

PROGRAMATION.

The Canada of the Republic in the French People on the Festival of the 14th.

FRENCHMEN! Paris, July 12. This day is destined to celebrate the epoch of love and of liberty... your rights, and sometimes under the cry of discord and faction.

You celebrate it to day under the happy auspices. Discord has ceased—facilities are laid—the interests of the country reign over every conflict...

Confidential peace has been concluded on terms of moderation—your power and the interests of Europe guarantee its continuance...

So shall the feudal of religious divisions cease. A civil code, matured by the wisdom of dispassion, shall protect your property, and your rights.

At length a feverish but useful excitement you against the rest of the world diffusions, and will have proved the falsehood of your profanity.

Enjoy, Frenchmen, your freedom; your glory, and your hopes of futurity. Ever be faithful to these principles...

Address to the French, on the 14th of July. (From the Monitor.)

FRENCHMEN! The day of the 14th of July is one of the epochs which will be forever memorable in the history of nations.

The 14th of July consecrated all the principles of morality, virtue, and social equality. It re-announced the rights of man, and it restored to the citizen his dignity...

Before that epoch, France groined under burdens, which have since become insupportable, but which knowledge and its infusion must have taught her to break asunder.

The first, divided into two classes, Nobles and Bourgeois, for the first in position of honor, while the second were excluded from all employments. Merit was held in no estimation, and genius confined to abjection...

The title even of Father in God, was allotted to birth, and but rarely to merit. Accordingly the clergy indeed exhibited the ancient virtues of their order. Theirs enriched them with the product of the miserable labors of the agriculturists...

The provinces laboured under the yoke of feudalism, and the peasants bore the property of the lords of the soil, by a real slavery, paid them the heavy and humiliating tribute of the fruit of their labours...

The rights of champart and tithes took away a portion of their harvest. That of bancaite deprived them of all public property, and the cens bore equally heavy upon their persons as upon their lands.

The vassals took oaths of fealty and homage to their Seigneur, and recognized only his judges and his officers. The magistrate was the enemy of the country, and expelled, among the indignity of his dignity, to bear the feudal levy.

The clergy and nobility were equally interested, and the most disgraceful monuments awaited the progress who should dare to kill the game which ravaged his fields.

The Seigneur heard his prayers chaunted in the church, he alone was saluted by every one in the streets, fold the inhabitants with the foil, and the right of exacting from them the fame marks of servitude.

The right of carving appeared a great part of the prelatry, who repaired, by the sweat of their brows, the public roads, which more frequently served the purposes of luxury than the necessities of life.

The government was daily losing its consideration by vices of another description, and by errors which betrayed at once weakness and obstinacy. The abandonment of Holland, notwithstanding solemn assurances and the ostentatious parade of protection; the impolitic avowal of a deficiency in the finances, the useless convocation of the notables, the famous edict proceeding which exposed to ignominy before the tribunal, and in the presence of indignant Europe, the royal majesty and the crown of the king, were every thing concerted to make the basis of the throne, and to hasten the moment of its fall.

Frenchmen, you fondly called for reformers, and you desired to be informed, and union of wills fill more alighting, balanced the moment of regeneration.

Abuses were removed, prejudices combated, the bonds of feudalism broken, the fortunes of the clergy limited, tythes abolished, and the peasantry emancipated from every kind of oppressive yoke.

Titles of nobility were suppressed; that of citizen combined—and every one according to his talents and his virtues, may look forward to reputation, employments, and honors.

Tolerant laws permit every sect to have its own system of worship, and its own priests, without any dread of persecution or insult. Such were the benefits of the 14th of July. At no other period would a spectacle be contemplated more august than that which was then presented to France, when the ideas of the vast empire, there re-founded the same lofty and generous sentiments, and the love of glory and liberty.

Genius and Virtue directed this grand enterprise, and while the illustrious benefactors they gave to the world the example of the regeneration of a people founded upon the laws of justice and morality, they traced a new path in legislation, and established in the place of laws made for the interest of one alone, laws established for the happiness of all.

At this moment were forgotten those sublime principles and salutary institutions which had been consecrated by the fourteenth of July. The laws which had been proclaimed the protectors of liberty and order; they now established revolutionary laws—privileges had been abolished; they now delivered property—toleration had been abolished; they now destroyed the temples and massacred the priests. This rage soon became a delirium; they proclaimed fraternity upon the scaffold, liberty in the furnace, while France enslaved, received the law at the feet of its tyrants.

Law, supported by violence, paralyzed all commerce, and ruined every proprietor. The law of hostages made innocuous treaties; movable columns deluged the country; thousands of citizens, victims of the law of the 19th of Fructidor, groined in exile from their country; transportation had hurried a number of respectable citizens to the remote and extensive penal departments to infirmary; had lighted upon the flames of civil war, and French blood, shed by the hands of Frenchmen, Frenchmen, in the midst of our evils, the day of the 14th of July appeared to your retrospection only as a point to your liberty departed by many ages from the epoch in which you found yourselves, when the 18th of Brumaire suddenly restored you.

The energetic will of a whole people were requisite to pursue the 14th of July; it power, the genius, and the fame of a hero was necessary to revive it.

Ten years of calamity, extravagant enthusiasm, barbarian and destruction, were forgotten in an instant, and no more appeared but the patriot and the patriot and the patriot. The 14th of July seemed but to separate us by a single tempestuous night from the 18th of Brumaire, which may be considered as the day of the 14th of July.

All the principles which had been forgotten were consecrated anew, and in instituting them the government took every care to efface every mark of the delinquent regimen to which it succeeded, and to adhere to the wishes of the French people when they proclaim their liberty on the 14th of July.

It has repealed every diffusive law brought back the citizens who were unjustly proscribed, dried up the tears of families, made roads disappear, obliterated the traces of the past, and the double system of a confining and fostering government, it has restored to the French that liberty and equality which they had at first procured from the ancient despots, emancipated from the ancient despots and revolutionary laws, feel themselves, as on the 14th of July, free from the fetters of the feudal system and the dangers of terror. This former has no longer to pay tythes of forests, nor to fear imprisonment by its usurper, or detention as a hostage.

The 14th of July proclaimed the freedom of worship. The 18th of Brumaire respected the churches, protected all sects, and put an end to the persecution of priests.

Every institution consecrated with the morality of nations, has retained its dignity. Industry reanimated by encouragements and recompenses; agriculture honored and enriched; navigable canals opened; relief afforded to industry; materials for labor to the tenants of the hospital; every thing helps the spirit of improvement which essentially regulates the government, and recommends in all its operations.

Frenchmen, if, from the contemplation of these innumerable advantages, you turn your attention to the external operations of government, you will behold it repairing with vigor the wounds which its diffusers were sustained. Our armies were disorganized, our fortresses without provisions, our frontiers without defence. Italy and a part of Switzerland, were abandoned, and the empire threatened the Var and the Rhine; when by a kind of prodigy, every thing was instantaneously repaired. Formidable armies were collected, a rapid and skillful march was made, the invaders were driven back, and a victory, which was a victory, led terror into the enemy; Marengo restored to us Switzerland and Italy; four grand battles gained in Germany conducted us to the gates of Vienna; the energy, determination, and the Constitution were sustained; that the various powers rallied round a government which prefers to weak moderation in the midst of victory.

Thus, for the 14th of Brumaire, France has reconquered all the benefits of the 14th of July, acquired in Europe more confidence than ever the monarchy enjoyed, and extended its territory to the limits assigned to it by the 14th of July.

Glory to the 14th of July, and the 18th of Brumaire!

NOTICE. A NUMBER of gentlemen, having expressed their ideas of the benefit to be derived from the institution of a society in this city for the purpose of promoting the interests of widowers and Shoppers, and the bringing to justice those who violate the laws, and perjure themselves, and who neglect their duty, it is proposed that a meeting be held on the 19th inst. at Mr. MUMFORD'S tavern, at 9 o'clock in the evening, to consider the utility of a society for the purpose, and organizing the same. City of Washington, Sept. 9, 1801. 1197

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE.

To the highest bidder, or Mr. William Phoket Tavern, on the eighth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (the time being part of the real estate of Abraham Young, deceased).

A Colony of ground situate in the District of Columbia, adjoining the City of Washington, whereon is erected a two story brick house 13 by 26 feet, finished; one small frame house 12 by 12 feet, finished; a well, one more water 12 by 14, and one small log house; subject to the right of dower. A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase of the said land, giving bond with approved security, on interest. The ratification of the sale by the cancelled office of the said District, and the purchase money, a deed will be made to the person or persons purchasing, conveying all the right, title, interest and estate, belonging to the heirs of Abraham Young, deceased.

A Plan of the premises will be shown on the day of sale. HENRY WHITCROFT, 1787, Washington City, August 14, 1801. 1197

By the sale of the above property is postponed to the 15th of September. H. W.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. FOR SALE.

SEVEN thousand Acres of Land, Lying on the north side of James River, in the county of Albemarle, eight miles above the town of Charlottesville, and near the town of Warren is situated, in which there is an imposition of tobacco, and a large merchant mill. The quality of this soil is equal to that in the State; and is well adapted to the production of tobacco, wheat, corn, clover, and timothy. This tract of country contains a great quantity of rich well lying, light, four hundred acres of first river low grounds, and a considerable quantity of timber, and includes Blair's creek for about five miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot, there are several good farms, and a plantation to Richmond, within a day's journey of half a hundred.

There are also several plantations on this land, furnished with all necessary tools for farming and planting, there being among other things, a great quantity of iron, and a large stock of the implements are remarkably good, and the cleared land in the best state of preparation of any in the State. The title to this land was cleared by himself, and has been from its cultivation under a rotation of crops most favorable to the soil, and the land is now in the best state of cultivation, and is situated a large DWELLING HOUSE, (on which the subscriber now resides) with every necessary accommodation for a large family.

The Warren Mills, adjoining the town of Warren, and near the mouth of Blaine's creek, double geared, with pair of Ferris wheels, finished in the completion of the machinery, and the machinery returned full. There are few timber, and the falls of the river, that unite as many as twenty acres of land, and a fine commanding a fine view of country, and standing in a plentiful and navigable stream.

A large Distillery, With five large stills, and is well adapted for the business. The Mills and Distillery are at present under lease for two years, at 45 pounds a year.

The Tobacco Warehouse in Warren, at which are usually imported about one thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually.

A two story stone Tavern in Warren, With the ferry across James River, and fifty acres of land adjoining.

2183 Acres of Land, in the county of Albemarle, within seven miles of Warren, part of that body of land called GREEN MOUNTAIN, which has ever been situated among the most valuable, and is well adapted to the bearing growth of the most valuable timber, and is a great quantity of fine meadow land, and is largely improved for the production of tobacco, wheat, &c. The superior quality of this land is so well known that it is not necessary to give a particular description of it.

In the county of Buckingham, 2100 Acres of Land, Within five miles of Warren, this land is well improved, has a good mill, and will produce good crops of corn and wheat.

In the county of Kanawha, 2100 Acres of the first rate Land, On the Ohio river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Kanawha; this land is one half of the old military tract, known by the name of the GREEN BOAT CO., and will be divided into parcels of from 300 to 1000 acres, and will be sold to the purchaser. The terms of sale will be made perfectly conformable, and may reasonably be given for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, provided the regular payment of the interest, and the ultimate payment of the principal, is well secured.

The subscriber confidently believes, that the health, there is no part of this land, in which a man can purchase land to a greater advantage than of him. WILSON CARY NICHOLS, 1787, Warren, Aug. 4, 1801. 1197