ment in the Palace of the late King of Poland's sister.—They are seldom seen in public but at the foot of the altar or in the unfrequented walks. All the expences of their household are defrayed with the strictest punctuality.

On the 13th ult. the Stadtholder was to set out for Brunswick, where great preparations were making for his reception at court. He will after some stay proceed to Berlin. It is his Highness's resolution to spend the remainder of his life in Germany, in his old territories, and the new ones he is going to acquire by virtue of the treaty of Luneville.

November 17. The following is a copy of the memorial presented by his serene highness the prince of Orange, to lord Hawkesbury, previous to his leaving this country:

"The prince of Orange being informed that the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic majesty and the French republic, signed on the 1st instant, have been exchanged on the 10th; and those articles, as published by government, having thus come to his knowledge, thinks he ought not to delay any longer, in a conjecture so important to his interests, and those of his house, to express without reserve, his sentiments and his wishes to his majesty.

"The unfortunate circumstances which obliged the prince of Orange and his family to repair to England in the year 1795, are too well known to make it necessary to renew the statement of them in this place.

"After having been received by his majesty with the most affectionate kindness, the prince of Orange experienced no less convincing proofs of his majesty's goodness towards him during his stay in this country, where he has constantly been treated with the most generous hospitality. On every occasion he received unequivocal assurances and marks of the unvaried interest which his Majesty and his government, continued to take, not only in what related to himself and to his family, but also to the numerous and faithful adherents of the house of Orange, and the ancient constitution of the republic of the United provinces. These marks of interest had so often been repeated, that the prince of Orange has not even conceived it to be necessary for him to make any formal demand, founded upon the solemn engagements by which Great-Britain guaranteed, in 1788, the Stadtholderate, and the other dignities hereditary in his house.

"The prince of Orange has seen, with great concern, the course of events lead gradually to a state of things very different from that under which those engagements had been formed, and by which the probability of their being completely fulfilled was from day to day diminishing. Nevertheless, as long as the war continued, he could never prevail upon himself to give up that hope entirely; but he awaited in silence the final issue of events. Now that the preliminaries of peace are concluded on conditions known to the public, without the prince of Orange having received any information that any thing has been stipulated with respect to himself, he thinks himself under the obligation of breaking the silence he had hitherto thought fit to observe, and considers it his indispensible duty to recommend in the strongest and most pressing manner to the king's solicitude and powerful protection, at the approaching conferences for the formation of the definitive treaty, his own interests, those of his house, and of a considerable number of his countrymen, who are become the unfortunate victims of their unshaken zeal for his person and his cause—of their tried fidelity to the ancient government of their native country, and of their attachment to that system which has so long and so closely united the republic of the United provinces to Great-Britain.

"The prince of Orange thinks it would be injuring the generous feelings of his majesty and his government to dwell upon the motives which induce him to make this request. He has no doubt of his majesty's finding them in his own royal breast, and he flatters himself that the dispositions he hopes to find on this subject will add still more to the manifest obligations he owes to the king, and of which he will never lose the grateful remembrance.

"The prince of Orange requests lord Hawkesbury to lay the present note before his majesty, and to inform him of his majesty's intentions with respect to its contents. He takes this opportunity to assure lord Hawkesbury of his perfect consideration.

"Hampton-court palace, 13th Oct. 1801. (Signed)

W. PRINCE of ORANGE.

TRIBUNATE.

4 Frimaire—Nov. 25.

The legislative body transmitted the plan of the law relative to the promulgation, effects, and application of the laws in general. It was referred to a commission.

Paris, Nov. 24.

A deputation of the legislative body was introduced to the Consuls. Citizen Gregoire spoke as follows:

Citizens Consuls,

The representation of the internal and external state of the republic, communicated to the legislative body, has inspired the most lively interest, and the most flattering hopes. The successes which have crowned the Republic in every thing that it has been able to realise, are the happy presage of those which it will obtain in what it is projecting. Negotiations, ably conducted, have so rapidly reached their conclusion, that the joy of success is further embellished by the pleasure of surprise. What a consoling moment is that in which our invincible legions, recalled to their homes, come to receive there the effusions of love and gratitude. Peace, which was always the object of your desires, arrives upon the wings of victory, which has been always faithful to you. At this news both worlds leap for joy. Escaped from the storms that besieged her cradle, from the misfortune that tormented her infancy, endowed with glory, vigour, and youth, tranquil at home, respected abroad by the friendly governments whom she respects in her turn, the republic makes her solemn entry into the universe, and seats herself majestically in the rank of the first powers.

Thirteen years of revolution have not then been lost to the friends of liberty! they are going to receive the inheritance acquired by their labors. Satisfied with having recovered their rights, and penetrated with a sense of their duties, they are equally desirous to enjoy the one, and to fulfil the others. To republican pride, they will learn to unite that amenity which has always distinguished their character, those polite and hospitable manners which seem to be their inheritance. May they in future, in the bonds of friendship, forgetting the errors and the wrongs of some deluded brothers, under the tutelary empire of laws, strike with despair by their union, the beings who would still be devoured with a wish of spreading hatred and destruction.

The French, surfeited with glory, thirst for happiness. In their hands are fortunately placed all the elements that compose it. While the consoling arts, the arts friendly to peace, shall raise themselves to the boldest heights of fancy; while history shall arrange the materials accumulated around her, and fulfil the immense task which the first magistrate of the republic has imposed upon her; industry and agriculture will enliven all the parts of the social body.

To the furies of the league, to the delirium the Fronde has succeeded an age illustrious for monuments of genius. Thus the national character, tempered in the midst of revolutionary storms, is going to develope its energy, and direct its rapid flight to every thing that is fine, every thing that is great; that is, to every thing useful and just. The just and the useful will be in future the measure of esteem, and public opinion will annul every judgement that shall not have that point of support.

The nations, fatigued with sanguinary discords, abused with false ideas of greatness, feeling the want of mutual love and union, stretch out their fraternal hands. Evil to her who should attempt to found her prosperity upon the disasters of others. Persuaded that happiness is jointly secured to them they are going to make an exchange of friendship, of productions, and of discoveries. A long want and privation will give more activity to their respective communications, to an æra when national and religious hatreds, extinguished, give place to toleration, when the progress of civilisation, bringing nations closer to each other shall give them a more homogeneous character.

Such are, Citizens Consuls, the hopes inscribed upon the frontispiece of the age now opening, and which promise to Europe, to France particularly, a prosperous and permanent fortune.

The wisdom and fortitude of Government have produced this order of things. Receive, Citizens Consuls, the congratulations of the legislative body, which has charged us to be to you the interpreters of its will.

The legislative body, penetrated with a sense of the dignity and importance of its functions, will eagerly second the views of Government in conducting the republic, by wise laws, to the highest degree of felicity. Thus the first authorities of the republic, all animated with the same sentiments, and always united, will serve as a model to the inferior authorities, and all the citizens; and while the national sovereignty hovers over all the depositories of authority, who exist by the people and for the people, shall find in their confidence, and in their love, the sweet recompence of their labours for the attainment of their happiness.

In the answer of the First Consul to the legislative body, we remarked the following passages:

"The government esteems the conduct of the Legislative Body: it is sensible of what you have expressed on its part.

"The acts of the legislative body, during the last session, have contributed to aid the proceedings of administration, and to bring us to the state at which we have arrived.

"It will carry the same sentiments into the labours of the session which is now beginning. It is a sure means to render the good and prosperity of the French people, our sovereign in all.

"It judges all our labours. Those who shall serve it with integrity and zeal, shall be accompanied in their retreat with the consideration and esteem of their fellow citizens."

STATE PAPERS.

Letter of the State and Cabinet Minister, his Excellency Count Cobentzel to Count Stadion, the Imperial Minister at Berlin.

Vienna, Oct. 14, 1801.

Yesterday intelligence was received that his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony was unanimously proclaimed Archbishop and Elector of the Electoral Archbishopric of Cologne, by the Electorial Cathedral Chapter of Cologne, in a free Canonical Electorial Assembly.

While your Excellency will not fail to make the friendly communication of this event to his Prussian Majesty's ministry, your Excellency will, at the same time, in the most efficacious manner, repeat those declarations which his Majesty the Emperor and King caused to be made subsequent to the election of Munster.

Your Excellency will assure his Prussian Majesty's ministry, that, with respect to the Electorate of Cologne, the election of an Archduke may be considered as indifferent, as the natural course of the accomplishing of the indemnities, by means of secularization, will not be altered from personal consideration, or secondary views. Hence then the court of his Prussian Majesty may rest perfectly convinced, that, as the Imperial court, from love and regard to the old constitution of Germany, according to its internal conviction, can never forbear insisting on the maintenance of the three spiritual electorates, the personal consideration of the Archduke having been elected to be Elector of Cologne, cannot have the smallest influence on this conduct of the high Imperial Court.

On this occasion your Excellency will also disclose in confidence to Count Haugwitz, that, although the Cathedral Chapter of Munster earnestly press that his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony may repair to Muster, and take upon himself the government; yet his Imperial Majesty, as the head of the house, has not yet given to his Royal Highness permission for this purpose, but has rather intimated to the Cathedral Chapter, to continue the government in the mean time, in all respects in the same manner, as if the see was vacant.—*Sede Impedita.*

His Royal Highness, beyond all doubt, is in all respects entitled to the formal assumption of the government, and might without contradiction put himself in possession of this ecclesiastical Electorate, which at this moment has as much right to its existence as other electorial electorates.

It is also not to be denied, that his Imperial Majesty, in this moderation which he has shewn, could have no other view, than thereby to give a proof, that in this respect he has been guided by no personal interest.

LEWIS COBENTZEL.

Note of Count Haugwitz to Count Stadion.

Berlin, Oct. 26.

The undersigned state and cabinet minister has informed the King of the communication which Count Stadion, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, was charged to make to him within these few days. It was intended to make known to his Majesty the election of his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony, as Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, and was accompanied with the declaration, that this election, as well as that of Munster, was to be considered as indifferent and unconnected with every personal or farther view, and that it could not in the least alter either the natural course of the secularizations, nor the appropriation of the same to the indemnifications; that, as on the one side the Emperor, partly from attachment to the constitution of the empire, partly from internal conviction, could not forbear persisting in the maintenance of the three Ecclesiastical Electorates, the election which had fallen on the Archduke Anthony could by no means, or in any manner, have an influence on the conduct of his Imperial Majesty.—That in order to give a proof of this, his Majesty has declined the proposition of the Cathedral Chapter of Munster, inviting the Archduke to repair to that bishopric, and to take possession of it; and that he had at the same time given the said Chapter to understand, that they should undertake the government themselves in the mean time, in the same manner as if the see were vacant.

If the elections of Munster and Arensberg are to be considered as mere formalities, the King was obliged on his part to pursue, those formalities which the then present circumstances pointed out, to preserve the general right; and with this view his Majesty caused his well known protestation against the Munster election, to be delivered to the states of the empire, which by anticipation also concerned the election of Arenberg, in case such should take place.

His Majesty does not the less approve the wise resolutions of his Imperial Majesty, to postpone the future steps which one or both of the chapters might wish to adopt with respect to the introduction of the Archduke Anthony; and if the business on both sides be thus to remain in uncertainty, the King will in like manner abide by the preliminary measures which he has hitherto taken.

But even if his Majesty were agreed on the last point with the Court of Vienna, yet he could not grant his approbation to the principle of the future maintenance of the three ecclesiastical electorates. This principle is in direct contradiction to those which his Majesty has at all times expressed in perfect agreement with the French government as one of the contracting powers, and which are founded on the contracts which are now to be put into execution.

In these is to be found the express and essential determination, that the losses of the suffering parties are to be made up by means of secularizations, and that in these losses of the suffering parties must be reckoned.

1. According to the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, the hereditary Princes, who have lost their possessions either in whole or in part, on the left bank of the Rhine.

2. According to the 5th article of the same treaty, the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and

3. The House of Orange, to which Prussia and France had insured a suitable indemnity, by a convention, concluded much earlier, on the 5th of August, 1796, which incontestibly makes the rights and pretensions of the House of Orange equal to those of the House of Tuscany. From the obligations contained in those treaties, it follows that the powers interested must endeavour to regulate and to liquidate the mass of the real loss, and to bring it into proportion with the objects which are destined to produce an equivalent for the same. As the indemnification for the claimants, pointed out in the abovementioned treaties, must be complete, so must it be carefully examined before hand, how far the mass arising and presenting itself out of the secularization is sufficient to indemnify the parties who have sustained losses. If, after a calculation made, funds sufficient were found to raise or restore one or more of the ecclesiastical sees, to which the electorial dignity is applicable, the King, far from opposing it, would take measures to support in this respect the wishes and views of his Imperial Majesty; but it would be a contradiction in principle at this time, and before the mass of the losses can be weighed against the mass of the objects of indemnification, to decide before-hand or to pre-resolve on the maintenance of the present ecclesiastical electorates.

As the King is accustomed, in all his declarations against the Court of Vienna, to be very free, so it is agreeable to him to strengthen anew the principles which he shews in all his transactions, and which he has invariably laid down as the ground of his conduct. His Majesty has therefore authorized the undersigned to lay them again before Count Stadion in the present note. He fulfils this duty, and repeats to the Count the assurances of his high consideration.

[Signed] HAUGWITZ.

BERN, October 21.

The ancient Swiss cantons Uri, Schweitz and Underwalden, have sent a deputation to Paris, to conjure the First Consul, by the names of Tell and Winkelried, to protect them in their ancient constitution, under which alone they can enjoy tranquility and happiness.

HAMBURG, Nov. 3.

In the separate articles between France and England, are various stipulations relative to the Navigation of neutral powers in time of war; as also relative to Piedmont; to commercial establishments in Egypt; to Hanover; to the House of Orange, and the slave-trade in the West-Indies.

The convention with Russia likewise contains separate articles, which relate to the interests of the house of the German Princes, who are nearly allied to the Imperial House.

Madrid, Oct. 2.

It appears that there exists still some fermentation among the inhabitants of the country parts near Valentia, and that the small number of malcontents, which could not succeed in making the people be guilty of excesses at the time of the establishment of the provincial militia, hope to mislead them by other means. The emblems of feudality are torn down wherever they are met with; whoever shall pay the Seignorial due is threatened with death. The authors of these disorders are not numerous, but they are determined, and do not want a certain degree of capacity. It is believed that it will be sufficient to remove them, in order to re-establish speedily and perfect tranquility. In the mean time some corps of troops have been sent from the coast, and the government is taking the most proper steps for preventing new troubles. The friends of order have been invited to take up arms against the seditious; it has been forbidden to any one to sound the marine trumpet, because it is the signal of the malcontents; fathers are declared responsible for the conduct of their children, and masters for that of their domestics; large rewards are promised to whoever shall kill or take the leader of a tumult. In short, all the authorities are directed to watch the conduct of the inhabitants, and to take up the malcontents. The King has appointed, as Captain General of that province, Don Ventura Caro, a person known for his probity, experience, and wisdom.

Cork, Nov. 26. John Church, esq. of this city, is appointed consul to the United States of America.

Hague, Nov. 7. The 27th demi-brigade of French auxiliary troops, commanded by citizen Essen, have been embarked at Flushing, on board several ships of war, the destination of which is supposed to be to St. Domingo. A certain number of troops are to be immediately embarked for Batavia and our settlements on the coast of Guina.

Charlottee Hall School.

SCHOOL will open on the 8th day of January next. The trustees at their quarterly meeting, held on the 30th of November, having taken into consideration the great increase of the School, and thinking that the moral conduct, and improvement of the pupils might be best promoted by the residence of the principal in the family, have induced him to undertake this duty; therefore the Rev GEORGE RALPH, with proper assistants, will receive boarders, at Charlotte Hall, on the terms heretofore established, by the trustees, viz. l. s. d.

Board, lodging, and washing, 27 10 0

Or, by furnishing bedding, 25 per annum.

The payments, as usual, will be expected to be made quarterly, and in advance.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.

Cool Springs, Dec. 28, 1801. 2aw4w

Mrs. Smith & Mrs. Wiley,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their boarding School to the three story brick house, nearly opposite to the bank, where they are prepared to take boarders and day scholars.—Every attention will be paid to the manners, morals and improvement of their pupils.—Approved masters attend the school to instruct the young ladies in those branches which Mrs. Smith and Mr. Wiley do not teach.

Geo. Town, Jan. 22. 1aw3t

Public Auction.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the high court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell on Tuesday the 23d February next, at the mansion of the late major Richard Chew,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard Chew—Consisting of about 1220 acres of land in one body, situate in Ann Arundel County, lying on the Chesapeak Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty five from the City of Washington. This land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeak, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber; and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeak may be had on this land; the situation is healty, and a beautiful prospect as any on the Bay; a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden laid off with falls a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary outhouse. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of this land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore. A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, can view the same by applying to Doctor Richard Chew, who resides thereon or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, living within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are, that the purchasers, shall either pay down one fifth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same, on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after return of the sale is to him made by the Trustee. For the residue a bond or bonds are to be given with security on interest, to be approved of by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed, indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm to the purchaser, or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land sold to them; and all the right, title, interest, and estate, therein and thereto, of the said Richard Chew, or his heirs, or any person claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the chancery court, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

J. WILKINSON, Trustee.

Feb. 1, 1802. 1wts

For Sale or Rent,

Two three story brick houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia, street, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

NICHOLAS VOSS.