

Translations from a Periodical Paper, called "The North," published by professor Olivarius, at Kiel, in May, 1800.

"A late order of the Emperor of Russia has provided to form a new Colony in Siberia to commence in the present year. It must contain 10,000 souls. It is to be seated upon the southern part of Siberia, which borders on China. The Climate is temperate, and some of the lands good. Not only, says the Emperor, may agriculture be undertaken with advantage, but good pasturage provided, and Manufactures of cloth and leather established, which being principal articles of Commerce with China, may increase the trade with that Country.—The Colonists are to be composed of Soldiers on parole and under military controul, and of persons condemned to banishment without any other kind of punishment, and who are not to obtain the privileges of Colonists, till they have been in the Colony for ten years, and have obtained a certificate of their industry, and their attention to agriculture.—It shall be permitted to all who hold lands to provide slaves who may become Colonists provided that they be above forty years of age, and that husbands be not separated from their wives. They shall be considered as recruits furnished to the army. It is enjoined upon the Government of Irkutsk, to explore the country, and to provide proper places for settlement, and to assign to each of the Colonists 30 Desatens, a Russian measure of Land, which contains 80 by 30, or 60 by 40 Sagins, 500 of which make a werst, or Russian mile, equal to 3-4 of a mile English. In this manner they are not only provided with Land for culture, but for pastures. The cantons inhabited by the wandering Tribes are never to be assigned to these Colonists. The Colonists are to be so distributed, that each Canton may not contain more than 100 houses. The banished persons may be seated among or in the rear of the proper Colonists.—The Government is to build the Houses for the first 2000, and to furnish them with grain, working tools, and utensils, for 18 months. The proprietors of the soil are to grant to the servants they carry with them, certain emoluments every year, and after this time, the 2,000 Colonists are to erect houses for such other individuals as may join them. The Colony shall have Inspectors, who are faithful, attentive, and acquainted with agriculture, and each Colonist shall be exempted from all taxes for ten years, subject only to an annual acknowledgment, and to a supply of grain for the support of the government of the Colony, and to assist new Settlers."

"There is a plan to establish Granaries throughout the Russian Empire. There is to be one in every village of 50 houses. A University is to be established at Dorpat in the Riga Government. The Emperor is to give it Land which will yield it 30,000 rubles."

"They are building in Russia, at Petersburg, the Gabriel of 100 Guns, the Raphael of 80, the Uriel of 76, and the Sealaphill of 74, and at Nikolaj the Jagudill of 100 guns and the Scorachiel of 74.

An historical sketch of foreigners found in Russia lately published from Storch, by Olivarius.

"Europeans and Asiatics of other Nations are scattered throughout the Russian Empire. The most numerous are Germans. They form in the Governments of Riga, Reval, and Courland, the most important, but not the greatest part of the Inhabitants. The nobility and principal Citizens are Germans; and the German is the prevailing language. According to the last accounts they found 30,000 Germans in the government of Riga, and 15,000 in Reval, and more in Courland. The Germans are very numerous at Moscow and at Petersburg there are 17,000. In the government of this Capital and in that of Wiburg they form a considerable part of the Nobility and wealthy Citizens, and they are in great numbers among the peasantry of Petersburg, Saratow, Woronesch, Tschernigow, Jekaterinoflaw, and in Tauris, amounting to more than 100,000.

The Greeks form Colonies of different extent in the Governments of Tschernigow, and Jekaterinoflaw, as well as in Tauris.

The Turks are scattered every where. We find a number together at Orenburg, and in the ancient deserts of Orzakou.

We meet in the Governments of Astracan and Orenburg many Persians, and near Kama a Colony of Persians and Arabs. The Armenians abound in the Government of Caucasus and Jekaterino-

flaw, where they have a settlement of many of them also in many towns of Astracan.

At Kisliar, there are establishments of Indians originally from Indostan, or the Province of Multan.

The Jews are numerous in that part of the Empire formerly belonging to Poland, and on the frontiers of the adjacent Governments. In all the other parts of the Empire, excepting at Tauris, very few.

The Bohemians also pass in companies in the Government of the Great and Little Russia.

There are persons from other nations, so that Russia may be said to contain people from more than eighty nations.'

"The whole amount of the population of the Town of Riga, on the Baltic, & subject to Russia, was from the Census of 1799, 27,798 souls, of which not more than 4000 were Russians and 12,000 were Germans, the rest were principally from neighbouring countries. Konigsberg, the Capitol of Great Prussia, is of considerable extent, and has about 40,000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns, and of considerable commerce. The Garrison is so numerous, that the whole city seems in uniform. Karamsin, speaking of Potsdam, in Prussia, says, this city resembles a town invested by an enemy in which all appear to be left as troops of a garrison to defend it."

"Since the invention of the Telegraph, the Swedes have adopted it, to give notice when there was a free passage from Stockholm to Finland, and for the benefit of the Fishery, it is to be used at the entry of Manstrand. It is expected that the Danes will employ it, to give notice, when the Great Belt can be passed, which would be a great advantage in winter."

"The charitable establishments of Hamburg have greatly diminished the number of the poor, from 1788, to 1789, the whole number of persons who applied, and were relieved, was 9,757. But from 1798 to 1799 6,013 only.

"The Orphan house in Vienna in 1799, provided for 1,759."

"The Baron D'Aamfeld condemned to death &c. in 1794 in Sweden, is restored to his honours and estate."

Bills for 1799.

At Vienna died,	15,427.	born,	12,001.
Petersburg	9,869.		7,489.
Berlin	5,590.		6,218.
Hamburg	3,586.		3,595.
Copenhagen	3,601.		3,407.
Konigsberg	2,451.		2,173.
Leiptzic	1,297.		1,027.

The following singular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris paper, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th July:—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very gross column, they formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue colour, was soon after plainly discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire. The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north separated it in the southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was stripped of its leaves, and afterwards torn up by the roots. It destroyed all cherry and apple trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it passed, for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredations for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable."

The account is given upon the authority of the Curate of the village, and several respectable inhabitants who were eye witnesses of the transaction.

From a late English Publication.
For a long time some of the people called Quakers had proposed to emancipat-

their negroes. One of them, in particular, had actually given liberty to all his, and bequeathed them, by his will, a decent subsistence. Warner Mifflin was not long in following an example so agreeable to his sentiments. He had received from his father thirty-seven negroes, both old and young. On the day fixed for their emancipation, he called them into his parlour one after the other, and addressed one of them in the following words.

"—Well, friend James, how old art thou?"—I am twenty-nine, master.—"Like our white brethren, thou oughtest to have been free at twenty-one. Religion and humanity enjoin me to give thee thy liberty, and justice commands me to pay thee wages for eight years and a half, which at 11l. 5s. per annum, comprehending thy food and cloathing, makes the sum of 95l. 12s. 6d. which I owe thee.—But as thou art young and vigorous, and ought to labour for thy subsistence, I intend to give thee a note for that sum, bearing the usual interest of five per cent. Behold, then, the commencement of thy fortune; thou hast no longer any master but God and the laws. Go into the other room to my wife Phebe, thy old mistress, & my nephew Robert; thou wilt find them busy writing thy manumission.—May God bless thee, James! Be prudent and industrious; in every misfortune and distress thou wilt find a sure friend in thy ancient master, Warner Mifflin.

James, surpris'd at a scene so new, so affecting, and so unexpected, melted into tears, as if he had been threatened with some great misfortune. The sudden effect of his astonishment, gratitude, and other sensations, almost overpowered him, and even threw him into convulsions. He cried for joy, and could scarcely give vent to a single syllable. "Ah! master," said he. "What shall I do with my liberty? I was born under your roof; I have there enjoyed every thing I had occasion for; in the fields we laboured together, and I can say that I wrought as much for myself as for you, since I was fed with the same provisions, and clothed with the same garments; we never went to church on foot; we had every Sunday for ourselves; we were in want of nothing. When we were sick, our worthy and affectionate mistress always came to our bedside, and said something comforting to us.—Ah! my dear master, when I am free, where shall I go? What shall I do? And when sick!"—"Thou must do like the white people," replied W. Mifflin; thou must hire thyself to those who will give the most wages. In a few years thou wilt purchase a piece of land; thou must then marry a negro woman as prudent and as industrious as thyself; educate thy children as I have educated thee, in the fear of God, and to love labour; and after living happy and free thou wilt die in peace. Thou must absolutely receive thy liberty, James; I ought to have given it thee long before. I sincerely wish it had pleased God, the father of all mankind, that the white people had never thought of purchasing and selling their African brethren! May he inspire all the Americans with a desire of following our example! Why should we, who consider liberty as the first of all blessings, refuse it to those who live with us!"

"Ah! master, how kind you are," said James; "on that account I will never leave you. I have never been a slave; you never spoke to me but as you spoke to the white people; I have never wanted for any thing, whether sick or in health; I never laboured more than my neighbours, who laboured for themselves; I have been richer than several white people, to whom I lent money; and my good and dear mistress, who never commands us, but makes us do whatever she desires, by only saying James, I wish you would do so and so, how can I leave her? Give me whatever you choose, whether under the name of a slave or a free man is of little importance, since I cannot but be happy in your family; I will never separate from you."—"Well, James," returned W. Mifflin, "I consent to what thou desirest. After thy manumission has undergone the necessary forms, I will hire thee by the year; but take a month's holidays at least: this is a grand epoch in thy life; celebrate it by joy, by repose, and in whatever manner thou thinkest proper."—"No master," said James, "it is seed-time; I will take my holidays on some other occasion; let to-day only be a festival among the negro race. Since you desire it I accept my liberty; and let my first action as a free man be to take you, my master, by the hand, to press it in mine, and to lay it upon my bosom, where the attachment and gratitude of James will remain as long as he breathes; and let my second be to assure you, that no labourer in the county

of Kent will be more diligent than he whom you will hereafter call the faithful James."

From the Epitome of the Times.

Mr. Davis Biggs, a minister of the Baptist Society, and who resides near Portsmouth, was invited by a number of the inhabitants of Norfolk county to preach at the great Bridge, on Saturday the 2d ult. Having accepted the invitation, he gave notice of his compliance to his friends in that quarter. Now it unfortunately happens, that Mr. Biggs is a republican, which constitutes a crime never to be forgiven by certain of those who denominate themselves federalists.

A Mr. Burt, of the county of Norfolk, who is, as we are informed, a magistrate for the said county, having become acquainted with the intention of Mr. Biggs made it the subject of the following letter the original whereof may be seen by any citizens:

MR. REINS,
Sir,

I presume, from a note posted up at the Merchant's door; that a sermon is to be preached in the Great-Bridge church, on Sunday next, by an anabaptist preacher. I now take upon myself to apprise you, that should he undertake to carry his diabolical and nefarious design into effect that I, as a member of that church, if I should be able to procure five men, will most certainly tar and feather him. Should I fail in procuring aid, I'll either take off his ears, let out his bowels, or send him from time into eternity, which is a place that all such damn'd apostates should be sent, when found.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. BUTT.

Great-Bridge, October 20, 1800.

N. B. Your aid will be expected.

Mr. Robert Reins, near }
Bell's Mill. }

On the foregoing letter our readers will make their own comments; it needs none from us. It is but justice, however, to add, that Mr. Reins took no part whatever in the conspiracy which was attempted to be formed against a man, whose religion or morality none can impeach.

To Richard Hullowell, esq. colonel of the 5th United States regiment.

SIR,

Did not general Hamilton, in his address to the officers, on disbanding the army at Oxford, either publicly or privately declare, or give them to understand, that if Mr. Pinckney should gain his election, as president of the United States, that they, the officers, might consider themselves merely on furlough, for that their services would again be called for, by the new administration?—and, sir, have you not declared this (to some gentlemen whom you considered as the general's political friends) to have been the promise and declaration made to the officers, by Mr. Hamilton?

(Boston Chron.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MAY be had for three or four gentlemen during the session of Congress by applying to Mr. Claxton, or at the Three Buildings 4 doors East of the Navy office, to
WM. O'NEAL.
City of Washington Dec. 8, 1800. 3.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR a few months, a two story brick house with 4 rooms, together with mahogany chairs, bureau, sofa, bedstead, looking glasses &c. enquire of HENRY INGLE, New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol hill. Who has just received a few Coal Grates in addition his assortment of Hard ware.

H INGLE.

Dec. 8, 1800. 2W

JUST IMPORTED,

IN the ship Missouri, via Philadelphia, and now opening for Sale at the Subscriber's Store on New-Jersey Avenue Capital Hill, Square 690.

A General Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares and Building Materials.

Among which are the following Articles.
Iron pots, frying pans, chaffing dishes, Brass, iron and Japan Candlesticks, patent metal tea kettles and sauce pans; japanned tea trays, waiters and Bread baskets, sad irons, wind up Jacks, Sweeping, scrubbing, hearth and shoe brushes; Mathematical instruments, mahogany knife cases, filled with ivory handled knives and forks, Cruet stands, ladies dressing cases; mill, pite and cross cut Saws, 56, 28 and 14lb. Iron weights. Also scale beams to weigh from 5 to 10 cwt. at an end.
HENRY INGLE.
November 24th, 1800.