Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers to the 8th of February received by the Port Mary, capt. Collins, arrived at Charleston.

GENOA, December 3.

It now appears to be certain, says our Gazette, that the African piratical powers will not be suffered much longer to continue their depredations. The states of America have already declared, that, instead of submitting to a disgraceful tribute, they will fit out some frigates for the protection of their trade; and it is generally asserted, that English and French frigates, with flags of truce, have demanded of the Bey in the name of their respective nations,

1st. That all slaves of those nations now in the hands of the Tunisians, shall be set at liberty. 2. That all the corsairs shall be disarmed. 3. That all European ships shall be permitted freely to carry on their trade. The same demands have been made of all the piratical states of Barbary.

HAGUE, January 14.

The conclusion of the last year was unfortunately distinguished by the breaking down of the dykes, and by dreadful inundations: though Holland is the natural bason into which two rivers discharge themselves, the Meuse and the Rhine, the great precautions, which had been taken for several centuries past, seemed to have removed all fear of their overflowing their banks; but nothing could oppose the impetuosity of their waves—quays, dykes, and every thing else were swept away. The South of Holland has in particular suffered very much; for many years the inhabitants congratulated themselves on being spared. The late inundations carried every where terror and devastation; the land which separates Rotterdam and Gonda was one vast inundation, which seemed to have given back that country to the sea, from which it was gained by the incessant industry of our ancestors. It is impossible to calculate without terror the extent of our losses—more than six thousand acres of land are under water.

PARIS, February 8.

A letter from Amiens, of 9 Pluivose (Jan. 29,) received at Havre, states the following intelligence relative to the Definitive Treaty: "We learn at this moment, on good authority, and we hasten to inform you, that the Articles of the Definitive Treaty are settled betwixt the Plenipotentiaries, and that they will be signed and published within fifteen days."

LONDON, January 8.

One of the neatest traits of Buonaparte we have seen for some time, is an answer he gave to the magistrates of Paris, who proposed to erect a monument to him. He answered, that the idea of erecting monuments to the fame of public benefactors was honorable to the nation. He was willing that a spot should be marked out for the monument proposed, but the erection of it he left to posterity, should they ratify the good opinion entertained of him. The idea is very fine.

LONDON, January 25.

Yesterday we received by express, the Paris Journals to the 22d inst.

The First Consul has been received with the greatest enthusiasm at Lyons. The Moniteur is filled with the accounts of the processions and fetes to which his presence in that city has given rise. In the midst of the rejoicings of the Lyonese, the business of the Cisalpine Consulta seems to be entirely forgotten.

Talleyrand has addressed a letter to the mayor of Lyons, from which it appears that the First Consul is at great pains to establish such commercial relations with Russia as will probably render that country a considerable market for French manufactures.

February 1.

A letter from Brussels, January 10, intimates an expectation of a speedy adjustment of the definitive treaty at Amiens. A further delay is, however, attempted on the part of the Spanish government, still greatly dissatisfied with the cession of Trinidad. But we ought not to vouch for the truth of such a circuitous channel, which cannot be sufficiently informed on a subject of such magnitude and importance.

The King of Ethuria has been acknowledged by the Neapolitan government; but what dare it refuse, when under the maudate of the French Republic.

From Naples we learn, that the twenty-five hundred troops who have so much contributed to the peace and tranquility of that capital, were about to embark, as generally believed, for Malta, to act as the third power, under whose guarantee and protection that island was to be placed by France and England. Should this be well founded, and we see no reason to the contrary, the ambition of Russia will be completely gratified by the attainment of that footing and interest in the concerns of Europe, which may at some future period give her a dangerous preponderancy.

LONDON, February 2.

Mr. King, the American minister at this court, solicited to remain by Mr. Jefferson, who knows and values his abilities, it is said, has requested that a successor may be appointed. We disbelieve this.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 28th inclusive, but they contain nothing of importance. It is reported, in a letter from Vienna, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be made an elector of the empire, with the territories of Saltzburgh, Passau, and Bergheldstaden. On the other hand, a new protestant electorate in the House of Orange is to be erected. It is said that a Congress at Amiens, to which Russia and all the powers of the continent are to send ministers, will be held.

Private accounts say, that in consequence of the express demand of the French government, the delays hitherto opposed by the court of Madrid to the conclusion of the definitive treaty have been forced to give way, and the Chevalier d'Azzaras, who was at Paris, has received orders to go to Amiens as Plenipotentiary. If this be true, the definitive treaty, we are inclined to think, will speedily make its appearance.

February 8.

Yesterday, we received Paris Journals to the 3d inst, inclusive. Their contents are given in the preceding columns.

The Chief Consul returned to Paris on the 31st ult. His arrival was announced by a discharge of Artillery, and on the following day received the congratulatory addresses of the different public bodies.—All is adulation without alloy.

The Tiers Consolides have rather declined a little they are 56 f. 60 cents.

A letter from Amiens, in the Journal du Commerce, states, that the definitive treaty is settled. We have no doubt of the fact ourselves.

A morning paper of this day states on private authority, that the Spanish minister has signed the Preliminary treaty on the part of his court. Whether this be yet the case, we know not, but the two principal powers having come to a proper understanding, the consent of Spain may be considered as a thing of course.

It is with great pleasure we state from unquestionable authority, that the Danish court's act of accession to the convention signed at St. Petersburgh on the 17th of June last between England and Russia, was dispatched for Moscow on the 25th of October; and that his Danish majesty's ratification was forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Petersburgh on the 24th of December.

THE STORM.

SHEFFIELD.—A letter dated January 20, ten o'clock, P. M. says, "Since three o'clock this morning, this town and neighbourhood has experienced the most dreadful hurricane ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants. Every where are seen houses unroofed, chimnies blown down, windows wrenched from their situations, many old cottages totally demolished. trees torn up by the roots, and hay-stacks scattered about. In fact, this place wears the appearance of a town closely besieged, and for the whole of the day has nearly been as still and silent as at midnight. Among the most conspicuous buildings that have suffered, is the Tontine Inn, the leads of which were early in the day torn from the roof, and lie dispersed in the adjoining streets. God knows when the tempest will cease; at present there is no appearance of it. Though the wind is somewhat abated, it still roars hideously, accompanied with intervening storms of rain and snow, and keeps us all on the alert."

Chester.—Thursday morning this city was visited by one of the most tremendous hurricanes we ever remember, which continued with unabated violence throughout the day, and has done considerable damage, scarcely a house having escaped its dreadful ravages. A number of windows have been blown in, some houses have been entirely unroofed, and several chimnies blown down; but we are glad to say we have not heard of any lives being lost, or limbs broken. A stack of hay (about 40 tons) on the Tarvin road, was blown over, and nearly all lost; the vanes on the top of St. John's and Brides churches are bent like bows, and rendered useless; and the streets are strewed with slates, bricks, &c. which render them very dangerous for passengers. The wind was nearly west; consequently the damage to the shipping in the river on the coast of Wales, Hoylake, and the channel, must, we are afraid, be very great.

Liverpool.—We were visited here on Tuesday night by the most dreadful hurricane that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant. A horrid night it was indeed, and the day-light opened a scene shocking to behold. Many houses are quite blown down and demolished; innumerable others have had their chimnies thrown down in every part of the town. Many lives are lost in the ruins; the havoc made in the river Mercey surpasses all description: several vessels this day, at tide time, foundered in the sight of the inhabitants and spectators on shore, and in some instance every attempt to save the perishing sailors proved abortive.

The river and along the Cheshire shore, presents a melancholy scene indeed:—dead bodies thrown up—pieces of wreck floating here and there!—Horror has been depicted in every countenance—each person afraid either to go out in the street, for fear of being killed by the falling of bricks, slates, ridgings, &c. and equally apprehensive of his life, by constant expectation of his house falling down over him.

You may rely on this hasty sketch being by no means exaggerated.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1802.

There have been two other late arrivals from Europe, besides that at Charleston, viz. one at New-York, bringing London papers as late as Feb. 11, and one at Philadelphia, in 27 days from Lisbon, with London papers as late as Feb. 13.

By extracts from these papers it appears, the principal points of news are: That the definitive treaty between France and England had not been concluded.

That the British had concluded a treaty with the Porte, annulling and superceding a treaty before concluded between France and the Porte, from which a misunderstanding is expected between France and Turkey.

That it was contemplated to render the Cisalpine republic an appendage to that of France.

A New-York print promises a copy of the constitution of the *Italian Republic*, of which Bonaparte is chosen President.

[*From the London Sun, of February,* 8.]

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

We have now the satisfaction of being able to announce from undoubted authority, that the terms of the definitive treaty between this country and France are at length finally agreed upon and concluded.

Indeed is it more than a week since this was the case, but the official publication of the terms has been delayed from a wish on the part of our government to improve the provisions intended for the stadtholder, and also to arrange some points respecting Switzerland, before the ratification be formally declared.

The public, however, may rely on what we state, that every article respecting this country is completely and finally settled.

The chief difficulty in the negociation arose from its being strongly urged by this government that Demarara and Surinam should be declared free ports for three years, to enable the British subjects who had settled there, the more easily to dispose of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

[We ask the attention of our readers to the following correct tribute of praise, extracted from the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th of January last:]

We find in the speech of the American president, that the tax on news-papers is one of those which it is in immediate contemplation to remove. His reason alledged for this removal, is highly honorable to the character and views of the American government. It is declared to be for the purpose of facilitating the progress of information; and whatever some persons may pretend to the contrary, it is a certain fact, that in the present state of society, there is a very numerous class of every community who have access to no other source of political intelligence. It will not indeed be pretended that this intelligence is always pure, but experience has fully proved, that with all its defects, it has had a very important and beneficial effect on the public mind. If any one pretends to doubt this, let him turn his attention to the abject and degraded state of public opinion in those countries where such sources of intelligence are not known, and assert, after such a survey, that tyranny could have so long existed if means had been used to acquaint the people with the true state of public affairs. Wherever we see an anxiety on the part of government to withhold information from the people we may safely conclude that its measures are unjustifiable, and its views dangerous. A good government has every thing to hope for from the freedom of discussion and the diffusion of knowledge. Its measures may experience, in some cases, factious opposition, or be subject to malicious misconstruction, but the rectitude of its proceedings, while it will secure general support, will sufficiently protect it against the effects of occasional misrepresentation. Much is, in all circumstances, gained by unrestrained discussion, but no permanent advantage can result from temporary concealment.

The American President recognises the full force of this principle, when he proposes to remove every restraint on the diffusion of knowledge. In considering the wise policy which he recommends on this subject, it is impossible not to contrast with it the conduct of the late administration; who, instead of affording any facilities to the dissemination of knowledge, formed a systematic attack on the liberty of the press, and loaded literature of every description with intolerable imposts. It surely was no very honorable distinction to them to sacrifice the advantages of knowledge to the interests of revenue, and to attempt to fill the exhausted coffers of the treasury, by extinguishing the light of the people.—*Morn. Chron.*

The latest accounts from New-Hampshire furnish the following statement of votes for governor of that state.

For Mr. Gilman, 6,366
Mr. Langdon, 4,265

Present maj. for Gilman, 2,101

SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1802.

The Senate resumed the third reading of the bill, entitled "An act to repeal the Internal Taxes," and

On the question shall this bill pass as amended?

It was determined in the affirmative; Yeas 15—Nays 11.

The Yeas and Nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present; those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Clinton, Cocke, Colhoun, Ellery, T. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, and Sumter—15.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Messrs. Dayton, D. Foster, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross, Tracy, Wells, White—11.

[The amendments above referred to relate only to the details of the bill]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1802.

The house went again into committee of the whole on the report of a select committee respecting the admission of the North Western Territory as a state into the union.

Mr. *L. R. Morris* in the chair.

The second resolution under consideration, as follows:

2nd. "*Resolved*, That the said state of ought to consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, *to wit:* Bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, running from the territorial line in lake Erie to the Ohio; on the south by the Ohio to the mouth of the great Miami; on the west, by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line, drawn through the southerly extreme of lake Michegan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the great Miami, until it shall intersect lake Erie or the territorial line, and thence with the same through lake Erie, to the Pennsylvania line, aforesaid, or place of beginning: Provided, that congress shall, at any time hereafter, be at liberty either to attach all the territory lying east of the line to be drawn, due north from the mouth of the Miami aforesaid to the territorial line, and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of lake Michegan, running east as aforesaid to lake Erie, to the aforesaid state, or dispose of it otherwise, in conformity to the 5th article of compact between the original states, and the people and states to be formed in the territory north west of the Ohio."

Mr. Fearing declared himself opposed to this resolution, which he considered unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Mr. Giles defended the resolution.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the words which fix the boundary of the new state, and moved the substitution of words, declaring that the boundary should be the same as that originally designated as the boundary of the eastern state.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bayard, Fearing, and Goddard, and opposed by Messrs. Bacon and Smilie, and on the question being taken, was lost—yeas 18—nays 38.

Mr. Fearing moved to strike out that part of the resolution that reserved to congress the right of altering the boundaries of the new state when formed—*lost*—yeas 20.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 42.

The third resolution, providing for calling a convention to form a constitution, was then agreed to—yeas 42.

Mr. Fearing moved an amendment, which was agreed to, conveying the property in two salt springs, in addition to the Scioto springs, to the new state.

Mr. Griswold moved to strike out that part of the report which provides that one-tenth of the proceeds of the sales of western lands should be applied to the making "turn-pike or other roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio,"—with a view, if it should be deemed necessary, to substitute a provision that 5 per cent. of said proceeds should be paid into the treasury of the state to be used as the state legislature should direct.

Mr. Goddard supported the motion of Mr. Griswold, who was answered by Messrs. Giles, Smilie, R. Williams, Jackson and Holland.

Motion lost—yeas 17.

Mr. Fearing moved that the one-tenth part of the proceeds of land should be laid out in the making of roads *in the new state*, under the direction of the legislature thereof, instead of being laid out as prescribed in the resolutions.

Motion lost—yeas 25.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions, which were immediately taken up in the house, and agreed to.

Ordered that a bill or bills be brought in pursuant to the said resolution by Messrs. Giles, Griswold, R. Williams, Jones, L. R. Morris, and Condit.

[As soon as room allows, we shall state the foregoing proceedings at large.]

THURSDAY, April 1, 1802.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for negociations for ascertaining the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada—Mr. DAVIS in the chair.

Bill reported, and passed.

It appropriates 40,000 dollars for the purpose.

The house went into committee of the whole on a report respecting the city of Washington—Mr. Davis in the chair.

In lieu of the first resolution, one was substituted, on motion of Mr. Dennis, for abolishing the present board of commissioners, and empowering the President to appoint one or more agents to manage the affairs of the City.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to amend the third resolution by striking out that part which empowers the President to advance monies from the treasury to pay the instalments of the loans of 200,000 dollars land, in case too great a sacrifice would be made by selling city lots.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Nicholson, and lost—Yeas 20.

Mr. GREGG moved to strike out the proviso in the 4th resolution, which saves from immediate sale a certain portion of city lots pledged to the payment of 50,000 dollars loaned of Maryland.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Griswold, Eustis, Mitchill, Bacon, Randolph, and Allston; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, and Holland; and carried—yeas 45—nays 20.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved to strike out the first part of the 4th resolution, and insert in lieu thereof a provision, that in case the proceeds of the lots do not prove adequate to repay the loan of Maryland, the deficiency shall be paid out of the treasury.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Nicholson, Allston, T. Morris, and Dennis, and opposed by Mr. Gregg.

The committee rose without coming to a decision, and asked leave to sit again.

Philadelphia, March 29.

Capt. Findlay, of the Hindostan, from Lisbon, brings English papers to the 13th of Feb. inclusive, by which it appears that no certain information had reached England of the conclusion of the definitive treaty. Buonaparte had returned to Paris from Lyons, where a grand Italian convention had been held, the result of which has been the uniting great part of Italy to France, to be called the "Italian Republic," and to be ruled by a vice consul, who receives his appointment directly from the Consul. The Spanish minister had arrived at Amiens to assist at the Congress. The Ottoman Porte is stated to have rejected the treaty concluded at Paris, and to have formed a new commercial treaty with England. A loan for thirty millions was negociating in London. The income tax was expected to be repealed, and an additional duty on malt and beer imposed. Consols were 69. Lord Clare, the late chancellor of Ireland, and admiral Graves, have paid the debt of nature.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the co-partnership between William Moffat and Ebenezer Nesmith, Housewrights, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late company, are desired to make payments to Ebenezer Nesmith, and all persons who have demands will call on him for payment.

WILLIAM MOFFAT,
EBENEZER NESMITH.

Washington, April 2. 3awgt

Continuation of the WASHINGTON DANCING ASSEMBLY.

The Managers give Notice that there will be an assembly at Stelle's Hotel on next Tuesday evening, the 6th of April.

N. B. The company of such Ladies as have or may receive tickets for the season, is particularly solicited; the gentlemen who think proper to attend, as well subscribers as others, will, under the direction of the Managers, be furnished at the bar with tickets of admission on the usual terms.

April 2, 1802. 2

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN about 21 years old, who is a good Cook, and a complete house servant in every other respect.—Also a large well formed horse, that goes well in a carriage, and pleasant under the saddle.—Enquire at this office.

March 5, 1802. eptf