With regard to the fourth question, as Foreigners cannot be guilty of the offence, the Amnesty cannot apply to them.

Signed,

J. G. LOCRE,
Secretary to the Council of State.
(Approved) BONAPARTE.

MILAN, June 30.

The Legislative Body to Citizen Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic.

"*Citizen President,*

"The Legislative Body assembled on the 24th of June. This solemn event is one benefit more added to all those which you have heaped upon the Italian people, and a fresh title which you have acquired to their gratitude. Doubtless it is glorious to found a Republic by the force of arms; but it is not less so to preserve it by useful laws and institutions. Such is your design—such is the wish of the people—and it is also a sacred duty incumbent upon us.

"Organs of the sentiments of the people, we express to you, Citizen President, the public gratitude for the happiness you have procured us, and that which you still further promise us. This happiness, which is your production, will form one of the grandest monuments of your glory in the eyes of posterity.

"VACCARI, President,
"RANGONE, Secretary."

The First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic, to the Legislative Body of the Italian Republic.

"I have seen, with a lively satisfaction, the union of the Legislative Body. You must, in the first session, form the basis of the administration. The first Budget which has been prepared in Italy will be presented to you.—The receipts, the expences, and the public debt, equally require a stable and uniform system.

"An object which you will prove to be not less important, is the law which will be presented to you respecting the Military Conscription; a National Army can alone assure to the Republic internal tranquility and external respect. A neighbouring state, which possesses neither the population nor the wealth of the Republic, has already formed an army which has often acquired glory, and placed it during a long period in the rank of considerable powers.

"The Legislative Body will not forget that the Republic ought to be the first power of Italy.

"The Legislative Body cannot better testify the truth of the sentiment which it expresses, than in devoting all its efforts to the consolidation of the state, and the principles which must assure its glory and its grandeur."

LONDON, Aug. 3.

According to letters from Vienna of the 15th July, it has been decreed at Presburgh by his Imperial majesty and the Diet, that the kingdom of Hungary shall for the future keep up an army of 63,264 men to be increased in time of war as the exigencies of the case may require. In compliance with the advice of the Archduke Charles, it has likewise been resolved, that the Austrian army is to consist in time of peace of 350,000 men.

LONDON, August 19.

We have received Paris Journals to the 16th inst. On the preceding day, Sunday last, called the day of the Assumption of the Virgin, a solemn Te Deum was chaunted in the church of Notre Dame of Paris, and in all those of the diocese, to return thanks for the Senatus Consulta of the 12th and 13th of this month. The same day a solemn service for returning thanks was performed in the temple of the Protestants at Paris rue Saint Thomas du Louvre, in consequence of the proclamation of the Senatus Consultum, for organizing the Constitution. These Journals present little else respecting France itself; but some of the articles from other countries are interesting. It appears by the accounts from Switzerland, that in the petty Cantons, instead of acquiescence and submission to the new order of things, a formal insurrection is organizing there against the central Government, and it is very uncertain whether it will be possible to make them receive the new constitution. The instigator of these commotions is the late Landamman Reding. It appears that he has been long labouring on the execution of his vast plan of a counter-revolution, and for this purpose has taken advantage of the absence of the French troops. He began by calling an assembly of his confidential friends at Gersau. In this meeting, which took place on the 24th of last month, it was resolved to convoke, on the 17th of August, the General Assemblies of the people of the three petty Cantons; to oblige all the Public Functionaries to resign their places; to induce the old Magistrates of 1798, to resume their functions; to form a confederation between the three Cantons; and to collect all the men capable of bearing arms. At Schwitz, Reding assured the inhabitants that Bonaparte, whom he chose to denote by the following words, the Man who makes Europe tremble, had given him his word that the canton might constitute itself as it pleased. The re-establishment of the ancient order of things was proposed. Reding was then appointed Landamman, and all the ancient authorities were restored. In many places the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Constance, which declared that there was nothing in the new constitution contrary to religion, was torn from the church doors on which it was pasted.

The full powers for the Extraordinary deputation of the Empire have been printed and published at Ratisbon. The following is a copy of them:

General full powers of the Empire, for the deputation charged with the discussion of the points which remain to be regulated for completing the peace.

"The Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, having judged it proper to exercise, by an extraordinary deputation, the right which belongs to them of concurring in the discussion of the objects which still remain to be settled for completing the peace; and having for this purpose elected and nominated in the College of electors.—Mentz, Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburgh; and in that of Princes—Bavaria, the grand master of the Teutonic order, Wurtemburg, and Hesse Cassel; the said deputed states are fully authorised by these presents in the name of the Germanic Body, and with the consent of his imperial majesty, in his quality of supreme chief of the Empire, to send, as soon as possible, their sub-delegates to the imperial city of Ratisbon, which has been considered as the most convenient place to examine, discuss, and regulate, with the Imperial minister plenipotentiary, in concert with the French government, and paying attention to the conclusion of October 2d of last year, ratified by his Imperial majesty, the points reserved by the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, by a particular convention: in consequence what shall be discussed, concluded, and signed by the said deputies, either by all, or in case of absence, sickness or non-appearance of any of them, by the rest, with the imperial minister, must, within a determinate time, be ratified, agreed to, and inviolably observed by the whole Empire."

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAPE-FRANCOIS, (Sept. 2.)

Fructidor 15, year 10.

The General in Chief decrees, as follows:

Art. the 1st. From the 1st of Vendemaire, year 11, no goods or commodities can be imported in foreign bottoms into the colony, but those that are enumerated in the list hereto annexed; and none can be exported by the said vessels but molasses, syrups, tafias, and rum, log and ebony woods, guiacum excepted, and all the goods and commodities exported in French vessels.

2d. From the same date; the duties on goods and commodities denominated in the list annexed to the present, shall be collected at the rate of 10 per cent of their price in the colony, on a tarif which the colonial prefect will establish every three months, according to the average price of the present quarter, in the open ports of the colony.

The duties on colonial commodities, which according to the leave granted by the first article, will be exported in foreign vessels, shall be one half more than those paid by French vessels, conformably to their tarif annexed to this arrete of the 3d of last Messidor. These commodities shall pay, besides, the war duty established by the arrete of the 25th Messidor, year 10.

Goods and commodities, arising from the French trade, exported from the colony in foreign vessels, will pay no duties.

3d. All goods and commodities not enumerated in the list hereto annexed, from whatever place they come, imported in foreign vessels, shall be prohibited from the 1st of Vendemaire, year 11.

Captains of foreign vessels coming into the open ports of the colony, before that time, will be allowed to land those goods, the declaration of which they will have made at the custom-house.

Captains coming to the colony after the 1st Vendemaire till the 15th Brumaire, inclusive, will be permitted to land the unprohibited goods they have on board; as to those that are prohibited, they shall make a declaration of them, and shall be bound to show them again at their departure, under the penalty of having their vessels confiscated.

After the 15th of Brumaire, vessels, the cargo of which will not be entirely composed of goods and unprohibited commodities, shall not enter the ports of the colony. Such as have not the leave to enter them, and will have admitted, through false declarations, or which, after being obliged to leave the said ports, would be seen landing or trying to land their goods by fraud, shall be confiscated as well as the cargo.

4th. By the present nothing is changed in the arrete of the 5th Messidor, which frees from all duties to the 30th of Frimaire, year 11, the oxen and mules imported into the parts of Cape-Francois, Port-Republican and Jacmel, and the timber imported into the ports of Cape-Francois, Port-Republican, les Cayes and Jacmel.

All dispositions of arretes relating to trade and custom-houses, which are not contrary to those of the present, remain whole.

5. The colonial prefect is charged with the execution of the present arrete.

A list of goods and commodities, the importation of which in foreign vessels is permitted into the open ports of the colony of St. Domingo:—

Beer and ale, porter, strong beer, bricks, tiles, gutter tiles, square bricks, pit coal, black cables and riggings, white do. do. whale oil, spermaceti oil, pitch and tar, rosin and dry pitch and tar mixed, spirits of turpentine, oats, barley, Indian corn, Indian meal, rice, biscuits, flour, salt beef, salt pork, (gammons, sausages, high seasoned tongues, and all articles of high seasoned pork are not included in that denomination.)

Salt butter, lard, codfish, *bacayas*, and other species of codfish, salt mackerels, salt herrings, red ditto shads, codfish-tongues, mullets in brine, stock fish, oxen and cows alive, horses, mules, jackasses, hogs, sheep, ducks and hens, turkeys, geese, timber, scantings, boards, oars, hogshead staves, ship-timbers, mastings.

The General in Chief, General Captain.

LE CLERC.

By the General Captain, the General Secretary,

LENOIR.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, October 4, 1802.

DIED—On the 30th September 1802, MR. DANIEL CLARKE, Senior, of Prince George's County, in the sixty ninth year of his age. Mr. Clarke was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind master and an honest man; beloved by his neighbours and esteemed by all who knew him. He left but one child to mourn his death.

DIED.—On Friday morning last in this city, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, one of the clerks in the office of Auditor of the Treasury, and on the day following, his remains were interred at Rock Creek church, attended by a respectable procession of the inhabitants.

So long as exemplary virtue, filial piety, brotherly affection, and an assiduous attention to the duties of office shall continue to deserve the approbation of mankind, will the untimely death of this young gentleman be lamented by his acquaintances; for in each of those estimable qualities he was the admiration of all who knew him.

The eloquent Address of the Republican Committee of Philadelphia will deservedly attract the attention of our readers. It embraces a manly avowal and correct recognition of republican principles, a spirited contrast of the measures of the late and present administration, and recommends a maintenance of that honest zeal which a sense of danger should ever inspire.

An article has been lately re-published from a Massachusetts newspaper, suggesting that the government of the United States had abandoned the claim upon the sugar refiners, for the duty upon all such sugars, as were refined before July and not *sent out* of the refineries *in* or *before* June. This article was first published, *avowedly* to prove the general unsoundness of *the law opinions* of Levi Lincoln, Esquire, the attorney general of the U. States. Though I am a perfect stranger to that gentleman, I wish to do an act of simple justice to him and to the government, by stating it as *certain* (without fear of contradiction) that the claim of the United States on the sugar refiners has not been abandoned. On the contrary, instructions have been long since given by the treasury to receive the money, or take the usual bonds in October, for the duties on sugars refined *before July*, and sent out of the refineries in the current quarter; and so of other quarters 'til the whole shall be settled. Instead of a doubt on the part of the government with respect to *the soundness* of Mr. Lincoln's opinion, either in law or reason, it is known to stand confirmed by the convictions it has produced in the minds of others. There is not the least intention to discuss here, *the merits* of the government's claim, nor to affect the arguments of gentlemen concerned in the refineries, nor those of their numerous and able counsel. Nor shall the repelled attempt to injure Mr. Lincoln, lead us into any unkindness or disrespect to those, who have interests or opinions different from those of the government, though such vain attacks upon a good man in our highest law office (accompanied by a spirit of hostility to the government) have drawn forth these vindicatory truths.

Those editors of Newspapers, who have published the article referred to, will do honor to their candor in printing this short reply. They will also have the satisfaction of doing justice to the government of our country, by informing our fellow-citizens, that it is the personal wish of every public agent, that the Supreme Court of the United States (which is of a clearly federal character) should decide the question at their first sitting.

VERUS.

FRENCH COMMERCE.

The following is a statement, taken from the differen Commercial Reports of the French Colonies, of the trade carried on between them and the mother country, in the period of tranquility that preceded the war.

In 1781, France received from her Colonies in the Antilles, and from Cayenne, Sugar to the value of more than 89,000,000 of francs; in Coffee, above 87,000,000; in Cocoa, about one million; in Cotton, twenty one millions and a half; in Indigo, above ten millions; and in other articles to the value of eight millions.

The importation of these productions, amounting altogether to about 218,000,000, employed 686 ships, whose burthen was on the whole 199,122 tons. The profit of the freight was 17,000,000.

At this period the French Slave traders laid out from 15 to 17 millions of francs in the purchase of 30,000 Negroes in Africa, who, when sold in the West-Indies, produced 43,800,000 francs. This trade employed 35,227 tons of Shipping, and the profit of the freight was 4,500,000 francs.

The exportations of French merchandize, and production to the Colonies, in 1788, amounted to about 76,000,000 francs. This merchandize was exported by 677 ships, whose tonnage was 190,753. The profit on the freight exceeded 19,000,000.

Importations	218,000,000
Exportations, Purchase and Sale of Slaves.	35,000,000
Total	353,000,000
Calculating the advantage arising from the employment of the sum, at 10 per cent. the product would be,	35,000,000
To this add the profit on the Freight, the Exports and Imports,	21,000,000.
And the Total	56,000,000

francs, or about £.2,325,000 sterling, was the profit which France derived annually from the her Colonies.

The Palace of St. Cloud is now nearly compleated; and the First Consul would have gone there on the 15th this month (Messidor) had not the business of the New Constitution so occupied his time. It is to be presumed that he will go there immediately, as he has ordered a post for letters to be established in the Palace for his own particular use, similar to the one already placed in the Thuilleries. The administration, or Directors of the Post Office Department, who are not much satisfied at these innovations, solicited that an office might be given them, where the persons employed might be lodged, and that the expences might be paid by the Consul: he sent for answer a negative: and added, that such surplus charges must fall upon the Post-Office Establishment."

Upon a late visit of the First-Consul made to St. Cloud, the workmen surrounded him, and by observing, that in such weather people were dry, pleaded for some money. He appeared much offended at this sort of familiarity, and sent them off with haughtiness, but without a present.

Federal Love of order Exemplified!

HARTFORD, September 27.

On Friday the 17th instant, the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, composed of Judges *Washington* and *Law*, was opened in this town. Judge Washington gave an excellent charge to the Grand Jury. After calling the docket, the Court adjourned to the next day. At the opening of the Court on Saturday the Defendants in two actions which were continued from the April term, pleaded in substance, that the cases were instituted before the Circuit Court of the second Circuit of the United States, holden at New-Haven in April last, for the district of Connecticut composed of the hon. Egbert Benson, Oliver Wolcott, and Samuel Hitchcock, who in pursuance of a law of Congress passed in February 1801, had been appointed Judges of that Court, and whose commissions, having never been vacated, were now in force, and that the actions were now depending before the Court composed of the said Benson, Wolcott, and Hitchcock; and therefore the defendants prayed the said Judges Washington and Law to take no futher cognizance of the actions. In consequence of this objection to the legal authority, and existence of the Court, all the business of the Court was continued. The pleas to the jurisdiction were not argued, but by agreement of the parties were continued to the next term. It is understood that similar questions will be raised, and probably decided, in the other districts, during the present circuit. Nothing so interesting to the people of the United States has occured since the existence of our government. If brought before the Court, the question must be determined, whether one *distinct, independent* branch of our constitution has not been madly sacrificed at the shrine of Democracy. The effect of this decision either way, involves considerations of the highest moment to the future concerns of the country.

New York, September 29.

We are informed by capt. Chappell, that a few days before the Lydia sailed, the negroes in the mountains had revolted against the French troops; several skirmishes had ensued and the latter were driven within four miles of the city. General *Charles Bellaire*, a negro general, in the service of the French, had joined the revolters. The black general who commanded at Port-de Paix had followed his example. The citizens had evacuated most of the small ports, and fled to the Cape for safety. In the nothern part of the mountains, massacres and burnings were frequent; and Christophe and Dessalines were marching against the rebels with a considerable force.

NORWALK, (Conn.) Sept. 21.

We again rejoice at the opportunity of greeting our fellow-citizens with the happy news of REPUBLICANISM TRIUMPHANT. In spite of *steady habits* and monarchical faction, the Republicans of this town, in their semi-annual meeting, held yesterday, made choice Mr. William M. Betts and D. Phineas Miller, two inflexible Republicans, as Representatives to the General Assembly the ensuing session, each by a large majority.

District of Columbia, Washington County, ss. } Oct. 2, 1802.

BROUGHT before me by John Addison, as A STRAY [illegible], A BROWN HORSE, fourteen and an half hands high, hind feet white, a little white on his upper lip, no artificial mark, strong and clumsey made, two white spots under the saddle on the off side, marks of his having been a draft horse by a few white hairs in his mane, and a scar on his breast or shoulder.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Just. Peace.
October 4 1802. 3t.

By virtue of an order from Montgomery County Court, to us directed we will proceed to sell on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the Premises to the highest bidder, on a credit of one two, three and four years with interest to be paid annually from the date.—All the right, title and Estate of JOSEPH SIMMES, deceased, to a certain tract of land, called the Second Addition to Culvers Chance, containing 300 acres, lying on a stream of water called the North West, and in Montgomery County, now in possession of his widow Catharine Simmes.

DANIEL REINTZEL,
ADAM KING
JOHN THRELKELD. } Comrs.
Sept. 27, 1802. ept25O.

WAS STOLEN,

On Friday the 25th instant, out of the House of David Tweedy,

A SMALL TRUNK,

CONTAINING 100 dollars cash, one note of 50 dollars on the Bank of Baltimore, and shirts, stockings, waistcoats, and three pocket books, with several papers therein.—Whoever will come forward and give information to the owner, so that he may get the articles again, shall receive a reward of 60 dollars, and no questions asked.

WILLIAM HERRON,
Living at Mr. Reinhart's, near the War Office.
Sept. 29th, 1802. 3t.

FOR RENT,

SEVERAL Houses in New Jersey Avenue, well calculated for Boarding Houses and private families.

WM. BRENT,
Atty. for Thomas Law, Esq.
Sept. 29, 1802. ept1aD.

FOR SALE,

A FEW Puncheons excellent Antigua Rum, of 3d and 4th proof. Apply to the Subscriber.

WM. BRENT.
Sept. 29, 1802. tf.

TO LET.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE near the Bank, the tenant will have the advantage of a well cultivated Garden. Inquire of Mr. Joseph Saul, at the office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.
Sept. 27, 1802. tf.

TO RENT,

One of the best situations in the City of Washington for business,

TWO BRICK HOUSES,

NEAR the War office, on Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the President's House, now occupied by Sharpless & Smith as a dry good store—Apply to RENNER & BUSSARD, high street, or to the Subscriber at the Columbian Academy.

JOHN R. BUSSARD.
George Town, Sept. 29, 1802. 1w3t.