and influence your ministry gives you over the minds; let your lessons and examples inculcate in our young citizens the love of our institutions, respect and attachment for the tutelary authorities which have been to protect them. Let them learn from you that the God of peace is also the God of the armies, and that he fights for those who defend the independence and the liberty of France.

Citizens, who profess the protestant religion the law has equally extended to you its solicitude. Let the morality which is common to all christians, that holy pure and fraternal morality, unite them all in the same love for the country, in the same respect for its laws, in the same affection for all the members of the great family.

Let no struggles of doctrine ever alter those sentiments which religion inspires and commands.

Frenchmen! Let us all be united for the happiness of the country and of humanity. Let that religion which has civilized Europe become again the bond of union to draw closer the affections of its inhabitants, and let the virtues it requires be always affociated with the knowledge with which it enlightens us.

The First Consul, (Signed)

BONAPARTE.

April 23.—The Batavian Legislative body, in its sitting of the 16th April, ratified the treaty of Peace concluded at Amiens, together with the separate convention agreed upon between the two republics.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, March 23.

The accounts from Hungary become more interesting every day. All the troops cantoned in that country are in movement, and there is now more talk than ever of seizing on several Turkish provinces. Letters from Buda mention the several Austrian battalions which had collected at Clautenbourg and Weissenburg in Transylvania, have received orders to advance to Schesbourg, Cronstadt and Hermanstadt, and that large bodies of troops were expected at Bruia. The number of those who are to assemble in Transylvania is computed to be 24,000 men. It is generally thought they are destined to occupy Bucharest, Tergowist and the other principal places in Walachia. Other Austrian forces have arrived at Temeswar, Peterwaradin, Pascowa and in several other places in Hungary and the Bannat, to reinforce the corps of gen. Jllachich, who forms a cordon on the frontier of Bosnia and Servia.—That a numerous Austrian army has been assembled in Eastern Gallicia, and particularly at Limberg, is beyond doubt. The troops intended to compose the advanced guard of this army, collect at Halitz and Dobrilo.

The possession of Moldavia appears to be the chief design of the re-union of these forces, which it is reported, will be commanded by Gen. Starray. A body of Russian troops is to co-operate with this army and occupy Chotzyn, Bender and Akermann. There is yet a diversity of opinion as to the intention of all these preparations, and motives which induce the Austrian and Russian cabinets to act hostilely towards the Porte; for it is not to be believed, as is reported by several, that Moldavia and Wallachia are to form the new establishment of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; it being stipulated by the treaty of Luneville that this Prince shall be indemnified in Germany. On the other hand, and to account for the co-operation of Russia, it would seem that it is intended to procure an establishment for the French Pretender or the King of Sardinia. Neither of these reasons, however, is founded upon a solid basis.—Time alone will inform us of what we are to think of this new incident.

NOTICE

To Sundry *MECHANICKS* and Others, now or late of Washington City.

I Purpose to attend on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of June next, viz. in the week next after the date hereof, in the early and latter parts of said days, at Mr. Naylor's, on the southern side of Eastern Branch Ferry, and on the middle parts of said days at different places through the city, to meet or find those who have debts yet due them for materials or workmanship of the buildings and improvements in the said city, any way carried on by the late John Nicholson, either alone or in partnership, and which may be chargeable against an assignment made me in trust to sundry uses for certain claims by the said John Nicholson against William M. Duncanson and James Reys. To obtain the advice of the concerned relative to a settlement which will be now had or commenced therefor.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON, trustee.

May 31st, 1802.

N. B. All letters on the above business, put first free, enclosed into the hand of Mr. Wm. Lowring, of Georgetown, (Potomack) will be called for in season to time, and afterwards will be duly attended to by

3t S. F.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1802.

On Monday arrived in this City *James Madison*, Secretary of State.

Appointments made, subsequent to the commencement of the session, and confirmed by the Senate.

David Lattimer, a member of the Legislative council of the Mississippi territory, in the place of Adam Bingaman, declined.

John Taylor of New-York, commissioner to hold a treaty with the Seneca and other Indians.

Timothy Bloodworth of North-Carolina, collector for the district of Wilmington, N. C. vice Griffith M'Rea, deceased.

John Slocum of Rhode-Island, surveyor of the port of New-Port, R. I. vice Daniel Lyman.

John Cross, jun. Rhode-Island, surveyor of the port of Pawcatuck, vice George Stillman.

Nathaniel Folsome of New-Hampshire, naval officer for the district of Portsmouth, N. H. vice Edward St. Loe Livermore.

Edward Harris of N. C. judge of the 5th circuit, vice Henry Potter, who has accepted the office of District judge.

Michael M'Clary of N. H. marshal of the district of New-Hampshire, vice Bradley Gilley, whose commission is expired.

Walter Nichols of Rhode-Island, naval officer at New-Port, vice Robert Croke, deceased.

Silas Crane of New-Jersey, collector of Little Egg Harbour, vice William Watson, superseded for non-attendance on his duties.

James L. Shannonhouse of N. Carolina, surveyor and inspector of the Port of Newbegun-creek in N. Carolina, vice Frederick Sawyer, who had removed thence.

Thomas Worthington of N. W. territory, supervisor of the North Western district.

David Duncan of the Indiana territory, inspector of the port of Michilimackinac.

Peter Gansevoort of New-York, military agent for the northern department.

William Linnard of Pennsylvania, military agent for the middle department.

Abraham D. Abrahams of Georgia, to be military agent for the southern department.

Benjamin Cheney of North-Carolina, surveyor and inspector of the port of Beaufort, N. C. vice John Easton, deceased.

John Heard of New-Jersey, collector of the port of Perth Amboy, vice Daniel Marsh, deceased.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Tobias Lear, general commercial agent in the Island of St. Domingo, vice Edward Stevens, resigned.

John E. Caldwell of New-Jersey, commercial agent for the city of St. Domingo, vice Jas. Blake appointed to Antwerp.

James Blake of Pennsylvania, commercial agent for Antwerp.

Theodore Peters of France, commercial vice-agent at Bourdeaux.

Bartholomew Dandridge of Virginia commercial agent at Port Republic an St. Domingo.

Edward Jones of Columbia, commercial agent in the Island of Gaudaloupe.

Thomas Aborn of Rhode-Island, commercial agent at Cayenne.

John I. Murray of New-York, Consul for the Port of Glasgow in Great-Britain.

Joseph Pulis of Malta, Consul for the Island of Malta.

Thomas Hewes of Massachusetts, Consul for the Port of Batavia, in the Island of Java.

Jacob Lewis of Massachusetts, Consul for the port of Calcutta in Bengal.

Francis L. Taney of Maryland, commercial agent for Ostend, vice John Mitchel nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

Charles D. Coxe of Pennsylvania, commercial agent for Dunkirk, vice John Hooe, nominated February 18, but not appointed.

Peter Dobell, of Pennsylvania, commercial agent at Havre, vice John M. Forbes, nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

Thomas T. Gantt of Maryland, commercial agent at Nantes, vice John J. Waldo, nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

William Patterson of New-York, commercial agent at L'Orient, vice Torell Tufts, nominated Feb. 21, but not appointed.

William Lee of Massachusetts, commercial agent at Bourdeaux, vice Isaac Cox Barnet, nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

William Buchanan of Maryland, commercial agent for the Isles of France and Bourbon, vice George Stacy, nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

Fulwar Skipwith, former consul at Paris, commercial agent at Paris, vice J. C. Mountflorence, nominated Feb. 21, but not appointed.

The Sieur Etienne Cathalan of France, former consul at Marseilles, commercial agent at Marseilles, vice William Lee, nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

Joseph Iznardi, senior, of Spain, former consul at Cadiz, to be consul at Cadiz, vice Henry Preble, nominated Feb. 18, but not appointed.

The Sieur de la Motte of France, former vice-consul at Havre, to be commercial vice agent at Havre.

George W. Erwin of Massachusetts, consul at London, vice Samuel Williams removed.

Robert C. Gardiner of Rhode-Island, consul at Gottenburg.

William Stewart of Pennsylvania, consul at Smyrna.

James L. Cathcart, heretofore consul at Tripoli, to be consul at Algiers, in the place of Richard O'Brien, resigned.

William Jarvis of Massachusetts, consul at Lisbon, vice John Bulkeley.

George W. M'Elroy, consul at Teneriffe, vice John Culnan, who has abandoned the place.

Henry Mosier of Maryland, consul at Corunna.

William Riggin of Maryland, consul at Trieste, vice John Lamson.

Joseph Barnes, consul for the island of Sicily.

John M. Forbes of Massachusetts, consul at Hamburg, vice Joseph Pitcairn.

John Appleton of Massachusetts, commercial agent at Calais.

Bartholomew Dandridge of Virginia, commercial agent at Port-Republican in St. Domingo.

Robert Young of Columbia, commercial agent at the Havanna, in the place of John Morton, resigned.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.
No. XIII.

Having in this, and the preceeding paper, made an enumeration of the civil appointments by the present executive from the third day of March 1801, to the third day of May 1802, with the circumstances under which they were made, so far as we have been able to collect them; which are considered as correct, though they are not exhibited with any pretension to official accuracy; it may now be proper to analise and arrange them. This has been already, in some measure, done, in the National Intelligencer of the 11th of January, so far as related to appointments antecedently made. The present view will comprise the statement then made, with the addition of subsequent appointments, to the third of the last month.

The whole of the appointments amount to 123

Which may be arranged as follows:	
Cases of resignation, declension, promotion or death	26
Of expiration of commissions, not renewed	3
Of vacancies left unfilled by the former administration, mostly consulships, with new consular appointments	37
Of new nominations, in the room of what have been called midnight appointments, viz. those made in the last days or hours of Mr. Adams's being in office	21
Of restorations to offices which the individuals appointed had held before	6
Of removals for misconduct, or revolutionary toryism	14
Of marshals and attornies removed, and republicans substituted, as a protection for republican citizens against the federalism of the courts	3
Of removals, to give to those, who have been systematically excluded, some share in the administration of the government	5
Of removals on grounds of special property	5
Of new appointments	3
In all	123.

Much has been said of the persecuting spirit of the Executive in the removal of federal officers. The topic is still the text of invective, whenever all others fail. It becomes republican prints as often as the charge is made to repel it; and not only to assert, but to prove, that no administration has even existed, which owed its existence to a revolution in the public sentiment, that has exhibited so much forbearance and magnanimity. To furnish this proof the above statement, with the following elucidating remarks, are published.

During the last session the President, in order to demonstrate the magnitude of executive patronage, and to guard against its possible abuse, presented to congress a document, containing a view of all the existing offices, with the emoluments attached to each.

In the civil department there appear, with the exception of all the post-masters, and a host of inferior officers, to be 2,044

Of this number, in a period of 15 months,

33, have been removed on a variety of grounds above specified,

21 new appointments have been made to offices, attempted to be filled by Mr. Adams, after he had lost the confidence of the nation.

54 making altogether.

Of those removed;

Some were guilty of official misconduct by not attending to the discharge of duties.

Some were intemperate in their habits.

Some had not accounted, as by law directed, for public monies.

Some were deemed incompetent.

Some had solemnly declared they would hold no office under the present executive, thereby making themselves obnoxious to the belief that their personal antipathy would frustrate their performance of duty.

Some were in offices, which it is agreed on all hands, ought exclusively to be filled by those who enjoy the entire confidence of the executive.

Some had been the instruments of carrying into effect unconstitutional laws, prostrating the liberty of the press, and persecuting the innocent for an honest difference in political opinion.

Some, from the long enjoyment of office, had acquired great wealth, and no longer, discharging the duties of office themselves, committed the public interests to the management of clerks.

When these circumstances are seriously weighed, and when it is further considered, that in the remote and extended agencies of the government, improper appointments must some times taken place, which time alone can expose, and which would induce the same administration that conferred, to revoke a commission; when it is considered, that in the multifarious temptations to which men are subject, a man apparently good to day may be guilty of misconduct to morrow; can we be surprised that in the course of more than a year 33 officers, or if federalism will have it so 54 officers, out of 2,044 have been removed—that is one fortieth part? Will not our correct astonishment be that the removals have been so few?

Let calumny be silent, when this impressive contrast is exhibited:

The old administration had without provocation, enlisted under its banner *all the officers*, amounting to—2044.

The present administration has changed only 33

For Sale,

A VERY elegant saddle HORSE, seven years old, paces, trots, and canters, and is in other respects completely broken to the bridle.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. Stelle on Capitol Hill, and see the horse at his livery stable.

April 26, 1802. 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 1,100 dollars.

V. PEYTON.

Stafford, March 8, 1802. 1awtf

To be Let,

On the 1st of July next,

A HANDSOME and well finished three story brick house, with a brick kitchen adjoining the same, and an excellent pump of water in front of the house, situated on F street, a few doors east of the Bank.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the market, or to Mr. Webster on the premises.

ROBERT BROWN.

Washington City, May 10, 1802.

1aw6w.

George Beall against Eleanor Hopkins, John Hopkins, and Barbara his wife, Alexander Hopkins and Rosanna his wife, Thomas Hopkins and James Hopkins.

IN CHANCERY, May 15, 1802.

THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a decree to record a deed executed on the twenty-second day of January in the year eighteen hundred and one by the defendants, for conveying unto the complainant part of a tract of land called and known by the name of "I was not thinking of it," containing one hundred and seventy one and an half acres of land, more or less.—Also all that tract of land called "Hopkin's Choice" containing sixty-three acres of land, more or less.—And one other tract of land called "Beans's Look Out," containing twenty acres of land, more or less—All which said land is lying and being in Montgomery county, state of Maryland. The bill states that the abovementioned defendants reside in the county of Washington, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks before the last day of June next, give notice of this, his application, and of the substance and object of his bill, that the said defendants or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may be warned to appear here in person or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause (if any they have) wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

(True Copy)

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 26, 1802. 3aw3t

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against Mr. NOTLEY YOUNG deceased, to render them properly authenticated to Robert Brent, in the City of Washington; and all those indebted to him are requested to make payment.

BENJ. YOUNG,
NICHOLAS YOUNG, } Ex'trs.
ROBERT BRENT,

April 19, 1802. ep6w

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 fastened, 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 stops no 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. 2awx1awtf

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 finished 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.
Isaac Coates, Thomas C. Vickers.
William Baily.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, those adjoining and fine improved lots in the town of Camden, on which he now lives, having an east front of 128 feet on Broad-street, & a west of the same extent on Church-street, a north front of 198 feet on the central square of said town, and being 528 feet deep, from Broad to Church-street.

On the premises at the corner of Broad-street and the square, is a large commodious and well finished dwelling house, measuring 25 feet by 30, two stories high, consisting of six rooms, apartment in the garret, a piazza, and a cellar under the whole building.—Also a brick house fronting 30 by 38 feet on Broad street, with a tiled roof; having on the first floor a dry goods store, and one for groceries &c. communicating with each other; also a counting house with a fire place; on the second floor two rooms, one of which is used for the store of dry goods, and the other as a chamber for clerks. This building, taking into view its safety from accident by fire, with the convenience of its plan, for mercantile business, is superior to any in this place.—Also a back store of 18 by 28 feet, and a salt house of 26 by 14 feet; both adjacent to the brick store before described.—Also a convenient kitchen and washhouse with a fire place in each, and lodging room for servants, a brick oven, a smoak house, poultry house, carriage house and stable, a pump with good water in the yard, and a large garden, in excellent order, with a number of choice fruit trees. The front on Broad street handsomely enclosed with a brick wall, and the whole of the premises on the other sides with a good plank fence; having part thereof separately enclosed as a grass plot or horses, &c. with every other accommodation suitable for a large and genteel family, and for carrying on the mercantile business extensively; the stand being acknowledged equal to any in the place.

Situated, as the town of Camden is, on a fine navigable river communicating with Charleston by the Santee Canal, as well as by its natural channel with a trade for several late years, has increased with a rapidity almost unequalled, renders it unnecessary to comment on the advantages to obvious to a purchaser of the above described property, who intends to advance his fortune in the commercial line.

This valuable property is only offered for sale on account of the subscriber's intention to decline the mercantile business which he has carried on for several years past.

Terms will be one fourth of the purchase money in hand and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, with a mortgage on the premises, as security for the three latter payments, and interest from the date.—For further particulars, and for a view of the premises, apply to the subscriber in Camden.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Camden, S. C. May 17, 1802. 1aw3m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several trespasses have lately been committed upon my land formerly called Elton Head Manor, now denominated Charles's Gift, by persons fowling, fishing and hunting, greatly to my prejudice, this is therefore to caution and warn all persons from entering upon my said plantation for the purposes aforesaid, as I am determined rigidly to enforce the laws of the country against any and every person infringing this prohibition.

NICHOLAS SEWALL.

St. Marys county, April 1. [illegible]