WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1801.

Yeſterday the PRESIDENT of the United States left this City for Monticello.

On Tueſday Mr. MADISON, Secretary of State, alſo left Waſhington for his ſeat in Virginia.

We have received files of the Leyden Gazette to the 30th of May, Paris and Bourdeaux papers to the 4th of June, and London prints to the 6th. From a careful peruſal of theſe, we find that almoſt every article of news has been already anticipated. But as room admits, we ſhall preſent our readers with articles, little leſs intereſting, which chiefly regard the internal ſtate of France and England, and the progreſs of ſcience and literature in thoſe countries.

We inſert to-day a debate in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons of great importance, inaſmuch as it not only demonſtrates the exiſtence in Great-Britain of a criſis which requires ſuch extraordinary meaſures, but alſo as it ſhews that there are not wanting in that country men, ſeriouſly impreſſed with impending dangers, and reſolute in the declaration of them. It appears to us that the ſpeech of Mr. Grey, who is a gentleman of independent fortune, muſt excite alarm in the breaſt of every Engliſhman that reads it.

There cannot, perhaps, be a ſtronger evidence of the departure of a government from the true principles of republicaniſm, than its ſyſtematically attempting to depreciate ſcience, and all thoſe engaged in its promotion. From the beginning of the world to the preſent day philoſophers have been dreaded by men whoſe views were inimical to the general welfare. By ſuch men their principles have been traduced, their characters have been ſlandered, their perſons have been endangered, and their lives threatened or taken away. And ſuch has been the corrupting influence of immoderate power, that the hero, after, having drawn his ſword in defence of his own, or the rights of his fellow-men, has been too often the firſt, after the attainment of his end, to perſecute even to death the enlightened citizen, to whoſe labours he owed his own triumphs.

The reaſon is obvious. The philoſopher aims not at poſſeſſing power himſelf beyond that which is derived from reaſon. But he aims at repreſſing, not, it is true, by the ſword, but by the more efficacious weapon of truth, the gigantic ſtrides of ambition. He inculcates a diffidence in all men. He exhibits innumerable examples of men virtuous in private life, becoming vicious, tyrannical and oppreſſive in public ſtations—The truth of his remarks reaches the heart of the tyrant, whoſe vengeance is fired, and ſoon burſts on the devoted head of the friend of mankind. The philanthropiſt is upbraided as a traitor, and often treated as one.

While this ſpirit triumphs in the old world, every American will rejoice at its downfall in the new. Unfortunately recent events have evinced the exiſtence, among ſome of our citizens, of uncharitable and perſecuting ſentiments; and many of the moſt enlightened men among us have been branded, in the comprehenſive term philoſophers, with being profligate in morals, anarchical in politics, and infidels in religion. The term *philoſopher*, which in the virtuous ages of Greece, implied all that was good and great, has been held up to popular ſcorn—and thoſe purſuits, to which we are indebted for all the comforts of ſocial life, have been decried as criminal.

But let us be grateful that we have paſt this period of infatuation—let us rejoice that our liberties have rode through the ſtorm of perſecution: and let us, profiting by experience, never ſuffer that intolerant ſpirit to return, in which our freedom, if it ever does expire, muſt find its grave.

Let our public magiſtrates continue to reſpect learned men, and to regard the intereſts of learning. They, who live in the affections of their fellow-citizens, need entertain no puſilanimous fears or jealouſies. Their ſecurity is public approbation, and while their actions entitle them to this, they may be deaf to every weak or deſigning counſellor that would recommend intolerance. Such men, they will ſilence with the example of Margaret, Governeſs of the Netherlands.

"Who is this *Luther?*" (ſaid Margaret, governeſs of the Netherlands.) The courtiers around her replied, "He is an ILLITERATE MONK." "Is he ſo? (ſaid ſhe.) I am glad to hear it. Then do you, gentlemen, who are not illiterate, who are both learned and numerous, do you, I charge you, write againſt this *illiterate monk*. That is all you have to do. The buſineſs is eaſy; for the world will ſurely pay more regard to a great many *ſcholars*, and great men, as you are, than to one poor *illiterate monk*."

A London print of the 6th of June announces the early appearance of the MEMOIRS of the late Mrs. ROBINSON, in four volumes, written by herſelf, including anecdotes of many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the preſent period; together with ſome poſthumous pieces in verſe and proſe.

We find it ſtated in the Britiſh Parliament, in a late debate, that the quantity of grain imported into England in the year ending the 5th of October, 1800, amounted to 1,800,000 quarters, valued at ſeven millions ſterling.

The papal Revenues have juſt been farmed to a company of three bankers at the ſum total of two million and a half.

A letter from a gentleman in Barcelona to a merchant in Boſton, dated April 22, ſays:—It has been reported here that 5 of the Tripolitan cruiſers have ſailed for the purpoſe of cruiſing about Cape de Gatt; which I think to be very probable, as they captured a number of Swediſh veſſels about there laſt year."

Extract of a letter from the Conſul General of the United States at Paris, to a mercantile houſe in Baltimore, dated Paris, 14th April, 1801.

The council of Prizes eſtabliſhed at this place, has the power of reviſing the judgments of the ſeveral Colonial tribunals of France. A great number of our veſſels have been condemned at Gaudaloupe, St. Domingo and Cayenne—all ſuch condemnations may be now annulled, and I devote myſelf entirely to that buſineſs. It is neceſſary I ſhould be furniſhed with copies of the proceedings in the Iſlands, duly atteſted by the colonial officers, and if poſſible, with copies of the ſhip's papers and cargo—papers the veſſel were provided with at the time of their captures; theſe laſt certified by the public officers of the United States they belonged to or ſailed from. The owners or maſters of ſuch illegally condemned veſſels, ſhould alſo tranſmit to me a ſpecial power of attorney before a Notary Public, legalized, if poſſible by a French agent in the United States for the purpoſe of bringing up the appeals and proſecuting them for ſuch."

Extract of a letter from the Oconee, to a reſpectable gentleman in Louiſville, dated the 15th June.

"SIR,

"In paſſing up the river, I this day fell in with Capt. Swilly, on his way from the nation. Capt. Swilly informed me that he was directly from Col. Hawkins's ſquare, where he was holding a talk with the chiefs, and had been ſeveral days before—that he heard the whole that paſſed—that the Indians were in great confuſion—that the beſt talk the moſt friendly delivered, was, that they would do what they could, but would promiſe nothing reſpecting a compliance with the treaty—that Col. Hawkins informed them that was the laſt time they would be called on. Mr. Swilly further ſtated, that he ſaw people from Cumberland, who had come for the purpoſe of getting ſome white women priſoners, that were detained by the Indians, and that they would not give them up.

"Further—and that he urged as the cauſe of the Indians holding back, that Bowles was holding out, and promiſing the Indians great things, and that a very large majority of them clave to him."

Pittsburgh, July 17.

General WILKINSON, Commander in chief of the army, ſailed from this place on Sunday morning laſt, for the cantonment (Wilkinſonville) near the mouth of the Ohio.

The general having been appointed by the Preſident of the United States, one of the commiſſioners to treat with ſeveral nations of Indians eaſt of the Miſſiſſippi, we underſtand he will proceed from Wilkinſonville to Naſhville, where he is to meet his colleagues (governor Davie and col. Hawkins) when they will enter upon the duties of their appointment.

MAL MAISON;

OU, LE CHATEAU DE MAISON.

This magnificent old caſtle, now the country reſidence of the Grand Conſul of the French Republic, is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Seine, nine miles from Paris, and three from St. Germain's; it was erected by Francis Manſart for Mons. De Longueil, Preſident of Parliament and Superintendant of the Finances; and at the Revolution belonged to the Count D'Artois.—Three noble avenues, diſpoſed in the form of a croſs, and having each two pavilions, decorated with different ſtyles of architecture, and ſeparated by a foſſee, conduct you to the caſtle. The principal avenue, interſected with rods in the foreſt of St. Germain, has in perſpective two pavilions, with Doric columns, ſupporting groupes of children, bearing baſkets of flowers. On entering the ſecond avenue on the left, are placed on maſſy pedeſtals, ſtatues of Mars and Minerva, with children and their attributes. A noble building, appropriated for ſtables, to which belong a riding-ſchool, with the ſame on each ſide.—The front of the caſtle on the court ſide is decorated in the antique ſtyle, with two orders of architecture, namely, the Doric, and the ancient Ionic, ornamented with four vaſes, ſurmounted with an attic of Corinthian pilaſters. On this ſide of the court are two plantations, moſt beautifully formed, that on the left is terminated by an orangery.—The caſtle is ſurrounded by a dry foſſe, and bordered by a terrace, which continues round the principal court. The veſtibule, after the taſte of that of the Thuilleries, is beautified by columns and Doric pilaſters of one ſolid piece. In the hall the tapeſtry is after Jordeans; and on the ſtaircaſe on the landing are Ionic pilaſters, between which are large cornices, with groupes of figures, repreſenting Painting Sculpture, Architecture, Muſic, Cupid and Hymen, and above all, the art of war. On the right is what were termed the apartments of the Queen. The King's apartments are on the other ſide of the hall, with the Corps de Garde, hung with tapeſtry, preſented to Mons. de Maiſons, when he was Chancellor to the Queen Mother, and communicate with another chamber, ſupported by cariatides, in an attic raiſed out of the cieling. On the ſide is a beautiful round cabinet: the periphery of the walls is embelliſhed with Ionic pilaſters, intermixed with looking glaſs; and the cieling forms a lofty dome. On the roof of the caſtle is an extenſive terrace, bordered with an iron balcony: a handſome terrace ſtretches the whole length of the building, from which is a deſcent to a paſture, terminated by the river Seine; at the foot of the terrace on the left between the flights of the ſteps, which form the figure of a horſe, is a little caſcaſe with five pipes, making as many ſheets of water. Orange-trees are placed in the walks in front, and in a half moon at the foot of the ſtaircaſe.

The following paragraph is taken from a London paper of June 6th. It adds another inſtance to the number that have already occurred, of the ſtrange attacks of lunatics upon the king of England.

A female maniac, of moſt wretched appearance, was taken into cuſtody on Thurſday, at St. James's, for throwing a ſtone at one of the ſerjeants of the guard, and aſſaulting one of the ſentinels at the garden gate, juſt as his majeſty was going in: at the time of her apprehenſion ſhe had a large ſtone in her hand and another in her pocket. In the evening ſhe was brought before Mr. Ford, at Bow ſtreet, where on being interrogated, ſhe ſhewed evident ſigns of mental derangement, calling herſelf Britannia, and other incoherent expreſſions. She was ſent to Tothall-fields bridewel, till ſhe was otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Girl,

About 15 years old—Apply at this office.
April 22, 1801.

Land for Sale.

On the 28th day of September next, will be sold at Public Auction, at Mr. Stille's Hotel, in the City of Washington, (if not sold before at private sale)

Two Tracts of Land, lying on the Eaſtern Branch of Potomac river, and with in the diſtrict of Columbia—containing together ninety-two acres. On each of theſe tracts is a quantity of good aſh wood, within a few yards of the river, and the greater part, if not the whole, of ſaid land, at a moderate expence, may be made excellent meadow. There is on one of the tracts an eligible ſituation for a dwelling-houſe, with about four acres of excellent upland ſuitable for a garden. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Information may be had from the ſubſcriber at the Navy-yard.

GEORGE FRANK.

On the premiſes, or of THOMAS HERTY.
Conveyancer City of Waſhington.
July 20, 1801. 1aw6w

SONNET.

BY R. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

DRY be that tear, my gentle Love,
Be huſh'd that ſtruggling ſigh,
Not reaſon's day, nor fate ſhall prove
More fix'd, more true than I!
Huſh'd be that ſigh—be dry that tear,
Ceaſe, boding doubt—ceaſe, anxious fear.

Aſk'ſt thou how long my vows ſhall ſtay
When all that's new is paſt?
How long—ah, DELIA, can I ſay,
How long my life will laſt!
Dry be that tear, be huſh'd that ſigh,
At leaſt I'll love thee till I die!

And does that thought affect thee too,
The thought of SYLVIO's death,
That, he who only breathes for you,
Muſt yield the faithful breath?
Huſh'd be that ſigh, be dry that tear,
Nor let us loſe our heaven here!

FOR RENT,

The Houſe I now occupy, on Square No 142, near the Preſident's houſe, for ſix months from the firſt of Auguſt next. Poſſeſſion will be given at that time.

NICHOLAS KING.
July 20, 1801. ep2w

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholeſale and Retail at the Factory on E Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subſcriber, where perſons building and all others wiſhing to purchaſe may be ſupplied with any quantity at the moſt reaſonable rates.

JOHN JACK
Waſhington Feb. 4, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE following Slaves have been committed to the priſon of Waſhington county, as runaways. WILL, who ſays he is the property of Jeſſe Robinet, has on light cotton cloaths, appears to be about 26 years of age, well made, of light complexion, and is about five feet five or ſix inches high.

DEBBY WILLIAMS, alias PARKER, who ſays ſhe belongs to Mrs. Pinckney, Old Town, Baltimore, about 22 years of age, of light complexion, and five feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when committed an old dark calico gown.

The owners of the above ſlaves are requeſted to take them away, or they will be ſold according to law, to pay their priſon fees.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT,
Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Columbia.
July 17. w.tf.

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two ſtory Brick DWELLING HOUSES, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pennſylvania Avenue, a little to the weſt of the Preſident's Square. Each houſe contains two parlours and paſſage on firſt floor; on ſecond, two rooms with fire-places, and well finiſhed garrets, cellars and kitchens. In the front of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a neat yard planted with trees, paliſadoed, &c. The ſituation, in point of health and contiguity to the public buildings, is equal to any in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indiſputable. The terms will be moderate for part caſh or ſlaves. For particulars inquire of OWEN ROBERTS, on the premiſes, or of

THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer
City of Waſhington, May 25, 1801. 1y

TO BE SOLD.

NINE Lots on ſquare 693, on each of which is one two ſtory brick houſe, ſix fronting on New-Jerſey Avenue, and three on E Street ſouth.

Alſo,

One lot on ſquare 802, fronting on 3d ſtreet; on this lot there is a cellar dug and walled up, and the firſt floor of Joiſts laid, deſigned for a houſe 25 feet 7 inches front, by 36 feet deep.—An indiſputable title will be given. Terms of payment one fourth part caſh on the day of ſale, the remainder in three equal annual payments with intereſt. For further particulars enquire of,

MOFFAT & NESMITH.
New-Jerſey Avenue, June 12, 1801.
1awN.I.&U.tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received by the ſloop Highland, capt. Hand, from Philadelphia, and now opening at the ſtore of Rapine, Conrad and Co. corner of ſouth B ſtreet and New Jerſey, Avenue; a very handſome aſſortment of books, amongſt which are,

De Valcourt, by Mrs Bennett, author of Welch Heireſs, Beggar Girl, &c. &c.
Nocturnal Viſit, 2 vols. by Maria Regina Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, &c
The Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. by Mrs. Parſons, author of "Women as they are."
Raſh Vows; or the effects of enthuſiaſm, by Madame de Genlis.
The Farmer's Boy, a rural poem, by Robert Broomfield.
The life of Catharine the Second, Empreſs of Ruſſia, 3 vols.
Dawin's phytologia; or the philoſophy of agriculture and gardening.

Also a general assortment of law books, and miſcellaneous hiſtory, ſtationary, writing and wrapping paper, &c. &c all which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Bookbinding in all its branches, with neatneſs and diſpatch.
Washington, May 15,