afflicted me much. I adopt your wish—(*J'adhere a votre vœu.*)

"I shall, while those circumstances continue study your interest, and in the midst of my important avocations, shall not lose sight of your welfare. You have only partial laws, they must become general—your countrymen have only local habits, they must have national ones; in fine, you are without troops, while the powers who might become your enemies have formidable armies; but you possess what produces an army—extensive population, fertile fields—and you have the example which on all occasions the first people of Europe have held out to you."

Bonaparte's conduct respecting the Cisalpine Republic, is justly exposed to censure. It is clear that the wishes and the sentiments of the people have not been consulted. Every thing has been transacted at the mandate of the Chief Consul, and in a manner the most indecent. Has not Bonaparte enough to do to govern France? All the nations of Europe must be offended at this flagrant usurpation, and we apprehend that France will again be obliged to dispute the ascendancy she now exercises over Italy. Bonaparte, by making so many great changes, and them the basis of all his treaties, in reality does not give peace, but a sword. He sows the seeds of new wars. If, however, Bonaparte could establish tranquility in France, it would be worthy of him, indeed, to render Italy a free and independent nation.

PARIS, January 16.

The last letter from Germany informs us that the King of Prussia has given orders for his troops, being put upon the footing of a peace establishment. It appears, in consequence, that the difficulties which had arisen between Austria and Prussia with respect to the indemnities, either are at an end, or on the eve of being terminated.

LONDON, January 22.

By the last American papers it appears that congress had not voted an immediate address in answer to the President's speech, but had postponed its consideration for a few days. From several letters written by federal members, we are, however, enabled to collect, that it was received with very general approbation. The speech was indeed of that temperate and conciliatory character, and manifested so strongly an anxious desire to promote the interests of the American republic, that it seemed to preclude all opposition; and it is rather a matter of surprise that it should not have experienced applause, even from those most strongly attached to the party in opposition to the President's measures. But we find that the more violent federalists affect to be dissatisfied with the speech, as discovering principles and recommending measures subversive of the federal constitution of the states. They consider it as a libel on the administration of former presidents, on no other ground which they have thought proper to alledge, but that it proposes the abolition of a number of useless officers, and strenuously recommends a rigid system of economy in every branch of the public expenditure. They are much offended at its being delivered in the form of a message, though the President had adopted this mode of communication for the greater convenience of the different members of the legislature. In the speech, *gentlemen* of the senate were addressed by the title of fellow citizens; and in this they perceive a display of the President's levelling principles, an evidence of his desire to subvert the federal government! From these specimens of the objections made to the speech, our readers will be enabled to form a tolerable idea of the nature of the opposition which it has had to encounter. Many of the friends of the late President anticipated, or at least affected to anticipate, from Mr. Jefferson's elevation to the chair, consequences highly injurious to the interests of America. Experience has proved that their fears were wholly groundless; and the President, by his wise and temperate conduct, has reconciled many of his warmest opponents to his government. No man of an enlightened and sober mind sees any thing in the speech to create the smallest dread of the future conduct of the President; and indeed, a member of congress who was most active in opposing his election, candidly allows, in a letter to a friend, that the system of measures which the speech recommends, is such as no admirer of Washington and no supporter of Adams can, with any propriety, oppose.—*Morn. Chron.*

LONDON, February 1, 1802.

The last Paris papers announce the rediscovery of Piazza's new planet, for which all the Astronomers of Europe have been searching for many months past.

The sale of Newspapers at Paris is uncommonly extensive and profitable. The papers in the greatest calculation are:

	per day.
The Moniteur, which publishes nearly	20,000
Journal de Paris	16,000
Publiciste	14,000
Journals Des Debats	12,000
Journals des Defenseurs de la Patrie	10,000
Clef du Cabinet	6,300

—Then there are the Journal de Commerce, Le Citoyen Francois, Journal du Soir, Gazette de France, &c. &c. each of which publish but few. But there is the Petites Affiches, which is like a Daily Advertiser, and for *Advertisements only.* It publishes at least 30,000 daily, and *all by subscription*, which is about 36s. sterl. a year. The net profits of the Moniteur is supposed to be one halfpenny sterling on each paper, which profit owing to the extensive sale, is enormous. Roederer, the counsellor of State, is part proprietor of the Journal de Paris, and an eminent minister is sole proprietor of the Moniteur, and part proprietor of the Journal de Paris.

February 3.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning, and brought us letters from Holland of the 22d, 26th, and 29th ult. The Stadtholder has written the following letter to all the members of the former government:

"Having learnt that several members of the government, ministers and other functionaries of the province of ——, who were in office on the 15th of January, 1795, as well as before the revolutions that took place after that period, entertain scruples with respect to the acceptance of places under the present circumstances, and since the introduction of the last constitution, and refuse to take employments which have a relation to the government and administration of the country; I have thought it necessary to inform you by these presents (requesting you to make what use of them you think necessary) that according to my opinion, there are no longer any motives which should restrain you from using your efforts (considering the order of things which has lately been introduced) to procure for your country as much good as it is susceptible of and thereby to prevent its total ruin. You may accept, without any difficulty, when you think proper, employments and sit in the colleges which are connected with the administration of the affairs of the country and take a place in the government, co-operating with the members of the present government.

"I am with esteem, &c. &c.

"GUILLAUME P. D'ORANGE."

"*Orangestein, 26th Dec. 1801.*"

The Empress Dowager of Russia, having resolved to introduce the Cow pox inoculation into the Foundling Hospital at Petersburgh, Dr. Schultz, lately arrived from Berlin, has offered his services for that purpose.

February 4.

A report was brought over yesterday which was stated to be confidentially believed in France, that Bonaparte was to be chosen Chief Magistrate of the Batavian and Helvetic Republics.

February 4.

The Paris papers which we yesterday received, were most important indeed, and furnish much matter for serious observation.

The deliberations of the Cisalpine Consulta, considered abstractedly, cannot excite much interest; but it is the conclusion of those deliberations, and the effects which are likely to result from it to the whole of Europe, that merit, in a striking degree, our animadversion.

On the 25th ult. the Consulta presented the report of their commission to the First Consul, in which, after having expatiated on the political condition of their republic, they declare, that their country stands "in need of a man, who, by the ascendency of his name and power, may place it in the rank which becomes its grandeur."

This declaration appears to be modest, rational and proper; but to our utter astonishment, and we are persuaded that it will be a subject of wonder with the remotest posterity, they proceed in the next paragraph to avow publicly, a most extraordinary fact, if true, and degrading if false, "that man," say they, "that power, we should seek for in vain among ourselves."

Thus, after having boldly premised, that the political existence of the Cisalpine republic, is completely secured by the treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, they acknowledge in the same breath, their incompetence to administer the government of their country, without the aid of a foreign chief magistrate, supported by foreign troops.

We do not challenge the political expediency of the measure itself; the only circumstance of ominous tendency implied in it, is the nomination of the First Consul of France, to the government of that country.

He has accepted of this high office, upon the following grounds, which we give in his own words:

"The choice I have made of those who are to fill the first places of magistracy, among you, have been made independent of all idea of party, or local spirit. As to to that of President, I have not found any body among you, who would have sufficient claim to the public opinion, who would be sufficiently independent of the spirit of locality; and who, in fine, had rendered great services enough to his country to entrust it to him. I shall still preserve, as long as circumstances may require it, the great care of your affairs."

What a pity it is, that a country like Italy, so renowned in ancient days, for the wisdom of its senators, and the valour of its people, and so famed in modern times, for its legislators, for such men as Giannone, Gravina and Beccaria, should be now so fallen as not to possess one individual, competent to be at the head of its government!

To be Sold

For half price, a good serviceable Horse and Chair. Enquire of the Printer.

April 5, 1802. eptf

The Imported Horse DRIVER,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, at the stable of the subscriber, at sixteen dollars the season, and five shillings to the groom.—The season will commence on the first of March, and end on the 10th of August next. This will probably be the last season that Driver will stand here, as he is provisionally engaged the next season to stand in North-Carolina. Driver was seven years old on the 28th of April last. He is fifteen hands three inches high, of great beauty, uncommon bone, strength and agility. He is a beautiful blood bay, with a star, small snip, a circle of white round each hind foot, with black mane, tail and legs. Three hundred pounds cash were refused for him at ten months old. Applications made at Mr. Rhodes's, and Mr. Johnson's Tavern.

PEDIGREE.

Driver was got by lord Edgmont's famous running horse Driver, which now stands so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by lord Ossory, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimont, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Cade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great great grand dam the Little Hartley Mare, by Bartlet's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and sire of Squirt, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian, gt gt gt gt gt grand dam Points, by the St. Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb.

Lord Egremont's Driver, foaled in 1783, was gotten by Trentham, out of Coquette, who was gotten by the Compton Barb, out of a Godolphin Arabian Mare, own sister to Regulus, her grand dam Grey Robinson by the Bald Galloway, great grand dam by Snake, out of old Wilkes, who was gotten by Hautboy, out of Miss D'Arcy's Pet Mare, a daughter of a Sedbury Royal Mare.

Dorimont was foaled in 1772, gotten by Otho, his dam by Babraham; grand dam by the Hampton Court Childers, out of the Duke of Somerset's Bald Charlotte. Dorimont won eleven thousand two hundred and ninety nine guineas, besides cups, stakes, subscriptions, and the jocky club plate.

W. THORNTON.

N. B. The dam of Driver was purchased by my relation Isaac Pickering, esq of Foxlease, Hampshire, England, who sent her to the Earl of Egremont's by one of his own grooms. The individual pedigrees were examined in the stud book by Governor Ogle.

Driver was never tried but once, by John Tayloe, esq. at Tappahannoc, in Virginia; when the bets were in favor of the winner (Yarico*) distancing the field; but Driver lost one heat by only a few feet, and the other heat by only four inches, in three mile heats, distancing all other horses; which, as Driver, like his celebrated sire, is a four mile horse, was thought a great race, especially as he was much out of order in consequence of a bad cough. Col. Hoomes told me he was thought, by those who saw him run, one of the best bottomed horses in America, or perhaps in the world.

Driver was put into training the last Autumn, but met with an accident which prevented his starting; however, he proved one of the fleetest horses Mr Duvall ever trained, and of everlasting bottom.

"I hereby certify, that I trained Dr. "Thornton's horse Driver six weeks, and "that I never trained any horse that improved more than he did for the time. I think "he has great speed for four miles; I think "him fast even for one quarter of a mile; "and if I had trained him at four years old, I "think he would have made the best horse "on the continent."

Signed,

"CHARLES DUVALL."

November 1st, 1801.

A filly by Driver, belonging to Walter Bowie, esq. is so extraordinary in size, symmetry and activity, that although only 2 years old, he informed Mr. Duvall he would not sell her for less than one thousand dollars; and he will run her next fall, against any untried horse, mare or gelding in the United States, of the same age, for one thousand dollars! W. T.

From a high bred mare only 14 and 1 2 hands high, one of Driver's colts is 15 and 1-2 hands high, and not three years old. He is likewise so handsome and active, that 500 dollars cash were offered for him by Mr. Darnall, who having possessed many running horses, may be considered as an excellent judge; but this money was lately refused by Thomas Peter, esq. This colt leapt at 2 years old, over a fence and deep gully in the presence of several witnesses, and the leap was correctly measured by Mr. James White and others, and found to be twenty four feet on the level!

I hereby certify, that my colt, got by Dr. Thornton's high bred imported horse Driver, is large, strong, remarkably handsome and active. He is a rich sorrel, well marked, and is 14 hands 3 and 1 2 inches high, although not two years old till the 28th of May, out of a blooded mare, and this is her first foal. I have repeatedly refused five hundred dollars for him.

ABNER CLOUD.

April 5, 1802.

* Yarico has proved a capital runner, having beat many of the best horses in Virginia.

☞ General Lingan will supply pasture at 50 cents per week. 2aw2w&1awtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1802.

In presenting to our readers the details attending the establishment of the new Italian Republic, we cannot forbear the remark, that the President, Bonaparte, has displayed not only the actions but the *language* of a military conqueror; actions and language too appropriate to that character, to be mistaken for any other. There is a splendor in it that may dazzle but cannot deceive.

The interesting details of foreign intelligence, and other important articles, have suspended the insertion of the sketch of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Friday and Saturday. The amendments of the Senate to the bill for repealing the internal taxes were agreed to. The other business transacted was either of a private or subordinate nature.

The command of the Squadron destined for the Mediterranean has been given to Commodore RICHARD V. MORRIS, in the place of Capt. TRUXTON, who has retired from the service.

Extract of a letter from B. Dandridge, Esq. Consul at Aux Cayes, dated March 5, 1802.

"Upon the first arrival of the French troops at Port Republican, Dessalines had written to general Laplume, who resides here and commands the South Department; that in case the French attempted to land troops here, to defend the place as long as he could; but if overpowered, to burn the town and kill all the white inhabitants, to destroy all the plantations in the neighbourhood, and to retreat to the mountains. It is impossible for me to express the gratitude that is due by me and all the Americans residing in this department, to our benevolent and humane general Laplume; our lives and fortunes were wholly depending on his will. On receiving the savagely cruel mandate from Dessalines before cited, and before he had received any dispatches from the French general, he instantly, prompted thereto by the native goodness of his heart, decided to resist with all his force the execution of the bloody decrees of Dessalines, and prepared to oppose him, should he bend his course this way from Jacquemel. The officers and soldiers followed the humane example of their chief, whom they loved and respected, and thus we have been saved. A few days since general Darbois arrived here with 700 or 800 men, from Port Republican, and every thing is now perfectly tranquil in the south department. Of these troops only five hundred will remain here, and the rest will embark for Jeremie this evening, and general Darbois will go in a day or two. An embargo has been laid on all American vessels here for a day or two past, by order of the captain general Leclerc."

Malaga, 9th Feb. 1802.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inclose a copy of my last respects 7th ultimo, and of the different accounts and letters that accompanied them. It is a singular satisfaction for me to have it in my power to announce to you, that orders have at last come down from Madrid, for all vessels from the United States, to be immediately admitted to Pratic on being furnished with a certificate or attestation from the Spanish Consul in the Port they proceed from, that no contageous disorder prevails; it consequently becomes absolutely necessary the captains of merchant vessels coming to Spain, should be provided with that document, otherwise they will be subjected to a rigorous quarantine. This new order must be the result of our minister's fresh remonstrances to the court of Spain, with the certified copy of a Bill of Health, legalised by the Spanish consul in New-York, which I forwarded to him.

"I have no further intelligence from commodore Dale. The frigate Essex, captain Bainbridge, called in here on the 3d inst. for a supply of spirits, vinegar, and some other articles which I furnished him with, and again proceeded yesterday for Gibraltar to procure provisions out of the store ship, that I had received information had just got in there from Baltimore, and at the same time to watch the motions of the Tripoline cruiser, whose captain I learn had arrived at Tetuan from Fetz, with an order from the Emperor to be furnished with the men and provisions he required.

"With sentiments of much respect and regard,

"I am Sir,

"Your most obedient, &c.

"Wm. KIRKPATRICK."

"*The Secretary of the United States of America, Washington.*"

BOARDING.

Three or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with separate Rooms near the Capitol.—Apply to the Printer.

March 29, 1802. eo3w

[By Authority.]

AN ACT

To authorise the President of the United States to convey certain parcels of land therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised, to grant and convey, in fee simple, by patent or otherwise, unto Cornelius Vermule and Andrew Codmas, respectively, certain parcels of lands situate in the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, which in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, has been purchased for a military cantonment, and which were sold to them in the year following, by order of the Secretary at war, and the price received.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That such grant and conveyance shall vest in the said Cornelius Vermule and Andrew Codmas, respectively, an absolute estate, in fee simple, in the lands respectively purchased by them as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 30 1802.

TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN about 38 years of age; she is an excellent Cook, and good washer. For Terms apply to the Editor.

April 5, 1802. eptf

Lots for Sale,

Or to Let on GROUND-RENT.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or to lease one hundred Lots, advantageously situated; some in the vicinity of the Capitol, and others near the Navy Yard; for cash, credit, or wet or dry goods.

WILLIAM PROUT.

Washington City, April 5, 1802. 2awtf

Public Sale.

By Order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George County, Maryland, will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of nine months at the dwelling house of the subscriber in the City of Washington, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.—

ALL the personal property of Lewis Williamson deceased; consisting of different articles. The purchaser to give bond with good security for payment of the purchase money.

CATHARINE WILLIAMSON,
Administratrix.

Washington, April 1, 1802. 1aw3t

New Invention.

The IMPROVED SAW-MILL, for which the subscriber has obtained a Patent.

THIS improvement saves the sawyer much labour, and the work is also much more expeditious. The log being slabbed, turned down, and the saw started, the whole operation proceeds without further manual aid; for, the instant the cut is finished, the log moves back, and at the same time is guaged to the utmost exactness by the machine, ready for another cut in two thirds of a minute. The saw resumes its action in the log, and thus moves in alternate succession until the whole be cut up in any given dimensions, at which time the mill shuts up if required, or at any number of cuts for which the sawyer prepares, for his attendance is unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase the privilege of erecting this valuable and simple machine, or of adding the improvement, which may readily be affixed to any Saw Mill already in use, will please to apply to the subscriber at West Brandywine Bridge, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, Pennsylvania, or to Dr. Thornton, commissioner, City of Washington.

MOSES COATES.

Washington, April 5, 1802. 2aw2aw:f

WE the Subscribers, inhabitants of Chester county in Pennsylvania, having been called upon by Moses Coates, to view his new invented plan of sawing, were eye witnesses to the following facts:—

First, that in consequence of hands playing on a rag iron attached to the common rag wheel, the saw is relieved from the log.

Secondly, that by the action of another principle the log is moved the required distance for the next cut, and that the saw is kept in motion after the log is slabbed and turned down, until the same is cut into the kind of boards required. The whole of the above is accomplished by his new invented plan exclusive of manual labour.

Francis Gardner, John Fleming, E. C.
Isaac Coates, Thomas Vickers,
William Baily.

FOR SALE.

A superb Curricle with plated Harness

ALSO a pair of young, handsome and fleet PONIES, and a capital saddle horse, who never was in harness. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 18 eptf

FOR SALE,

An excellent Blacksmith, together with his wife and three likely children, to wit, two boys, 10 and 8 years of age, and a girl four. The woman has been employed altogether in washing and ironing. An examination of the blacksmith's work will be his best recommendation. To save unnecessary applications the price of the family is 1,400 dollars.

V. PEYTON.

Stafford, March 8, 1802. 2awtf