

**IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.**

The three chief magistrates, composing the government of the island of Guadeloupe, and its dependencies.

To all the citizens of the said colony,

While the first consul at the head of the armies was labouring to procure peace for Europe, while his whole attention seemed to be taken up with the destruction of factions, and totally bent upon giving a regular impulse to the interior government of France, while affairs of the greatest importance obliged him to neglect or set aside our colonies, nevertheless the island of Guadeloupe, which has always remained true to the mother country, was at the same time the object of his particular care.

The first consul, unwilling to wait until a regulation was completed, sent you a captain-general with the necessary provisional powers to put a stop to all prosecutions, and unjust proceedings, to see all usurpations restored, and to make every man enjoy the rights allowed by law.

On the 29th Germinal, an 10, (19th of April, 1801) the consuls made a regulation for the government of Guadeloupe, by which three chief magistrates were established, with respective powers for the military, civil government and justice.

In consequence of this regulation, the first consul has appointed rear-admiral Lacrosse, captain-general, the counsellor of state Lescallier, colonial prefect, and the magistrate Coster, commissary of justice.

Captain Valteau, commanding the Penfee frigate of the republic, having a passport from the admiralty of England, brings the news of a general peace, the citizens, Lescallier and Coster, were passengers on board.

Being informed of the insult done to the captain-general, and his expulsion from the colony, neither the said magistrates, nor the commanding officer of the frigate could think of landing in an island, where a few factious men have seduced the armed forces, and still make them act contrary to their duty; they have been obliged to seek for the captain-general in the neighbouring islands; they have at least found him at Roseau, in the island of Dominica, where captain Valteau has delivered him the dispatches of government.

The three aforesaid magistrates composing the legal government of Guadeloupe, and the two representative powers of the French government, after having duly conferred together, have thought proper, collectively and each of them according to his attributions, to determine, regulate and order what follows:

Art. 1. The government of Guadeloupe shall provisionally reside at Dominica and the Saintes, with the consent and permission of the hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, captain-general and governor in chief, in and over his Britannic majesty's island of Dominica, until the arrival of the sea and land forces which were, at the moment of the frigate's getting under weigh, ready to sail from France for these islands; and which enables them to foresee with certainty that the national authority will be respected; consequently all citizens who have remained faithful to the government, shall find at Dominica and the Saintes, support and protection, and there only the military and civil officers and agents of all denominations can find the means of acting under regular orders.

2. Orders are given to all military officers of the sea and land forces, to all civil and municipal officers, commissaries of government, officers of administration of the navy and colonies, to all treasurers, paymasters, store-keepers, directors and receivers of national property and lands, farmers of plantations, and all accountable agents whatsoever; to all members of the courts of justice and ministerial officers of justice, who have been continued in their employments by the captain-general, or by him appointed and established, to continue their service, and to act only under the immediate orders and directions of the aforesaid three magistrates, under whose attributions they are to act; all and each of the said officers and agents are by the present made answerable, personally and in their properties, present and to come, for all infractions and acts contrary to these orders.

3. It is forbidden to all officers of administration of the navy to give passes or permits either to ships of war, trading or coasting vessels, unless under the express condition of being first authorized by the captain-general and the colonial prefect respectively. In consequence of which, all captains or masters of ships or vessels, of boats or barges, of any kind, are given to understand that they might not or cannot put to sea without legal permits from the national authority, under the penalty of being arrested in their persons, the forfeiture of their vessels and cargoes, and of being treated as disclaimed men, sea-robbers and pirates.

4. Any persons whatsoever persisting to continue in an employ either civil or military, without the consent of the present government, are declared guilty of treason against the mother country, and shall be prosecuted as such with all the severity directed by the laws.

5. Notice is given to all good and faithful citizens that none of the foreign governments (all now allies or friends of the French republic) will acknowledge usurped authority; but that all of them will, on the contrary strive to contribute, by all the means they can employ, to re-establish good order. They are hereby engaged to resist with courage, all kinds of usurpations, injustice or vexations, and trust to the national forces and authority.

Given at Roseau, in his Britannic majesty's island of Dominica, 6 Frimaire, an 10 (the 26th November, 1801.)

The captain-general, signed,  
LACROSSE,  
The colonial prefect, signed,  
LESCALLIER,  
The commissary of justice, signed,  
COSTER.

WASHINGTON, January 11.

WHEREAS sundry letters lately sent to and from the office, particular two from the postmaster-general, sealed with his official seal, one for Albany, New-York; and the other for Bucks Town, Maine; have been broken open before they were received by the persons to whom they were directed: and other letters of importance from officers of government, and from individuals, have been suppressed and in some instances withheld or delayed in such manner as to induce a belief of premeditated and fraudulent design. And as among the other injurious consequences of such atrocious conduct the innocent and the guilty are in a state of uncertainty, alike subject to suspicion and censure; I therefore, (being implicated with others) will pay a reward of one hundred dollars for information which shall convict any person or persons of the above mentioned offences, and two hundred dollars in each case of the said letters of the postmaster-general.

THOMAS MUNROE,  
P. M. Washington.

January 13.

The several editors in the United States may benefit the public by publishing the above.

January 18.

The senate have confirmed the greater part of the appointments made by the president during the recess; the remaining appointments are still under consideration.

There was a division on the nomination of Mr. Pinckney, as minister to Madrid.

The secretary of state has received a letter from the consul at Havanna, which contains advice of the ports of Cuba being closed by proclamation on the 25th December last, to all American and other foreign vessels.

January 20.

The debate in the senate on the interesting subject of the judiciary has at length closed; and that body have decided, that it is expedient to repeal the act of the last session, and have by implication also decided the constitutional power of the legislature to vacate all judicial appointment made under that part of the constitution, that authorises the creation of inferior tribunals.

The decision will be a memorable one, as well from the importance of the point decided, as from the cool, dignified, and enlightened deliberation by which it was reached.

Estimate of the expences necessary for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and the French republic, of the 30th of Sept. 1801.

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|---|-----------------|
| For captures made prior to the date of the treaty on which no final condemnation had then passed, and of which the property was brought into the United States, | 137,770         |
| For captures made subsequent to the date of the treaty,   | 70,351          |
| For captures, where the property was not brought into the United States, nor any condemnation had,  | 122,156         |
| For cases of capture not at present known, and for a possible excess of the indemnities to be paid above the estimate, say                                      | 19,723          |
|   | Dollars 350,000 |

NOTE.—The sum of 2000 dollars per annum, to cover the allowance to an agent at Paris to perform the office of soliciting the claims for restitution under the convention, has been included in the general estimate for the service of the year 1802.

The repairs put upon the corvette Berceau before her delivery to the French republic, are not included in the above estimate:—they amount to 32,839 dollars, 54 cents.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

We learn from Delaware that on the 14th instant col. David Hall was, in the presence of both houses, declared by the speaker of the senate, to be duly elected governor of that state, by a majority of 18 votes.

January 22.

The following proposed amendments of the Federal constitution, have passed the legislature of Virginia, and the governor has been directed, without delay, to transmit them to the different state legislatures throughout the union, and to invite their cordial co-operation. The preamble states, that there are defects in the constitution, which have from their operation as heretofore experienced, excited the well founded fears of the people and the states individually, that certain principles, under the influence of those defects, were rapidly progressing to the destruction of the liberty and happiness of the people at large; and in order effectually to quiet those fears, they propose "to prune the constitution of its exuberances, which might ultimately lead to the introduction of aristocracy or monarchy!" And, fearful that the "mildness of the present administration might lull the

people into a state of security" they think this the proper time to make the amendments proposed:

Whereas there are defects in the constitution of the United States, which from their operation as heretofore experienced, have excited well founded fears to the people and the states individually, that certain principles under the influence of the defects alluded to were rapidly progressing, which were destructive of the liberty and happiness of our fellow-citizens at large; and believing as we do, that a corrupt administration will at all times have in their power to give that direction which will most probably fix upon the people a system of real oppression, in order effectually to quiet those fears, and to prune the constitution of its exuberances, which may ultimately lead to the establishment of aristocracy or monarchy; these considerations induce the legislature of Virginia, to suggest to the sister states, the propriety and necessity of amending the federal compact, in a way, as to secure the invaluable rights which ought to attach to a republican form of government, they think the present the most proper time to commence this highly important work, whilst they have fresh in their recollection the extreme danger from which they have emerged: and it is further their opinion if these defects should not be now corrected, that the mildness of the present administration will be such as to lull the people into a state of security, which will render any affairs of this kind fruitless and abortive, and that no further future attempt can succeed until the people are forced into it by the hand of oppression. They therefore take the liberty to propose the following amendments to the constitution aforesaid.

First.—That from and after the next presidential election, the president of the United States shall not be permitted to serve a longer period than for four years successively, and that he shall be ineligible until one complete term shall have intervened.

Secondly.—That the Senators of the United States shall in future be elected for three instead of six years, and that they shall be classed as heretofore, so that one third may go out of office every year.

Thirdly.—That the treaty making power shall be so construed, as to give to the house of representatives of the United States a complete control over all treaties, whenever their agency shall be required to carry such treaty into effect; and that all such treaties are to be considered as not ratified or binding upon the government, until the sanction of the house of representatives shall have been obtained.

Fourthly.—That in all future elections of president and vice-president of the United States the characters voted for shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as president, and which as vice-president.

The executive of this state are hereby directed, without delay, to transmit the foregoing amendments to the different state legislatures throughout the union, to invite their cordial co-operation.

[Republican.]

January 23.

The officers of the frigates Chesapeake, commodore Truxton, Constellation and Adams, are ordered to repair immediately to the city of Washington, and to hold themselves in readiness to sail upon an expedition, it is presumed for the Mediterranean.

[Phil. paper.]

**IMPORTANT.**

A gentleman belonging to a respectable mercantile house of Alexandria, now in this town, received a letter from his partner last night, dated the 21st inst. which says, "I am sorry to inform you Toussaint is no more. He has been caught by the blacks and burnt alive." The letter mentions nothing further on the subject; but from the gentleman's connexions in trade at Cape Francois, there is no doubt but his information is from the most unquestionable source. His letter probably came by the way of Norfolk, where captain Ferguson, whose packet left there on Tuesday last, states that the same report of Toussaint being burnt was current, though not generally credited.

Toussaint was probably way laid by some of Moyes's party in his usual tour from the Cape to Port Republican, which he mostly made without any guard. And as a retaliation for the death of their general, and to prevent, as they suspected, betraying them to the whites, it is not unlikely that they have inflicted this savage and excruciating torture.

Should this news unfortunately be true, a ferocious resistance will be made to the troops embarked for that colony, and much blood will be shed before the blacks can be subdued.

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of STALEY NICHOLS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

VACHEL GAITHER, Administrator de bonis non.

December 21, 1801.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Severn river, about the first of December last, a small red and white HEIFER, two of three years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES PITTS.