

NEW-YORK, January 27.

A London paper of the 26th Nov. says, the expedition for St. Domingo will not fail till after the definitive treaty is far advanced. The object of the French in sending 20,000 troops to St. Domingo is, to place that colony securely in the hands of the French government.

February 1.
IMPORTANT.

Capt. Obear, who arrived here on Friday night, in 45 days from Alicant, favoured the editor of the New-York Gazette with the two following letters.
[CIRCULAR.]

SIR,
I avail myself of the first courier to convey to your hands the intelligence I have this day received from Smyrna, under date of the 17th September; and as it appears to me essential that the captains of our merchant ships should have the earliest information of any additional force the *bashaw* of Tripoli may have made to his Squadron cruising against the citizens of the United States, I here transcribe that part of the letter which is relative, and to which you may give that publicity you may judge expedient.

"A vessel has lately been purchased here by the Tripolitans, for the purpose, it is said, of arming her on a cruise against the Americans; she is an *Idraate* hull, with three polacre masts, mounts ten guns on a side, with two stern chasers; has a yellow streak about two feet broad at the highest of her ports; five cabin windows that open, and two false ones, with a Phoenix painted at the centre of her stern, standing upon the top of a tree surrounded with a blaze of fire, as if just rising out of it; a bird head of a middling size, standing upon a level, and painted white; she is now at the careening wharf, and when she returns to port and is ready for sea, if any alterations are made, shall duly inform you, as also the number of men she may have on board when she goes to sea.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN APPLETON.
Consulate, Leghorn, 1st Nov. 1801.
(Signed) WM. WILLIS.
Abstract of David Humphrey, Esq's letter, dated
"MADRID, October 24, 1801.

"I am just advised by the charge des affaires of his Swedish majesty, at this court, that he has received intelligence from the captain of a merchant vessel of his nation, dated 24th ultimo, at Mahon, that a Tripoline corsair had gone out of that port, and that two others were preparing to sail; all of them having English colours and Minorcan crews, for the purpose of avoiding, under that mask, the searches of the American frigates. His information adds, that these three corsairs are furnished with English documents."

Alicant, 31st October, 1801.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

Per Procurat, Robert Montgomery.

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Captain Obear, from Alicant, informs, that on the 16th of November the United States frigate Philadelphia passed Alicant, with a convoy of 12 sail of American, and some Swedish ships, bound up the Straits.

Captain Burbank from Port-Republican contradicts the report of Touffaint's death, as copied into this paper from the Baltimore Federal Gazette. He was in company with the general on the 14th of January, at which time the island was apparently in a state of the most perfect tranquillity. The French troops had not arrived at Guadaloupe when captain Burbank failed.

Captain Obear, from Alicant, in lat. 22, long. 50, saw a fleet of about 20 sail of the line steering W. S. W. imagined they were French.

February 2.

Capt. Hall, arrived yesterday in 38 days from Gibraltar, informs, that at the time of his sailing, there were six Tripolitan cruisers laid up there in ordinary; and that the United States frigate Essex was cruising of that port.

The Tripolitans had captured two Danish vessels in the Straits.

Capt. H. brings dispatches from the American consul at Gibraltar to the secretary of state.

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity of St. Domingo, well authenticated advices from that colony assure us, that great preparations are carrying on in the southern part of the island, for making a vigorous resistance to the French troops who are daily expected there. Fortifications are erecting, and a considerable quantity of provisions is collected. At the same time it is the prevailing opinion, that if the terms offered are not unfriendly to Touffaint's system of equal liberty, they will be peacefully accepted. On this subject the general observes the most rigid policy; never disclosing his real sentiments to any one. The opinions, therefore, which are abroad, respecting what may be the consequences of the expedition against St. Domingo, are founded only on conjecture.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

CIRCULAR.

The Chemical Society of Philadelphia, desirous of promoting the manufactures throughout the United States, have appropriated the sum of fifty dollars to be given as a premium to any person, that shall produce a memoir, specimen, and chemical analysis of the best clay to be found in the United States, fit

for the manufacture of earthenware, and not inferior to the common imported queen's ware.

The memoir must be delivered to one of the corresponding secretaries* of this society, on or before the first of January, 1804; when the president, vice-president, and four of the lecturers, shall form a committee to adjudicate the premium.

The memoir must be written in English, and accompanied with a sealed note; containing the author's name, and place of residence.

Published by order of the society,
JAMES HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

* The corresponding secretaries are, Dr. John G. Otto, Mr. John P. Bryant, Mr. George Lee, and Robert Hare—all of this city.

The gentlemen of the bar in this city have signed and forwarded to the senate of the United States a memorial, praying that the law establishing the present judiciary system of the United States may not be repealed. The memorialists expressly decline giving any opinion upon the constitutional or political grounds, and confine their remarks to the character of the court in this district, and to the superiority of the present system over that which existed previous to the act of last session. In these representations, gentlemen of both political parties agree.

The commissioned officers appointed to the frigate Constellation, are required to repair on board immediately, and to hold themselves in readiness to sail at the shortest notice, as she is now receiving her men on board for the cruise.

A. MURRAY, Commander.

January 30, 1802.

CHARLESTON, January 16.

LAW CASE.

At the late meeting of the judges, held in Charleston, in pursuance of the terms of the constitution, a question was argued respecting the constitutionality of the late acts, prohibiting negroes from being brought into this state. Five judges were present, and on Saturday the 9th instant, they delivered their opinions, and were unanimous in declaring that those laws were constitutional.

NORFOLK, January 26.

Captain Chamberlayne, from Martinique, informs, that while he was there two French frigates arrived at St. Pierre's from Marseilles, but were not permitted to stop; they proceeded on to the Saintes.

Captain Reynolds, from Jamaica, informs, that before he failed news was received from St. Domingo that the interior part of that island was in a state of insurrection against general Touffaint; many of the whites were reported to have been massacred.

WASHINGTON, February 4.

Yesterday, in the senate, the bill for repealing the judiciary law passed the last session, was read a third time. Mr. Ross moved an amendment, the object of which was, to except the third circuit, consisting of the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, from being affected by the repeal.—He grounded this amendment on the memorial presented on Tuesday, signed by the gentlemen of the bar in Philadelphia, stating that the law of last session "promises to render the court an honour and a benefit to the nation." The amendment was seconded by Mr. Ogden. Mr. Cocke spoke against the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, on the same side. Mr. Ogden and Mr. White spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Nicholas against it. The question on the amendment was taken by ayes and nays, and were as follow:

AYES—Messrs. Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells and White.—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, T. Foster, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter and Wright.—16.

Thus the amendment was lost.

The question then before the senate was, shall the bill pass?

Messrs. Wright, Bradley, Anderson, Nicholas and Jackson, spoke in favour of it.

Messrs. Ross, Ogden and Morris, opposed it.

The question was taken after sunset, and the ayes and nays were:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, T. Foster, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter, Wright.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells and White.—15.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

A very extraordinary work has made its appearance in Paris, and is said (but we cannot believe it) to have been written either by the order or with the sanction of the chief consul. It is called, "An Essay upon the mode of rendering revolutions useful," and the principal object of it is to establish the necessity of an hereditary executive power in France. Much of the work is occupied with a discussion of the government of Buonaparte, of whom the highest character is given.

The author contends that hereditary succession is absolutely necessary to give stability to the government, and confidence to the people of France. He repeats the common arguments against the plan of electing executive power, and shows that these evils would be felt much more in France. He speaks very

obscurely about the manner in which the hereditary succession shall be fixed. He seems to think, however, that it is the duty of Buonaparte to bring this about. [Morning Chronicle.]

We learn that the Spanish consul is instructed not to grant any more permits for vessels bound to the island of Cuba.

Letters yesterday received in this city from Cape Francois, dated the 11th ult. say that Touffaint has declared by proclamation that he will not make any resistance against the French forces.

[American.]

Governor Wentworth has issued a proclamation, continuing the usual commercial intercourse between the United States and Nova-Scotia, until the first of April next.

A London paper says, Napper Tandy has received orders to prepare for a voyage to Botany Bay, where he is to continue for life.

REALLY MELANCHOLY.

From a Whitefish (N. Y.) paper of December 28. He that hath ears to hear let him hear—and let us weep with those that weep.

On the third day of October last, the wife of Mr. Rufus Herrick of Norwich, in the county of Chenango, having given a cow some salt, stood in an heedless manner by her until she had eaten it up, when the cow with an antic motion of her head, wounded Mrs. Herrick with one of her horns, so that she let out her bowels, which Mrs. Herrick held up with her hands until she got into the house and laid herself on the bed, where notwithstanding all human efforts for her recovery, she expired five days after, in the 23d year of her age. She left an affectionate husband, and five children to mourn their loss: But alas! not long did they mourn, before three of the children were called to follow their deceased parent. On Saturday last (December 12th) Mr. Herrick went to labour on the side of the river opposite to his house, and set out to return to his family in the beginning of the evening, but some one had removed the canoe, so that he could not conveniently cross the river that night; therefore he concluded to tarry from his family until morning; but he was alarmed about ten o'clock in the evening by the light of his house in flames; when he made all possible exertions to get to it; but before he or any other one could get to the place, his house, three of his children, two daughters, one in her eleventh year, and the other in her ninth, and a son in his fifth, with all his household furniture and effects were consumed. Two sons, Abel and George, the eldest and youngest, one near thirteen and the other about two, escaped the flames. It is supposed that the eldest carried his brother out of the house; but he cannot remember any thing about it. Abel with the marks of fire upon him, ran about fifty rods to the nearest house, but it was too late to obtain relief, for the house had fallen, and the children were dead. A funeral sermon was preached the Monday following, and what little remains of the children could be gathered, were interred by the side of the deceased mother.

February 6.

It will be seen by the following, that Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary to the French republic from the United States, arrived at Nantes on the evening of the 22d November. As the frigate Boston failed from New-York on the 16th day of October, she must have had a passage of 37 days.

PARIS, Frimaire 9, Nov. 30.

H. M. excellency Mr. R. R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, arrived with his family, at Nantes, on the evening of the 22d. He lodged at the hotel de France, where the prefect immediately waited upon him, and gave him and his suite an invitation to dinner.

February 8.

We were last evening informed, by a gentleman from Lancaster, that the bill declaring that no person shall hold an office under the general government, and another under this commonwealth, at the same time, and which passed both houses of the legislature, has been negatived by the governor. [Phil. pap.]

Resolutions expressing the sense of congress on the gallant conduct of lieutenant Sterett, the officers and crew of the United States' schooner Enterprize.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That they entertain a high sense of the gallant conduct of lieutenant Sterett, and the other officers, seamen and marines, on board the schooner Enterprize, in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair, of fourteen guns and eighty men.

Resolved, That the president of the United States, be requested to present to lieutenant Sterett, a sword commemorative of the aforesaid heroic action; and that one month's pay be allowed to all the other officers, seamen and marines, who were on board the Enterprize when the aforesaid action took place.

On the 27th ult. a motion was made in the legislature of Massachusetts,

"That a committee be raised to prepare and report an address to the president of the United States, expressive of the confidence, which this house entertain in his integrity and patriotism, and in the wisdom of the measures of his administration."

The motion of leave was opposed, and a discussion ensued, when on the question, the numbers were—For giving leave 76, against 95.

A reconsideration was then moved for by Mr. Morton, when after some debate, the consideration of the motion was referred to Tuesday next, 11 o'clock.

The president of the United States, has appointed John Beckley, librarian of the two houses of congress.