Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 16.

Albion Newspapers.

Lord Auckland moved, that the house should be cleared. Mr. M'Leod, Editor and proprietor of the *Albion*—for the publication of the protest lately entered from the Journals of the House of Lords was during the exclusion of strangers, sentenced to six months imprisonment, to commence after the expiration of his present imprisonment under the sentence of the court of King's Bench, and to pay a fine of 100l.

John Higginbottom, the porter of the Albion, who sold the paper for M'Leod, is ordered to be imprisoned in Newgate during six months, and to pay a fine of 6s. 3d. The latter is full detained in the custody of the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, until the fees be paid, which amount to between 24 and 25l.

Suspension of the Habeas-Corpus.

When the doors of the house were again opened to strangers, we found their lordships to have received the full report of the secret committee. It was read by the clerk. It stated, "that the scarcity and dearth of provisions have encouraged the evil minded to reasonable practices; that oaths of fealty similar to the United Irishmen, had been administered to a great number of people in Britain; and that the domestic enemies to our constitution and government were known even to have hope of antiquating the present constitution of parliament."—Upon the evidence of this report, the second reading of the "Bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act," was read twice.

Earl Moira (Lord Rawdon) rose to oppose it. He owned that there was, in his mind, a doubt, under which he would not venture to pronounce the bill unnecessary. But he complained that it was recommended from its authors by no strong, clear, unequivocal, indisputable statement of facts. The ministers had given him to offer only the opinions of eleven peers, concerning facts which they shunned to produce in comparison with their opinions. He complained that the measure was proposed to the house in a mode which did not impose on ministers sufficient responsibility for its consequence. He alleged, that it was urged on with the recent haste. He pressed ministers to make out their case more fully, and to allow time for due deliberation, before proceeding into effect a measure by which to hold a freedom was to be wiped out of the constitution.

Lord Boringdon stated, in reply, that the report did exhibit facts such as the president might well be satisfied, not only that the opinion as well as the facts of the secret committee, deserved the credit and respect of the house; that there was no waste of the responsibility of ministers, so far as it could be judged requisite, in regard to this measure; that the argument which the noble lord offered, of the want of a sufficient cause, was that which had been so often already urged, and so often completely refuted.

Lord Hobart rose to give the history of the circumstances in which the bill had been brought into the house. The papers upon which it was founded were in possession of the house of commons, when this bill was introduced. It had been necessary to address his majesty to order their communication to their lordships. The expedition which the cafe demanded, would not permit any delay of the committee to give in their report. Nor was it thought fit for the same papers to have been communicated from his majesty to both lords and commons. Such was the urgency for dispatch, that he thought it fair to warn their lordships, that the bill must be this very evening, carried through all the different stages of its progress before the house.

Lord Holland said, that, if the peers whose principles made them averse to the present measure, bill used one common argument against it—"that on which so found it was not duly made out; that reason was, because that argument had not been satisfactorily anfwered; because the objection which it stated full remained in full force. Unjust ambition was confirmed by fallacious pretexts, as in the present infance, for the encreafe of its power. How hardly, then, muft government be put to it, when they could produce no facts in their favor fare those which were very loofely and generally mentioned in the report of the fecret committee? Perfons under accufation for high treafon, might as the laws at prefent ftood, be detained for two years, without trial. Was there not fufficient energy in the laws, and fufficient loyalty in the great body of the people, to enable the conftitution to preferve itfelf? Was it right a matter to delivver men over to the tyranny of fuch perfons as governor Aris? The fyftem of curing a fpirit of fedition by confinement, had been very unfuccefsful, if it were true that the authors of the alarm of government were chiefly thofe very men who had been liberated from imprifonment. What but confcious guilt of infamous crimes made miniifters fo folicitous to evade responfibility in the prefent inftance. Were the forms of parliament and the common decorums of bufinefs to be for ever let afide at the pleafure of miniifters?

The Earl of Wellmoreland ably ftated facts to evidence the neceffity of the law fanctioned by the prefent bill; vindicated the manner in which this bill had been brought forward, and the enquiry of the committee conducted; explained, from the example of Ireland, the danger of principles and engagements which were now to be checked in Britain; afferted that it was of the utmoft confequence to the nation to be delivver them from the domination of the treafonable and ambitious; and concluded with expreffing, in the words of the fpeech afcribing to Cato, in Catafline's confpiracy, that "no punifhment could be too fevere for thofe fhould, who were capable of confpiring againft the civil and political exiftence of their country."

Earl Moira, in a fpeech of extraordinary eloquence, replied. He adverted to moft of thefe topics of argument which had been fuggefted by the fpeakers for the minifter; and fhrunk from the refponfibility fo ftrongly afferted.

Earl Wellmoreland combined, that he conceived the refponfibility to be the fame to the minifter, in confequence of recommending a meafure, as if he had propofed fomeal meffage; and that he believed the right honorable gentleman by whom the common caufe had been made to the Commons, ventured to pronounce the meafure fo unnecefary.

But he complained, that it was recommended from its authors by no ftrong, clear, unequivocal, indisputable statement of facts. The cafe, he faid, gave him to offer only the opinions of eleven peers, concerning facts which they fhunned to produce in comparifon with their opinions. He complained, that the meafure was propofed to the houfe in a mode which did not impofe on miniifters fufficient responfibility for its confequence. He alledged, that it was urged on with the recent haste. He preffed miniifters to make out their cafe more fully, and to allow time for due deliberation, before proceeding into effect a meafure by which to hold a freedom was to be wiped out of the conftitution.

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Lord Grenville, in a fpeech highly elegant and argumentative, fupported the meafure.

The bill was then carried through the other ftages and paffed.

For the National Intelligencer.

To all perfons brethren of with lots of ground, with mortgaged buildings, with bad prospects and threatening difpofeffion in the total affairs of the Federal City:

Accept an opening prospect!

THE plan of this City and its operations, thus far are Washington's laft legacy to the people refpected by his name. The commiffion intended but to a political redemption. After him another contracts. The Eagle with her pendant wings fhrouds two heroes over this City: Washington the pacific defigns of the Great Sovereme, the bakers of her defcent are in their proper place. If he voice fhall be afhamed of fuch a Federal National Mount, the defends in the placid countenance of defign, and bears the fandard of her opinion in this place. A healthful breeze comes over your bluffed and laboring prospects, and the fouth and at her defcent. Rejected, the clap her wings, and the glory is departed. Seven days, and the matter is decided.

June 8, 1801. M. O. P.

TO BE RENTED.

THE three lotsy in the centre of Doctor Gallaher's and Gen. Davidson's houses in preferable to any other in the City, being on the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the President's House and the Capitol, and which are regards of the fpot on which is to be immediately erected the market houfe.

JOSIAS W. KING.
At the Capitol.

May 29. 1801. eptf

FOR SALE,

The complete frames for two buildings,

ONE 24 feet by 24 feet, two ftories, the o ther 18 by 36, 1 ftory of lofty white oak and prepared in the beft manner, being intended for the use of the owner. Poplar feather-edged plank, fufficient to complete, may be had with them. Enquire of the premises.

April 20. tf

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias *from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on* SATURDAY *the 13th instant, on the premises, for ready cash only.*

All the right, title and interest of WALTER QUEEN to a Piece of LAND, called the "Enclosure," about three miles from the city of Washington, on the road leading to Bladensburgh, containing 188 acres, more or less; taken in lieu of a debt due to Elizabeth Doyle, for the sale of John Darnall.

The sale will begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal.

June 1, 1801. eptd

From London Prints.

EPIGRAM.

Why is the lot on one day cast,
To keep from food a hungry nation?
We've every day a General fast,
And every day Humiliation!

IMPROMPTU, BY A GENTLEMAN.

On being told that the present war is for the preservation of property.

WILL *thecunt* that thieves his houfe would rob!—
Sell all my goods," quoth he; and BOB,
Go hire of watchmen many a fcore,
Stop every cranny, bar each door!
Her fafety's means a jot fhall lack,
"I'll pawn the laft fhirt on my back!"
He fteeth *the fancied* evil doing,
But at the end *a certain* ruin;
For, fo much coft this careful dealing,
It did not leave *a stick worth stealing!*

It is not furprifing that the *Prince of Peace* rofe from a low origin, and was the firft of his family—fuch *titles* are feldom *hereditary!*

The *humility* of the new carriages is the principal recommendation of them. People of rank and fortune perhaps think it proper but to *carry* themfelves *high* in thefe hard times!

The *mots* with which the mafter taylors and their journeymen are about to fatisfy each other, will probably *last* longer than *they* ever fupplied their cuftomers with; if the obfervation of the *learned Daniel Burgess* be true, that a Law-*suit* is a *cuft for* life!"

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR PAUL.

To prove his knowledge of fcripture, he employed a fingular expedient:—Without any caufe or preliminary, he gave a gentleman a violent blow *on* the face with his hand, and faid to the aftonified fufferer *This salutation by the hand of me Paul.*"

More whims of the Emperor Paul previous to the *whim of delivering* Europe, in company with Mr. Pitt and others, (upon the authority of a miniferial paper.) We fhifted to the decifion of impartial men, who were maddeft, the Emperor Paul, or thofe who, with the means of knowing him, planned meafures on the footing of his co-operation, and who charactifed him *magnanimous?*

Paul, when Grand Duke, had a great predilection for Etiquette. Being once at Montheliard, he fuddenly took by the arm a young Officer of his fuite, who was playing at cards, and turning him out of the room, faid to thofe who were playing with the Officer, "Gentlemen, that young coxcomb is not of a proper rank to make one of your party." At the Court Balls, the Grand Duke ftudiofly ftrove to avoid turning their backs upon him when dancing, whether he might be.

The Emperor is not altogether ignorant that his perfon is not very captivating. His coins are impreffed with his cypher only, and not with his head. He purifhes, however, feverely, thofe who are fo unfortunate as not to be blind to his defects. A poor foldier in the agony of his fufferings, under the cane, by Paul's order, for a trifling fault in his exercife, cried out in derision, "Curse Bulldhead—Curse Bulldhead!" The enraged Czar gave orders that he fhould expire under the knout, and iffued a proclamation, by which it was ordained, under pain of the fame punifhment, for any one to make ufe of the term *bald*, in fpeaking of the *head*, or *enabled*, in fpeaking of the *nofe*.

Paul travelling one day, while Grand Duke, from Tzarkzelo to Garfhina, of which the road was in the middle of a marfhy forefl, he fuddenly recollected fomething, and ordered the coachman to go turn. "Prefently your Highnefs," faid the coachman, "the road is too narrow here."—"How, Rafcal!" cried Paul, "won't you turn immediately?" The coachman, inftead of anfwering, hafftened to the fpot where it was poffible to comply. Paul, however, called to his Equerry, and ordered him to arreft and punifh the rebellious coachman. The Equerry affored him that he would turn in a minute. The Grand Duke flew in a paffion—"You are a pitiful fcoundrel, like himself," faid he, let him overturn the carriage—let him break my neck; but let him obey me, and turn the inftant I command him!" During the diffute the coachman fucceeded in turning, but Paul had him chaftified on the fpot.

After his acceffion, one of his horfes ftumbled with him in a ftreet in Peterfburgh, he alighted immediately, held a Council with his attendants, and the horfe was condemned to receive fifty laftes with a whip. Paul confulted thofe given on the fpot, before the poftmaftery and countrifhed the horfes, faying—" There, Sir, that is for having ftumbled with the Emperor."

CHEAP LUMBER,

FOR SALE,

By the Subfcriber, on reafonable terms, either by large or fmall quantities, at his Lumber Yarde, the north end of Lumbard-ftreet, at the old Sturgeon Pond, above Richards's wharf,

A QUANTITY OF
ASSORTED LUMBER, viz.

One and 1-4 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 do. Yellow pine heart boards—1 inch panneL, 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—3 do. 7 1-4 and 1 1-2 do planks, 1 do. 1-8, and 1 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 1 4 do. panneL boards, beftfed fetts, poplar the whole of the above are well feafoned and fit for the beft heart pine, and fo pine white oak, and beftead, hickory and white pine feantling, afforted—beft kind three feet cedar fhingles, dreffed and undreffed, do three feet white pine do; do. 18 inch cypreds do—Sofar rails—Ahlin, white pine fawed rails—fhingling and preftering rails, beft kind; white oak wagon timber—fap pine planks, fap pine one inch boards, 3-4 cedar, beft kind, 3-4 white pine, 3-4 fap pine, feafoned weather boards—A quantity of handfome chefnut paitings, fawed 1 by 3 inches and from 4 to 16 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of chefnut oak polts, dreffed and undreffed; a quantity of cherry boards, a quantity of large white oak joice, a quantity of chefnut poftes—300 feet of white oak feantling for tool blocks—3000 feet of fickamore feantling for fhafts, 1 inch white oak plank; 2 inch white oak boards, 3-4 do. do.—25,000 feet fawed cherry boards and plank, 3,000 do. 1-2 clear white oak plank, 3,000 do. handfome beaton wood beftead fetts feafoned, 10,000 prime North Carolina fhingles, a quantity of ash oars, 250 pines pitfter fhingles, warranted, 2,000 bufhels beft Virginia pit coal, 200 bufhel clean houfe fand.

The fubfcriber intends, eftabliffing a Lumber Yard at the Federal City of Wafhington, which he will keep regularly fupplied as above—Any quantities may be fupplied by general, deliverable, as the purchafer may wifh, provided that the place of delivery may be contenable by water in a navigable veffel—Any quantity that may be ordered for fhipping abroad, fhall be fuppliedwith punctuality and dispatch, agreeable to order

Gentlemen who are or may be building—as well as carpenters who may be under or may enter into contracts to build and furnish the materials, will find it well worth their attention to apply as above—Applications may be made by letter (poft paid) or otherwife, to the fubfcriber, or left with Wm. and Anthony M. Buchley, or Benj. W Morris and Co. merchants, Philadelphia.

Also for Sale or to Let,

A large commodious dwelling houfe, with out buildings complete, and from three to feven acres of land—Two fmall do. with lots thereto adjoining, on the north-eaft ftreet the river—All laying in the village of Lambertow

NATHAN COMBS.

N. B. A Screw Jack to lift loaded wafon from 10 to 40 tons by hand—a confiant fupply of plaifter and Smith's Virginia coal.

Lambertow, New-Jerfey, (on Del.)

January 13, 1801. tawtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous the following foldiers belonging to the 1st Regiment of Artillerifts and Engineers; ISAAC DAVIS, about feven years old, five feet feven inches high, dark blue eyes, black hair, ruddy complexion, a farmer, born in this county and Virginia.

JAMES NELSON, twenty two years of age, five feet fix inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, born in Ireland, by trade a fafte of this ftate and county.

JAMES HENNING, twenty one years old, five feet three inches high, fandy hair, dark blue eyes, light hair, fallow complexion, by occupation a houfe carpenter, born in Berkeley county, in the ftate of Virginia, and fhort in their uniform. Any perfon apprehending the above deferters, fhall receive thirty dollars upon delivering them to one of their officers commanding in the fervice of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
Captain 1st Regt. artillerifts and engineers, commanding.

Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, May 29, 1801. } 6w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away on the 26th April laft, from a plice boat lying at St. Mary's, James Tatton, about 19 years of age, 6 feet high, weighs about one hundred and ninety, red hair, red complexion, appears fimple when fpoken to, has a down lock, and generally wears failors clothes. I hereby forwarn any perfon or perfons harboring faid runaway before the year 1803 after that time any perfon may employ him.

JOHN WELSH.

June 1, 1801. 3t