and bishopric; that during the present negociations, no new election ought to take place to any dignities of the empire that might become vacant. But as the chapter of Munster has, notwithstanding, proceeded to the election of a new bishop, his majesty has judged it proper to transmit the following protest to the assembled states of the empire, and to the two chapters of Munster and Ahrensbergh.

"His majesty the king of Prussia has explicitly declared, both to the general assembly of the empire, and in other places, that he considered it as a natural, necessary, and undeniable consequence of the principle of the secularization established by the treaty of Luneville, that during the negociations relative to the application and carrying into effect of this principle, no new election should take place, to any of the superior or inferior dignities of the empire, in case of the decease of the present possessors. Many of the most considerable of the states of the empire, and particularly the power with which the empire is concluding peace, have publicly approved this consequence. The justice of this was equally evident, with the important influence which it must have on the regulations of the indemnities; and the more necessary was it to preserve the latter from all new difficulties and perplexities, in order happily to restore peace to Germany, and fulfil the wish of every true patriot in the empire. It was therefore to have been expected with confidence, that the two chapters of the electorate of Cologne and Bishopric of Munster, lately vacated by a much lamented death, would, with a view to the general good, have deferred proceeding to any new election, as they must have foreseen, that by such election, they could in no other manner avert their impending fate, but only contribute to clog with difficulties the final settlement of the peace of the empire. His majesty, with great regret, sees that these two chapters have, notwithstanding, proceeded to a new election, and finds himself compelled to renew the declaration, which, on the 31st of last month, he made to the diet of the empire in the electoral college, and which he signified to the members of the said two chapters, by his privy directorial counsellor and minister plenipotentiary Von Dohm, in which he explicitly protests against any new election of an archbishop of Cologne and bishop of Munster, and declares that he will consider such election as void, and will not acknowledge, or in any manner take cognizance of any pretended new archbishop and bishop, until the affair of the secularizations, and compensations shall be finally settled."

The above proclamation has been sent off by the French minister, general Bournonville, by a courier to Paris.

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MILAN, September 12.

According to accounts from Naples, a Russian ship of the line and two frigates are lying in the harbor there, to convey home, as is supposed, the troops of that nation remaining in the kingdom of Naples. The remainder of the Neapolitan marine, consisting of two ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette, will be delivered to the French. Minister Action is expected at Naples. More French troops are marching into the Neapolitan territory. General Soult has given in a notification to the inhabitants, containing an estimate of the cost of maintaining the French troops, in which he shews that the new taxes are not sufficient for defraying it.

The French Ambassador Bournonville is said to have presented, in the name of the First Consul, a new plan of indemnity to the court of Berlin, chiefly consisting of the following articles:—

I. Prussia shall receive the territories of the late elector of Cologne in Westphalia, together with the bishoprics of Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburg, Hildesheim, and the Abbey of Corvey.

II. Prussia shall cede these territories, excepting Hildesheim, to the Duke of Brunswick.

III. The Dutchy of Brunswick and a part of the electorate of Hanover shall be ceded to Prussia in return.

IV. The duke of Brunswick shall farther receive the Dutchy of Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine, who is to be indemnified by other possessions in Suabia and Franconia.

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By letters from Bayreuth, on the 24th instant, it appears that the trial and examination of Imbert Colomes, one of the state prisoners arrested at the request of the French government, is terminated, and that the report of the proceedings has been sent to the government. Nothing but fine engravings and copper-plates were found among the papers of this gentleman, besides 10 years very *innocent correspondence* with his family and relations in France.

The next state prisoner to be tried is Laverenne, or Count de Precy.

The expences of the trial are to be defrayed by the French republic.

The chief charge brought before them by France, is, their having carried on a correspondence with the English minister Wickham, by means of Mrs. Nesbitt.

BERNE, September 25.

The following is a plan of the Constitution, which was presented on the 21st instant to the Diet, and the discussion of which is to be commenced today:

TITLE I.

1. The Swiss Republic will form only one State; its territory is divided into Cantons.

2. These Cantons are, 1. Berne, in the limits, according to which the Cantonal Diet was convoked in conformity to the law of the 27th June, 1801. 2. Zurich, in the same manner, as well as the following, with the exception of the subjoined modifications. 3. Lucerne. 4. Uri. 5. Schwitz. 6. Underwald. 7. Zug. 8. Glaris. 9. Appenzel. 10. Soleure. 11. Fribourg. 12. Basle, which may be increased by the lower part of the Frickthall. 13. Schaffhousen. 14. Argovia, which may be increased by the upper part of the Frickthall. 15. The Pays de Vaud. 16. The Grisons. 17. The Tesin.

3. The law will define the limits of the Valais. It will in general render the division more perfect.

TITLE II.

4. There is a general organization of the Republic for the exercise of the National Sovereignty, and a cantonal organization.

5. The general organization comprises—the High General Police.

6. The armed force for the internal and external safety of the Republic.

7. Political and diplomatic arrangements with foreign countries.

8. The legal organization of the administration of justice.

9. The determination of the part, in direct taxes, which each Canton is to pay.

10. The determination and enregistering of indirect taxes which may be annually fixed by the law for the general demands.

11. Property, and the legal disposition of goods, and national domains, with the reserve of the mortgages *(charges)* with which they are incumbered.

12. The National offices, as those of salt, posts, mines, gunpowder, customs, and tolls.

13. Coinings, and its police.

14. The regulations and police of commerce.

15. The public and superior establishments destined for civil education.

16. The concession of the Swiss city duty, according to the conditions prescribed by the law.

17. The particular organization of each Canton comprises the sub-division & collection of direct taxes.

18. The determination of the wants of the Canton, and the means of relieving them by local contributions.

19. Interior and local police.

20. The duties on property at present belonging to the nation, and the measures to be taken with respect to tithes, and the per centages under the condition that the private proprietors shall be indemnified, as well as the benevolent institutions, and a sufficient support be allowed to the establishments of education in the Canton.

21. Religion, the indemnities of ecclesiastics, and private establishments of infraction. The eventual surplus of the tithes and hundredths of the Canton, to be in preference designed for covering the expences which those objects give rise to.

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ROME, Sept. 7.

On the 13th of last month, the illustrious and most reverend *Don Antonia Villary Campa*, bishop of Minorca, arrived in this capital. He left his diocese on very urgent business: he had an audience of his holiness, who received him with particular marks of kindness, and gave him a brief of honor, as assistant bishop to the pontifical throne. During his residence in this city he received a visit from several of the cardinals and other prelates, who treated him with every mark of distinction due to his uncommon merit. On the 1st inst. this prelate set out for London, accompanied by Dr. Dominico Pons, his confessor, a secretary, and two counsellors of his cabinet.

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BRUNN, September 12.

Of all the accounts that have for some time been published concerning Passwan Oglou, none are to be considered as true except that of the taking of Belgrade by the Janissaries who act in concert with that celebrated rebel. The Janissaries, since their fortunate enterprise against the Pasha, have received only a reinforcement of 200 men, who entered Belgrade on the 2d of this month. This feeble succour could have never supported the boldness of their pretensions, if it was not considered as the advanced guard of a more numerous body which is said to be on its march. The successes of the insurgents of Belgrade must encourage to like acts of rebellion the people in the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, which is too weak to preserve good order, and too badly organized not to afford frequent opportunity of disturbing it. The insurrection has already spread as far as the environs of Constantinople. Tarnowa, Nizza, Philipopolis, Sophie, and Adrianople, are a prey to the greatest disorders; and it is evident that the Janissaries every where take a part in, and are the instigators of them. According to letters from Semlin of the 7th inst. the Janissaries have given up the Pasha of Belgrade to Passwan Oglou; who, it is said, has entered that place.—This event has been expected for a long time.

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BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

Insurrection in St. Domingo.

A gentleman from Cape Froncois has politely favoured the editors with an official Journal, published by Toussaint, of an insurrection which broke out in the department of the North, about the 20th October, and was quelled on the 4th of November.

Toussaint's journal concludes thus:

"The unanimous reports of the generals and military commanders; the cries of the rebels, the information of the arrested, agreeing in stating the general of division Moyse to be the author of this conspiracy, I ordered him to appear before me, and after having informed him of the declarations made by adjutant general Idlenger, I ordered him to be arrested on the 6th Brumaire. On the 10th, he set out for Port de Paix, under the charge of brigade general Clervaux, to be confined at Grand Fort, to wait the issue of his trial.

"Being informed that order was re-established in every quarter, that all the planters had returned to their occupations, that the utmost vigilance was exerted, and desirous of giving confidence to the inhabitants of the Cape, I entered that city the 14th Brumaire, (4th November) conducting 49 prisoners.

"Having ordered the brigade general, Henry Christopher, to assemble all the armed force at the place of arms, I had 13 of the chiefs of the revolt brought thither, who were instantly punished with death. A great number of others are in prison, waiting their trials.

"This conspiracy, formed with the greatest malice, appeared to be principally directed against the government and the white inhabitants of the north.—The rebels have fully discovered the author. In order to attach them to him, and press them to these atrocities, he informed them that I had sold the blacks to the whites; that general Moyse alone had returned to sign the pretended contract; but that generals Dessalines and Christopher had assented to it. At Limbe the authors of this infamy had made chains which, on the day of revolt, were to be exhibited to the blacks as a proof of this absurd project of a sale."

After lamenting this unfortunate occurrence, the general says—

"Tranquility is again established every where.

"The most strict orders have been given that the work of the planters be vigorously carried on: that the slightest offence be vigorously punished; and that the safety of persons and property be inviolably preserved. All my care and anxiety shall be employed to prevent this fatal event destroying public confidence.

"Done at Cape Francois the 10th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, Nov. 7, 1801.

"The governor of St. Domingo,
(Signed) *Toussaint Louverture.*"

At the Cape only one man was killed by the revolters.

Washington Dancing Assembly.

THE first Assembly will be held at STELLE's Hotel, on Tuesday evening the first of December, and will be continued every two weeks during the season.
November 25.

To Let—Three convenient furnished Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen, & a Table can be supplied if required; at Mrs. de Carnap's, at the seven buildings on the New-Jersey Avenue.
Nov. 27. 3t

Whole Sale and Retail Grocery Store.

J. D. BARRY,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced business near the Capitol, New Jersey Avenue, opposite the house lately occupied by Conrad and M'Munn.—Where he has on hand, (and will be constantly supplied with) a general assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

Of the first quality, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.
Nov. 27. tf

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

North front of the President's House,

CONTAINING

TWO Parlours and four Bed-rooms, with Garden, &c. It is convenient to the Public offices, and may be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, on reasonable terms, to an agreeable tenant. Enquire of the Printer, or on the premises. Also,

Wanted Employment,

For a YOUNG MAN, who would engage as an assistant in a store, having kept one of his own, of course accustomed to it. Would act as steward and superintend a plantation, or the like—would make himself useful in any situation.—Enquire of the Printer hereof.
November 25. 3tawtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1801.

Arrived on Friday, GIDEON GRAINGER, Postmaster-General of the United States.

——Also THOMAS T. TUCKER, Treasurer of the United States.

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In our last paper our readers have observed in the official treaty of Peace between France and England, a confirmation of the truth of the outlines drawn by the English Prints. However unexpected, and even surprising, may be the conditions of this instrument, they are such as furnish rational grounds for felicitation to the honest, and we would add, the disinterested part of mankind, did not the effects likely to flow from it involve the interests of the whole civilised world.

Of late in Europe power has so entirely supplanted right, that it would not have astonished a mind stored with the numerous illustrations of this maxim, if the two great belligerent powers had guaranteed to each other a moiety of the world. At all events it was not only feared, but believed that the minor powers, who during the war have been in alternate subjection to England or France, would have been despoiled of many of their possessions.

On the contrary, a spirit of magnanimity, dictated by a wise policy, has adopted the principle of *status in quo ante bellum*, with a very few exceptions.—France has found indemnity in her continental conquests adjacent to her old territory, and England has obtained Ceylon and Trinidad, both of which are important possessions.

The republics established under the auspices of France, remain unaffected by the treaty, except that they are acknowledged by England, and that their integrity is virtually guaranteed. When we consider the precarious tenure by which they sustained their independence as well from the undisguised hostility of royalty, as from the incomprehensible views of the First Consul, they may not only rejoice in their preservation, but the friends of republicanism throughout the world may also exult in their non-annihilation.

We mean not by these remarks to panegyrise the structure of the governments of these republics; or to imply that the people, who compose them, are yet republicanised. We know the direct reverse to be in many cases the truth. But we do believe that they have made considerable approaches to that state, from which genuine republican institutions will necessarily ensue.

If any treaty, devised by human wisdom, can promise the insurance of a lasting peace, this is the treaty. In restoring to every nation, with the few exceptions stated, all each nation possessed before the war, it demonstrates the folly of conquering either the wills or the territories of nations. For a while the stolen plunnage may deck the brow of a lawless hero, but it soon vanishes before the omnipotence of public opinion.

For what has England been spilling her own blood, exhausting her own treasure, and embroiling the world in scenes of devastation and wretchedness, but to establish the invincibility of reason, the triumph of principle, which, through the whole of the past struggle, proclaim more loudly than ever the right of every nation to form for itself such a government as it pleases. We may now confidently hope that Louis the XVIth is the last monarch for whose power the sword of a foreign nation will be drawn. The example of England will never be forgotten.

The general effects, likely to be produced, in respect to France, Britain, and the other European powers, are too vast, complicated, and important, to be foreseen with accuracy, or stated with clearness. They must however, intimately affect the state of the trading world; and will probably in this respect, produce a greater equilibrium than that which at present exists. Such a result, it is hoped, will insure to us our legitimate share of commerce, while it exempts us from the molestation, insults and aggressions, which we have so severely experienced.

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TRANSLATED

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

—

In the name of the French Colony of St. Domingo.

DECREE.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, Governor of St. Domingo.

In compliance with the requests of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, in order to facilitate the vent of produce, and to afford the privateers which enter the ports of St. Domingo a greater latitude for the sale of their merchandise, and more freedom to commerce—

The Governor of St. Domingo, conformably to the powers delegated to him by the XXXIVth article of the constitution of the Colony, and desirous of extending to each circle, as recently limited by the organic laws of the Colony, equal advantages, decrees as follows:

ARTICLE I. The ports of the Colony open to French vessels, allies and neutrals, by the decree of the 10th Nivose, ninth year, shall continue to be free.*

ART. II. From the date of the publication of this decree, the ports of Jeremie, in the department of the South—Those of Leogane and St. Mark, in the department of the West—Those of the Mole, in the department of Louverture—Those of Port-de-Paix and of Mont-Christ, in the department of the North—Those of Saint Domingo and of Azua, in the department of Ozama—are and shall remain open to all French vessels, allies, or neutrals. The above ports shall enjoy the same advantages as those designated in the decree of the 10th Nivose, conformably to the decree of the 21st of Frimaire, year nine.

This decree shall be printed and inscribed upon the registers of the administrative and judiciary bodies, read, published, and affixed, wherever it shall be deemed proper, and shall moreover be inserted in the official bulletin of St. Domingo.

Given at Cape-Francois, 7th Vendemaire, (29th September, 1801.)
The Governor of St. Domingo.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

* Ports opened by the Arrete of the 10th Nivose, (Aug. 9.)
In the Department of the North—The Cape, the Mole, and Fort Liberty.
In the Department of the West—Port Republican, Gonaives, and Jacmel
In the Department of the South—Les Cayes, St. Louis, and L'Ance-a-Veau.

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Cape-Francois, Nov. 9, 1801.

SIR,

I take the liberty to enclose, for the information of the citizens of your port, a recital of facts made by the governor of Saint Domingo, relative to the late insurrection; and to assure you that order and tranquility are now restored with every prospect of their continuance.

The embargo which has been laid on the vessels in this port, since the 29th ult. was to prevent the escape of any who had been concerned in exciting this insurrection, as well as to enable the vessel to carry to the United States a detail of facts, and an assurance of the restoration of good order.

With great respect,
I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
TOBIAS LEAR,
Gen. com. agent of the U. S. of America, in the island of St. Domingo.

ROBERT PURVIANCE,
Collector of Balt.

—

The Prints of New-York state that in consequence of a quarrel, which originated on the 20th inst. at the theatre in that city between George I. Eacker, Philip Hamilton (son of Alexanber Hamilton) and Mr. Price, a duel was fought between Mr. Price and Mr. Eacker, the challenge having been given by the former. Four shot were exchanged by each of the parties, when the interference of the seconds terminated the meeting.

On the ensuing Monday Mr. Eacker and Mr. Hamilton met in consequence of a challenge given by the latter, occasioned by the above quarrel, when Hamilton received a shot through the body the first discharge, and fell without firing. He languished till the next morning, when he died of his wounds in the 20th year of his age.

The accounts of the several prints of New-York materially vary as to the degree of culpability incurred by the parties; but all concur in the above statement of facts.

The dispute arose from some severe remarks made by Mr. Hamilton on an oration lately pronounced by Mr. Eacker.

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Baltimore, November 27.

We learn by a gentleman from Cape-Francois, that the news of a peace in Europe had not arrived at that place when he left it on the 11th inst. He gives it as his opinion that there will be no difficulty in amicably arranging matters between Toussaint and general Buonaparte.

The principal scenes of the revolt were in the different villages in the plain, all within 30 miles of the Cape, in which, it is supposed from 300 to 500 whites were massacred. Had it extended to the Cape, the loss to many American merchants would have been incalculable, as an immense property belonging to them, then in town, must have fallen a sacrifice.

TO RENT,

THE three story brick dwelling house with the stables, garden and ice-house, lately occupied by Samuel Meredith, Esq. Treasurer. Situated on the river, west of the President's House.

FRANCIS DEAKINS.

George-Town, Nov. 30. ep4w