WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, August 9, 1802.

The republican citizens of Philadelphia have agreed to fupport *Joseph Clay*, as their Reprefentative in Congrefs.

Eight adults and eleven children were interred in the different burial grounds in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, during the 24 hours ending the 4th inft. at noon, and four adults and fix children on the 5th, and 2 adults and 8 children on the 6th.

The board of health officially ftate, recommending at the fame, an entire evacuation of the city; that, "the reports made evince a more alarming increafe of the mortality of the prevailing fever, than has hitherto appeared during the prefent feafon. From the number of new fubjects daily added to the lift of fick, and the malignant iffue of many of them, there is ample caufe to believe, that the prefent CONTAGIOUS DISEASE is marked with characters of as malignant a nature as any which has hitherto affected the city."

Yefterday arrived the Frigate ESSEX, Capt. BAINBRIDGE.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION DETECTED.

No. XIX.

Extract of a letter from Westville, in Pendleton county, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated May 31, 1802.

Dear Sir—Having obferved a fhort publication in Freneau and Williams's Carolina Gazette of the 13th inftant, by a citizen of Charlefton, ftating, that Mr. Rutledge, in his fpeech at congrefs, afferts, that the republicans came forward and wanted to temporife for the election of Mr. Jefferfon and general Pinckney, as Prefident and Vice Prefident; and having before feen hints to the fame effect in feveral of the public prints, I am induced to believe fuch an idea has *some how* gone forth, whether by miftake or defign I cannot pretend to fay, but I charitably hope the former. Mr. Rutledge was not at Columbia at the time, nor do I believe any gentleman who was there will either believe or inculcate fuch a report. Having been myfelf at Columbia at the time, and in a fituation which compelled me to take an active part in the faid election, and having repeatedly converfed with my friends, as well federalifts as republicans, upon the fubject of that bufinefs, I can with confidence affert, *the report is not true*; and for the truth of which affertion, I appeal to the gentlemen who were prefent, whether federalifts or republicans, and in that unequivocal confidence that the truth of it will not be difputed.—You are authorifed to publifh this with my name.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Philadelphia August 3.

VINE COMPANY.

At the ftated meeting of the fubfcribers to the fund for promoting the cultivation of Vines in Pennfylvania, held at the State houfe on Saturday laft, the managers reported, that the nurfery of vines planted by their order laft fpring, appeared in a flourifhing ftate—that a large quantity of cutting had been ordered from various countries, and were expected to arrive in the courfe of the enfuing autumn, winter and fpring. That they had ordered the tranflation of a treatife on the art of making wine by the Abbe Fabbroni; and were endeavoring to obtain information from various well informed perfons, on the fubject of Vines—that the ftock already in their poffeffion was confiderable.—In particular they mentioned an interefting communication received by the prefident of the Company, from Mr. Dufour, fuperintendent of the vine yard of the Kentucky vine Company, and another by one of the managers, from Madeira. Communications from other quarters have been promifed.

The managers further ftated with pleafure, that in the opinion of every Frenchman, and other foreigners now refident among us, who have cultivated vines in this ftate, and to whom application has been made on this fubject, the climate of Pennfylvania is highly favorable to the cultivation of the grape; that the chances of good feafons are as great as in France and in other countries, which abound with grape, or as much in favour of that as of any of the native fruits of our country: and expreffed a hope that by obtaining a knowledge of the mode of conducting and managing the vines of other countries, efpecially of thofe climates moft refembling our own, and uniting it with their own individual experience, and that of others who cultivate vines in this country, they will be able to conduct the concerns of the company with great advantage.

The managers ftated further the neceffity of calling upon the fubfcribers for an additional fubfcription of five dollars upon each fhare, in order to enable them to purchafe a place they have in view for a permanent vineyard—and it was unanimoufly agreed to make fuch call.

A bottle of wine was produced by one of the managers, made by a patriotic farmer, from the common fmall wild grape of our ftate commonly called the chicken grape, which, although made by the common procefs of our farmers, and with the addition of one pound of brown fugar to every gallon of juice, was found of a pleafant ftate, and more agreeable than great part of the Sherry and Malaga wines imported into this country, and did not permit a doubt to exift of the poffibility of making a better and more agreeable wine than any white wine imported, (Madeira excepted) from our native grapes, by paying the neceffary attention to the procefs.

Washington, (Geo.) July 3.

The principal militia officers of Franklin, Jackfon, and Clarke counties, with a federal officer, fet off on Thurfday the 25th ult. for the purpofe of removing within our lines, all the fettlers over the Indian boundary. It is faid there are upwards of 200 families. The militia are to be raifed to execute the orders if neceffary.

New-York, Aug. 4.

Capt. Wefcot, arrived at Providence in a fhort paffage from the Cape, informs, that one of the black regiments under gen. Chriftophe, had been fent to difperfe the troublefome negroes; when Chriftophe's detachment was cut to pieces by the brigands. Le Clerc then detached a body of French troops, who defeated the brigands with great flaughter. A reinforcement of 20,000 men was hourly expected from France.

Capt. Chapman, from St. Bartholomews, informs, that the Swedes took poffeffion of that ifland on the 12th ult. on which day the Englifh and Swedifh colours were exchanged.

By the Hopper, we learn, that Surrinam was to be given up about the firft of Auguft. The Englifh were preparing to embark.

The following article was inclosed in a letter from an American gentleman at Lisbon, received via Plymouth.

WARNING.

"Whereas feveral veffels have been feized, detained and confifcated, with their cargoes, in different ports of Brazil, either for or on fufpicion of illicit trade on the faid coafts and ports, and the crews committed to the moft rigorous confinement, and afterwards fent to Lifbon. It is abfolutely neceffary to inform our citizens in the different ports of the United States that the ftricteft orders have been fent from this government to Brazil in general on this fubject; and that for the future it will be extremely imprudent for our veffels to go there.

Some of the veffels feized have been regularly cleared at the cuftom-houfes in the United States for Rio de Janeiro, which is contrary to the laws of Portugal, as they fuffer no trade to be carried on with their colonies but in their veffels direct from Portugal.

BONAPARTE.

The following account of the early years of Bonaparte is from the pen of a gentleman, who was his fchool-companion.

Bonaparte, of a family originally Italian, was born in the year 1759, at Calvi, a little town of Corfica, of parents noble but poor; his god-father, the celebrated Paoli, gave him at the font the name of Napoleone. Madame de Bonaparte, his mother (handfome, as they fay,) had attracted the attention of the Count de Marbœuf, named by Louis XV. to the government of Corfica; and it is to him that malice afcribes the honour of the hero's birth.—Should his be true, it would give force to the world's wild opinion, which inclines to beftow on children, the offspring of unlawful love, a more decided and manly character. However it may be, the Count de Marbœuf had given many teftimonies of friendfhip and good will towards the family of Bonaparte; and had particularly taken upon himfelf the care of the young man, whom he had a long time affifted with his credit and his purfe. In 1778 the Count had defigned to fend the young *protege* to France, with the view of giving him an education fuitable to his birth, and neceffary to his future eftablifhment.

France, under the antient government, and more particularly under the reign of Louis XV. and of Louis XVI. had formed eftablifhments for the education of gentlemen of fmall fortune; and the munificence of the Kings had fpared nothing to render them, at the fame time, ufeful and agreeable to young men. Thefe inftitutions, called *Ecoles Royales Militaires*, were to the number of thirteen, and eftablifhed in different provinces of the kingdom; that of Paris ferved as a centre to the whole, and was the object to which the young men, admitted by the King, directed their views. It was held up as a recompence to thofe who moft diftinguifh themfelves by their progrefs in the different ftudies.

From their entrance into the fchool at an early age, the minds and bodies of the pupils were kept in conftant employment; and their inftruction continued for feven or eight years, during which time the moft unremitting care was equally beftowed on all. The moft able mafters in every branch gave up all their time to direct the ftudies of the youth, and to infpire them with fentiments of virtue. The ftudy of antient and modern languages, of hiftory, of geography, of mathematics, and the various branches of military fcience, formed the bafis of their education. And in thefe eftablifhments, while the utmoft attention was paid to youthful inftruction, the agreeable maxim was not forgotten: that by rendering fcience amiable, the youth might not contract that drynefs of manner which too frequently accompanies profound erudition.

It was in one of thefe fchools that the Count de Marbœuf was defirous to place the young Bonaparte. Corfica, fince being united to France, had obtained for its inhabitants, among other privileges, that of fharing the Royal beneficence; fo that the Count had no difficulty to procure for his *protege* the place of one of the *Eleves du Roi.*

The Marechal de Segur, then Minifter of war, and charged with the department of military fchools, placed Bonaparte in that of Brienne, in Champagne; in which he entered, I believe, in the beginning of the year 1779.

It was about 15 or 18 months afterwards, that my father, availing himfelf of the right which all ftrangers of family had to educate their children in thefe royal inftitutions, fent me there to begin my education. Different in temper and character, and younger than Bonaparte, I formed no particular friendfhip with him; but, living under the fame roof, and fharing the fame exercifes, I remarked him early as fomething extraordinary, perceiving no one, among 150 youths who in the leaft refembled him, either in difpofition or in tafte. In this I only confirmed an idea very generally allowed, that children are often more obferving than they appear to be. Of this, curiofity is probably in them the only caufe, being more eager in youth than advanced age; and a young perfon, without troubling himfelf about the reafon, which his faculties are not yet able to reach, has his attention attracted and fixed only by that which ftrikes him. Bonaparte, with inclinations different from his companions, feparated himfelf from us, and therefore became, naturally enough, the object of our obfervation.

I do not recollect that he ever fhewed the flighteft partiality in favour of any of his comrades; gloomy and fierce to excefs, almoft always by himfelf, one might fay, newly iffued from a foreft, and till then withdrawn from the fight of men, he now began, for the firft time, to feel the impreffions of furprife and of fufpicion. Continually alone, averfe likewife to all that is called children's plays and amufements, he was never feen to fhare in the noify mirth of his fchool-fellows; very far from that; if fometimes he came among them, it was only to find fault, notwithftanding the known danger to which a *boy-pedagogue* inevitably expofes himfelf by reprimanding his young companions; a danger of which his growing courage had early taught him not to be afraid; for, when attacked by a number of our fchool-fellows, whom his offenfive railleries had provoked, I have feen him repel, with the utmoft *sang froid*, their blows and united efforts. Thus, fo young, Bonaparte feemed to difdain to be no more than a child, as if he had already forefeen that deftiny would one day call him to furmount the greateft obftacles.

Bonaparte fhewed very early the defire or rather the need of liberty. The love of his country (the ifland of Corfica, which he then confidered as his native home) triumphed already over the fentiment of gratitude due to the bounty of the King. The idea of dependence appeared to him degrading; he was humbled by it; and often indignant to be expofed to the malicious witticifms of his comrades on the union of Corfica to the monarchy of France:—"I hope to be able," replied he, in the tone of an offended fpirit, "I hope to be able, one day, to reftore it to freedom?" Unconfcious then that he was to be called in a few years to fix the power of France itfelf, and decide the fate of the other great ftates of Europe.

His firft fteps in learning were not marked by any extraordinary progrefs; and whether from carelefsnefs or diflike, he gave but little application to the ftudy of the Latin tongue.—This negligence appears fo much the more aftonifhing, as his defire of inftruction and occupation very foon became in him a real paffion; but latent genius already directed his choice to the ftudy of thofe branches of knowledge, which were afterwards to become the inftruments of his glory. Mathematics, fortification, the attack and defence of places, but, above all, the ftudy of hiftory, occupied all his time. To thefe ftudies he gave himfelf up without relaxation: and I have no doubt but his enthufiafm originated in his favourite reading of the lives of great and illuftrious men, whom he had, from the beginning, propofed to himfelf as proper models.

No one was able to judge better than myfelf of the uncommon avidity with which he purfued his readings, and the great connections which we had together on that head, were, doubtlefs, what contributed to fix my attention upon him in fo particular a manner.—To explain that more clearly, it is neceffary to mention an eftablifhment which had taken place, in the Military School of Brienne, during the refidence of Bonaparte, which was the foundation of a library entirely under the direction of the young men, and deftined to their pleafure and inftruction. But, to give us proper notions of arrangement and of order, our fuperiors propofed to leave the diftribution of the books, and the adminiftration of the funds, dedicated to the fupport of the library, to the abfolute management of two boarders, to be chofen by their comrades. I was one of thofe whom my fchool-fellows had named to that employment, to which I gave up the leifure hours of three years, perhaps the moft pleafant in my life. It was then that I had repeated opportunities to fee Bonaparte, who, perhaps, in preference to me, ought to have been chofen the librarian; but our companions thought otherwife; and probably he would have difdained the appointment, believing all the moments loft to his own inftruction, which he muft have facrificed to the minute detail of fuch an office. However that might be, his calls became fo very frequent, as to render me unreafonably out of humour. It is in the nature of man, and in my own juftification, not lefs in that of children, to arrogate to themfelves, by degrees, all the privileges of authority. It was, indeed, my duty to have been complaifant, but I found it more convenient to be capricious. Plagued by demand fo often repeated, I fometimes pretended to miftake his application for teazing and intentional importunities; and fometimes alfo I had reafon to repent my rudenefs. Bonaparte, young, was not more patient, nor lefs pofitive than now, and has made me frequently feel, that it was always unfafe, that it was always to provoke him. At that time I fhould have been afhamed to own it, but at prefent fuch a confeffion is not fo painful.

Referved in his temper, and wholly occupied by his own purfuits, Bonaparte courted that folitude which feemed to conftitute his delight. He employed, during a long time, fome of the hours allowed to recreation, in cultivating as a little garden that fpot which fell to his fhare, of a confiderable portion of ground which was divided among us.—After having forced two of his partners to give it up entirely to him, his firft care was to render the accefs to it difficult by a ftrong pallifade; in forming which, he fpent all the money which the Count de Marbœuf had fent to him for his little expences. The green arbours, which he planted himfelf, and cultivated with the utmoft pains, rendered his garden, at the end of two years, the retreat of a perfect hermit. Woe to the curious, the malicious, or the playful, who dared to trouble his repofe! You might fee him burft furious from his retreat to repel them, nor was he deterred by the number of affailants. It was in this concealed retirement where the foul of Bonaparte, greedy of glory, infenfibly evolved the feed of that noble ambition, feafting on the example of thofe great men whom he was preparing himfelf to furpafs.

A mode of life fo very fingular could not fail to be remarked. Incapable to eftimate his uncommon merit, or rather to penetrate his true motives, his fuperiors and his fchool-fellows taxed him as foolifh and ridiculous. Every means was tried, in vain, to reftore him to himfelf, by making him change his conduct. Infenfible to affronts which he could not refent, he repelled the railleries of the mafters by filence and difdain. Humiliation, and even punifhment, which were alfo employed, had no better fuccefs. I believe I have forgotten to mention that the meeting of the young men were eftablifhed on a military footing. Divided into companies, they compofed a little battalion, the Colonel, and all the officers of which, chofen among ourfelves, were decorated by the ornaments which diftinguifh the French uniform. Bonaparte had the rank of captain. One would fuppofe that he muft be fenfible to the lofs of a diftinction only granted to merit, and every day becoming more flattering from the eagernefs by which it was fought for by the young men. A council of war eftablifhed with all its forms, declared him unworthy to command thofe comrades whofe good will he will he defpifed. After the fentence was read, which degraded him to the laft place of the battalion, he was ftripped of the diftinguifhing marks of his rank. Bonaparte appeared infenfible to the affront, or difdained at leaft to fhew that he was affected by it; his fuperiors, perhaps, repented having obliged him to undergo this difgrace; but his comrades from that time, reftored to him their friendfhip, becaufe generous minded youth ceafes to perfecute thofe who are unfortunate.

This conduct had the moft happy effect. Bonaparte teftified his fenfe of the generofity of his young friends. He continued his ftudies, but became more fociable with his fchool fellows; he joined fome time in our games, and acquired by that a right to propofe in his turn fome new diverfions. It would have, been little amufement to him if he could not have united utility with pleafure; and, in fact, the plays which he propofed marked ftrongly his character. The Olympic games of Greece, and thofe of the Circus of Rome, were the models propofed for our imitation. Novelty pleafes children, particularly thofe of France. Bonaparte became our leader, and the lofs of his title of captain was foon replaced by that of director of our diverfions, which was unanimoufly granted to him. If men, in their pleafures, almoft always exceed the limits of moderation, we may eafy fuppofe that virtue to be ftill more feldom the lot of young people. Our games became battles; by turns Romans and Carthagenians, Greeks and Perfians, we believed ourfelves called upon to imitate the enthufiaftic fury of thefe antient warriors. Stones were weapons, and often were productive of wounds, fo that our fuperiors found themfelves obliged to reprefs our courage. The games were forbidden, and our general feverely reprimanded.

Bonaparte withdrew himfelf into his favourite garden, refumed his former occupations, and appeared no more among us, till the fnow covering the ground and concealing the ftones, furnifhed him with a pretext to open a new campaign. The hoftilities became neceffarily of another fort, and the modern art of war fucceeded to that of the antient. Being ferioufly occupied by the ftudy of fortification, he wifhed to put his theory in practice; and foon entrenchments, forts, baftions, and redoubts, were erected of fnow, in the great court of the fchool. We all laboured at thefe works with an activity and pleafure which can be eafily imagined, the young Bonaparte directing our operations. The whole was executed with fo much art and exactnefs, as to excite the curiofity of the people of the town, and even of ftrangers, who came in crowds, during the winter, to admire our fortifications of fnow. As foon as thefe works were finifhed, we had no peace till the order of attack and defence was fettled. Bonaparte again took the care of directing our motions; and, by turns, at the head of affailants and opponents, he learned betimes, from thefe ufeful games, to unite addrefs with courage. Snow-balls were the weapons of both parties, and the wounds they gave not being mortal, our mafters faw our diverfions without alarm; they even had the good fenfe to encourage them, by applauding thofe who diftinguifhed themfelves, whether by their courage, or by fome new ftratagem. Bonaparte, already fertile in expedients, found means to keep up the intereft by devifing every day fome new manœuvres; but the fun of the month of March difturbed our amufements, and put an end to them till the winter.

Such was the fchool, and fuch the firft effay of the young hero, who fince, at the head of a new raifed army, without difcipline, and almoft without confidence, has known how to conquer the braveft troops of Europe, and difconcert the meafures of the moft experienced generals. Eager to gain the approbation of his young rivals, it was in thefe juvenile plays that he firft learned the way to conquer; from them fprung that warlike enthufiafm, which afforded the firft difplay of his great genius. Kindled into admiration of the heroes of antiquity, their great actions and virtues became his models, and the glory of furpaffing them the object of his life.

(To be continued)

SUPPLEMENT.

By the Packet, arrived at Halifax, foreign advices are received as late as June 5.

On the 21ft of May a ftrong rumor prevailed at Paris, of a meditated attempt to affaffinate Bonaparte. Difturbances had taken place in Paris on account of the high price of bread.—The Gazette of Strafburg announces that a Congrefs is to be held at Bruffels in June, at which the Firft Conful is to prefide.—A rebellion had broken out in Morocco againft the Emperor, headed by his nephew, a great battle had taken place, in which the latter had been defeated. The Beys, depofed by the Porte, are in open infurrection againft the Grand Vizier.—The Dutch government is preparing to fend 9,000 troops to the Weft Indies—A new expedition is fitting out at Breft to reinforce Le Clerk with 20,000 men.—The Moniteur announces the appointment of a *Commercial Commissioner to England*, for the purpofe of adjufting difputed points.—The whole of Eaftern Italy is threatened with abfolute dearth.—

In the *Official Gazette of St. Domingo* of the 14th July, (of which a regular feries to that date is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertifer,) the General in Chief orders, that from the 19th day of July, all veffels, French as well as foreign, at the time of clearance from any ports of the colony, fhall pay a tonnage duty of 80 centimes per ton, to be appropriated for repairing the wharves, &c. of the faid ports, which are at prefent in a ruinous condition; veffels in ballaft to pay half that fum.

An arrette, iffued previous to the above orders, that the condition required of a refident merchant, previous to his acting as confignee to foreign veffels, fhall be a refidence of fix months in a permanent habitation, after having eftablifhed a houfe of commerce in the colony. This difpofition applies only to foreigners: French citizens are domiciliated from the moment of their arrival.