particular attention. The coloured turtle doves are the harmless vitiants of a fashion and are respected as strangers, even by the inhabitants of this country.

M. Sonnini proceeded to Aboukir, on the side of the ancient Canopus; a city once so magnificent and delightful, that the inhabitants were filled by Virgil, *Genius fortunata Canopi*. At present it offers only mean ruins, and the sea, with pestilential, covered with hydrophytes, which our traveller purchased. In the return to Rosetta, he examined the bogbias, the bar of the Nile, so fatal to the fleets of this country. He describes several of the reptiles, whose tracks he noticed on the sand. The waters of the Nile, so much celebrated for their excellence and salubrity by some, and condemned by others, owe perhaps their pleasing and salutary qualities, like Egypt itself, to the contrast. To those who approached from Upper Egypt and the latter effect, the sight of the Delta must have appeared singularly fertile, and water, of any kind, a delicious nectar. The water is certainly at times excellent, though often thickened with the fine mud, at its lowest ebbs, it can neither be pleasing nor wholesome. Our author, however, who is a general panegyrist of Egypt, speaks highly in its praise. There are no epidemical diseases, he observes, in this happy climate; even the plague is imported, and is neither violent nor contagious. Even the ophthalmia, which is not only epidemic but endemic, it passed over as a trifling complaint. Putrid and inflammatory fevers mult, of course, sometimes occur; but these are said to be neither frequent nor epidemical. Hernia and leprosy are common.

FOR SALE,

A good and convenient Lot and House,

BEAUTIFULLY situated on the South-East corner of Squire No. 973, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, commanding a fine view of four miles down the Potowmack. The house is two story high, fronting 42 feet on 12th Street, and 45 feet on Eleventh Street, adjoining the fourth front is a commodious kitchen, with oven and other conveniences. A large frame table, carriage-house, with a hay loft 50 feet by 25, and a pump of fine water near the back of the kitchen. The lot will extend nearly one feet on 12th Street East, and 139 on South G Street. The purchaser may have a preference of the South half of the lot, which is 40 feet, a number of LOTS, eligibly situated in various parts of the City The titles to the whole are indisputably free of every incumbrance, the terms moderate and convenient which may be known by application to the subscriber, occupying the premises first mentioned, possession of which may be given within 30 days after purchase.

THOMAS TINGEY,

Who will also sell one whole and four half pipes, London particular Madeira wine, of extraordinary quality.

Washington, 10, April 1801. eFaf

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

TWO Brick dwelling houses, situated on the Pennsylvania avenue near the Capitol, each containing two handsome parlours and passage on the first floor, four lodging rooms, in chalking garrets, all private, kitchen and cellar the whole will be completely finished in a few days the yard's front published and fit with trees, the walks to the trees paved or gravelled, which will render the same as comfortable a residence as any in this City for a private family, you will be sold for ready money, or genteel rent have the same built for. A family of negroes, will be taken in part payment, or Lots will be exchanged for Slaves For particulars enquire on the premises of

OWEN ROBERTS.

March 11, 1801 tf

BUILDERS.

WILLIAM LOVERING, of Georgetown, and WILLIAM DYER, of the City of Washington, having commenced partnership in the Architecture and Carpenter's business, which they are determined to carry on with ability, integrity and dispatch, hope for the patronage of their friends and the public.

Having a number of the best workmen now employed, are ready to execute any orders which they are intrusted. Shall be done in the best workmen like manner for those who will please to favour them with their commands.

Orders directed to W. LOVERING, Greenleaf's Point, or W. DYER, North of the New Navy Office, City of Washington, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Wm. LOVERING has been in the practice of drawing for and superintending the part of the Buildings in the City of Washington and its Vicinity.

Washington, April 1. tf.

The subscriber will exchange a number of LOTS in the City of Washington for a RACE of L-ND, not too distant from a market. The Lots are situate on or near the Eastern Branch, and will be exchanged on liberal terms.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

City of Washington, April 13, 1801. tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1801.

On Monday night there was a considerable fall of snow, since which the weather has been uncommonly cold. We understand that much fear is excited with respect to the Apple tree.

The majority for Mr. STRONG, as Governor of Massachusetts, remains unchanged, latest accounts above 3,000. He will, in all probability, be re-elected, though all the Province of Maine remains to be heard from.

Complimentary Addresses have been presented to the President of the United States by the republican citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and Columbia S. C. which are published in the prints of those States.

Though the contents of those addresses, and the replies made to them, express no other than the pure sentiments of republicanism, we decline the insertion of them. They are, on *principle*, considered pernicious.

They generally flow from a fervile spirit which the citizens of a republic should be the last to cherish. Their direct tendency is to inflame the passions of contending parties. Under their inspiration, we are persuaded they ought to be discountenanced; nor is there, perhaps, a better way to produce this effect, than for the prefs to neglect them.

The governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation dated April 14, forbidding intrusions on lands within the counties of Wayne, Northampton, Luzerne, Northumberland and Lycoming, and requiring all those who have intruded, contrary to law, to remove peaceably, under penalties of the law, in that case made and provided.

EXTRACT

Of a letter from New-London to a gentleman in New-York, dated April 15th 1801.

Yesterday was our election; and after prodigious exertions, we have the Federalists handsomely on every point. We have a majority in this county, which has eleven towns, and compose about one eighth part of the state.

New-Haven votes for Governor.

Trumbull, Federal candidate 175.—Kirby, Democratic candidate 27.—Scattering 4.

For Lt. Governor.

Treadwell 1 3.—Kirby 29.—Scattering 4.

For member of Congress Mr. Goddard had 130, Mr. Granger 82.

COMMUNICATION.

The writer, whose publication was lately animadverted on in the National Intelligencer, considers the withholding of the commissions, as an act of imprudence, and a departure from the inaugural profession of the Executive. Could the author of the paragraph have credit for sincerity, however mistaken in belief, or rude and indelicate in the manner of his statement, he would be entitled to attention. The man who, in the style of decency, and in the spirit of manliness, paints out real errors, renders a service to his country, and confers an obligation on the superior of the erring mind, which is never happy, than in the act of correcting. But a character who will, for the purposes of difcord, confusion, and rancour, unnecessarily and wantonly endeavor to enliven the violence of party, has an unrivalled claim to *meaning* neglect. The charges however *in general* coming from their nature, will justify reflections of a general tenor. The timid prudence, the mildness, or the wisdom of the measure, will appear from a reference to circumstances. The time, the places, the principles, the state of parties, and the changes that had taken places, are to be considered. The district of Columbia is the centre of the union, the seat of government. Over it Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction. In it, have raged, the asperity of party on political principles, and private differences, from local causes. In happiness, and its greatest, disposed to healing measures. The good and the moderate, foreseeing the evils of a continued conflict, wished for accommodation. Engaged with a ruinous strife, they deprecated the consequences, and were desirous of compofure. The city, like a house divided, was in danger of falling. Reconciling principles, and mutual concessions, were what alone could unite a prudential division, which walked in darkness, and a distraction, which wafted at noon day. The jurisdiction of the justices for this district is extensive, and their out-ears and their influence important. In some instances they determine on the property, in others on the conduct, and liberty of their neighbours and fellow-citizens. Upwards of forty of those magistrates were, by the late President, thought to be necessary. To have looked round in the appointments for integrity, ability and discretion, unanimously among characters of different political opinions, would have been an act of *prudence*, useful, and grateful. But *prudence* is sometimes hidden from the wisdom and knowledge from men of understanding. The act, authorising the creation of magistrates, passed in a hurry, four days previous to the rising of Congress. The legislature, as it is now was *then*, and shall die with *them*, were solicitous to provide for the imbecility, the ignorance, or the wickedness of future times. Their motive was benevolent, and their *principle* were not to be trufted. They were unworthy of confidence, unsuitable to be keepers of their own rights, the privilege of which, they had been disposed, and foolishly withheld from confidence and delegated power from wisdom and goodness, from persons who alone had, could, and would, have given, fave and to live themselves and had placed themselves in hostile hands. It is difficult to proceed without fuuling. Were there time, it would be pleasing to recall, to remember, and indulge in those intrusive reflections on the redundant anxiety, and the provident, but modest patriotism of some of those modern favourites of their country. Suffice it, to conjure the reader, to listen to the warnings contained in the many memoirs written of themselves during, and since the last fession of Congress.

To return, the old government, being about to close its labours, weighed down with dreadful apprehensions, and awful forebodings of the new one, diffuse and fidicious, and furious, filled the interval of time, and the hands of the president with a burden of business, and a crowd of appointments unknown in the annals of the world. The federal party (faid to be fated, confecrated and advocated by a profound majority) of delegating the subordinate powers of government exercised, in its fullness, was propofed and adhered to. Integrity, ability, and the greatest worth, as usual, if republicans were proferibed. Devoted federalists could alone find its way to prefidential confidence, or was permitted to knock at the door of promotion. The emoluments of office were unfuitable and dangerous weapons in the hands of republicans. Party zeal had prepared her favorite lift, and the prefident, wanting in time for due examination, fubmits it to an adviling Senate. They, in the left hours of an expiring fitting, the left moments of departing friendship, had time enough to *presume*, that the candidates were federal. Certainly necessity has no law, and the exigency of a burthening fitting, admits the want of critical enquiry. The nomination and the advice equally fatisfied the expectation of republicans. Unchaftis ed, unfuited, and fatal, the fears of the fanguine more than realized. There was much alarm, the security of the citadel, fortified from the world, was at once surrounded it. It was the privilege of virtue to complain. Invective and lamentation were fpreading in the streets. Expreffions of the virtues of Washington, were overflowing. Patriotism, if necessary, would have fubmitted to this fall procefs of contrary; but it was tefting it by the extremes of levity. A fubjection of title and intercfts, to the decifions of tribunals which were deftitute of its confidence, and had animated its jealouly, was, if poffible, to be avoided. Offices had been created and filled, with a precipitancy, which had borrowed the features of violence. *Prudence*, if the had been confulted, would have proteffed, and have interpofed her refraining voice. Her defires were (liberal, moderate, and thoughtful as the is) to have fweetened the blood at the heart, that it might flow, in fympathy through the body, to coordinate and to pacify the vigilance of an embittered and embittering party, by infufing into the political body a compofition more congenial to its nature. This was the wifhed every friend to its country. The famine of life had fuffered, and needed repairing cordials for its comfort and fupport. That fociety had been convulfed by wounds was agreed. The only queftion was, who had inflicted them. The adminiftration was confeffedly changed. On this new order of things were fated the views of thofe who, for a time, were intimated to transfer in form, the conftitutional powers from the old to new hands. Thefe were refponfible for their country's welfare. Thofe at moft, could only prematurely delignate the auxiliaries of the future government, nor was there for this fufficient time. In every view it ought to have been left to the new Executive, or a felected number of time of its friends. It was deeply pledged, and on the moft obvious principles of common juftice, fhould have chofen for itfelf, or have had affigned him, a few believers in the principles of its meafures. This heretofore has been the creed to an unlimited and unwarranted extent, fanctioned by a practice of many years. The friends of Washington were appointed to the offices of government. Indeed he had no enemies. The friends of Adams and of his meafures fucceeded, and fill the executive, judicial, and miniftrial powers in the union. This doctrine has been inculcated as indifpenfable to a political exiftence; and fhould be believed, and implicitly obeyed. Inftituting to relate, it had fpread and perpetuated corporations the moft inconfiderable. Not a paffage for a fhad or an alewive up a fmall creek, or a fmall river, a common fhore opened, not a hog be driven in the pound, but by an officer who was federal. It is idle to proceed. Let the records of our towns bluft for the fcheme.

It was in nature impoffible, from the circumftance of time, that any of the numerous perfons nominated to office under the two judiciary laws of the laft Congrefs, fhould have had concert with the adminiftration which nominated them. This was not contemplated—The object ought to have been an affiftance of friendfhip to the fubject of thofe laws. Confidency required—He was the people's conftituted choice. But the principle, which had become a federal maxim, of delegating the powers of government, fhould, in the fhort hurry of the adminiftration, was all of a fudden fupported; or if recollected, it was only proper, when power was in the hands of federalifts, and fhould applied only to one fet of rulers. It was no longer true that friends muft adminifter the government! The *fyftematical* diftinction, detefted and fhunned, by thofe friends to the government and the friends to its adminiftration, was now perfectly underftood, and the political machine which was whirling on fuch a momentum of dangerous motion from its paft velocities, as to paralyze all obftructions to its progrefs, was fcrewed up to a full greater force. Oppofition having failed in its efforts to prevent a choice of a Prefident and a miniftration of the treaty, in its non-intercourse, *fedition* and *naty acts*, had every thing to do, and but little time to do it in. To prevent the government from the demanded appointments of the adminiftration elect, it was thought beft to appoint for it, and to choofe it guardians who were oppofed to its wifhes. Federalifm was never more ufefully acting in a ftate of double requifition. *A pointments and refusals, refusals and appointments, seemed to be the order of the day.* Lieutenants were made minifters, and judges, marfhals, and attorneys commanders of gallafes. Alll was right, delays were dangerous, futurity diftrufted, and fo defirable was the fuperior law of the land. It was not wife to be fo fanguine about juftice, where the end was fo important. It is true, by the letter of the conftitution, "No fenator or reprefentative fhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which fhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof fhall have been increafed during fuch time; and no perfon holding any office under the United States fhall be a member of either houfe during his continuance in office." But this feems to be a mere fcrap of the prefumption, to diftinguifh between being appointed to an office created by a legiflator, or to one made vacant by the creation of another. The mode is different, being indirect, but the fpirit the fame—the reafon is the fame. By this new contrivance of defrauding ourfelves, by this ingenious method of getting round the conftitution, we faw judges, marfhals, and attorneys, with their commiffions in their pockets, leading in the councils of the nation. We find no fault—great are the virtues of federalifm, like Chriftian charity, it accounts for a multitude of things!

Under the defcribed circumftances was the fourth of March. Under hoftile arrangements, the new adminiftration commenced its labours. The public fentiment had become republican; but official information was intrenched againft it. Every aperture, every crevice, in the civil fructure, was filled with federalifm, Columbia,