ness before all our brothers, and send you a full answer when concluded.

Kentucky Legislature.

Senate, *Saturday, Nov. 7.*

Leave was given to bring in a bill for ascertaining the boundary line between this state and Tennessee.

Monday, *Nov. 9.*

The following address to the Governor, in answer to his communications to the General Assembly, was agreed to and ordered to be presented by a committee:

To his Excellency
JAMES GARRARD, Esquire,
Governor of Kentucky.

"Sir,

"We have received your Excellency's communication with pleasure. It is with satisfaction we view the harmony that exists in the United States:—We flatter ourselves that liberty and national prosperity are so permanently fixed, as not to be shaken by the enemies of our country.

"The rapid increase of population of this state must be pleasing to every citizen, and will not only make us wealthy, but respectable; but what is still to be more admired, and greater cause of triumph, is the rapid increase of knowledge among our citizens; civil and religious liberty are better understood, and the people becoming daily better acquainted with the rights of man.

"We think it unnecessary to reply singly to every part of your Excellency's communications; but be assured, sir, we consider them as pertinent and proper, and will endeavour to attend to them as becomes the representatives of a free and enlightened people. Receive our thanks for the solicitude you discover for the good of our common country.

"Alexander S. Bullitt,
"*Speaker of the Senate.*"

On Wednesday the 23d of December next, will be offered to

PUBLIC SALE,

To the highest bidder on the premises, "Blue Plains, and Addison's Good Will," containing near 500 acres.

IT will be sold altogether or laid off in lots from 5 to 100 acres, to suit the purchasers. No land in the United States possesses such advantages. It is uncommonly healthy and has a great many springs of excellent water on it. It lies on the Potomac River for nearly two miles, within one of Alexandria, and four of the City of Washington, with a public Ferry to Alexandria, which is immensely valuable, and will be more so.—This land is of the first quality, with my management, which is not the best, I have made off of it ten barrels of corn, thirty three bushels of wheat, and two thousand pounds of tobacco, to the acre. About 200 acres are in wood and timber. The whole shore is a fishing landing, where upwards of one hundred thousand herrings, with other fish, such as shad, rock, perch, &c. are frequently caught at one haul, with a seine. There is every necessary building, good enough for any body to live in. A paled in yard and garden, an orchard of all kinds of the best grafted fruit—About 20 acres of meadow now in grass, and a great deal more may be made—200 acres of this land will now rent for from 1800 to 2250, and with a small expence it might be made to rent for a great deal more.

There is about 30 acres of wheat, and about 30 acres of rye, sowed on it. The purchaser can be furnished with all kind of stock, horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs—also corn, hay, and fodder.

And on THURSDAY,

The 24th of December next, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Mr. M'Laughlin's tavern in George-Town—200 acres of land, lying on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about one mile from the city of Washington, it is chiefly in wood and timber. It will be sold altogether, or divided into lots from 5 to 20 acres. Also 206 acres on the west side and adjoining the Eastern Branch, two miles from the City of Washington. About half of this land is in wood and timber, chiefly chesnut, and about 15 or 20 acres of good meadow ground. Also a gristmill, with 42 and an half acres of land, chiefly in wood on Rock-Creek, a never-failing stream, about one mile from George-Town, and the same distance from the City of Washington. Also several lots in the City of Washington unimproved, and several in George Town improved and unimproved. Also 563 acres of land in Montgomery county, about 16 miles from the City of Washington, where Mrs. Lynn formerly lived, it has pretty good improvements, good water, and several good orchards. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.—Also about 300 acres lying in Montgomery County, on the main road leading from George-Town to Frederick Town, about seven miles from George-Town. This land is well watered and wooded, with the greatest plenty of meadow ground. Some is already made. There are two tenements on it, and it would make two good farms, this land will be sold on a credit of three years from the first day of January next. Bond and approved security will be required. Any person willing to purchase at private sale, will apply to William Bayly, who lives opposite to Alexandria, in the county of Washington, and District of Columbia. A good and indisputable title will be given, by

WALTER MACKALL.

December 2, 1801. ep9t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of CHARLES VARDEN and THOMAS CARPENTER, did by mutual consent dissolve on the 21st day of November last. It is requested that all persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts; and that all to whom the firm is indebted will present the same for payment, either to

CHARLES VARDEN, or
THOMAS CARPENTER.

City of Washington, Capitol Hill,
Dec. 4. eptf

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship George Barclay, Captain Breath, 36 days from Liverpool, Liverpool papers to the 19th Oct. and London papers to the 17th October, have been received; which furnish the following intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Government have received an official intimation, by the last conveyance from France, of the appointment of Joseph Bonaparte to the office of Plenipotentiary, on the part of the French Government, to meet the Marquis Cornwallis at Amiens, in order to put the seal of form to the Treaty of Peace. Ministers from Madrid and the Hague are also to repair to the seat of Negociation. This Congress is expected to sit only three or four days, the business to be arranged by its Members being little more than a matter of formality. The Marquis Cornwallis's instructions are preparing, and his Lordship, accompanied by Col. Littlehales, will set out for France in a day or two.

Mr. Hunter, the Messenger, sailed from Dover on Wednesday for Calais with dispatches, announcing to the French Government the appointment of the Marquis Cornwallis as the Negociator on the part of Great Britain.

The letters from Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness in our Naval Register, state, that several more ships of war are about to be paid off at those ports. The reduction of our forces will be gradual, so as to have the Peace Establishment completed shortly after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

Mr. St. John, brother to Madame Otto, has left town for Paris, charged with his Majesty's Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace. The Marquis Cornwallis is expected to set out this day or to-morrow for Amiens, where the Definitive Treaty will immediately be signed. The formal Proclamation of Peace will take place early in the month of November.

Report says, that the Duke De Liancourt is the person intended to be sent by Bonaparte to this country, as Ambassador from the French Republic. M. Otto, it is added, will be sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to America.

Citizen Vincent, sent by Toussaint L'Ouverture to bring the new Constitution of St. Domingo to France, arrived at Bourdeaux on the 30th September, and set out from that city to Paris on the 21 of October.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wednesday arrived this day; and we also received this morning Paris papers to the 14th inst. The latter inform us that the Diet at Ratisbon has at length delivered its Ultimatum, and that it is altogether in the spirit of the Vote of Austria.

The Hamburgh Correspondent lately mentioned as the report in France, that the present Calender was quickly to be exchanged for the old one. The present would be unsuitable to the new regulations respecting religion. Besides, being inconvenient in many respects, has been found to be very imperfect, as a scientific work. It is to be observed, that the French people love one day in seven better than one day in ten for a holiday, and very justly too. Nay, so little respect is shewn to the Decadi, that nobody makes merry upon it, unless when it coincides with Sunday. So much are the French attached to the old style!

We are indebted to a mercantile gentleman for the following late Price Current, received by the ship George Barclay.

Liverpool, *October 20.*

"On the 6th inst. we communicated to you the restoration of Peace, and have since deferred writing in the daily expectation of seeing commerce regain its wonted steadiness; we have to regret, however, that the same suspence which then existed, still continues to prevent our giving to you formal quotations, and we can therefore state merely the effects that have thus far been produced by this sudden and important change.

"Sugars have undergone generally a depreciation of 3 a 5s. per cwt. and at some late public sales, the purchasers were so backward, that considerable quantities were necessarily bought in by the broker. For coffee, we have not any demand whatever, nor can any prices be mentioned, but the export season being now so far advanced, we conceive they will break at a considerable reduction: In both these, however, as well as every other article of West-India produce, it is thought that the peace has happened at a favorable period, since the supplies of the last season have already been conveyed hither, and thereby made this country the depot to the Continent until the next spring, when foreign markets may be furnished more direct. Rums, in which there had been considerable speculations, came down immediately 1s. a 2s. per gallon, & they are now in so unsettled a state that not any prices can be mentioned.

Cotton, it was expected would have been the most materially affected, but notwithstanding that the enquiry was at first very earnest and general, there has been little actual demand, and it is now rather heavy: We may quote nominally —Georgia, Sea-Island, 2s. a 3s. Bowed 19d. a 20 1-2d. Pernambucco, 2s. 8d. a 2s. 11 1-2d. Maranham, 2s. 8d. a 2s. 9 1-2d. Dutch, 2s. 5d. a 2s. 9d. Barbadoes, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 3 1-2d. St. Domingo, 1s. 10d. a 2s. 3d. Common West-India, 1s. 10d. a 2s. 2 1-2d. New Orleans, 22d. a 25d. Carthagena, 22 1-2d. a 23d. Laguira, 18d. a 20d. Surat, 14d. a 17d.

Provender of every description is dull, & at our last Bounty Sales, superfine flour, of unobjectionable quality, went a 36s. a 35s.—fine a 30s. a 32s.——Rye do. 21s. a 22s.——Indian Meal 20s. a 22s per Barrel.——Wheat has been sold a 10s. a 11s. per Bushel.——Indian Corn a 25s. a 27s. per Quarter.——Rice a 19s. a 20s. per Cwt.—which, as there is not any appearance of the Bounties being continued, must prove very ruinous Prices to the Proprietors.——Ashes, and Tobacco, and Deer Skins, remain unaltered.——Every species of timber has undergone a considerable depreciation.—and Naval stores are quite unsaleable."

SWITZERLAND.

Bern, September 10.

On Monday the 7th inst. at ten in the morning, the diet assembled at the town-house, in the hall formerly occupied by the foreign council.

Citizen Ruttiman, appointed temporary president of the executive council, opened the session by an address which excited the most lively attention.

"You are summoned," said he "to deliberate upon the plan of the constitution published on the 29th of May last. You have at length to establish a permanent order of things in the Helvetic republic. At this decisive moment every eye is fixed upon you. Your time is too precious to admit of my entering into a labored harangue. It is necessary to act, and to act with promptitude. In affairs of state, as in those of individuals, there are certain precious opportunities which must be instantly improved, or they are irrecoverably lost.

"At the commencement of the 14th century, the plant of liberty shot forth in Switzerland; may it still be seen to blossom at the commencement of the 19th. Time must have instructed us in many things. For three years we have trodden, as it were, upon burning coals. Our liberty, primitively, sprung from the sorry huts of a nation of shepherds. Let us not forget our origin. Our country contains many more cottages than sumptuous palaces; and it is from the latter that slavery frequently traces its descent. Let us, however, beware on the other hand, of holding the arts and sciences in contempt. They enoble the human race; their mild effulgence inspires life and vigor, elevates man to a sense of his own dignity, and renders him truly free. Proceed—every revolution is a victory; the conqueror may act as a magnanimous hero; but let him not renounce his right.

"Commit no infringement of the rights of man, but proceed in the path of justice. It is justice only that can prevent the ruin of our morals; and a people without morals is already devoted to destruction—May the maxims of religion, the conviction of the existence of an Eternal Being, and the lessons of christianity, continue to transform us into better men and better citizens! Do not flatter the people, for flattery is the ruin of nations, as well as of kings.—May the rigid œconomy to which Switzerland owes her past happiness, re-appear among us. The maxims adapted to the conduct of individuals, are those which should also regulate the affairs of our petty state. Do not look so much to the revenue we may be able to raise, as to the expences which may be superseded. With us the farmer and the artizan are not in a condition to support considerable imposts. May the bitter remembrance of the past be extinguished. Forget individuals that you may recollect events. Who is the man that can boast of having committed no error during the course of this too long revolution? Reflect that the human mind may be frequently deceived, while the heart still remains good, still cherishes the cause of liberty and its country. This day is the commencement of a new epoch.—Endeavor to unite all the inhabitants of Helvetia in one family. May brothers sympathize in the joys and sorrows of brothers; may they rise together, and lie down together, as in the days of our fathers. Maintain an indissoluble union. The old observation is still applicable—union strengthens the most feeble states; discord destroys the most powerful. Let the experience of the past teach you to fix the future while it is in your power. Awaken the national spirit, re-animate the national honor. Let every man feel proud of the name of Swiss, and make it an appellation of honor in foreign countries. You will accomplish this desirable object, if the order of things which you are going to establish will give us peace and tranquility, and secure our liberty and our independence.

"Begin your work with energy, but with prudence. Reject not a certain good, in the pursuit of that which appears better, but which is concealed in the lap of expectation. Hesitate not to leave something to be done by time. What is of the utmost importance, is to replace the present provisional order of things by a definitive system. Render this system permanent, and all the people of Helvetia will bless you to the remotest generations. May God bless your labors!"

At the conclusion of this address, a call of the members took place. They came forward in succession, and laid the acts of their nomination upon the table. All of them were present. The assembly consists of 81 members.

They then proceeded to the election of a president. Citizen Kuhn had the majority of votes; and Usteri and Udelwein, were elected secretaries.

Ruttiman gave up the chair to Kuhn, and retired, after delivering to the president a copy of the Helvetic constitution, Cantonal constitutions, and the other papers upon which the diet have to deliberate.

A message was then read from the executive council relative to the same subjects, and ordered to be translated into French and Italian.

The government has ordered the Helvetic troops at Lucern to march against the insurgents of Stantz. It is hoped that the sage prefect of Waldstetten will, by means of this movement, succeed in restoring order in that country.

VIENNA, September 12.

The new sovereign of Tuscany is now stiled King of Etruria in our Court Gazette.

The king of Etruria has written a letter to the grand duke of Tuscany, in which he announces to him his accession to the throne, and communicates certain notices relative to the personal estates of the grand duke in Tuscany. No formal renunciation of the grand duchy has, however, yet taken place.

Sales at Auction.

On saturday the 13th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the House of Messrs. Gran & Keen in George-Town, to close the Partnership of said House,

ONE Billiard Table complete, with twelve pool balls, and three other sets, also seven patent lamps, one ten plate stove, three saddle horses with saddles and bridles complete, one riding chair with a fall back top, steel forings, horse and harness complete—also sundry household furniture, consisting of a desk, case drawers, tables, chairs, beds, and furniture; also kitchen furniture. The excellent stand for a billiard table must render it an object to those who wish to purchase. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the fore noon. The terms made known at the time of sale.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct'r

Dec. 4, 1801. ept3

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, Thomas K. Beale, administrator of Joseph Clarke, use of Stephen Wilson's administrator, against William King, to me directed, will be sold, on Thursday *the 24th instant, on the premises, to the highest bidder,*

All the right, title and interest of William King to the Lot No. 13 in Square No. 104, in the City of Washington, with a large two story Brick Dwelling House thereon, together with its appurtenances, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Brown. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in forenoon. Terms of sale cash.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshall of the district of Columbia.

Washington, Dec. 4. ept8

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

North front of the President's House,

CONTAINING

TWO Parlours and four Bed-rooms, with Garden, &c. It is convenient to the Public offices, and may be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, on reasonable terms, to an agreeable tenant. Enquire of the Printer, or on the premises. Also,

Wanted Employment,

For a YOUNG MAN, who would engage as an assistant in a store, having kept one of his own, of course accustomed to it. Would act as Steward and superintend a plantation, or the like—would make himself useful in any situation.—Enquire of the Printer hereof.

November 25. 3tawtf.

CHARLES RICHTER,

Hair Dresser, from Baltimore,

HAS taken a house on Capitol Hill, opposite Mr. Tunnicliff's Hotel, and begs leave respectfully to offer his services in the above line, to the ladies and gentlemen of the City of Washington and George-Town. His long experience and attention to business, he hopes, will merit their favors. Ladies sending their orders will be waited on in any part of the City, or in George-Town.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A number of Frisetts of the newest fashion and of different colors; also hair powder, shaving soap, soft and hard pomatum, Hopkin's Razor Strops of different sorts, with paste, &c.

Nov. 20. ep3t 4twa

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, December 7, 1801.

A new Legislature this day commences its sittings. Under a government constituted like ours, whose existence emanates from, and whose duration depends upon the people, we are not surprised that the national solicitude should accompany the recurrence of such eras.

As the Legislature is the most efficient, so should it ever be the most respected organ of power. Monarchies elevate one man to pre-eminent distinction; but it is the glory of republics, that their brightest honors are conferred on their immediate representatives, to whom are confided the enaction of laws. It is the Legislature that *creates*; the Executive only carries what has been previously willed into effect. While, therefore, the true republican withholds no legitimate testimony of respect from the Chief Executive Magistrate, he will not hesitate to rank him in subordination to the Legislative body. Here his affections, his hopes, and his fears will centre.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, realising the genuine principles of our political institutions, seize the favorable moment of illustrating our creed by our conduct. Let the national sentiment awaken the representatives of the people to a sense of their dignity, that they may assume and exercise all the constitutional functions entrusted to them.

It cannot be disguised that, at no very distant day, the supineness of the legislature permitted the executive department to assume to itself the unauthorised discharge of duties, which, being legislative in their essence, admitted not of transfer—Nor can it be disguised, that an evil of equal magnitude sprang from the discretionary confidence vested in the executive branch.

These evils call for radical reform; and that they will be reformed with firmness and circumspection may rationally be anticipated from the prevailing spirit of the times, no less than from the character of the legislative body.

In announcing the first sittings of the first truly republican Congress, under our present constitution, it may be interesting, and not altogether unproductive of profit, to notice concisely the recent succession of events which have followed the late crisis in our affairs, and to glance at the most important events which may be expected to occur during the ensuing session.

Moral principle, on a scale previously unequalled, pervaded the union; and disseminated to its remotest corners, ideas of men and measures, correct and impressive. To the conviction of the public mind succeeded the triumph of republicanism in the election of a Chief Magistrate, equally distinguished by his talents and virtues. This event has proved but the dawn of a brighter day. The same convictions that placed him in the chair of the federal government have with increasing energy, called into the representative branch 69 republicans, out of 105 members; and has transformed the Senate into a body also decidedly republican.

This change marks not a particular predilection for certain men, formed on personal attachments; but a regard for certain principles and measures, and an hostility to certain other principles and measures, whose truth and fitness lately agitated the nation.

What are these principles and measures?

The nation believed that principles were entertained, that unopposed would lead to monarchy. They saw measures pursued that confirmed their belief. The alien and sedition acts; the extension of diplomatic intercourse; the formation of pernicious treaties; the undignified reproaches of foreign nations; the rapid extension of warlike preparations; the imposition of heavy taxes, formed a mass of measures that menaced the republican structure.

A virtuous opposition to these measures, an opposition which awakened and animated the patriotism and talents of our first citizens, produced the change we now contemplate. Before the Presidential election, a large majority of the Senate, and a small majority of the Representatives, were federal; now the Senate consists of 18 republican and [illegible] federal members; and the House of Representatives, consists of 69 republicans and 36 federal members. The change has been equally great in the states.

Before the late crisis, the Legislatures of the following states were federal, viz.

New-Hampshire,
Rhode-Island,
Massachusetts,
Connecticut,
Vermont,
New-York,
New-Jersey,
Delaware,
Maryland——Being 9 states.

And the Legislature of the following states were republican, viz.

Virginia,
North-Carolina,
South-Carolina,
Georgia,