.

And, in the year 10, the happy effects of it were seen in the treatment of an epidemic distemper that reigned in the department of Oise.

Finally, in the year 9 (1801,) Guyton-Morveau published a treatise on the means of purifying the air, in which he gives in detail the history of his discovery, makes known the result of the practice of his process, and pays a tribute to Mr. Smith, who had made the most successful use of acid fumigations since the year 1780, in the Winchester hospital, in 1795, in the hospital of Sheerness, and on board different ships in the fleet.

The only difference that exists between the process employed by the French chemist, and the English physician, is that the former has made use of fumigations of muriatic acid, whilst the latter advises fumigations of nitrous acid.

Thus, both employ fumigations of mineral acids; both have been equally fortunate in the use of them. There is, therefore, but one discovery, and that discovery, belongs to the French chemist. Health and respect.

(Signed)

CHAPTAL.

#### Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR.

HAS received a very handsome assortment of goods, consisting of superfine cloths, cassimers and coatings of all colours.

Patent water proof Cloths,  
Silk and woolen Molesters, Tallinettes, velvets, &c. of superior quality.

From which, and an acquisition of the newest fashions and the best workmen, he can assure whatever commanded.

Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's Square, and New Jersey Avenue, about eight houses from Capitol square.  
Dec. 1, 1802. if.

#### TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished Brick Houses,

NEARLY opposite Moran's Tavern, on Twelfth street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms.  
Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square.  
Dec. 12. cft.

#### HAVANNAH & LOUISIANA.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated Nov. 3.

“ Since my last the governor has refused to clear out any vessels for the coast of Africa, in consequence of an exclusive privilege granted to the marquis Colouillo of Spain, to import 6000 negroes into this island in foreign vessels. This privilege will commence to operate from and after the first day of December next—and will disarrange the plans of a great number of American as well as English merchants, who had laid out their accounts to make fortunes here in that trade. The number of negroes required for this island is beyond any calculation yet made, as the number already imported since peace, exceeds, as I am informed, upwards of twelve thousand.

“ The consulate have drawn up a strong and spirited remonstrance, against this privilege, and sent it forward to the king—and are supported by planters; and all parties. Since the promulgation of the licence or order, negroes have risen in price from 20 to 30 dollars per head; and look up towards the close of the year; notwithstanding the heads of departments say that they shall after the last day of December, continue to admit vessels with negroes until they hear from the king in answer to their memorial or remonstrance—but they cannot be depended upon.

“ There are but few Americans here now, but as flour and lumber are now admitted in Spanish vessels from the United States, and horses in American vessels, I do suppose that there will be a great number in here, in the course of the winter; as the government does not as was supposed, and as the Spanish merchants wished, hunt the strangers down and turn them out of the country.

“ The marquis is yet here, and as the winter is coming on fall, will I believe, take passage in the ship *Navefco*, commanded by Mr. Facio, of Philadelphia, bound for that place, and which will sail in eight or ten days.

“ On Friday last arrived at this port a French commissary from the Cape, accompanied by his family and secretary.—He wants money, and I do suppose has some commercial plans in view, as he leaves his family here until his return from New Orleans, where he goes in a few weeks on some business for his government—and more than probably, is charged with some arrangements to be made in that province, previous to its being given up to his nation;—being now reduced to a certainty, that the order from his Catholic majesty to that effect, has been received here by the captain-general of that province, and of the Florida. It is to be given up to the French in the same state as it was received from them by the Spaniards.

“ I have lately wrote to the secretary of state informing him of the permission granted for flour and lumber, and also of the arrival of the commissary here, and when I learn the object of his mission shall inform immediately, as I really believe that one half of our country do not believe that New Orleans will be given up by the Spaniards.

“ There are several other vessels here which will be sailing soon for New York by which you shall hear from me again.

“ It is also said, that two commissioners will arrive soon, to take charge of the country, with ten thousand troops; and that it is to be delivered up in the same situation to the French as it was received from them by the Spaniards.

“ Several vessels have lately been captured on the coast and brought into this port for smuggling, or on suspicion having been found in the harbours to windward and, as the Spaniards say, with orders to land their cargoes.

“ Freights are done to Spain at less than four dollars, and to the United States at one dollar per box, and vessels will not bring any price, although there are a great many here for sale, and the best ships that ever entered the port or were ever built in the United States.”

From another letter, dated November 8.

“ The packet arrived from Spain on Saturday night, and brings a confirmation of what I wrote you respecting New Orleans; it also brings the answer of his majesty to the memorial of the consulate, respecting the admission of lumber from the United States in American vessels, and to carry away therefor rum and molasses. His majesty has refused to grant their request as to American vessels, but has granted it as to Spanish; therefore, Spanish vessels can now go from hence to the United States and carry rum, molasses, and it is said brown sugar, and bring from thence lumber or horses.—However, this may lead to something else.”

Philadelphia, December 6, 1802.

Extract of a letter from Canton, to a mercantile House in Providence, Rhode Island, dated May 3, 1802.

“ Since mine of the 13th of March, an English fleet has arrived at Macao for the purpose of taking possession of that place; but the Portuguese, being tributary to the Emperor of China, it was thought necessary by the Senate at

Macao to obtain his permission, in consequence of which disposition on the part of the government of Macao, the fleet was waiting orders from Beignal how to proceed, when happily peace was yesterday announced with all the world, by a Spanish frigate, which arrived at Macao from Manila and St. Blas—a circumstance which bleeding Europe had long been fighting for.

“ On the 2d ult. the ship *Ganges* arrived here from Philadelphia.”

New-York Dec. 6.

In a former paper we mentioned, under the head *CALLERON SCULPTURE*, an association formed by several gentlemen in this city, for the purpose of procuring from France, casts of the most celebrated antique statues. The gentlemen who compose this society, had a meeting yesterday at the Tontine Coffee House, and the following are the minutes of their proceedings, handed us by the acting secretary.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1802.

The members of the New-York Academy of the Fine Arts, having met agreeable to notice, and Edward Livingston esq. being requested to take the chair, the society proceeded to business.

On motion of Dr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Robert L. Livingston, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a president, director, treasurer and secretary, when the following elections were made:

The Hon. Edward Livingston, President.

#### Directors.

Col. W. S. Smith,  
Dr. Joseph Brown,  
John B. Prevost,  
Wm. Cutting,  
Wm. M. Seton,  
Stephen Van Ransfaele,  
Robert L. Livingston, Treasurer,  
Dr. Peter Irving, Secretary.

On motion resolved, That the president and directors meet at an early day to digest and form the necessary bye laws for the Society, to be submitted to their consideration, at a meeting to be called at a time and place designated by the president.

Resolved, That the president and directors apply to the Legislature at their next meeting, for an act of incorporation of the society under the denomination and title of “The New-York Academy of the Fine Arts.”

Resolved, that the shares of the society be extended to five hundred—to be paid by installments, as the President and directors may think proper to order.

Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 25.

The superior court for the district of Wilmington, being in session, the honorable William Henry Hill, our representative in Congress, waited upon the grand jury, and addressed them on the subject of the approaching congressional election:—he said that through them he wished to return thanks to his constituents, for electing him to the important station, he now fills; and was extremely sorry that circumstances had put it out of his power to serve the district any longer than for the ensuing session of Congress; but that he was happy in having the honor to recommend to public suffrage a gentleman of equal worth and abilities, in the person of Major Alexander Duncan Moore, who accompanied Mr. Hill on the occasion.

The grand jury listened with attention to Mr. Hill's address, and after he had concluded, about two-thirds of them expressed sentiments to the following purport:—We know that Mr. Hill enjoyed our confidence and received our suffrages at the last congressional election; but his political conduct and evident opposition to the present administration of the national government, had induced them, and in their opinion the freemen of the district generally, to a determination, to withdraw from Mr. Hill on the ensuing election, that support which they had formerly given him; consequently they could not, consistently with their political duty, bestow their suffrages on the gentleman of his recommendation. One of the grand jurymen, however, dissenting from the general opinion and declared in favour of the Major—the other five were entirely neutral.

The next day being Wednesday, Mr. Hill again visited the grand jury, but in consequence of an indisposition on their part to enter into political discussion, he soon retired.

[The above was communicated by one of the grand jurymen.]

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, issued out of the circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 13th December, at (John L. NAYLOR'S care, &c.) All the right, title of ANTHONY ADDISON, in and to a certain parcel of land, containing 300 acres, being part of a tract of land, called *CONESTOGA*, with addition reserved and lying between the land heretofore conveyed by Anthony Addison to his brother Daniel, and the part conveyed by said Anthony Addison, in trust to William Brent, and lately purchased by Daniel Carroll of Duddington, sold to lady's debt due William Byrd, for the use of Samuel Bond.—The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.—Terms CASH.

DANL. C. BRENT, Marshal.  
Nov. 9. Dec. 8.—cft. 10.