WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1801.

Translation of a letter from Don Joaquin Garcia, governor of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, to the President of the United States.

"SIR,

"The great humanity (the offspring of a magnanimous liberality of a military officer of the United States, deserves the greatest applause and consideration from me and my whole Nation. It was displayed in his recent conduct towards two unfortunate families, who were removing from this City to Puerto Rico, and composed of many small children and ladies of quality.

"This officer is Charles Stewart, Esq. captain of the armed schooner Experiment, who, whilst the accidents of the tea threatened to overwhelm him, and sink, near the Island of Saona, a schooner with a multitude of women and children cried out for help, to save themselves from becoming the unhappy victims of the tempest, or of the want of nautical skill of capt. Carlilton Grandenan, a Dane, who, in the hardness of his heart, throve to have his person and effects by going on shore, and leaving so many human creatures exposed to the turbulence of the waves, an extremity which prefented to them a near prospect of death.

"This brave and generous officer, his crew and all under his command, impelled by humanity, alertly throve to have these wretched ladies, and families safe. A few moments after their safety was accomplished, the schooner funk.

"Amid thanks, vows and lamentations this worthy officer learnt that captain Christian was on the mountain of Saona with his effects. Without neglecting the ladies, he endeavoured to fecure a wreck, who ought not to live among mankind. This he effected, and through the humanity of the ladies ufed no greater feverity towards him than to leave him on board and carry him well fecured to this capital. He treated the ladies with the greatest courtefy, accommodating them with his cabin, his table and every convenience.

"They have requefted me to communicate their circumftances to your Excellency, and that, in their name, I fhould inform you their moft cordial thanks, adding you, that it is an action which will remain for ever impreffed on their hearts.

"For myfelf, and in the name of my Nation and of all who know of the occurrence, worthy of fo cultivated a Nation, and of an officer of the United States, I prefent you my thanks with that fincerity, which belongs to my character; and I fhall have the honor to render an account of it to my mafter the king of Spain, in order that fuch an action may redound to the honor of this officer, of his flag, and of all his brave and generous crew.

"God preferve you many years. Santo Domingo, Jan. 21, 1801.

"May it pleafe your Excellency,

JOAQUIN GARCIA."

The following is a correct list of the Acts passed by Congress during the last session.

An Act extending the privilege of franking letters to the delegates from the Territory of the United States, northweft of the river Ohio; and making provifions for his compenfation.

An Act for the relief of Solomon Bufhnell.

An Act to provide for the erection and fupport of a light houfe on Cape Poge, at the north eafterly part of Martha's Vineyard.

An Act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States.

An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the Refugees from the Britifh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

An Act making the port of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, and the Port of New-Bedford in Maffachufetts, ports of entry for fhips or veffels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the fame.

An Act to eftablifh the diftrict of Beifhol, and to annex the towns of Kittery and Berwick, to the diftrict of Portfmouth.

An Act to difcharge Samuel Lewis, fenior, from his imprifonment.

An Act freeing from poftage all letters and packets to John Adams.

An Act for the relief of Nathaniel Holmes.

An Act to continue in force the Acts laying duties on licences for felling wines and foreign diftilled fpirits by retail, and fo much of the Act laying certain duties on fnuff and refined fugar, as refpects a duty on refined fugar, on property fold at auction, and on carriages for the convenience of perfons.

An Act declaring the confent of Congrefs to an Act of the ftate of Maryland, paffed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thoufand feven hundred and nineteen, for the appointment of a health-officer.

An Act to allow the tranfportation of goods, wares and merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Saffafras.

An Act for the relief of Arnold Henry Dorfman or his legal Reprefentatives.

An Act concerning the diftrict of Columbia.

An Act further to alter and to eftablifh certain poft-roads.

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to eftablifh a general ftamp-office."

An Act providing for a naval peace eftablifhment, and for other purpofes.

An Act concerning the mint.

An Act to amend the act, intituled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houfes, and the enumeration of ftaves within the United States" and to repeal the Act, intituled, "An act to enlarge the powers of the furveyors of the revenue."

An Act to add to the diftrict of Marietta on the Ohio, and to difcontinue the diftrict of Palmyra in the ftate of Tenneffee, and therein to alter the time, intituled, "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

An Act making appropriations for the military eftablifhment of the United States, for the year one thoufand eight hundred and one.

An Act fupplementary to an act intituled, "An Act to divide the Territory of the United States north-weft of the Ohio, into two feparate governments."

Refolution refpecting certain property of the United States, in the poffeffion of Thomas Claxton, James Mathers and Thomas Dunn, doorkeepers to Congrefs.

An Act directing the mode of eftimating certain foreign coins and currencies, and of making out Invoices in certain cafes.

An Act to augment the falaries of the diftrict judges in the diftricts of Maffachufetts, New York, New Jerfey, Delaware, and Maryland, refpectively.

An Act in addition to an act, intituled, "An act making provifion for the further accommodation of the houfehold of the Prefident of the United States."

An Act for altering the times and places of holding certain courts therein mentioned, and for other purpofes.

An Act making appropriation for the fupport of government for the year one thoufand eight hundred one.

An Act for erecting light houfes on Nez Point Comfort, and on Smith's Point, in the ftate of Virginia; and on Faulkner's Iland in Long-Iland Sound, in the ftate of Connecticut, and for placing buoys in Narraganfet Bay.

An Act to amend the act altering the diftrict of Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

An Act fupplementary to the Act, intituled, "An act concerning the diftrict of Columbia."

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treafury to employ clerks for examining the abftracts of the valuation of lands and dwelling houfes, and the enumeration of ftaves.

An Act making appropriations for the Navy of the United States, for the year one thoufand eight hundred and one.

An Act authorizing the remiffion of duties on certain teas deftroyed by fire, while under the care of the officers of the cuftoms in Providence, Rhode-Iland.

An Act giving a right of pre-emption to certain perfons who have contracted with John Cleve Symmes or his affociates for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory of the United States, northweft of the Ohio.

Littleton W. Tazewell has declined being a candidate for a reprefentative in the 10th Congrefs, and Samuel Tyler has offered his fervices to the people in his room.

The Legifilature of Pennfylvania adjourned on the 27th ult. without day. During their feffion, they enacted 67 Laws.

From the London Packet of June 18.

An American Captain who was lately at Algiers, and who arrived in London, on the 23d ult. with the tribute prefents from the Dey of Algiers, informated to be worth five millions of piaffters. The American Captain was under the immediate protection of the Algerine Ambaffador, and was alfo received in the moft hofpitable manner by Lord Eglin, the Britifh Ambaffador."

NEW-YORK.

Inveftigating the progrefs of the population of this ftate 44 years, commencing in 1756, and ending in 1790, and antieipating the probable progrefs for 44 years more, from 1760, to 1834, the following is the refult.

In 1756 this ftate contained 96,777 inhabitants—equal to 2 and 1-2 perfons to a fquare mile. In 1771 it contained 148,124—equal to 3 1-4 do. In 1786 it contained 238,387—equal to 8 1-4 do. In 1790 it contained 340,120, equal to 7 3-4 do.

In 1810 and 1834, if the principles upon which this eftimate is grounded can be relied on, it will ftand thus:

1810, (20 years) it will contain 990,240 inhabitants—equal to 27 1-3 perfons to a fquare mile. In 1834, (or 44 years from 1790) it will contain 1,960,484—equal to 44 1-2 do.

Admitting therefore that this ftate contains 46,000 of fquare miles, equal to 29,440,000 acres, it gives 44 1-2 perfons to the mile, which is nearly the prefent ftate of the population of Connecticut, which contains 37,454 fquare miles, equal to 23,971,360 acres, or 45 perfons to the mile, averaging to each individual about 14 acres of land, or 98 acres to a family of 7 perfons, and 196 acres to a family of 14 perfons, allowing for the perfons who inhabit cities the average will probably be about 100 acres to each family. As refpects this ftate our population will be augmented with rapidity as high as three millions, confidering our fuperior commercial advantages, the happy fituation of our interior navigation, the fertility of our foil, and our abundant refources.

By the foregoing ftatement it appears, that from 1756 to 1771 (15 years) our population gained 41,249, or 2,749 more than one half the number in 1756. From 171 to 1786, 14 years more, we gained 90,773, or 6,711 more than half in the ratio of doubling in 20 years, from 1756 to 1790, 4 years, the increafe was 101,233 or 25,000 on the average each year. Suppofe in the years 1810 only 18,215 emigrants, (a fmall portion of one half from 1790 in thofe 5 years. Suppofe now that the ftock of 1790 fhould be doubled by natural increafe in 20 years, and that on the average 18,000 perfons fhould emigrate each year, the refult will be as it is ftated. Suppofe again, that for the next 24 years no emigration fhould take place, and that the exifting number in 1810 fhould increafe by natural increafe in 24 years, the refult will alfo be as ftated, which I perfuade myfelf will vary materially from the event. If however, the emigrations fhould average 10,000 perfons annually for thefe 24 years, our number will then ftand two millions of inhabitants.

The benefit which may be derived from an inveftigation of this nature is, that if our executive legiflatures fhould calculate their ftatutes and anticipations by fuch a population in fo fhort a period, their view would probably partake of an enlarged and open policy—giving a foundation to all thofe fyftems of the wife Penn, the founder of Pennfylvania) calculated to promote the happinefs and profperity of approaching millions.

[*Albany Centinel.*]

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be fold at public auction to the higheft bidder on the 24th day of March next, on the premifes, Lot No. 1, in square No. 724, in the City of Waffington, with the Houfe and Materials, and the other buildings on the fafd lot erected.

The firft part of the purchafe money is ftill in fufpicion to pay and fatisfy the debt, intereft and coafts due by mortgage to Thomas Peter, or Thomas Law (the amount whereof will be made known on or before the day of fale) is to be paid down the day of fale, or brought into the Court of Chancery on the twenty-fixth day of June next, at the option of the purchafer; and if the refidue of the purchafe money, with intereft, the purchafer is to give bond payable on the 26th day of June 1802 and upon the refidue being fo fatisfied by the chancellor (which refidue on if made at 3 months upon the twenty-fixth of June next) and upon payment of the whole of the purchafe money (and not before) a title will be made to thepurchafer clear of all claim of the faid Law and Peter or either of them.

JAMES D. BARRY, Trustee

January 26, 1801. tmto.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 19.

We underfland that government has applied to the directors of the Eaft India company for the ufe of fuch fhips as are not taken up for the commerce of India this year, and fuch as the company has no occafion for. Thefe fhips will be employed in different ways. Some of them are not fit for it, may be ufed as fhips of war, and others are not fo longer able to perform the voyage to the eaft, may be ftationed as a fort of guards coaftar, for the defence of our own ports, rivers, and bays. It is faid that a great number of veffels will be employed in fervice. Thefe precautions will undoubtedly be necefary, for we have not the directors of France to contend with now. Every thing that tends to augment our domeftic merchant marine; has all impartial men muft confeffs, that thofe miniters who had fo fatally had the folly to infight France with the formal propofal to remove the Bourbons, and upon it that the deliverance of Europe, fee rendered contemptible in being reduced to the humble talk of mere defence.

The Eaft India Company mufl there were letters from Embden, ftating that the king of Prufia and Ruffia are embarge on all the Britifh Indian with corns. We alfo add to the information the account of the recent exchange of Finlay, as having contributed to rule the price of wheat. We now find it is confirmed by the intelligence received by government. It is a moft afflicting event for England, fince very confiderable plantities of wheat had been purchafed by our merchants and enterprizing speculators, and feveral large fhips had actually arrived in their cargoes, and were ready to fail, which they would immediately have done moft feafonably for our fupply.

Some perfons affect to fee in this meafure a fymptom of hoftility to England, and believe that the court of Berlin is about to confederate with the northern confederacy.—We do not pretend to forefee what will be the ultimate conduct of his Prufian majefty, under the preffure of the intrigues, and probably the menaces of the Ruffian cabinet, but that certainly the prohibition of the export of corn is no proof of hoftility—it is an act, as we believe, called for by the exigency of the times. Wheat has rifen in his dominions to a price equal to 81 per quarter, in confequence of the eager demand of our merchants, and, but for this fupplage, the very granary of Europe would have been exhanfted, and his own people, who were liked by Providence with abundance, would have been expofed to fearcity. We have no doubt, however, but that Prufia will act with juftice towards our merchants, and permit them to refell the corn which they bought in Berlin.

The Imperial Parliament will certainly meet upon the 22d. His Majefty will go down and open the feffion, but he will not communicate the fubjects on which he calls for their deliberations till the members are fworn, the Speaker chofen, and the ufual formalities on the meeting of a new Parliament gone through. It is underftood, however, that qualifications will not be called for anew.

By the earteel which arrived here yefterday from Naples, intelligence is received that a general illumination took place throughout France on the evening previous to her fafting, on account of a peace which had been effected between the Auftrians and French.

The confternation at Vienna, on the advance of the French, was very great. Every body, from high to low, was running away, carrying all the property that was moveable. For fixteen hefles tranfport a family to Brunn, which is fixteen leagues from Vienna, 2000 florins was afked; for a day or two no hefles could be hired. In the mean time, fome exertions were made to put Vienna in a ftate of defence; but the news that an armiftice was negociating, allayed the fears of the people, and put a ftop to the emigration.

The committee appointed by the prefidents of the Emperor of Ruffia, refpecting the fettlement of a commerce between Great Britain and Ruffia, are to convert into cafh the Engliffi property to pay Ruffian claims; Engliffi merchants are to exhibit their books &c. with fcheduler. In the execution of this abfurd and tyrannical fcheme of confiftation, the voice of the committee is to be of no avail, as to any point which involves the intereft of the Ruffian commerce. This fatal claufe will probably lead to fhow that the balance of trade with Ruffia is great