the Sun, and to the Hide Shell. We prophesied Allegiance to the Hide forever, our Zeal to the Hide, Numbers, and Opinions alike thereby have opposed the government of the Republic, may hereafter be every where, some, and most with them, some all ways, and than, some to time, who act the war, the truth, and the life, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour Amen."

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1802.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

For the District of South Carolina.

William Moultrie,
John Bee,
Theodore Gaillard,
Dennis Ardisch,
Benjamin Cudworth.

For Virginia.

George Tucker.

For the District of Connecticut.

Hezekiah Huntington,
Jonathan Dodd,
Joseph Hart,
John Shell,
Henry W. Edwards,
Elijah Mansfield,
Jonathan Sheldon,
Elisha Phelps,
Matthew Hall,
Jonathan Griffin,
Noah Pomeroy,
Jacob De Witt.

For Delaware.

Francis M'Millan,
James Bedkin,
John Warner,
Isaac H. Starr.

William White, of Virginia, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Lott cover.

Gideon Granger, of the N. W. Territory, Comptroller of the customs for the district of Marietta, and also Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Marietta.

James Gillis, of North-Carolina, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue, for the Port of Tumbullum, in the District of Edenton.

William Lee, Esq. of Georgia town, Major of the 8th legion of militia of the District of Lithonia.

John F. Van Ness, Esq. of Washington, Major of the same legion.

Benjamin Stoddert, of Alexandria, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the second legion of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Henry Rees and John M'King, Majors of the same legion.

The illumination at the Supreme power of Europe, in life by Immortality to an event too important to be dimmified with ordinary notice. Though it should not attempt, it may influence.

Wherever spectrance terrors may be of deliberation or freedom in this act, observe on part of the French, exercise of the French people, is entirely delirious. The infinite arts of military knowledge, are not exceeded in impossibility. Our readers will recollect that the conflagration of Rabaud, is a tragedy, acted forward by the Abbe Sieyes. Where he dwelled in the shade, Bonaparte curtined behind the scene. The Abbe's plan was prepared, and a new one opened, which every thing appears, to have been the plan, and execution of the Pitt Cabinet, and his confidential adviser Talleyrand, who, should all the succeeding shifts failed, will be found lurking and lurking.

We behold then France governed by a Tribunal consisting of an army of a quart, and in government, to have contriving every obstacle to the power whereby it should be required to usefulness of impossibility and benefit. The first obstacle was found in the history of the Romans, the Tribunal period, and for a long period and a prude has reached without the special permission of the government. The next obstacle was found in that man which taxes and virtue were too intractable to yield to, and, sold to the bribery of the government, they were satisfied. Another group with a mind in the foreign of combined and religious, rendered. That is prudence and is the fidelity power of the state of combined and religion is revived in the illumination.

After the attachment of the great and indeterminate act, and the principle of but the calling the executive power, have above all popular dependency. This but has been done, and to the funds for life the unrestricted monarch of France.

A great question naturally arises in Fable—In this machine agreeable to a French nation? Our a people who have with unwearied pains sought for freedom, who have by the energy of their arms vanquished all foreign opposition and with reason it now so by means to govern themselves—see such a people, after all the pains they have taken to delivery one monarch, submit to the government of another; and a monarch too who has gained all he possesses by the sword.—For it is impossible to believe that the French nation can be in reality so blind as to consider Bonaparte the man of their choice.

France has possessed, and it is believed still does possess, the most enlightened, to be the dupes of fools, and the victimes and immoralists to be forced, "Ye men, who have ever dared to a vow their sentiments, declared themselves republicans. Who have ever attempted to establish a government have shown their principles. But though there principles may remain unchanged, they have probably fell and fabricated to the policy of security, or a season their opinions. They appear therefore, to confound the engaging sentiment, but the conformity indelicate. They only want the situations which when obtained, they will fade, for feeling liberty to their country, and to the world, they only be the alone tongue, and the period which shall dictate it, will remain uncertain. It may be prosecuted, but it cannot be aspired.

A new, full more interesting, which the bestow of the fulfil respectively its relationship to the country. Of duly into prudence, it will be of great use. It will to the as the propriety of reflecting on our own conduct and of the principle of conformities, where time those which are inevitable, with respect to the conduct, we will reach to all the dangers of military power, which has always when strong enough, enslaved the country that has fallen in it. We will teach us that the remark is no less true in its application to the leader of an army who has gained a brilliant victory, render him dangerous, and generally hold Cato to freedom, than to military discipline, to the sacrifice of civil duties to with additional abhorrence of those who are not prepared to die, by reasoning that they have been the universal incentives, and fore-runner, of tyranny and oppression.

To show that these ideas are not peculiar to their application to recent events, we have to refer to the same author addressed to all times. We find, in our own, prefaced our readers with a picture of Augustus Cæsar, "the mildest prince of the Gibbon, which may, at the same time, represent some high on the character of Bonaparte and the tendency of his measures.

The Fourth of July has been celebrated without interruption, since the 4th of February of George Washington's voyage, which, in a letter to his son, on other collections, their were two occasions celebrated in Alexandria, one by Colonel Sandy, and the other by Mr. Graydon.

At Baltimore the following toasts were drunk.

1. The day and all who honour it—while they are happy, let its memory remain.

2. The Declaration of Independence—our political creed.

3. The memory of the heroes who fought and bled to establish the Independence of Columbia.

4. The confederation, the *greatest of all* political compacts—long with unjoined and amended with care.

5. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—may his life be in the affections of a free people.

6. Aaron Burr, Vice President—may his talents be employed in the Senate, remark for principles, and Honesty—and what he said, be true.

7. The Senate of the United States—*the key of Jove! Jove! Jove!* we know no less than the Senate.

8. The various minority in Congress—may them, like a rock, resist collision, and be the Rock of Ages to Both Houses—from their principles by the recommending principles of a *Bonaparte* decreed by the Senate of the United States.

9. The Judiciary of the United States—able wisdom and moderation guide your deliberations, every day we see reason that "*they who correction can destroy*," and "*they who can destroy*," are two one to be feared and lamented.

10. Independence to the people—to the people of Europe, and to the people of Asia—and to the people of Africa—may be enlightened by universal liberty—may relative transitions or unconditional rights.

12. May the heart of man be the altar of freedom and her temple the city of our country.

13. The Pitt, that Pitt, Pitt, that Pitt, Pitt, Pitt, Pitt—Pitt—Pitt—