"What was it that formerly rendered that hereditary title so venerable, so elevated above the attempts of those who wished to disturb it, so adapted to guarantee the peaceable transmission of a tutelar authority? It was nothing less than a motive of utility, acknowledged by a small number of judges, that all those illusions should exist which support in the imagination of the multitude, the right of a prince independent of the people, a title of feudal possession, the sacred inheritance of a family, a religious consecration of power, an image of God in the king. These illusions are destroyed by the habits which the revolution has formed, by the spectacle of those royal sovereigns so humbled as to be incapable of recovering from the fall.

"From Bonaparte's exalted situation nothing is to be apprehended. He has raised himself above all jealousy, but among his successors there may be bad citizens, and the descendant of a proscribed family might present himself as a successful rival, deriving splendor from the advantages of birth, and virtues from misfortune. Such a competition would produce discord and trouble throughout the state.

"We have felt ourselves right in voting Bonaparte consul for life—his past benefits are satisfactory pledges of his future conduct; but to stipulate for our posterity, to give up to a new family the inheritance of a great people, would be to act in a manner contrary to the first and best principles of liberty. We might then throw our posterity into the despotic hands of a successor of Bonaparte, who supported by tyranny and superstition, would be enabled to renew those scenes of oppression that have led the way to the actual state of things, and our children, thus degraded and enslaved, would resemble the people whom we have vanquished."

From the London Morning Chronicle of August 18.

The *Moniteur* received yesterday, says the London Morning Chronicle, contains an article against our Government and Country, more false, indecent, & hostile, than any published by that paper during the war. It accuses our Ministers of encouraging rebellion and murder in France; and still more it asserts, that our Sovereign would have rewarded an assassin with the Order of the Garter, had he been successful! This article appearing in the *Moniteur*, the official paper of the French Government, necessarily commands attention by the circumstance of the channel through which it is published. It must be regarded as the publication of Bonaparte, since the *Moniteur* would not dare to insert such an article without the permission of Government. But we have other evidence. It is written precisely in the petulant, snappish style of interrogation, in which several menacing articles were written in the *Moniteur*, during the negotiation, which we have been assured were the work of Bonaparte himself. This article probably comes from the pen of the *First Consul*, who, foreseeing that the English Journals and all men of sense, would condemn his constitution, has wished to prevent discussion upon it by threats, which he hopes will intimidate the English Ministry, and induce them to stifle the observations of the news papers. This, we must inform Bonaparte, is not in the power of any Chief Consul or Prime Minister. When he can reduce Britain to be a department of France, and the respectable *Mr. Addington* to be his Prefect, then, indeed, he will have no longer occasion to complain of the English press. Till then we shall stand in awe of the laws of our country only, not of the *Moniteur* or the *Chief Consul*.

With regard to *The Times*, we recollect to have seen nothing in that paper of late, on the subject of France, which did not seem to have been written in the spirit of truth and independence. Who *pays* it? asks the *Moniteur*. The associates of *Talleyrand* naturally conclude that every one is corrupt.—We have heard, that a French agent, of the name of *Fayville or Freeville*, was lately sent to London, to *pay* the Newspapers. We presume he does not *pay The Times*, and we are inclined to believe he found all the English Journals as incorruptible, at least, as Bonaparte's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Courier de Londres*? that offends the *Chief Consul*. Does he know who *paid* it?—The late Editor of that Paper (*Montlosier*) lavished the most fulsome panegyrics on the French Government, and in return he has been taken into Consular favour at Paris, though an Emigrant. The *Courier de Londres* is now conducted in a spirit of independence, and with great ability; it is sought with the utmost eagerness in France, though prohibited by the Government, and the *Chief Consul* is enraged.

The Emigrants and Bishops; they are every thing that is base and vile! What is their offence? They will not submit to the little Corsican; they adhere with firmness to a cause which their consciences approved, rather than become the puppets of one who has seized the Throne by violence.

Of the truth of the charges respecting *Georges* and the island of Jersey we know nothing, but we do not believe they have any foundation. We are persuaded no Ministry ever endeavoured more sincerely to maintain peace, than those who now govern this country. They are even accused of servility, in their eagerness to conciliate France. But *Bonaparte* measures their power by his own. He can put the seals on any press, imprison, transport, without trial, and he tells the English Ministry that he expects they will do the same.

The Treaty of Amiens, we are told, is broken by England, in encouraging these offences.—Does the *Chief Consul* foresee this Treaty must be broken by the partition of Turkey that Britain, is the only Power which will oppose such a partition, and hence the prudence of representing this country as the first to violate the Treaty of Amiens?—We ask, in his own language, "What is his object? What does he wish to effect?"—He well knew, before he concluded peace, that a free press existed in England, and that no ministry would suppress it. Does he wish to go to war on the principles on which the English Ministry began the last war; to resist the influx of free opinions respecting Political Liberty; to exclude from the eyes of his subjects the reproaches of his constitutions? Does he tremble lest these reproaches should shake his government, which he asserts is more solidly established than that of this country? Solidly established! excellent! one day the *Moniteur* publishes the Constitution, and the next it boasts how solidly it is established! What has become of Lord *Grenville's* "result of experience and the evidence of facts?"

"The Government does not deserve the name of Government, because it cannot repress calumny!"—Let *Bonaparte* go before an English Jury in Westminster-hall and prove the calumny, then will he obtain redress. Is this beneath him? The King of *Britain* has sought and obtained redress in the same place for personal calumnies—and, we trust, no Corsican Consul, Egyptian, Catholic, Turk, or Mahometan, will ever be placed above him!

PARIS, July 30.

According to a letter from Brescia, the Vaccine Inoculation makes astonishing progress in the Italian Republic. It has the effect of stopping the ravages of a most malignant species of small-pox. In the last three months more than 12,000 have been inoculated in the department of Mella alone.

CONSTITUTION OF THE *LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.*

Title 1st.

Art. 1. Liberty, equality and national representation are the three grand basis of the Ligurian Republic.

2. The constitution determines the organisation of the several powers and principles of the laws, which cannot be repealed in less than 5 years after their promulgation.

3. The laws determine the objects of the civil, military, and commercial codes, &c.

The laws are submitted by the senate to the sanction of the people, represented by the national consult.

4. The general dispositions founded on the laws depend on the decree of the senate.

5. The orders and edicts relative to the laws, the direction of the army, &c. are encharged to a supreme magistrate to be chosen by the senate.

6. The application of the laws to crimes against society, as also controversies between citizens, &c. come under the jurisdiction of the common tribunals.

Title 2d.

7. The senate is composed of 30 members, of at least thirty years of age.

The senate is presided over by a doge of at least forty years of age.

The senate is divided into 5 magistracies, viz.

The supreme magistracy of justice and legislation.

Ditto of the interior.

Ditto of the army and navy.

Ditto of the finances.

The presidents of the several magistracies act as ministers of their respective departments.

The supreme magistracy is composed of 9 members, viz. The doge who presides, the presidents of the other magistracies, and four other senators, two of which at least are chosen from the college of land-holders.

The presidency of the doge is for 6 years.

The senate elects the presidents of the several magistracies, and may change them on its being proposed by the doge.

The senate is renewed by thirds every two years.

The assignment of the doge is livres 50,000 per annum.

Ditto of the members of the supreme magistracy, each livres 9,000 per annum.

Ditto of the senators, each livres 6,000 per annum.

8. There are in the Republic 3 colleges, viz.

The college of land-holders, the members of which must possess at least, livres 120.000.

The college of merchants.

The college of lawyers and men of letters.

Each of the two first colleges are composed of 200 members, and the last, of 100 only.

The members to be at least thirty years old.

They meet, by right, every two years, and may be assembled at any other time by the senate.

Their sessions cannot last more than ten days.

They elect the senators and present three candidates, out of which the senate elects the doge.

The members of the colleges are for life.

Every seven years they replace the members that are deceased, or have been censured.

9. In each jurisdiction the citizens nominate every 3 years a consult of jurisdiction not to exceed 75 members.

The members to possess at least livres 1,000 per annum each.

They nominate in their respective proportions the members of the national consult.

The members of the national consult to possess at least livres 3,000 per annum each, and to be composed of, from 60 to 72 members.

It is assembled and prorogued by the senate.

To meet at least once a year, to receive the ballance of the state, and examine the laws proposed.

The members thereof receive no salary.

10. The colleges nominate every two years a syndicate of 7 members, to possess at least livres 10,000 per annum each, and to be at least forty years of age.

The syndicate may censure and consequently expel, 2 members of the senate, 2 of the national consult, 2 of each of the consults of jurisdiction, and 2 of each tribunal.

Their sessions cannot last above 10 days.

Censure cannot be passed, but by unanimity, and in case of a majority only, it is to be submitted to the national consult.

11. The territory of the Republic is divided into 6 jurisdictions, and those into cantons.

12. The judges are elected for life.

There is one supreme tribunal, and that decides definitively the appeals from the courts of revision and appeal.

There are tribunals of commerce.

There is a tribunal for all causes in which the government is directly interested and a special tribunal for the military.

The law recognizes no other tribunals than those established by this constitution.

Title 3d.

13. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state.

14. There shall be established in Genoa, an arsenal, and the Republic shall maintain a navy, of at least 2 ships of 74 guns, 2 frigates, and 4 corvettes.

15. The Republic provides for the expences of the nation by taxes, which are not to be less than 9 million of livres annually.

A commission chosen from the national consult shall superintend and examine annually the entry and expenditure of the national money.

16. The constitution protects and insures civil liberty.

17. There shall be a national institution.

18. The constitution guarantees the possessors of national domains.

19. The laws establishing the present constitution, shall be passed and published in the course of a year.

20. The first doge shall be Francesco Cataneo.

The senators are also named.

(*Signed*) Bonaparte.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 28.

Last night arrived brig Active, Noyes, from Mogadore.—They were forced away from that place.

We have been favoured with Capt. N's. protest, which states, that "he sailed from Mogadore the 9th of July in company with several other American vessels, in consequence of the letter from consul Simpson, [below] and that the Americans held a consultation how to act with most prudence, and it was thought adviseable to get away immediately, tho' as so much property was then on shore, application was made to the gov. of Mogadore for permission to get their property on board, who refused giving any answer, waiting four days after Mr. *Simpson's* advice, when the alarm began to encrease, and at 11 A. M. there was a private courier arrived, and directing the result, went on board and got under way, leaving this property.—The vessel being so light as to oblige them to put into Madeira, for ballast, supplies, &c. in company with the schr. Camden, capt. Cannon, of Baltimore.

Copy of a letter from James Simpson, *American consul at Tangiers to all Americans at the port of Mogadore.*

Tangiers, June 22.

Gentlemen,

Under yesterday's date I wrote to capt. Brown, advising it appeared necessary you should all bring your concerns at Mogadore within the narrowest compass possible.—This evening I have been in consequence of orders from his imperial majesty to quit this country, for which reason I very strongly recommend to you all, to get away from the port you are at, with your vessels, immediately on receipt of this letter.—By treaty, sufficient time is allowed to the citizens of the United States to remove with their property; but whether the emperor will adhere to that on the present occasion, appears doubtful: I shall, however, certainly claim it. I embark for Gibraltar, where if any of you have occasion to write to me, Messrs. Court and Co. will of course find conveyance for your letters by way of this place.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(*Signed*) *James Simpson.*

From the Albany Gazette—Sept. 22.

Within a few weeks past a stage has started from Cooperstown; another from Cherry-Valley, and a third from Catskill, all to this city; and in October next the Western line of stages will be extended to Canandaigua, in Ontario county—to which the Turnpike Road will be either partially or entirely completed the present year. Thus a line of stages extends in every point of compass from this city.

We also announce with singular pleasure, that Commissioners (agreeable to a law of the last session) are now exploring the most direct rout on the west side, and along the whole extent of Hudson's river, from this city to the south bounds of the state. The distance from Albany to Catskill, on the present route, is 36 miles; we are told that from actual survey, the new road will be only 28, and from the most part along a dry gravelly ridge, capable of making an excellent road. Thus nearly one fourth of the distance will be cut off in the first 36 miles. In a word, it is supposed, the whole extent to New-York will be abridged from 20 to 30 miles. And as the great object is already obtained, viz. a Turnpike Road thro' the Highlands, which will form part of this route, and as the country below the Highlands on the west is by far more favorable for a good road than on the east side of the Hudson, this will undoubtedly be the future stage road between New-York and Albany.

From Albany Register.

Sedition—in Connecticut.

The Litchfield account of the trial of Mr. *Wetmore*, before the supreme court of Connecticut, on an indictment for *Sedition*, is too important not to attract the universal attention of republicans. Even federalists, if their are any of that description who think the freedom of opinion sacred, have reason to be alarmed when they see a principle carried into operation by the supreme judiciary of a state, which goes to the utter destruction of the liberty of speech; which tends to debase the minds of freemen, and by degrees to render them fit subjects for the most odious despotism. It is true, that this trial does not exhibit *federalism* in a new point of view. But it proves incontestibly, and every Republican ought to *note it well*, that the spirit of the federal party is at this day as hostile to the *freedom of opinion*—that is, *to the free exercise of any opinions contrary the creed of tyranny and bigotry which they wish to establish*, as it was when they had the general government in their hands, and riotted in the abuse of their constitutional powers.

Suppose the principle affected by Mr. *Wetmore* to be erroneous; suppose, that in practice it would be dangerous to a state; (though we cannot, for our part, see where the danger lies;) still it is a principle on which good men may fairly differ, which one man has, by the law of nature, if any such law exists, as perfect a right to maintain and defend as another has to oppose, and the use of coercion on either side must be considered by rational men as cruel and unjust: Nor does the circumstance of the contrary principle having become the positive law of Connecticut, impair the natural right of the citizen to dispute the policy of the law. It must be remembered too, that the principle, for the assertion of which so severe a punishment has been inflicted on Mr. *Wetmore*, has been advocated by the best and wisest of men both in Europe and America. Equal Representation was what we contended for with Great Britain; and the patriots of England who in those days stood forward to advocate our cause in a corrupt Parliament, have since united to obtain universal suffrage for their own countrymen. Taught by such examples and the precepts of a republican education, may not an American of the present day, without any criminal intention, labour to extend the right of suffrage where he thinks it too much restricted for the general good? And has he not a right so to do, derived from the Almighty who created man free, and endowed him with the means of accomplishing his own happiness? We believe, there is not an honest, intelligent American to be found, who will not reply in the affirmative; and who will not think, and justify too, that in the case before us the most sacred right of an American citizen has been sacrificed at the shrine of judicial tyranny, and to gratify the vindictive spirit of a tyrannical faction.

CHARLESTON, *September* 18.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Charleston, Sept. 11, 1802.

SIR,

I received your letter, requesting my opinion on Mr. Perkins's improvement on the common pump. I am sorry that a violent influenza has prevented my ascertaining earlier, the comparative effects between Mr. Perkins's improved *double* and *single* stroke pumps, and those in common use among us.

The result of my experiment is, however, as favorable to Mr. Perkins's ingenuity, as I am satisfied that his improvement is meritorious, and will be highly beneficial to his country. The patent pump will, I have no doubt, be soon generally used by our merchant vessels. I lament that the means are not within my power, to ascertain by actual experiment, its comparative effects, with the improved chain pump, as used in the navy of Great-Britain. This will, no doubt, however be properly attended to by the officers of our navy.

When making a trial of Mr. Perkins's double stroke pump, I found it filled a sixty gallon cask, (being worked by two persons) in 19 seconds.

The single stroke pump, worked by the same persons, filled the same cask in 27 seconds.

I then tried six of our common pumps one was *new*, and *in good order*, and with the same persons, filled the same cask in 54 seconds.

The 2d pump filled the same cask in				63	secs
3d	do.	do.	do.	73	do.
4th	do.	do.	do.	75	do.
5th	do.	do.	do.	100	do.
6th	do.	do.	do.	112	do.

None of the common pumps were in as good order as the new common pump, which, with the same power, required *double* the time to fill the cask that the single stroke pump did; and nearly *three times* as much time as the double stroke pump.

A saving of labour therefore among a few seamen, struggling with the common pump, to save their lives, in a leaky vessel, at sea, is, with the single stroke pump, as two to one; and with the double stroke pump, as three to one in their favour! It is therefore with real satisfaction, that I recommend to our merchants, and masters of vessels, Perkins's improved composition "*Patent Chambers*."

The difference between Perkins's improved, and our common pump, I find, consists in an equal diameter of the cylinder of the improved pump throughout, except the bottom of the pump, which is conical. The diameter of the cylinder in our common pump, and in which the lower box is fixed, and in which the piston or upper box moves, is double that of the lower cylinder; the lower box rests on the shoulder thus made, by the difference of the cylinders, and is fixed a little lower than the length of the piston, which is about five feet—whereas Perkins's patent chambers may be fixed in any part of the pump within 23 feet from the surface of the water; and within the bottom of this chamber is fixed the lower valve of the pump, in a very superior manner to the common pump, and which will render it less liable to injury. The upper box, or piston, of the improved, is the same as the common pump, but the valve in the lower box of the improved pump, is made longer than the valve in the lower box of the common pump.

These improvements on the common pumps, are of particular importance to the underwriters; and I sincerely hope, that Mr. Perkins may receive a pecuniary compensation, proportioned to the benefit which mankind will derive from his efforts.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES SIMONS,
Collector of the customs.

Dr. Park.

TROY, Sept. 23.

The new draw-bride over the Catskill Creek, at the village of Catskill, is so far completed as to become passable. This elegant and highly useful structure extends about five hundred and fifty feet in length, and is of a sufficient height to give it a noble appearance.—The strength and elegant simplicity of the work is highly applauded by every gentleman acquainted with architecture who has seen it.—On the 7th inst. that being the day on which it became passable, the gentlemen and ladies of the village assembled and crossed it in procession, preceded by music—On their return they were met by Mr. B[illegible]r, the architect, attended by his workmen, with the implements of their calling.

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. 2awgt.