WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 19.

Coleman, the Editor of the New-York Evening Post, whose character for misrepresentation is too notorious to need elucidation, has falsely ascribed to the Editor of this Paper some remarks relative to the state of the navy, which originally appeared in a Baltimore Print. Will he do us the justice to acknowledge his misrepresentations? We doubt it.

We have received a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 12th of March. These papers do not contain any *news* of importance not previously received. We shall, however, glean some articles of interest for our columns.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening the first May, by the Rev. Mr. Higgenbothom, NINIAN PINKNEY, Esq. secretary of the Executive of the state of Maryland, to MRS. AMELIA HOBBS.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Progress of Republicanism.

In all the towns that have been heard from, where the choice of Representatives has been made, we find there are *85 Republicans* to *54 Federalists!* The Republicans, after deducting their loss from their gain, have made a clear acquisition of 25 since last year; the Federalists have also made a net gain of 5 ——clear difference in favor of Republicanism——THIRTY!

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST, OF MAY 15.

MORE BRITISH OUTRAGES!

Another daring outrage upon the Independence and Sovereignty of this country has been committed by "His sacred Majesty's" frigate the Cleopatra, who boarded one of our regular tradingships, the Eliza, Perry, master, from Londonderry, *within two leagues of the land, in four fathoms water, and after a pilot had been received on board*, and violently carried off one American citizen, 14 men passengers coming to reside in this country, one woman, (wife to one of the impressed) and an apprentice boy.

This "damning deed" was done on Sunday evening last, attended with all the insolence and cruelty with which "His Majesty's" people are wont to honor *us Yankees*; and the lieutenant, to give an undoubted proof of his *courage*, severely wounded with his sword a young man who had attempted to secrete himself from the outrage.

Many of the passengers possessed considerable property on board the Eliza—they were dragged off without being permitted to make any arrangement for the preservation thereof to their children and relatives—without any clothing save what happened to be on them! A refinement of cruelty deserving of the British name.

The Cleopatra, we are informed, proceeded to Norfolk to take in provisions and water. We hope the citizens of that place will evince the same patriotism and spirit as those of New-York have done, and deny the "manstealers" the rights of hospitality—They deserve the execration of all good men.

We hope the master of the Eliza will publish his protest against this flagrant violation of our rights as a sovereign or a neutral nation, so that the aggression, in all its *glory*, may come before the public as an addenda to the *gallant murder* of poor Pierce.

It would be highly proper that the names, and a description of the persons impressed should also be published, that their relatives may know that they have not arrived in that land of liberty, whose shores they hailed with extacy. Several of those who now groan in oppression, were occupied during the day in beholding that land on which they hoped to have found a resting place from tyranny, but which they were not permitted to reach. How hard to be wrested from our hopes of happiness when its attainment is in view!

Baltimore May 15.

Extract of a Letter from commodore Rogers, dated Algiers, December 10, 1805.

The American brig Friendship, Jas. Clemens, master, of Boston, was sent in here, on the 7th inst. by an Algerine frigate, which met her off Ivica, bound from London to Leghorn, with a cargo of fish; the cause of detaining and sending in said brig, was her want of the new Mediterranean passport, with which every American vessel should have been supplied on or before the month of July last, according to the convention made with these regencies, and the due notification given by the secretary of state of the United States.

The reason which captain Clemens gives for not having the passport, is, that his vessel has not been in the U. States for three years past, and he imprudently thought the cruizers would receive that as a sufficient excuse, for his not being furnished with the new passport; but he has found himself grossly mistaken, and (although he acknowledges that he had seen the notification of the secretary of State) he has risqued the property committed to his charge, and in some measure endangered the peace of his country, with this regency, for if they should have adhered tenaciously to their usages, she would have been considered a good prize, the passports being the essential paper of the vessel. But the high ground on which we now stand here prevented the idea of detaining the vessel, altho' the cruizer was perfectly justifiable in sending her in, as they know vessels only by their passports. On her arrival I left the business entirely to the government (knowing the grounds on which the U. States stood) who without hesitation gave up the vessel and cargo, and the dey gave a passport to protect her against further detention by his cruizers from this to Leghorn, and from thence to the United States; but for no other voyage in this sea, as the Mediterranean passport is indispensable. I can venture to say that no other nation would have got a vessel off under the same circumstances for less than half the value of vessel and cargo, and we ought not to rely upon a repetition of like favors.

New-York, May 15.

Captain Howland, of the ship Pennsylvania, from Amsterdam, was brought to and boarded on Monday last at the back of Long Island, by his Britannic majesty's brig Hornet, captain Keroy, and had a French boy pressed, an apprentice to captain Steel of this city. The boy was afterwards persuaded to enter into the service. After a detention of four hours, and a strict examination of the ship's papers, she was permitted to proceed. The Hornet is from Bermuda, on a cruize.

Extract of a letter from Captain Pease, of the schooner Maryland, of Newburyport, to his owners, dated St. Jago, 28th of March.

"I arrived here the 25th instant after being chased in the Caycos passage by two French pirates, and brought to anchor under the West Caycos when they took myself and people on board one of the privateers. Me they abused in a shameful manner; they put me in irons, and then proceeded to plunder the schooner. They hoisted all the dry goods on deck, and opened every box, what they took away, I do not as yet know. They robbed the vessel of her small cable, all her square rigging, runner and tackle, paints, oil, and a number of other articles; a number of boxes of raisins, all my fowls, eggs, butter, great coat, hat, shoes, and a great part of the people's clothes. They had a rope rove from the mast head, and round the neck of one of the people for half an hour, to make him swear we were bound to Cape Francois, and they threatened my life more than twenty times. After detaining us about twelve hours, they suffered us to proceed."

PARIS, MARCH 6.

SITTING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, March 5.

M. Champagny made the following speech:

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department to the legislative body—*I* am commissioned by his majesty the emperor to give you an account of the situation of the empire during the year that has just been completed.

"Its destinies have been fixed upon an immovable basis: a ceremony, the recollection of which will make an epoch in the annals of our history, has raised the chief of the state, and his august family, to that dignity which was called for both by the wishes and the interests of France. Last year, you assembled in this place which was consecrated by his presence. It was in the midst of you, that the first rays were seen, of that immortal lustre, with which the wishes of the people and the blessing of Heaven has surrounded him, a happy presage for you in the commencement of your labors, and your labors have answered his expectation, for they have been useful to the country. The love of the public good, and the inspiration of genius have guided all your steps; and the unity which is established in the empire, and has been so solemnly proclaimed, has increased the harmony which prevailed both in your sentiments and deliberations.

"The emperor on his side, told you, that in his new honors he perceived a heavy debt which was thrown upon him. Every moment of his time has been consecrated to the discharge of this debt. You know whether he has fulfilled his promises, and how far he has surpassed your expectations. You know with what events, or rather with what prodigies, the year which has hardly been completed, has been filled. I shall recall them to your recollection, without pretending to detail them, or describe the immense importance of their results. Europe, still motionless with astonishment and fear, France transported with admiration and love, dispense me from the necessity of speaking what I should vainly endeavour to express.

"Scarcely were your labors ended, when the emperor undertook to visit a part of France. If he has been every where saluted by the most lively and unanimous expressions of public affection; if the inhabitants of the towns and of the country have flocked to meet him, and present him with the homage of their gratitude and love, he has experienced a pleasure no less dear to his heart, in seeing with his own eyes the happy result of an administration, constantly animated for the last six years by the most generous solicitude for the good of the people, and the restoration of public order. He has seen the traces of our misfortunes effaced, and the very recollection of them almost extinguished, the laws respected, the magistrates devoting themselves to their duties, the morals of the people grown more pure, religious sentiments in high esteem, and the urbanity of manners restored to its former delicacy. If there remained some improvements to be made, it was not from those acts which usually follow great misfortunes, but from those advances to perfection, which belong to a time of calm and prosperity. The emperor, however, wished to know them, and to accomplish whatever still remained to be done. He has called upon all who, by their situation or their talents, could second his views; he has admitted all those who had favors to solicit; he has heard them favorably; he has listened to all their observations; rewarded services, examined the most minute details, and every where he has left, in measures of the greatest wisdom, lasting monuments of his journey through his states.

"Troyes was the first town which he visited, and obtained the first benefits from his attention. Those benefits promise it a prosperity worthy its ancient celebrity. The project of making the Seine completely navigable from Paris to Chatillon (which is near the source of it) is already conceived: the details of the execution are resolved on, and decreed. The improvement of the navigation of the Saone is projected—the towns that it washes are now receiving improvements. The quays of Chalons, Tournes, and Macon, are to be repaired and enlarged. Macon will see within its walls a new cathedral, which will be grander than that whose destruction it regrets. The emperor contributes to this edifice a considerable sum, taken from his private revenue. The making the river Saone navigable, will be a new benefit to the department of Saone and Loire. The department de l'Ain revives at the sight of its sovereign, who gives to every thing new life, and who anxiously employs himself in increasing its industry, and rendering more salubrious a part of its territory.

"Lyons, which has already received so many benefits from him who rebuilt its edifices, and re-peopled its manufactories, has no farther any wishes to form for itself, and experiences no other feelings, but the desire of greeting, with the transports of gratitude, that deliverer whom it so much esteems.

"But the solicitude of the emperor for this capital of French industry, is not exhausted; and while it entertains no other sentiment but gratitude, his penetrating glance discovers the means of accelerating the progress of a prosperity which has been increasing during the whole course of his reign.—The southern parts of that city will be rendered more salubrious: the Rhone will be confined within its banks, & brought near the city, from which it appears now to retreat; wise regulations now assure fidelity at the manufactories, and give confidence to the foreign consumer, without restraining the freedom of the industrious. Rewards, decreed by the emperor himself, redouble the emulation of the workmen; a shool of drawing will secure the perfection of the art. —Lyons, communicating at the sound with the sea, and soon with the Rhine by the canal Napoleon; with the ocean and the channel by the Saone, the Loire, and the Seine; the market for Switzerland and Piedmont will become such a mart, that, with the advantage of its happy situation, will make it the centre of a vast commerce.

"Savoy, so long oppressed by the policy of its sovereigns, happy in being united by its laws to a country with which it was always connected by its manners, offers to the emperor hearts that are faithful, and which have already been tried. Every thing is busy in those vallies, which were formerly almost inaccessible, but which will soon be open to those communications, which will be of the greatest importance. The great operations, however, of which it is the centre, do not occasion its minutest interests to be neglected. The castle of Chamberry is rising again from its ashes: those edifices which were abandoned, have been restored to the public advantage: asylums are opened to poverty: places of repose are prepared for travellers: the germ of industry has been sown on a soil to which it appeared a stranger.

"The emperor forms a passage over the Alps by that road which his genius first conceived, and which his power is now carrying into execution. Here a new scene presents itself to his views: Piedmont still preserves some vestiges of a revolution, less terrible, but more recent than ours. It appears not altogether French, either in sentiment, or in the advantages it enjoys. The emperor, who, had appeared twice before the walls of Turin, at the head of a victorious army, and who from respect to weakness and misfortune, did not then enter it—now enters for the first time: he shews himself there as the father of his new family, without soldiers, and without guards, accompanied only by the benefits which he brings with him, still greater and more powerful from this noble security.—Those affections in which he confided were every where warmly expressed. The Piedmontese people has shewn itself worthy of the confidence with which he honored them. The homage of the public bodies surrounded him as an escort; the great proprietors pressed round his person; the administration, doubtful about their measures, were enlightened by his genius and became more firm and regular in their course. Abuses are now reformed; commerce, which was languishing, takes again a new life, new channels are now promised to it; doubts have been removed, and opinions reconciled. Those who in difficult times devoted themselves to the interests of France, are assured that France, always faithful, will not forget their services. Those who, attached by the kindness of their former masters, have thought that misfortunes only encreased the duties of gratitude, learn that their new sovereign is too generous to preserve any other remembrance except that of the zeal of which they have shewn themselves capable. Services are still rewarded (whatever may have been the date of them) and the new country discharges the debts which the old one owed. The principal families admitted round the imperial throne, spread around them the lustre of those honors which they have received. The great proprietors, without hoping the return of any privileges, have no longer to fear exclusion. Every thing resumes the place which wisdom and justice had marked out. Piedmont, which was formerly conquered by the force of arms, is now naturalised by kindness and benefits.

"All the different districts of Piedmont will date, from this epoch, institutions of the utmost importance. Three cities have, however, fixed, in a peculiar degree, the attention of the emperor: Turin, Casal, and Alexandria.—Turin, which was formerly the residence of a court; Casal, the ancient capital of Montserrat, which has been long connected with France by the recollection of events which have past, by affection and by manners; Alexandria, upon which, as on a pivot, all the great military operations have turned, in all the wars of which this country has been the seat.

"Turin, a widow, after the loss of its kings, is comforted by a splendid promise. A brother of the emperor will govern this fine country, and his known character is a guarantee of the happiness which he will confer upon it. He will reside at Turin. An amiable and brilliant court will amply indemnify that city for what it has lost. Its magnificent palace will become the residence of goodness and the graces. Formerly a melancholy fortress, surrounded with enemies; now it is open to France and Italy, of which intercourse it appears to be the central point; it will in future be surrounded only by friendly nations and commerce, and the arts will speedily settle there, and diffuse their benefits.

"Casal, forgotten until this day, but entirely devoted to the chief of the empire, has only been heard by acclamations and has not offered a single complaint. The emperor has anticipated all its wishes. A lyceum, the residence of a bishop, and the establishment of tribunals, give life to this handsome city, which has been enriched by grants. These benefits will rapidly develope the advantages that it derives from its happy situation, from a favorable climate, and from all the gifts of nature.

"Alexandria, proud of receiving in its walls the same heroes whose victories it witnessed, and by whom it was conquered, celebrates their arrival as a triumphal feast. They are assembled within its walls! The conqueror of Marengo is surrounded with the companions of his glory, in that plain which was the illustrious theatre of it. The rewards of valor are distributed by the same hands that directed its atchievements. A monument is consecrated to the manes of those who sacrificed their lives for their country. The people of Italy, hastening to this spectacle, celebrate with the French soldiers the aniversary of the day which fixed their destinies, in securing those of France. In those places Frenchmen are sure to conquer: there the bulwark of the empire will be raised, and the strongest fortifications in Europe will be erected. The rivers are altering their course, to protect the approaches to it: the most profound combinations of art are directing those immense works, on which more than twelve millions of livres have been already expended. The emperor has drawn the plan, and followed all the details. He makes Alexandria the seat of all the grand military establishments—but in giving it so great an importance in war, he wishes it to enjoy every advantage of peace. It has established its internal administration, & created for it that sort of commerce which the rivers that wash it, and the sources of which it is the centre, had originally designed for it. Its plains, heretofore devastated by brigands, are delivered from the scourge which had desolated them for several centuries.

[*To be continued.*]

IN CHANCERY, MAY 14 1806.

John Hoy and Benjamin Stoddert,

verius

Benne Penn, Robey Penn and others.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for annulling, vacating and setting aside three deeds executed by Charles Penn, sen one on the twenty second day of March seventeen hundred and ninety two to Benne Penn, Robey Penn and Zocheus Penn, one deed of the same date to Betsy Penn, William G. Penn, Sarah Penn and Caleb Penn; and one other deed on the seventh day of May seventeen hundred and ninety-two, to Charles Penn, jun. and William Penn, on the ground that the said deeds were fraudulent and executed by the said Charles Penn, sen for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, without a valuable consideration.

The bill states that Benne Penn and Robey Penn do not reside in the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in a newspaper of the city of Washington before the twentieth day of June next; give notice to the absent defendants of their application to this court and of the substance and object of the bill that they may be warned to appear here in person or by a solicitor of this court on or before the twentieth day of October next to shew cause if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,

Test SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 19—w3t

THEOPHILUS HOLT,

HAS received a fresh supply of

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Suitable for the season, for sale at his garden, city of Washington.

May 19—3t

AN ACT

Repealing an act entitled, "An act authorising the Mayor to contract for a lot of ground and wharf thereon, for the use of the corporation.

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the "An act authorising the Mayor to contract for a lot of ground & wharf thereon for the use of the corporation," be and the same is hereby repealed.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President first chamber, &c.*

JNO. BECKLEY, *President Pro tempore second chamber, &c.*

APPROVED,

October 18, 1805.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that unless the tax due to the Washington Corporation from the following persons be paid on or before the 28th day May next, the following property or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and other charges due thereon, will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

[CONTINUED.]

	Years.	Dolls. Cts.
John Swank, part of sq 741	802.	0,18
with improvements	64.	1,05
	4.	1,31
	5.	1,31
John Story, part of sq 741	1802.	0,53
with improvements	3.	0,71
	4.	0,91
	5.	0,91
Alexander Shaw, 1-2 of lot	1802.	0,36 1-2
8 in sq 787 with improvements	3.	0,51
	4.	0,65
	5.	0,65
Stoddert & Templeman,	1802.	67,84
lot 11 in sq 104 with im-	3.	42,47
provements	4.	54,29
John Sutton, lot 10 in sq	1803.	4,03
222 with improvements	4.	1,58
Joseph Saul, part of sq 253	1803.	3,05
with improvements	4.	3,90
Roger Smith part of sq 907	1803.	1,31
with improvements	4.	1,67
	5.	1,67
Shreeve and Unthank, lot	1804.	5,96
11 in sq 322 with improvements	5.	5,96
George & Sarah Sweeny,	1804.	5,08
lot 13 in sq 290 with improvements	5.	5,08
John Stewart, 1-2 of lot 6 in	1804.	1,93
sq 86 with improvements	5.	1,93
Shaw and Birth, lot 17 in sq 75 with improvements	1805.	2,39
Calhoun Smith & co. part lot 3 in sq 141 with improvements	1805.	3,03
Nicholas Spoher, part of lot 5 in sq 460 with im-	1804.	3.04
provements	5.	2,87
James Tomkins, part of sq	1802.	1,13 1-2
651 with improvements	3.	1,17
	4.	1,50
	5.	1,50
Theatre company, part of sq. 349 with improvements	1805.	23,72
Patrick Tool, lot in sq 322	1803.	1,82
with improvements	4.	2,33
	5.	2,33
Philip Tool, part of sq 787	1803.	0,57
with improvements	4.	0,73
	5.	0,73
George Thompson, part of	1803.	1,37
sq 38 with improvements	4.	1,75
	5.	1,75
Thompson and Veitch, part of sq 74 with improvements	1803.	31,19
Colin Williamson's heirs,	1802.	2,24
1-2 of lot 17 in sq 254	3.	2,07
with improvements	4.	2,65
	5.	2,65
Ambrose White, part of sq	1802.	0,72
695 with improvements	3.	0,80
Thomas Wilson, part of	1802.	0,43
sq 738 with improve-	3.	1,32
ments	4.	1,69
	5.	1,69
John Wilson, part of sq 825 with improvements	1802.	0,48
Nathan Walker and James Thompson, lot 5 in sq 759 with improvements	1802.	0,51 1-2
Robert Wilson 1-4 of lot 7 in sq 288 with improvements	1802.	0,79 1-2
James Waugh, part of sq	1803.	0,50
929 with improvements	4.	0,64
	5.	3,84
George Walker, lot 17 in	1803.	54,86
sq 728 with improve-	4.	70,20
ments	5.	81,70
Joshua Ward, part of sq	1804.	3,43
503 with improvements	5.	3,43
George Washington's heirs lot 16 in sq 634 with improvements	1805.	40,10
Thomas Webb, lot 9 in sq 253 with improvements	1805.	9,11
John B. Winsett, part of sq 966 with improvements	1805.	1,60
Mary Yeats, part of sq 929	1803.	0,65
with improvements	4.	0,83
	5.	0,83

The sale of the above property will be held at the city Treasurer's office, and will commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of W. City.

Washington, April 28—2awtds.

THE ELECTORS of the City of W[illegible] [illegible] are requested to meet at M[illegible] Tavern on Pennsylvania avenue, on Wednesday evening next, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the ensuing election of a City Council.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell or exchange for dry goods Two BRICK BUILDINGS, well calculated for a retail store, being opposite the Centre Market—for further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT HARRISON.

April 2—tf