old establishments, of interests that have taken root for ages, and of long habits and relations, rather less ancient and rather more stubborn than they.

New-England now contains a million and a half of inhabitants, of all colories, that ever were founded the largest, the most affiniated, and to use the modern jargon nationalized, the most respectable and prosperous, the most truly interesting to America and to humanity, more similar and more fapetior to other people, (the English excepted) than the old Roman race to their neighbors and competitors. This people, whole spirit is as free as their destiny, is settled on an extensive coast, and by situation and character has a greater proportion of its inhabitants engaged in navigation and maritime affairs than France or England—perhaps than even Holland. In spirit and enterprize, no nation exceeds them. It is in vain to say, things ought not to have been so; it would have been better to have had half a dozen farmers. It is afford to say any such things.

The question for a new administration is not what ought to have been preferred three ages ago, but what must now be destroyed.—These great interests are too precious to be sacrificed, they are too powerful even to be neglected. They will demand, and will they not receive effectual, zealous, affiduous protection and fostering care of government, and no president will ever repel the claim with defiance or contempt. Prudence, policy, prompitude, and perhaps with the design to afford it.

It is right for the public to suppose that Mr. Jefferson's administration mill be tried before it can be well known. It is fair and candid to make every presumption in favor of his intentions, that may not be discredited by his conduct. It is however, an effort of candor, but we must make it, to allow, that, like mott men of genius, he has been carried away by systems, and the everlasting zeal to generalize, instead of proceeding, like plain men of practical sense, on the low but sure foundation of matter of fact. It is the fort, and it is also the foible of genius, to be under the dominion of the imagination; and such men often judge of a law as they would of a picture, by the rules of taste. They can decide in such a case only as the mob do, by sensation. What ought to be the result of experience, that a blockhead could both feel and expris, is comprehended in the province of treatments and for the sake of the confusion of a state, the plodding business of politics becomes one of the fine arts. The statesman is bewildered with his own peculiar fanaticism! He lees the stars near, but loses sight of the earth. He will take his balloon into clouds and thick vapours above his business and his duties; and if he sometimes catches a glimpse of the wide world, it seems flattened and a plain, and shrunk in all its proportions, therefore he trains his optics to look beyond its circumference, and contemplate invisibility, till he thinks nothing of the Atlantic. New worlds of metaphysics issue from his teeming brain, and whirl in orbits more elliptic than the comets. Man rises from the mass, into which mitterrary has trodden him, shakes off the fleece of ignorance and the fetters of the law, a gorgeous new being, invested with perfectability, a saint in purity, a giant in intellect, and goes to inlighten the worlds. Condorcet and Roland, and men like them, will be there, and Paine, and Duane, and Allmat, and Burroughs. There virtue will celebrate her triumphs; the patriotism will be inebriated with the ecstacy of her fellowships.

I know as little of political illuminists as of the feet of the Swedenborgers. But to me it has ever appeared that the former are a new fect of fanatics. They manifeft a strange heat in the heart, but no light in the brain, unleft it be a feeble light, whose rays are gathered by the heat of philosphy, to kindle every thing in the state, that is combustible, into a blaze. A fanfanaus of this fect will smile himself in his chair, like an alchymist in his laboratory, pale with study, his fingers sooty with experiments, eager to make fort of every thing that is precious, and fanguinely expecting that he shall extract every thing precious from the cinders and drosis that mull be thrown away.

Yet if we afcribe to Mr. Jefferson these vagaries, to dear if they happen to be his own, to confidently trufted because they have not been tried, it is natural enough to expect that nevertheless he will desist from his experiments as soon as the results become too complicated and too uncertain for the satisfaction of a philosopher. He may think it prudent to wait till the world is more enlightened before he profecutes his schemes to hasten the progress of its absolute perfectibility. He will hoop to the people, and prefer the control to him him. The family of labor, brown with Weft-India suns, or glittering and rancid with whale oil, will tell him that they had rather trend a ship's deck than the wilderness, and prefer the control with the thorns of Spitalsergen, and the chafe of the spermaceti, where there is danger and glory, and affociate to those the one and to belong the others, to fleeping indians, or skinning otters, in roaming over an immeasurable waste, where the silence is broken only by the howlings of the wolves, and the cries of bears, where the fight even of the animals is left dreaded and less dangerous than that of their fellows. They will tell him they cannot change their element, nor will they hesitate, when politicians with hearts colder than that element at the pole, prove on calculation, it is best that they should perish in it.

ALEXANDRIA, March 16.

On Saturday last the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Attorney General, and Major General Wilkinson dined with the inhabitants of Alexandria at Gadsby's Hotel: Mr. Dexter and Mr. Stoddart who had also been invited did not think proper to attend. The President and his guests were escorted about 6 o'clock, escorted by a detachment from the troops of cavalry commanded by captains Simpson and Dick. At the northern extremity of the town they were met by the volunteer rifle company, and their company was saluted by a military salute: The uniformed militia under the command of colonel Deneale, and the company of artillery commanded by captain Harper were drawn up in King street, faluted them as they passed in review, and announced the arrival of their guests to the inhabitants by sixteen discharges of artillery and 16 volleys from the infuqetry.

The company who partook of the entertainment was the largest ever known in a public dinner assembled in any tavern in this town; and the style and elegance with which it was furnished, at so short a notice, reflect the highest credit on the talte and industry of Mr. Gadsby.

In the evening the Hotel was elegantly illuminated: its appearance there being 52 windows fronting on Royal and Cameron streets, was truly brilliant.

It is with infinite satisfaction we observe that a unanimity of sentiment and harmony of feeling, unofeally experienced, had prevailed upon this occasion. We indulge the hope that this fine precedent of those happy effects expected to result from the new administration. We anticipate with pleasure a union of parties for the common good; the mutual prevalence of a liberality of sentiment and conduct unfriendly to the turbulence of faction or political intolerance; and an eternal obliteration of those feuds which have disturbed public confidence and blunted fair respects, deftroyed the comforts of social intercourse, and retarded the prosperity of our thriving town.

The fame dinner the following Toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of cannon:—

1. The administration of our government first character, genius, dignity, and benevolence; its second a mind animated by a fenfibility to political honours, and regulated by an invisible obfervance of republican simplicity and purity.

2. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or perfuasion, political or religious.

3. The State governments, the moft competent administrations for our domestic concerns, the fireft bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

4. The general government in its constitutional vigor, the fhrest anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad.

5. Peace and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

6. The principle of elections the people: a mild and fat corrective of those which are loped by the fword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

7. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force—the vital principle and immediate parent of defpotism.

8. Freedom of the prefs, and of religion, the former the moft efficient means of diffusing information, the latter the balm of confidence and the tell of truth.

9. The trial by jury, ever to be respected as the barrier of perfonal freedom—but incompetent to declare the political will of the majority.

10. Public faith, when facredly preferved, the fwort of fidelity and respect to government, and an illustrious example to private virtue.

11. Agriculture, commerce its handmaid, and manufactures.

12. Public expenfes—whilft economy takes from the bending shoulders of labor, every unnecessary burden, let patriotism never overrate at the demands of public exigencies.

13. A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, gallant and faithful auxiliaries and the dangers of war.

14. The bright conflellation of principles, which guided our steps through an age of revolution, and illumines with increasing splendor the road of reformation.

15. The memories of Washington and Franklin, whose virtues are recorded in the hearts of freemen, and will there forever live.

16. The people of the United States—Let harmony and affection forever guide their local intercourse—without whole begin influence, liberty and even life itself are but dreary things.

By the PRESIDENT of the United States.
Prosperity to the town of Alexandria.

By the Vice-President.
The memory of our departed Chief, George Wallington.

By the Secretary at War.
Mr. Wilkinson.

By the Attorney General.
The district of Columbia—may the local fire in the centre warm the extremities of the union.

By General Wilkinson.
The firft, the fecond, and thofe who follow.

Mr. Dawson, Envoy to France.
Our fitter fisters—let us remember—United we stand, divided we fall.

After the President, Vice-President and Heads of Departments had retired.
The President of the United States—16 cheers.
The Vice-President—9 cheers.
General Dearborne.
Mr. Levi Lincoln.
General Wilkinson.
Mr. Dawson.

The three maritime powers of the North intend to fend to fea in the course of the springs, 40 fail of the line, to maintain their armed neutrality. And the preffing of feamen has already been ordered in the different provinces of Swedeh.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastians, dated 3d January, 1801.

"The market is very bad, and every appearance of its being worse; God only knows what will be the end. Vessels are arriving from all parts of America with tobacco which will not bring five dollars in this place, and if sent to France fill worse, the expenfe of carriage being two dollars and a half per 100 wt. and when arrived in France, there is no purchaser but on a credit of six months. I fear many will ruin themselves when the intercourse is opened."

By verbal information we learn, that in the month of December laft, there were two very destructive fires in London; one, which deftroyed all the buildings from the Hermitage to the Old Wapping Stairs; the other near Cheapside, burnt a whole square. The fires were attributed to accident, and not to any commotion of the mob, as has been reported, though the people are fill riotous.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1801.

At a numerous meeting of the underwriters and Merchants of this city, held at the city tavern last evening, a committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining documents relative to unjust captures of American vessels recently made by the belligerent powers, in order that the fame may be fubmitted to the Executive of the United States.

The pleadings in the cafe of T. Pickering, Eqr. against Dr. Reynolds, were concluded at 9 o'clock laft evening, a commitee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining documents relative to unjust captures of American vessels recently made by the belligerent powers, in order that the fame may be fubmitted to the Executive of the United States.

Died—On Monday the 9th inft. after a lingering illness, *Joseph Russell*, Merchant, of this city, in the 70th year of his age.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 18th.

"Captain Bourne, who arrived laft evening from Amsterdam, left that place on the 23rd January. He informs us, that it was the current report there, and obtained general credit, that the articles of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French republic had been figned; and that admiral Pelotan had taken the command of a fleet which was destined to act in the Baltic.

James Blake, Eqr. Conful of the United States for Saint Domingo, arrived here yesterday in the brig Boston, from Capefrancois.

Mr. Blake has furnished us with the *Bulletin Offeriel de Saint Domingue*, of the 29th Pluvofe, (18th February, of the *Christian* calender,) from which we translate Toussaint's account of his having taken and himself of the Spanish part of the Island. We are also informed by Mr. B. that a convention from the different departments was shortly to meet at Portau-Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the colony. These laws are to be submitted—*first*, For the approbation of the Black general Toussaint, and afterwards sent home for the *concurrence* of the French government.

COLONIES OF FRANCE.

Liberty. *Equality.*

St. Domingo, 13th Pluvofe, 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Toussaint Louverture, Gen. in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

Citizens,

I announce to you with great fatisfaction that I have taken poffefion of the *Spanish* part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French Republic.

A column commanded by the gen. of Brigade, Moyfe, marched to the north against St. Yago; a second column, commanded by the chief of Brigade Paul Louverture, to the fouth weft against St. Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who feemed determined to oppofe our taking poffeffion. The column moved without, opening their roots. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effufion of blood; and with very little loss I gained poffeffion of the whole Island. Perfuasions alone, after the firft attack, was the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned by the moft brilliant success.

The general of Brigade Moyfe, conducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterizes a French general. He exceeded with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and foldiers under his command has been excellent pleasure. Discipline and inbordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and perfons and property rigidly refpected.

The adjutant general Hebdouin, whom I fent to the Spanish government Joacim Garcia, with my inftructions to negociate the taking poffeffion of the Island, has fulfilled his mifhion with honour, wisdom and prudence.

Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.

In confequence of this fatal which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the Officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deferved well of their country.

Salut et fraternelle amitie.

Le General en Chief,
TOUISSANT LOUVERTURE.

Letters from Glasgow as late as the 24th of January, brought by the Draper, which arrived at New-York the day before yesterday, were received here this morning. It is mentioned in one of thefe that the bounty on wheat had been refufed by the King and Council. We expect European extracts by this arrival for one week.

From a Fredericksburg Paper, March 10.

Fellow Citizens,

The President of one United States has received that I wiuhl like to France the treaty which we have ratified with that republic.

The respect which I have for him, and the fortitude which I feel for the reftoration of the moft perfect harmony between the two countries by which your interests will be promoted, have induced a compliance on my part, notwithftanding my pec-