the colony, to confirm & increase its prosperity, and to prove their attachment to the French government.

After this discourse was finished, citizen Bergella announced the reading of the constitution. On this the most profound silence reigned through all the ranks. Each individual listened to the promulgation with that interest which an act that was to determine their privileges and duties naturally inspired. After the constitution was read, general Toussaint took his place as the President of the central assembly and pronounced the following discourse.

PEOPLE OF ST. DOMINGO!

"The General Constitution, for this important island, has been transmitted to us by the central assembly, composed of legislators, who by virtue of my proclamation of the 18th Pluviose last, assembled to form the laws by which we are to be governed.

"I have read it with attention, and am persuaded that it will produce the happiness of my fellow-citizens, by the maintenance of our local circumstances, and is founded on good morality and pure religion. I approve it. But when I consider that I am charged with the execution of these constitutional laws, I dilate very rarely talk to be more difficult than that of legislators. Nevertheless I will promise that however small my exertions may seem, I will use every exertion that shall be made to fulfill it well.

"Oh you my fellow-citizens, of every age, of every rank, and of every colour, *you are free*; and the constitution which is given you, shall immortalize your liberty.

"Let us prostrate ourselves before the Ceator of the Universe and render him thanksgiving for its inappreciable blessings.

"I ought to address you in the language of truth. This constitution, which secures every individual the enjoyment of his rights; and requires of every citizen the practice of virtue, while it recognizes among us, the dominion of the Mother and the divine Religion of Jesus Christ. Thus then, Magistrates! follow the example of a people, whose fathers and defenders you shall always be. Let probity and justice direct your actions and dictate your decrees; thus will you engage the affections of your fellow citizens, which is the sweetest consolation and best reward that a wise man in Power.

"*Brave warriors, generals of officers and soldiers!* whose distinguishing and honourable, obey your chiefs, defend and support the Constitution, against the internal and external enemies who may seek to destroy it.

"Let your motto be *liberty*, your guide *honor*. You deserve well of your country.

"*Planters!* Fly from idleness; it is the parent of every vice, and avoid the malevolent and unprincipled men, who may seek to mislead you! In me, and in the generals, and superintendants, you will ever find the protector of industrious planters.

"*Industrious Husbandmen of the Cultivation!* Be tranquil as the last; they will ever prove your protection and friends.

"*Citizens! Most tremendous!* I unfold to you your duties and mine; for me, I promise in the face of Heaven, to be an independent one, to make every exertion under the divine permission to procure peace, union and tranquillity, and the consequent happiness of my fellow citizens; and I promise to execute those duties prescribed by the colonial constitution. Do you the same, favor before the Supreme Being and on my behalf, that you will submit to these laws which are calculated to ensure your happiness and to confirm your liberty.

"*Citizens!* It is repeat to you that the constitution is the compact and every decipherment of citizens which speaks for every one low full subject to its requisitions.

The civil and military power should be the first to set an example of obedience to the special laws of this system, the constitution, which the legislature and central assembly have presented to you, and let the subaltern principles which it has consecrated, remain faithfully respected in upon your parts.

"I, every one, man of my rank, my dear fellow-citizens and friends, my dearer, my brother, my authority will consist in duly realizing such a benignant system of ordering you free and happy. If I attain an end so dear to my heart, I shall not regret the loss of life, but shall go, free from any remorse, to render an account of my actions to the all-powerful God and Supreme Author of the Universe."

"I am forever this French Republic and the colonial Constitution!

"At this moment a foot pounder at the *Haute Distance* was distinguished, as a signal in all the forts of the town to begin a discharge of twenty-one rounds, and to each of the vessels of war in ports.

General Toussaint, who had quitted the tribune, then received the fraternal embrace from all the civil and military authorities, and the President of the civil Tribune of this department, either from zeal, became the interpreter of the general satisfaction, and mounting the tribune, thus expressed himself.

Citizen General!

"The greatest misfortune to which any nation can be exposed, is to be deprived of the refraints of laws, and involved in the confusion of anarchy. Such horror has been the fate of St. Domingo during many years, and it required all your talents and all your virtues, to stave it from the certain ruin by which it was threatened.

"From the commencement of the revolution, this colony had attracted the attention of the enemies of France. This immense colonial system, threw on the side of the mother country a balance of many nations, and it was its importance, which caused its ruin.

"Although very honest we saw a number of factions arise, whose contentions better served the designs of our enemies, than all the exertions of their foreign agents. Blinded by their passions that power might be surprised.

"France was deceived; for it was the artifice of anarchists to conceal our true position; moreover there were factions which far from uniting the different parties, served only to inflame and reanimate their animosities.

"Colonial Assemblies rapidly succeeded each other; but their labours, the offspring of passion and prejudice, served only to hasten the infinitude, which was completely to ruin the colony.

"These Assemblies gave place to men who called themselves envoys from France, to re-establish tranquility in St. Domingo.

"I will pass my fellow citizens the recollection of those miseries, which their presence inflicted on the unhappy land; I will not speak of the massacres and wrecks which every friend of order and of the Country of St. Domingo felt, amidst the dreadful chaos which reigned around.

"France, at last determined irrevocably to fix the destiny of St. Domingo; she has made its enemies tremble. The immortal decree of the 16th Pluviose, has achieved the wishes of liberty on a people, to whom faction would not allow even the rank of men.

"Still however, factions fought to kindle anew the flames of civil war; none ever dared to call to their aid the most cruel enemies of liberty. But the fatal crisis has been founded in their error—every heart enflamed with the holy sentiments of liberty and henceforth France may count not only on new children, but likewise on new defenders.

"It was to your hands, Citizen General, that this precious deposit, was confided. You have preserved it inviolate to this day, and you have discovered ever since the first day of the revolution all those qualities of soul which characterize a French officer.

"It is useless now to repeat all that you have done for this interesting colony. Our thing would have been wanting to your glory, if you had not acknowledged the necessity of supporting upon a solid foundation, the great work which you had so happily commenced.

"You have judged rightly, citizen General, that the colony had need of a fixed and permanent system of local institution, and to the manners of its inhabitants. You have concluded with justice, that no government can exist without a just distribution of its powers; you have therefore fixed in an invariable manner the rights and the duties of each citizen, and to obtain a refusal agreeably to your views, you endeavoured to make the central Assembly composed of wise, honest and intelligent men. The choice of these men you have left to electors, legally nominated by all the municipal administration of the colony; and you may boldly say that the choice has fallen on men, rendered worthy equally by their talents and their virtues. The Representatives have conducted to public your experiment, and to merit the confidence of their fellow citizens. They digested themselves to fulfil their honorable mission with all the fidelity it required, and they have laboured in silence to give the Colony a constitution worthy of it.

Citizen General!

"The epoch, so long delired, has at length arrived; this epoch which it is hoped will forever fix the empire of liberty and the destinies of St. Domingo—The constitution, which has just received, and will be accepted by every citizen with sentiments of gratitude and admiration.

"Never, since the existence of nations and of empires, has a social act, more important and impressive, received its accomplishment, at a festival so august or so affecting. Never, beneath the eye of the Eternal, has the earth displayed a scene more tender or more sublime!

"Thanks be rendered to you, citizen general, we have reached the point of national felicity, and it will not be long ere this colony with rapid strides shall attain the summit of glory and prosperity which long has been the object of all our ardent wishes and unceasing solicitude.

"Enjoy then Citizen general, enjoy in tranquillity all the good which you have about procuring for us. Your renown will be engraved on the Temple of Glory, in the list of those who have ennobled the country, and who have generously devoted themselves to its defence.

"Behold the recompence of all your cares! Lake them you will live in everlasting, and the most remote posterity shall never speak of St. Domingo, without repeating at the same time that Toussaint Louverture, was the reformer and the father of this country."

After this discourse was finished, the civil and military authorities, the inspector, instructeffes and their pupils attended at the Cathedral to return thanks to God, and to ask his blessings on the colony of St. Domingo.

When Mass was over, the civil and military authorities reconducted the general in chief to his house, where a splendid repast was given.

In the evening the town was illuminated.

TO BE SOLD.

NINE Lots on Square 693, on each of which there is one two story brick house, fronting on New-Jersey Avenue, and three on E Street south.

Also,

One lot on Square 820, fronting on 3d street on this lot there is a cellar dug and walled up, and the first floor of joists laid, designed for a house, the remaining part of the deep—An indisputable title will be given. Terms of payment one fourth part cash on the day of sale, the remainder in three equal annual payments with interest. For further particulars enquire of

MOSES A. SMITH.

New-Jersey Avenue, June 11, 1801.

tuesdays.

BROHAWN AND BOYS.

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken Mr. N. Young's Grocery conveniently located on the Capitol and President's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go properly in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general assortment of the best quality of groceries that can be procured in this place.

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman willing to apply for bills of lading of any size or dimensions, may obtain them at the Hornet notice by applying as above.

NOTICE.

THE following Negroes have been committed to the prison of Washington county, as runaways. WILL, *who says he is the property of* Jeffe Graham, has on light cloth on, appears to be about 25 years of age, well made of light complexion, and is about five feet five or six inches high.

DERRY WILLIAMS, also PARKER, who for the things he has, Kentucky, Old Town, Baltimore, about 24 years of age, of light complexion, and five feet 9 or 4 inches high; had on when committed an old dark colour jacket.

The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold according to law, to pay the prison fees.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT,

Marshal of the District of Columbia

July 17. w&s. w&f.

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ON the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington.

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Obligations, powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other instrument of writing, the sale and purchase of buying, selling and leasing lots and houses in the City, negotiating loans, &c.

His long experience as a Gentleman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by residence of the Commissioner of City Lots, and from time he has been acquainted, are a liable to be affected: together with his impartial and strict regard to the interests of those who may be pleased to employ him, will be hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

Keeps the Land Journal of Lots, in dedible situations in the City.

N. B. At the above office may be had, his abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are so intelligent on this subject, he has made it between forties to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property: He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a stranger in his native land.

may 4. tuesdays. tawsw. tawsn

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, August 10, 1801.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

JAMES FINDLAYE, to be Marshal of the district of Ohio.

DOMINIC A. HALL, Esq. to be Chief Judge of the Fifth Circuit of the United States.

Our readers will find in our preceding columns ample details of an event, which may be ranked among the most extraordinary of the present age. Toussaint Louverture, so well known for his military feats, has assumed the arduous character of a legislator, and obtained to be formed for the people of St. Domingo a constitution, which if it does not render that Island absolutely independent, leaves to France scarcely any thing but the name of authority. Whether the measure is atchieved with, or without the approbation of France, it must be considered as the offspring of a most intuitive genius. For it be done with her approbation, it announces the birth of a new colonial policy in that country, or the conviction of the necessity of a change in colonial policy; and if it be done without the approbation of France, scarcely a doubt can be entertained of the sufficiency of the power of Toussaint to defend for a time, a people without, whatever may be the ultimate issue.

We shall in our next paper give the constitution entire. At present we confine ourselves to a statement of its leading articles.

1. The supreme executive power is confided to a governor elected for 5 years by the Central Assembly, chief commander of the army, and the commanders in chief of the departments.

Toussaint Louverture is declared hoth the constitution provides, for life, with the right of nominating his successor for 5 years after his death, when the above modes of election is to take effect.

The governor, in addition to the usual executive powers, has the absolute command of the land and sea forces, and propose all laws to the Central Assembly.

2. The legislative power is confided to a Central Assembly, composed of two deputies from each department, chosen for four years in the following way: each municipality shall name a deputy, and all the municipal deputies in a department shall elect one deputy to the Central Assembly.

The Central Assembly confirms all acts presented by the governor before they become laws.

3. All slavery is prohibited. All men are born free and equal.

4. All men enjoy equal rights, and all are equally eligible to office.

All the information we possess justifies us in concluding that Toussaint is a truly great man. Without education and the common rules of science, he is represented to possess a sound judgment, a penetrating mind, a correct imagination, great industry, and unbounded energy. His plans are formed in his own mind, and what he wills he himself executes. Public opinion is all in his favor, and no life is believed than safe protected. By the blacks he is confided as their liberator and protector. Such a man with such a station, animated by the most powerful motives, gratitude, and confidence, respect and fear, to defence, a mighty power.

We confess that, notwithstanding the respect we pay to the French government by the new constitution, in our opinion it is formed as the basis of independence. The establishment of a system, without recognizing any French agent, creating a governor, not subject to recall but for life, but giving him the right of nominating a successor, and intrusting him with the absolute command of the armed force both by land and sea, cannot easily be considered in any other light than that of creating a foreign power with all the attributes of an independent government. It is true that the system is to be submitted to the French government for their sanction. But as it is broad were entertained of the result, it is matter immaterial to speculation on the place of the perilous state of the country.

Whatever may be the issue of these events they undoubtedly present a sublime spectacle to the world, a clear one to humanity. They demonstrate the progress of moral principles among all descriptions of men. They exhibit men, hitherto degraded by their color, throwing off their chains, and advancing to the enjoyment of freedom.