there were no walls except at Catich, and there was a fortreſs with artillery. Beyond the deſart was the fort of Salahich, an army full of vigor and health, newly clothed, abundantly ſupplied with ammunition of every kind, and forces more than ſufficient to reſiſt three ſuch armies as that of the Grand Vizer.

But our warriors had only one deſire, one hope, that of reſiſting and ſaving their country. Kleber yielded to their impatience. The Engliſh practiſed deception, uſed menaces and careſſes, and finally rung from him by their artifices the capitulation of El-Ariſch.

The braveſt and moſt ſkilful generals were in deſpair. The virtuous Deſſaix ſigned with a ſigh, a treaty which he diſapproved.

Meanwhile, good faith executed this convention, which intrigue had procured. The forts of Suez, Catich, Salahich, Balbeys Upper Egypt, were evacuated. Dametia was already in poſſeſſion of the Turks, and the Mamelukes were at Cairo.

Eighty Turkiſh veſſels waited to receive our army at the port of Alexandria. The fortreſſes of Cairo and Gizeh, all the forts were to have been abandoned in two days; and the army would ſoon have had no aſylum, except thoſe veſſels which were deſtined to become its priſon.

Thus had perfidy determined.

The Britannic government refuſes to acknowledge a treaty, commenced and conducted by "its miniſter plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte, and a commander of its naval forces deſtined to act againſt the French expedition to Egypt*," and which this plenipotentiary and commander ſigned conjointly with the Grand Vizier.

To this conduct France owes the fineſt of her poſſeſſions, and the army which the Engliſh have the moſt outraged, a new glory.

Veſſels diſpatched from France announced the 18th Brumaire, that the face of the republic was already changed.

On the refuſal of the Engliſh to acknowledge the treaty of El-Ariſch, Kleber was indignant, and the ſame ſentiment prevailed throughout the whole of the army. Preſſed between the bad faith of the Engliſh, and the obſtinacy of the Grand Vizier, who required the fulfilment of a treaty, which he himſelf could not execute, he reſorted to the combat and to vengeance. The Grand Vizier and his army were diſperſed on the plains of Heliopolis.

The French, who remained in the fortreſs of Cairo, braved all the forces of the Mamelukes, and the fury of a people inflamed by fanaticiſm.

Terror and indulgence ſoon reconquered every place and all hearts. Murad Bey, who had been the moſt formidable of our enemies, has been diſarmed by the good faith of the French, and has ſubmitted to the republic, priding himſelf in being her tributary, and the inſtrument of her power.

That power is conſolidated by wiſdom. The adminiſtration aſſumes a regular management. Order terminates every part of the ſervice. The men of letters proſecute their labors, and Egypt has henceforth the aſpect of a French colony.

The death of Kleber, ſo terrible, ſo unforeſeen, has not diſturbed the progreſs of our ſucceſs.

Under Menou, and by his impulſion, new means of defence and proſperity are developed. New fortifications ariſe on all points that the enemy can threaten. The public revenues increaſe. Eſteve directs with ſkill and fidelity an adminiſtration of finances which Europe would not diſavow. The public treaſury is full, and the people are contented. Conte propagates the uſeful arts; Champy manufactures powder and ſaltpetre; Lepere re-eſtabliſhes the ſyſtem of canals which fecundate Egypt; and the canal of Suez unites the commerce of Europe and Aſia.

Others ſearch for, and diſcover mines in the middle of the deſarts; others penetrate into the interior of Africa to diſcover its ſituation and productions, to ſtudy the manners and cuſtoms of the people who inhabit, and bring back to their country that information which improves ſcience; and the means of perfecting our arts, or extending the ſpeculations of our merchants.

Finally, commerce calls the veſſels of Europe to the port of Alexandria, and already the movement wich this ſummons excites has revived the ſpirit of induſtry in our ſouthern departments.

Such, citizen legiſlators, are the claims which the army of Egypt, and the French which are attached to the ſucceſs of that eſtabliſhment, have to the national gratitude. In declaring that they have merited well of the country, you will recompenſe their firſt efforts, and give new energy to their talents and their courage.

BUONAPARTE, firſt conſul.
H. B. MARET, ſec. of ſtate.

* *These are the titles which Sir Sidney Smith aſſumed in all his acts.*

From the Moniteur of the 21st Nivose, January 11.

In the meſſage addreſſed yeſterday by the conſuls of the legiſlative body, we read theſe words—"The Britiſh government refuſes to acknowledge a treaty which was commenced and conducted by its miniſter plenipotentiary, to the Porte, and commander of its navy deſtined to act againſt the expedition to Egypt, and with this plenipotentiary and commander ſigned conjointly with the Grand Vizier."

BREST, January 7.

Yeſterday, at five o'clock in the evening the expedition under the orders of rear-admiral Gantheaume, was got ready and prepared to ſet ſail: it is compoſed of three veſſels, of 80 guns; l'Indiviſible, captain Gourdin; le Formidable, captain Alary; l'Indomptable, captain Momuſu; —of four veſſels of 74; Le Conſtitution, captain Faure; Le Deſſaix, captain Chriſtipatiere; Le Dix-Aout, captain Bergeret; Le Jean-Bart, captain Moyne;—of two veſſels of 18 guns; la Bravoure, capt. Dordelin; la Crople, capt. Gourge; and the cuttur la Vautour, capt. Ninel.

This morning the expedition was moored at Bertheaume, 3 leagues diſtant from this place. This evening it is in open ſea; our eyes follow it. We are ignorant of its deſtination.

STRASBURG, January 13.

The intelligence of the ſigning the preliminaries of peace by the emperor, which is ſaid to have taken place on the 26th ult. is confirmed. It is upon the baſis eſtabliſhed in this treaty, that they will negociate at Luneville; and we have not the leaſt doubt but in a very ſhort time a definitive peace will be ſigned between Joſeph Buonaparte and count Cobentzel.

What tends greatly to confirm this hope is the order given by the emperor to ſuſpend the works which have been commenced in the environs of Vienna, for the defence of that place. The levy *en masse* in lower Auſtria, enjoined by an order of the Imperial government, has been countermanded. The archieves, public cheſts, jewels, &c. which had been tranſported to Prague, have been relodged in the capital. The army of inſurrection of Hungary, one diviſion of whom arrived in the neighbourhood of Vienna, had returned to Edembourg and to Preſburg, and it is ſaid they will be diſbanded—The public funds continue to riſe.

We are aſſured that many of the officers of the ſtat-major of Moreau, Granier, &c. have obtained permiſſion of the cabinet of Vienna to repair to that city, and that many of them had already arrived.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.

The Captain Pacha is returned to Conſtantinople, before Alexandria, with the greateſt part of his fleet, having left a ſmall part of it to aſſiſt the Engliſh in maintaining the blockade.

November 28.

On the 11th arrived here an American frigate, having on board the Algerine ambaſſador, with rich preſents from the Dey to the Grand Seignior. This is the firſt veſſel of the United States which has yet appeared at Conſtantinople. The captain ſeems to have taken no other protection than that of the Algerine miniſter: but that officer has viſited and even dined with lord Elgin: he is alſo ſaid to be recommended to the charge d'affairs of Denmark. The preſents which the Dey of Algiers has ſent to the Sultan, and which are for arrears of the tribute which the regency of Algiers pays to the Imperial treaſury, are extremely valuable and conſiſt of one hundred Mooriſh ſlaves, 50 males, and 50 females, Barbary horſes richly capariſoned with trappings adorned with gold and precious ſtones; a ſoltaire* of great value, a lion, a tyger, a leopard, two oſtriches, and a number of parroquets, and other rare birds: the whole preſent is valued at five millions of piaſtres.

The Grand Vizier will begin his operations againſt the French in Egypt as ſoon as he hears that the Engliſh troops ſhall have arrived on coaſt of that country.

The captain Pacha has left behind him a Turkiſh ſquadron before Alexandria, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and four frigates, under the command of the captains Bey, or the vice grand admiral. He has himſelf returned hither, after having in vain endeavoured to renew the negociations with the French.

* A large diamond in a ſingle piece.

Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houſes of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jerſey avenue, leading from thence to the Eaſtern Branch. They are ſpacious and convenient, one of which is deſigned for ſtage paſſengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is ſtablage ſufficient for 60 horſes—They hope to merit public patronage.

City of Waſhington, Nov. 24, 1800. tf

Nail Manufactory,

ALL kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Wholeſale and Retail at the Factory on F Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subſcriber, where perſons building and all others wiſhing to purchaſe may be ſupplied with any quantity at the moſt reaſonable rates.

JOHN JACK. tf

Waſhington Feb. 4, 1801.

NAILS.

ALL Kinds of Hammered and Cut Nails, and Brads, Sold at my ſtore in this place, between the Preſident's houſe and the Six buildings, at the following prices for Caſh only

Hammered Nails and Brads.

	By cwt or 1.2cwt	by retail under 56
20dy Nails	12 1-2 d. per lb	13 1.2 d per lb.
12dy do	13	13 3.4
10 do	13 3.4	14 1.2
8 do	15	15 1.2
Deck and Spike Nails,	11 1.2	

Cut Nails and Brads.

20dy Nails	9 1.2	10 1.2
10 do	10,	11
8 do	11	12
6 do	12	13
4 do	13 1.2	14
3 do	14 1.2	15

SAMUEL M'INTIRE.

Waſhington, Feb. 6, 1801. tf

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of
LAND,

LYING in part on the main Richmond road, a mile from the Rappahanock River, four Miles below Fredericksburg, (in a healthy and moſt agreeable neighbourhood,) containing about five hundred and thirty three ACRES well watered upon the ſaid Tract there are about two hundred and fifty acres of Wood Land, the greater part of which is equal if not ſuperior in quality to any high lands, yet uncleared in Spotſylvania There are upon it a dwelling houſe, neceſſary out houſes, a very large barn, and a moſt valuable Mill ſeat, with a mill-houſe already built, capable of Manufacturing Twenty thouſand buſhels of wheat annually, after being put in perfect repair. There is alſo upon it about ſixty Acres of firſt rate meadow land, part of which is already reclaimed and has produced very heavy crops of Timothy Hay The above Land is bounded by the lands of Gen. A Spotſwood, Meſſrs. Wm. Herndon, Mann Page, Francis Taliaferro, and the Tract the ſubſcriber at preſent lives on. Any further diſcription I deem unneceſſary as thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe will of courſe view the land. Upon ſaid tract there are about one hundred and thirty Buſhels of Wheat ſown, the greater part of which look well and promiſing.

The ſaid tract of land will be ſold by the ſubſcriber at private or public ſale, three fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and the ballance in twelve months, bearing intereſt from the date, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. If not ſold by private ſale, by the firſt Monday in May next, it will then be ſold on the premiſes on that day if fair, if not the next day to the higheſt bidder. The land in the mean time will be ſhewn to any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe by Meſſrs Francis Taliaferro, James Tutt, Wm. Dannaby and the ſubſcriber.

LAURENCE BROOKE.

March 18, 1801. tM

To LETT.

THE HOUSE oppoſite the GREAT HOTEL, now occupied by *Kid, Elliot & Co.*—For terms apply at ſaid Houſe.

March 23, 1801. tw6w

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Waſhington, March 23. 2t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, March 23, 1801.

On the 18th of this month, the Citizen Louis Andre Pichon was received by our Government as Charge des Affaires of the French Republic: and on the next day he received the Preſident's exequatur as Commiſſary General of Commercial relations for the French Republic, as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern—

The Citizen Louis Andre Pichon having produced to me his commiſſion as Commiſſary General of Commercial Relations for the French Republic within the United States, I do hereby recogniſe him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Conſuls of the moſt favoured nations.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

(L. S.) Given under my hand, at the City of Waſhington, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fifth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

LEVI LINCOLN,

Acting as Secretary of State,

From a compariſon of the names of the citizens commiſſioned Juſtices of the Peace for the Diſtrict of Columbia, as inſerted in our paper, with thoſe previouſly named by Mr. Adams, it appears that the number actually appointed for each county is reduced to 15 from 29 named by Mr. Adams.

It further appears that of the 15 appointed for Waſhington county, 13 are of thoſe nominated by Mr. Adams, and of the 15 for Alexandria county 10 are of thoſe nominated by Mr. Adams.

When we conſider the power which the Preſident of the United States had over theſe appointments, and conſider the few alterations made notwithſtanding, we are furniſhed with indiſputable evidence of his determination to make no other changes than thoſe which a regard to the equal claims of different claſſes of citizens preſcribe.

At the cloſe of Mr. Adams's adminiſtration, even after his ſucceſſor was appointed, a long liſt of nominations to office was made by him. In all theſe inſtances he named men oppoſed in political opinion to the national will, as unequivocally declared by his removal, and the appointment of a ſucceſſor of different ſentiments. Theſe appointments were of two deſcriptions. The firſt conſiſted of officers appointed during good behavior, viz. the judges; the ſecond conſiſted of offices held during the pleaſure of the Preſident. The firſt, from their nature, are beyond the reach of revocation; the ſecond are entirely at the diſpoſition of the executive magiſtrate. As moſt of them are the organs of the Preſident, whereby certain executive duties are performed, it ſeems to be an object of indiſpenſable neceſſity that they ſhould enjoy his confidence. How far citizens of the character nominated by Mr. Adams, when the manner in which they were appointed is conſidered, can have this qualification, admits of great doubt. It is evident that in ſome inſtances they cannot poſſeſs it.

There are other caſes, in which removals are made from the miſconduct of particular officers. This cauſe applies in ſeveral inſtances to marſhals and attornies, whoſe partial exerciſe of power, particularly in the deſignation of jurors, has had a pernicious tendency to render ſubſervient to unworthy political purpoſes the adminiſtration of juſtice.

The effect of ſuch changes on the federal judiciary will probably be in the higheſt degree favourable to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice. For as almoſt all the judges are men of certain political