against the driver himself, if he is disposed to be disturbed.)

The proceeds of this mode has been very considerable: we believe it is extended from Portland, Maine, to Petersburgh, Virginia. In addition to the advantages derived from this establishment by the mail, it affords a convenient mode of travelling and of communication, to the citizens.

The expence to the United States of establishing a course of public coaches on the main line from Portland to Louisville, or thereby, would be very considerable; but there is the greatest reason to believe that they would not only find the ultimate expence lessened, but in a few years, they would derive a handsome revenue from it, in addition to the produce of postage.

The result of this experiment excites a regret that measures were not sooner taken for its extension. It is enough that between Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, and Richmond, Virginia, the area of inlanders would indeed be owners of lingers to keep up their respective lines without the aid of the compensation given for carrying the mail. For that distance, therefore, were the coaches and teams public property, the mails would be conveyed free of expence. From Baltimore to the seat of government, the gains would be considerable.

An object of extent much require some years for its accomplishment: existing contracts must be carried into effect, and time must be taken to procure carriages, cattle, provender, &c. &c.

We noticed with pleasure Mr. Granger's letter to Mr. Bacon. Feeling a warm interest in the prosperity of the southern states, we rejoice in the prospect of their sharing the advantages derived from mail coaches.

This establishment has been more than thought of, a plan for the purpose has been adopted, & will, as specedily as circumstances admit, be carried into effect. The honor of the first experiment of the kind, unquestionably belongs to Col. Hubbard, the late postmaster-general. This honor is no inconsiderable one, for the measure not only saved to the United States the sum of 4 or 5000 dollars demanded as a compensation for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Baltimore, but after paying all the current costs of the establishment, there has been a balance of more than 11,000 dollars in its favor.

Newark, Oct. 26.

The exultations of the federalists will no doubt be great, from their having obtained this year an increased number of federal representatives in the present Legislature of this state. In order that the public may not be deceived, and the federal party too highly flattered, we state that republicanism *has not sustained any diminution*. The number of republican votes in many of the counties, were greater this year than at any former election; and their failure of obtaining a decided majority was owing to the inertness of the republicans in some other counties.

Some of the federal party have attributed their temporary increase to the spirited exertions of the federalists at the election polls, and to the unusual number of electioneering lies, which was previously fabricated, in order to frighten the ignorant and credulous.—As these presumptions come from the mouths of the federal party, we are inclined to place some reliance on them, especially as we have never witnessed, since our recollection, a greater deluge of calumny & falsehoods than have been vomited forth for these three or four weeks past through the medium of the Trenton Federalist, a paper which might both with propriety and truth, be called the Federalist Pocomoke.

It will be recollected that last year a small majority turned the election in the Counties of Monmouth, and Hunterdon, which are the Counties deciding the complexion of the legislature. This year the republicans have held their own in Monmouth, and obtained two members out of five, in Hunterdon, which must be an evidence that there is not much of a change; in all the other federal counties, the republicans have considerably increased. We shall furnish our reader more on this subect in our next.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d of November next, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Meeks-Jersey avenue, in Washington, at 11 o'clock P. M.

The Perfonal Property of

John Fownes, deceafed, confiftinge of a variety of Store Goods, Houfehold Furniture, and other Articles.

Terms of Sale—All purchafes under thirty dollars Cafh; on all purchafes above that fum, a credit of fix months will be given, the purchafers giving bond, with good security, for payment, with interefl from the day of fale.

SARAH FOWNES, Adminiftratrix.

Wafhington, Oct. 24. 1aw3w

L I M E.

JUST Received and for Sale by the Subfcriber, a quantity of Rocke Ifland Lime.

M. CLEARY.

From the London Courier, of Sept. 4.

EXTERNAL POLITICS OF BONAPARTE.

In the empire we fee the power of France predominant, paramount; the Rhine is the limits of her territory, but where fhall we place the limits to her power? For the firft time Great Britain has weighed nothing in the fcale of German politics, and the territories poffeffed by her fovereign have been mapped and arranged with the fame facility as the dominions of the petteft of the German princes.

It would, we fear, be too fanguine in us to expect that France is ftrongly attached to this country—fuch an expectation would be contrary to one of the firft axioms of policy. She may, the moft refpect us, but fhe can fcarcely view us with the warm feelings of cordiality and friendfhip. There is in our manners, and in our conftitutions, fomething, fhe does not like. She does not approve of the clumfy habit we have of fpeaking and publifhing what we think. French *bienveance* is fhocked at it. We may be fure that fhe is jealous, it is natural fhe fhould be, of our naval and commercial fuperiority. Our Navy! think God fhe has no weapon powerful enough to injure it. *Tollere imbelle sine letu.*—Our Commerce! it is there that the hopes to find us not quite fo invulnerable.

If it be true, as has been reported, that a treaty of commerce is negociating, we can only fay, that fuch a rumour is in direct contradiction with the official publications of the French government in their own gazette, and with the reprinted declaration of the French miniffer of the interior to the merchants of Rouen, Havre, and other parts of France. Are thefe declarations mere *vaines de guerre?* Are the merchants invited to make a clamour, and to pretend alarm, in order that better terms may be obtained from us? However that may be, it is clear that France is in no hafte to conclude a commercial treaty. She delays, on poffible, it fhould feem, the decifion of the queftion, whether her Eaft-India trade fhall be thrown open or not? a point to which we cannot be indifferent. She wifhes to afcertain the probability or improbability of her eftablifhing manufactures that may vie with ours. The recollection of the errors fhe committed in the commercial treaty of 1787, makes her cautious and fufpicious. Her policy appears to be to negotiate firft, commercial treaties with the other powers of Europe. She has already concluded a treaty with Ruffia.

The commercial intimacy with that power is faid to have for one of its objects the opening of a new fource of trade, which France imagines will injure our Baltic trade, and leffen the demand for many of our export articles.—We fee that miniffers do not fee the increafing friendfhip be-ween thefe two powers with that rational jealoufy and apprehenfion which are the companions of found policy—there is a fear which is not the offfpring of cowardice, but prudence.

The paffage of the Dardanelles could be obtained without much difficulty by two nations, upon whom the fate of Turkey fo eff-ntially depends. France has opened to Ruffia the profpect of great commercial advantages, by exporting the rich productions of the fouthern provinces of Poland from the ports in the Black Sea. The fcheme is not a new one, it was entertained by France during the reign of Stanifilaus; but the eye of the old government only glanced at the project, and was foon directed to objects of domeftic and more preffing importance.

The riches of Poland have been exported to every part of Europe, fafely from the Baltic. On thofe fea we reign unrivalled. During the laft year of the independence of Poland, the enormous cuftom duties impofed by Pruffia turned the attention of the Poles to the Black Sea. Three large rivers afford great facilities of communication and conveyance. The Bog, the Dniefter, and the Dnieper, water a greater extent of country than the Vaftula and the Niemen, which are the only great rivers by which the Polifh trade is conveyed to the ports of the Baltic. The fouthern provinces of Poland produce tallow and falted provifions, hemp, hides, tar, and linfeed oils, gums, and potafh. The French have encouraged the idea that Ruffia will be able to injure our export Irifh trade, by encouraging the exportation of falted provifions from the Ukraine at a much cheaper rate. They have paffed upon the notice of the Pruffian government, the tedioufnefs of the conveyance of mafts and fhip timber by the Baltic, compared with the facility and quicknefs of the communication between the forefts of Poland and the ports of Cherfon, and between Cherfon and the Mediterranean. They have opened to Pruffia the profpect of increafed exportations, in confequence of the greater facility of communication with the ports in the Black Sea, where the articles are to be fhipped, and of the fhorter duration of the voyage by the Baltic—the navigation of which is interrupted during part of the year.—France expects to obtain for her export trade equal advantages in this commerce in the Black Sea with thofe poffeffed by Ruffia. If the provinces that are watered by the Bog, the Dnieper and the Dniefter, are rich in articles of the firft neceffity, they are almoft entirely deftitute of manufactures. France therefore hopes to find there a ready fale for her cloths, her wines, her filks, laces, cambrics, oils, coffee, and china. She could alfo carry on the trade from the Levant to Ruffia by the Black Sea. It is only neceffary to furvey the ftuation of France to be convinced of the eagernefs with which fhe will purfue fuch a trade in which that poffition muft always give her a decifive fuperiority over every other nation.

Her object, therefore, feems to be to eftablifh in the Eaft and South of Europe, a trade that fhould afford a counterpofe to our trade in the North and the Baltic.

The laft influence which fhe exerts over her allies, all of whom may be faid to be dependent upon her, will of courfe be exerted to forward her views of diminifhing our commercial fuperiority. This French influence is faid to have already been apparent in our commercial intercourfe with Spain, which, if we be rightly informed, has not been active fince the peace. It muft be allowed, however, that two fhort a period has elapfed to enable us to form any very decifive opinion. France, before the conclufion of the war, difclofed her commercial intentions with refpect to Portugal, and in the treaty of Madrid ftipulated that the fame privileges fhould be granted to her as to the moft favoured of the allies of Portugal. What but this fame influence regards the negociation fo ardently defired by Holland, of a commercial treaty with this country? With Turkey and with Italy France will endeavour to recover trade which fhe loft during the revolution, and which had begun to be fo profitable to England.

It may be faid that we are indulging idle fears—that if fuch projects be ever realifed, the period is yet remote—that Englifh induftry will at leaft keep pace with the induftry of France—that no power nor influence can prevent foreign nations from purchafing from us fuch articles as are neceffary to their wants, their comforts, or their luxuries—that there, where the articles is the beft, will foreign nations come—that our manufactures are fuperior to the French—Thefe affertions, and more than thefe, are, happily for us, well founded. We might add, that our nautical fkill is fuperior to theirs—above all, we might confide ourfelves with the knowledge that commercial credit, once injured, is not fpeedily repaired—that capital is not fhon, timorous, nor commercial confidence the offfpring of a day. France cannot for a long time enter into any commercial fpeculations of fuch a magnitude and extent as to cope with or alarm us. She knows very well that, whether fhe make a commercial treaty with us or not, our manufactures will find a ready and a profitable vent, not only in the territories of the allies, but even in her own. No unlimited importation decrees, no non-confumption arrets can prevent it; and the very Miniffer that fhould iffue them, would, in all probability fhortly return home, find his wife, his daughter, or his miftrefs, decorated in the very articles the ufe of which he had prohibited.

But if we point on thefe things, it is not to awaken the apprehenfions of the country, but to cool its vigilance; not to encourage defpondency, but to animate activity; not to enfeeble our exertions, but to invigorate them. To be aware of danger is one ftep towards overcoming it. It is our commercial fuperiority which France hopes to diminifh. Let it be our care to difappoint her.

PARIS.

MR. FOX.

The audience given on the 24 to the *Corps Diplomatique* by the Firft Conful, was more brilliant and more numerous than any that has preceded it. It is, indeed, a grand, folemn, and affecting fight, to fee this affemblage of all the Ambaffadors of Europe reftored to peace. What added to the intereft of this audience was, the prefence of a man who had defended with fo much ability that peace which had been *conquered* by fo much glory. It was at this audience that Fox was prefented. Amongft the Engliffi, who frequent the Levee of Bonaparte, we remarked great Lords and Peers of the United kingdoms; but national pride impofed filence upon all other pride, and Fox, the patriot Fox, was placed in the front rank even by the Peers; it was not only Mr. Merry, it was all the whole Engliffi Deputation, that prefented the firft man of England to the Firft Conful of France. It muft have been to Mr. Fox one of the fweeteft moments of his life; and the diftinguifhed reception from the Chief of the Nation muft have been the beft recompence for the contefts which that friend to peace maintained in Parliament, againft the *miteraables*, who had the tremendous courage to call for war. Twice did the Firft Conful accoft him, and among many flattering things, faid, "that there were in the world but two nations; the one inhabits the Eaft, the other the Weft. The Engliffi, French, Germans, Italians, &c. under the fame civil code, having the fame manners, the fame habits, and almoft the fame religion, are all members of the fame family, and the men who wifh to fight againft the flame of war among them, wifh for *civil war*. The principles, Sir, were developed in your fpeeches with an energy that does as much honour to your heart as to your head." Alderman Combe, the late Lord Mayor of London, was prefented, at the fame audience; and the Conful faid to him, that the firm and paternal conduct he had adopted, during the fcarcity in London, enfured him the eftem and gratitude of all governments, and of all ftatefmen. Mr. Fox dined on the fame day with the Firft Conful; who had a very long converfation with him, in prefence of a numerous company.

Cape Francois, Sept. 28, 1802.

"The government has impofed a tax or contribution on the inhabitants of the Iffand, as follows: on women refident in the country, 6 dollars per head; on men of the pooreft claffs, with no affeffment of colour, 6 dollars. American merchants from 750 to 900 dollars; French merchants, 450 to 600; one half to be paid down, and the eftablance in 30 days—in cafe of default, 5 per cent. for one month is to be exacted, and then an arreft and fale fhould follow without delay.

"Independent of thofe taxes, they have confifcated every American refident in the Cape to enrol themfelves in the national Guard, and will no doubt have to go in actual fervice, on a cafe of neceffity. And, that this will be the cafe, appears manifeftable, as the Brigands are at their gates, in fight of the town, nightly conflagrating the furrounding plains, and murdering the inhabitants."

"Tranquility in this Iffand appears more diftant than at the commencement of the revolution—fhould it be reftored, it muft be at the expence of vaft treafure, and thoufands of lives.

"The fevere and incorrigible have fo much paralized the commerce of the country, that all fales and purchafes have comparatively ceafed, which have been the caufe of my detention; for *all* demands have ceafed—and many in trade are obliged to pay to government their little all, in confequence of the above arbitrary mefure.

"I never was fo heartily tired of any country; for prejudiced indeed muft be the eye, that is blind to the villainy, and hard the heart that cannot confide with the diftreffs that daily prefents itfelf. The ftimation of this country is truly artificial, and I cannot think of leaving any property behind me."

PARIS, September 8.

Mr. Fox dined with the Firft Conful a few days ago, and had a long converfation with him; particularly on the liberty of the prefs in England, and the neceffity of its continuance fo long as England might be confidered as a free nation: in allufion to certain paragraphs which have given great offence, Mr. Fox obferved, that it was really hard, beyond the reach of malignant reports, which were to be attributed very frequently to want of more important matter, and were contradicted by the author himfelf; that a newfpaper criticifm and feverity ought not to have great effect upon men in eminent ftuations of life, &c. But it did not appear that the Firft Conful was at all perfuaded of the neceffity for fuch freedom as the London editors feem to enjoy.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.

The Privy Council have iffued orders prohibiting the importation of the produce of the Britifh colonies or territories, either for exportation or home confumption, otherwife than directly from thence, with fome exception with refpect to cotton wool. Other produce, except the growth of the United States, can only be imported from thence for exportation.

MILITIA MUSTER.

The enrolled Citizens attached to Captain ANDREW's company are requefted to meet on Monday the 8th inft. at nine o'clock, back of the great Hotel, equipped agreeably to law.

By order of the Captain,

J. C. O'REILLEY, Serjeant.

November 3d, 1802.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Saturday last

TWO HORSES,

BELONGING to the fubfcriber, refiding on Greenleaf's Point. One of the Horses is a bay, about 15 hands high, tough fhed all round, when rode, paces a fine gait, and carries his head ftraight; has no peculiar mark—mane much worn by collar.

The other is a forrel, about 14 hands high, has a white mark on his forehead, which extends, with a fmall interval, to his noftrill—mane alfo much worn by collar. Where the head ftall paffes back of the ears, the bridle has worn the hair off in a fmall fpot; is a trotting horfe, has a fore jaft below where the mane is worn by the collar. Below the knee there is a fmall fcar on the hind legs.

TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for each Horfe, and FIFTY DOLLARS for apprehending the Thief, if ftolen, and fecuring the Horfe.

SAMUEL SPEAKE.

Oct. 25. 1aw3t.

New Books from London.

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

New-Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol, have received an extensive collection of

New and Valuable Books,

Amongst which are the following:

Southey's memoirs of Louis 16th, 6 vols. 8vo.
Lord Bolingbroke's private Letters and correspondence 4 vols.
Melmoth's translation of Cicero's Letters, 3 vols.
Beloe's Herodotus, 4 vols.
Barthelemy's (author of Anacharsis travels) letters from Italy
Ferguson's history of the Roman Republic, 5 vols.
Mickle's translation of Camoen's Lusiad, 2 Vols.
A new edition of Peter Pinder's work, 5 vols. 12 vo.
Brown's travels in Africa, 4to.
Gillie's, Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, 2 vols. 4to.
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols 4 to.
Walker's Dictionary, 4to. London.
Belham's memoirs of George 3d vols. 5th and 6th.
Thomson's chemistry, 4 vols.
Brookinson's voyage to the East-Indies.
Lee's Canterbury Tales, vol 4th
Jeffries, a new Dictionary.
Helen of Glenroy, 4 vols.
Belinda, by Mile Edgworth. 2 vols
Beggar Boy.
Mysterious friendship, 2 vols.
Knight and Nation, 4 vols.
Man of Fortitude, 3 vols.
Trevanion, 3 vols.
Follies of fashion, 3 vols.
Accusing Spirit, 4 vols.
Belmour, 2 vols
Voyage in search of La Perouse, 2 vols. with elegant cuts.
Mackenzies voyages through North America, to the frozen and Pacific Oceans.
Sullivan on land titles.
Willes' Reports.
And a variety of school books & stationary articles, all which they will sell at their usual low prices. A few kegs of Maxwell's first quality of printing ink.

Oct. 29. tf.

All Hands Yo Ho!

AMERICAN ARMS, F. SPEAKE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their friends and the Public that they will immediately open a Beefsteake and Oyster House, where gentlemen can be fupplied, on the fhortefl notice, with wines and fpirits of all forts—Any party can have a private room, and if they want amufement can be fuppliedwith Billiards; and we pledge ourfelves to give every Gratification in our power to a generous Public.

QUINN & SIMS

Oct. 27. 3

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subfcriber of the city of Wafhington, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Wafhington County, in the Diftrict of Columbia, letters reftamentary on the perfonal eftate of JOHN FOWNES, late of the faid City and Diftrict, deceafed—All perfons having claims againft the faid deceafed are hereby warned to exhibit the fame, with the vouchers thereof, to the fubfcriber, at or before the tenth day of May next—they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of the faid eftate. Given under my hand this 29th day of October, 1802.

SARAH FOWNES, Admtx.

Oct. 29. 1aw3t.

Taken up and committed to

Jail of Wafhington County, on the following Runaway—GEORGE Alias MOSE—who fays he belongs to Mrs. Julian of Frederickfburg Virginia—about 30 years old 5 feet 5 inches high well made, fhort curly head—fays he is a carpenter by trade

WILL—who fays he belongs to Mrs. Mary Boulton of St. Marys County near Benedick—appears to be about 20 years old twenty years old 5 feet 8 inches high, fleder made, thin visage—he fays he has been runaway upwards two years.

The owners of the above faves are notified to come forward and pay the charges or they will be fold agreeable to law.

ROBERT MCLAIN, Jailor.

For Daniel C. Brent Marfhal of the Diftrict of Columbia

Comty of Wafhington }

Oct. 18, 1802. }

Ten Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Wafhington County in the Diftrict of Columbia a negro man who calls himfelf BILL STEVENS. About 30 years of age near 6 feet high fomewh round face and, ftrong fpoken, fleader thaw well made, had on a cantburg ftiff and trowfers, he may it is probable change his drefs, fuppofed he has gone towards Pennfylvania as he was bought from there, about two years ago and employed by Willi n Lancon Rock Creek as a waggoner and is faid to be a freeman—the above reward will be paid on delivering him to me at Wafhington.

ROBERT MCLAIN, Jailor.

For Daniel C. Brent, Marfhal of the Diftrict of Columbia.

Oct. 18, 1802.

FOR SALE.

Stock and Common Bricks,
Scantling,
Firewood,
Slate,
Coals.

Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN, Carrollsburg.

Oct. 29. 2p2m.

The Profeffor of Law in

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, will commence his annual courfe, on Tuefl. on the firft day of December next. The laditures will probably be concluded about the twenty-fifth of March.

October 2, 1802. 1aw3D.