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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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LA PARTENZA, or the SEPARATION.

FROM METASTASIO.

Nifa, the dreadful time
Is come to bid adieu!
Nor to a distant clime
Must I the steps purfue.
No hope will late allow
To forfeit the hath decree,
Yet who can tell if thou
Wilt ever think of me!

II.

Let me in volant thought
Ideal bliss renew,
By reminiſcence taught
I'll fill thy steps purfue.
Full in my sight as now
Thy image e'er will be:
Yet, who can tell if thou
Wilt ever think of me!

III.

In ſolitary ways,
While ſorrowing I go,
To rocks I'll ſing thy praſe,
To echo tell my woe.
The woods ſhall hear my vow,
And Zephyr bring it thee:
Yet, who can tell if thou
Wilt ever think of me!

IV.

To ſcenes my reſtleſs mind
Will ever have the clue,
When time and fate were kind,
And Nifa was in view.
And thefe recreating, low
From pain can I be free:—
Yet, who can tell if thou
Wilt ever think of me!

V.

Sometimes the fountain viewing,
Where Nifa once look'd grave;
Thou kindneſs ſweet renewing,
Her beauteous hand ſhall the grave.
Here hope fate on thy brow,
There fear no hope could ſee;
Yet, who can tell if thou
Wilt ever think of me!

VI.

What votaries ſoon will croud
Thy ſhrine both day and night,
Declare their fait aloud,
When I am out of ſight?
Oh heav'n! while thefe all bow
And bend the ſupple knee,
Who, Nifa, knows if thou
Wilt e'er remember me!

VII.

Think of the fatal dart,
I ever more ſhall guard,
Deep rankling in my heart,
Remote from all reward!
Think from my miſery now,
How wretched I ſhall be—
But dare I hope that thou
Wilt ever think of me!

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennſylvania Avenue fronting the Preſident's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington.

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the buſineſs of drawing Conveyances of Land Wills, Mortgages, Leaſes, Bonds, Allignments powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profeſſion; that of buying, ſelling and leaſing lots and houſes in the City, negociating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftſman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by reſidence and ſituation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his induſtrial and firſt record to the intereſt of thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, will, he hopes, ſecure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property inveſtigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

☞ For ſale a great variety of Lots, in deſirable ſituations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Alſo his Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, price 4 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this diſtrict, it behoves reſidents to avail themſelves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his rights of conduct" is like a ſtranger in his native land.

May 4. 12aw4w. 12w3

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. VIII.

THE ſixth power, whoſe conſtitutional exercise has been diſputed, is the application of privilege to each branch of the legiſlature.

The conſtitution ſays, "Senators and repreſentatives ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at the ſeſſion of their reſpective houſes, and in going to or returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place."

Inaſmuch as this is the only proviſion of the conſtitution on the ſubject, it has been the opinion of thoſe in favor of limiting grants of power rigidly within the terms of the ceſſion, that Congreſs had no power to inflict puniſhment for infractions of law which particularly affected members, except in thoſe caſes, where puniſhment could not be impoſed unleſs Congreſs ſhould aſſume it themſelves, and in thoſe which required, for the actual preſervation and protection of the legiſlature, the moſt ſummary procedure.

On the other hand, the uſage of the Engliſh parliament has been declared to be the law of Congreſs on privilege, and whatever has been done by the former is conſidered as a precedent for the latter.

The only cases which have claimed the interpoſition of Congreſs are, one, in which an attempt was alleged to have been made by to bribe the members; and the other, that of the Editor of the Aurora, proceeded againſt for contempt of the Senate.

In both theſe caſes the power of the legiſlature was ſuſtained by the acts of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the former, and of the Senate in the latter, directing the perſons charged with miſconduct into confinement.

But in the laſt of theſe caſes, a great diverſity of opinion exiſted, and the deciſion made was, as will appear by the votes, that of party.

It was contended, againſt the deciſion, that the rules of parliament did not apply to this country; that moſt of thoſe rules ſprung from a ſtate eſſentially different from ours; that the prerogatives of parliament were originally claimed to ſecond that body againſt the power of the crown; that, as in England the crown had been perpetually encroaching on the popular branch, it became the latter, in order to defend itſelf, to aſſert barriers of protection; whereas in the United States the powers of each branch of the government being well defined, each moved in a diſtinct and co-ordinate ſphere, and it was uſeleſs to invoke either with powers, which, though not neceſſary for its own protection, might be exercised to the great oppreſſion of the citizen; that it was oppoſed to the whole plan of our inſtitutions that any man or ſet of men ſhould be judges in their own caſe; that under ſuch circumſtances injuſtice would be inevitable.

It will not be denied, that theſe reaſons have great weight; and it may be inferred, that they will continue to influence the opinions of thoſe who have embraced them. The conſtitution ſhall clearly announce a different deciſion. Hence the neceſſity of an amendatory article.

SOLON.

The ſchooners Dolphin & Kitty now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will conſtantly take freights every three weeks from this to Annapolis or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROWN & BOYS.

Washington ſep 9 1801. tf

The ſubſcriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and F ſtreets, where he continues to manufacture and ſell all kinds of Ornamental Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontiſpieces, Mantel Caſkets, &c. which may alſo be had at his store No. 71, Barclay ſtreet, New-York, and at Mr. Wild's ſtore, Market ſtreet, Baltimore.

GEORGE AMBREWS.

Who has gold leaf for ſale by the package or book.

May 5, 1801. 1y

EGYPT

DAMIETTA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Damietta is larger, and not leſs agreeable than Roſetta; it forms a ſemi-circle on the eaſtern ſhore of the Nile, two league and a half from its mouth. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The houſes, built near the river are very high; moſt of them have pleaſant ſaloons, built on the terraces, in which charming places, open to every wind, the Turk, indolently ſeated on his ſofa, paſſes his life in ſmoking, viewing the ſea on one ſide and the Nile on the other. Various grand moſques with high minarets, ornament the city.

Multitudes of boats and ſmall veſſels inceſſantly fill the port of Damietta. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus and Marſeilles. The Chriſtians of Aleppo and Damaſcus, for many ages eſtabliſhed here, carry on the principal trade; they are ſuffered to grow rich by Turkiſh indolence, which contents itſelf with occaſional extortions.

What is moſt diſadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour; the road where veſſels lie being totally expoſed, every gale that riſes the captains are obliged to ſlip their cables, and take ſhelter at Cyprus, or keep the open ſea. By cutting a canal of half a league only, it would be eaſy to give ſhips a free entrance into the Nile, which is deep; and this ſmall expence would render Damietta the moſt flourriſhing port, deſpotiſm, infenſible to the good of nations, has neither will nor power to create. How ſtrange the fatality, by which the fineſt country upon earth is deſtined to become the prey of a few robbers, who ſport with public utility and the lives of men.

The ſlip of land where Damietta is built, but in one ſide by the river, and on the other by the lake Manzala, is only from two to ſix miles wide, eaſt and weſt. Rivulets interſect it in every direction, and render it the moſt fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields 80 bullels produce for one, and other products are in the ſame proportion. Here nature, eminently and profuſely diſplaying her riches and her power, preſents the year-round fruits, flowers, and harveſts! She withers not in winter; ſhe fades not in ſummer! She is neither ſcorched nor frozen! Verdure is no where ſo freſh as here; trees no where ſo loaded with fruit!

There are many villages round Damietta; moſt of them have manufactories, where the fineſt Egyptian cloth is made, ſtrictly ſpeaking, much in requeſt, at the end of which is ſilk fringe; they are brought to table, eſpecially on rights of ceremony; the ſlave preſents one to wipe the hands after drinking Sherbet. Round theſe villages uſually are ſmall woods, where the trees, planted promiſcuouſly, have an uncommon and picturesque effect. Beſides the ſycamore and gloomy tamarind, the elegant capia grows, with diſtaffing yellow flowers, reſembling thoſe of the cytiſus! the top of the date, loaded with clutters, lords it above the bower; and near it, ſhade the citron and orange, or over which the peaſants cottage extend their golden fruit. The long-leaved banana, the ſcarlet flowered pomegranate, and the ſweet fruited fig, ſcatter charming variety. Often ſtraying among their meandering paths, ſhaded on one ſide by trees, and on the other by cluſtering reeds, impervious to light, I have unexpectedly found myſelf on the banks of the great lake Manzala. Here a different proſpect ariſe; thouſands of boats were employing in fiſhing or ſpreading nets for the innumerable birds which either come in ſearch of abundant food, or in a temperate climate, I will to paint nature ſuch as I have ſeen her a thouſand times round Damietta; but I feel myſelf unequal to the talk. Imagine all the deliciouſ that running brooks and freſh verdure, all the odour that orange-flowers, all that a mild ſuavity, a balmaic air, and a moſt enchanting horizon, can impart, and you will then have but a feeble idea of the ſmall ſpot of earth included between this expanſive lake and the ever-flowing Nile.

A mile ſouth-weſt of the town is an orange grove, to which the inhabitants reſort. This is the only place where art has any aided nature; no where elſe are the trees planted in rows. Here I almoſt daily went, eſpecially during during February, March, and April, when the orange is in flower. No words can expreſs the pleaſure of breathing the cool and perfumed air of theſe delightful ſhades. The unmutilated trees are above 30 feet high, and their intermingled branches and thick foliage, all in bloom from top to bottom, wholly exclude the ſun's rays. Each orange tree is a vaſt noſegay, the flowers of which almoſt conceal the leaves, forming together the moſt beautiful canopy ever beheld. There is a ſmall rivulet behind each row, and twice a day a reſervoir is opened, by which the trees are watered. It is intoxication of pleaſure to walk here at noon; never did I ſo forcibly feel all the delicious enjoyments that odours and aromatics can inſpire. Here, in theſe hot climates, was I convinced that ſuch ſweets, far from injuring, are even neceſſary to health.

THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO DAMETTA.

On the 13th of Feb. I went from Damietta in a canjol, or boat, built for pleaſure. A faithful Janiſſary, and an Arabian ſervant accompanied me, all well-armed; a very neceſſary caution on the banks of the Damietta, where attacks are continual.

We left Boulac about one o'clock, with a ſerene ſky, and a heat as temperate as one of the fineſt days of our ſpring. The inundation had been over about ſix weeks, and the waters of the Nile infenſibly decreaſed. The current being rather ſlow, and the North wind blowing, the men were obliged to take to their oars. Wheat and barly began to ripen. The Indian millet was a foot high; and the third crop of Lucern was ſpringing. Cucumbers and water melons ſpread their flexible branches over the river banks, and beans were almoſt ripe. The foliage of the trees was verdant, but differently ſhaded, and the orange and citron were in flower. Such was the aſpect of the country on the 13th of February.

WATERS OF THE NILE.

The waters of the Nile, lighter, ſofter, and more agreeable to the taſte than any I know, greatly promote the health of the inhabitants. All antiquity acknowledges their excellence, and the people drink them with a kind of avidity, without ever being injured by the quantity. Being impregnated with nitre, they are only a gentle purgative to thoſe who take them to exceſs.

CLIMATE.

An antient hiſtorian ſays, that the Egyptians are the moſt healthy people on earth, which advantage they owe to the ſalubrity of the air, and the temperature of the climate, which ſeldom varies. But Mr. Savary obſerves, that there is an unhealthy ſeaſon in Egypt. From February till the end of May, the ſouth winds blow at intervals, and load the atmoſphere with a ſubtle duſt (which makes breathing difficult) and drive before them peniciouſ exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes inſupportable, and the thermometer ſuddenly riſes 12 degrees. The inhabitants call this ſeaſon Khamſin, fifty, becauſe their winds are moſt hot for fifty days, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide. It muſt not, however, be ſuppoſed, that this wind, which in a few hours corrupts water and animal ſubſtances, blows fifty days. Egypt would become a deſart. It ſeldom blows three days together, and ſometimes is only an impetuous whirlwind, which rapidly paſſes, and injures only the traveller overtaken in the deſart. Thoſe whirlwinds of ſand have buried caravans, and armies.

Mr. Savary maintains, in oppoſition to Mr. Paw and other modern authors, that the plague is not a native diſtemper of Egypt, but is commonly brought from Smyrna, and the Turkiſh ports. It always ſtops in the month of June, or thoſe who catch it then are always cured. Excess of heat and cold ſeems to be equally deſtructive of this dreadful contagion; which kills it at Conſtantinople, and ſummer in Egypt; it ſeldom