

ven and Litchfield respecting post roads— Referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. Van Nels moved to go into committee of the whole on the bill for the appointment of representatives.

Mr. Bayard spoke against it. He considered the subject of the bill of great importance and as there were a number of members absent, he wished it postponed until Monday.

Gen. S. Smith was in favour of taking it up then. It would be necessary for the legislature of Pennsylvania to be early acquainted with the number of members the bill would give to that State. It had been said the house was thin, but he believed it would be thinner next week. The reason assigned for postponing until Monday would operate in favor of postponing until Monday week.

Mr. Perkins opposed taking up the subject at that time. He thought it was of such importance that time should be given for consideration.

Mr. Bayard spoke again in favour of a postponement. He considered it wrong to urge the decision at that time which would appear like taking them by surprise.

Mr. Van Nels was surprised to hear the same arguments made use of in favour of a further postponement which were urged at first. Would gentlemen say they were taken by surprise when the subject had been so long before them and the bill pressed. Heretofore gentlemen wished to wait for the returns from Tennessee and a correction of the returns from Maryland, both of which were before them and now they urge a farther delay which he thought unnecessary.

Mr. Rutledge considered it of more importance that the house should decide correctly than that it should decide promptly. He had never known an instance when gentlemen asked for time on an important question that it was denied—Several gentlemen have said they were not prepared, why then hurry them into an immediate decision? For his own part he had not had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues or of considering the subject maturely. It was a subject on which much diversity of opinion prevailed and it was not likely a decision would take place that day. He was of opinion therefore that by postponing it until Monday, or even Monday week, the final decision of the question would not be postponed. As he believed no inconvenience would arise from postponing it and as considerable advantages would result from it, he moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday week. When the question was put 38 rose in favour of it & 37 against it. The house then adjourned until Monday 11 o'clock.

#### TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Commander in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to citizen Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic.

Cape Francois, July 15, 1801.

Citizen Consul,

The minister of the marine, in the account which he gave you of the political situation of this colony, which I communicated to him in my dispatches sent by the corvette d'Esaut Prodiges, returning to France, must have submitted to you my proclamation of the 5th of February last, for the convocation of a central assembly, which the moment when the union of the Spanish part to the French part of the island was effected, might form of St. Domingo only one and the same country, subject to the same government, and fix its destiny by wise laws, suited to localities and the manners of the inhabitants. I have now the satisfaction of announcing to you that the last hand has been put to this work, and that the result has been a constitution, which promises happiness to the inhabitants of this colony, so long unfortunate. I take the earliest opportunity of sending it to you, for your approbation and the sanction of my government. For this purpose, I have dispatched to you citizen Vincent, director general of fortifications at St. Domingo, to whom I entrust this valuable deposit.

The central assembly having requested me, in consequence of the want of laws, & the necessity of making their empire secure that of anarchy, to cause this constitution to be provisionally put in execution, as being likely to promote its future welfare, I have complied with their desires, and this constitution has been received by every class of citizens with transports of joy, which will not fail of being received when it shall be invested with the sanction of government.

Health and profound respect,  
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

#### COLONY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Port Republic 6th Brumaire.

In the name of the French Colony of St. Domingo.

#### ARRETE.

Toussaint Louverture, Governor of St. Domingo.

The most essential means to improve the

morals of men, the ligament which the most strongly binds them to society, is marriage. In the first moments of the revolution, St. Domingo would not have presented to the world, a spectacle of so much unhappiness, of so frightful a dissolution of morals, if the mass of the inhabitants had been restrained by this powerful check, by those sentiments of order which habits of domestic morality produce in every heart; by the proper affection of a father for his son, of a son for his father, his wife, and his relations; if in fine there had existed a spirit of family union, the source of public tranquility and happiness.

It is in consequence of these reflections, confirmed by experience, that I have never lost sight of this interesting object, the exhortation of my fellow citizens to marriage; but as prudence is necessary even in the dispensation of good, and as the best institutions are liable to be abused; whether it be owing to ignorance or ill faith, this natural and legitimate desire has been accompanied by certain irregularities. In consequence of the organization peculiar to the Island of St. Domingo, the order which should have reigned in its habitations, has suffered in certain cases, and might continue to suffer injury. It belongs to the prudence of the government to arrest abuses destructive to the public prosperity, and to obviate the imputations which a spirit of debauchery and lawless indulgence might occasion, whilst cloaking itself under the sacred pretext of marriage.

The Governor of St. Domingo therefore decrees as follows:—

1st. No soldier can contract marriage without the approbation of the Governor of St. Domingo.

2d. No cultivator attached to any particular habitation can espouse a woman attached to any other habitation, without the express permission of the Governor of St. Domingo.

3d. No soldier can marry without having previously presented a request to the chief officer of his corps, who shall be bound to communicate to the commandant of the department, with a report respecting the moral character of the applicant. The commandant of department shall thereupon join his observations. If the request contains nothing contrary to law; if the marriage be approved by the parents, and conform to the observations of the said chiefs, for which they shall be responsible, I will give my approbation.

4th. Every cultivator attached to a habitation, every citizen in a state of "domesticity," when they entered marriage, shall make a declaration before the municipality of the place in which they reside. This declaration shall contain—

1. Their names, ages, and quality.

2. The residence of the person to whom they are attached.

3. Their means of subsistence and resources of rearing and educating their offspring.

4th. The municipal administrations are invited to make known to me, such cases as (being regularly certified to them) may render the connection inexpedient, with that justice and impartiality which should distinguish the magistrates of the people; as also to give me their advice in favor of such as merit my approbation.

5th. It is forbidden to public officers & ministers of religion, to assist at the celebration of any marriage, if the formalities prescribed by the present arrete, have not been previously conforming to.

The present arrete, shall be printed, transcribed on the registers of the administrative and judiciary bodies, read, published and posted wherever it shall be necessary; it shall also be inserted in the Official Bulletin of St. Domingo.

Done at Cape Francois, the 8th Vendemiaire, tenth year. (30th Sept. 1801)

The Governor of St. Domingo,  
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

#### Raleigh,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1802.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, to his friend in Norfolk.

"I regret extremely, that I have to announce to you the loss of Lieut. Clagget and Mr. Willis, a midshipman, and eight of our best men. The Commodore having occasion to send dispatches to our Consul at Gibraltar, Clagget was dispatched on that service, with a midshipman and nine men. On their return, the boat upset, in consequence of a sudden flaw of wind, and only one of her crew escaped—the survivor reports, that Lieut. Clagget, not being able to swim, remained by the boat until she went down. Poor Willis swam, as long as his strength enabled him, and caught hold of one of the men, who, finding they must both perish, disengaged himself, and saw Mr. Willis go down in a few seconds; the man was taken up by one of the guard boats, in great extremity.

"The loss of these valuable young men is a circumstance greatly to be lamented; they stood high in reputation, and promised to be a credit to their friends, and an honor to their country."

Extract of a letter from Port de Paix, dated November 28, 1801.

"At 9 o'clock, this day, all the national guards and regular troops, received orders to meet at the Public Square, before the General's house. There the General ordered the judgement of General Moyes, formerly General at Cape Francois, and second in command of this island, to be read, by which it appears, that he is condemned for having raised a commotion in the Province under his command; of having suffered assassination to be committed in his department; of having refused to obey his superiors orders; of having written an insolent letter to St. Domingo, after a declaration of the commandant of the Cape—in consequence he is condemned to death.

"His judgment being read before all the troops, they were ordered to march to the fort where Moyes was confined. About 15 minutes after, he came out, and was shot at 11 o'clock."

The following is the concluding part of the ratification, on the part of the French Republic, of the Convention lately entered into between the United States and that Government.

"The government of the United States having added in its ratification, that the Convention should be in force for the space of eight years, and having omitted the second article of the government of the French republic consents to accept, ratify and confirm the above Convention, with the addition importing that the Convention shall be in force for the space of eight years and with the retrenchment of the second article. Provided that by this retrenchment the two states renounce the respective pretensions, which are the object of the said article."

It is somewhat singular, that not one Frenchman has been concerned in the negotiation between France and Great Britain, the preliminaries were signed by M. Otto a Swiss; ratified by Buonaparte a Corsican; and communicated to the court of London by general Laurellon, an East Indian.

A cheap government may be very popular for a time, and the present party in power seem to test their claim to public confidence very much on their exertions to render the government cheap. There is great danger however, that a cheap government will not last long; like a cheap cloth, it will soon wear thin, and want mending. Our housewives observe that cheap goods prove dearer in the end; so much trouble and pains are required in patching and sewing up the rents. A government that wants mending with a revolution, once in a generation, is not a very cheap government.

[C. M. Advertiser.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Alexandria.

You will have seen the outrage on all decency and propriety committed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, on his election to the chair.

It has been usual on such occasions to address to the members a short speech expressive of gratitude for the honour conferred and apprehension of inadequacy to the arduous duties of the station; but promising his best endeavors, and soliciting the support of the house. This tract originally marked out by plain common sense, has very generally been followed by its votaries, and all who have seen the present gentleman in the chair, will readily acknowledge that never a Speaker might with more propriety have made a modest qualifying speech than Mr. Smith. He has however chosen to depart from the usual course and to indulge himself in unbecoming and indecorous calumnies against those who were too honest and independent to join the senseless yell against the administrations of Washington and Adams.

Is it not difficult to penetrate the motives which lead to such conduct. Whatever may be his political malignity Mr. Smith is a gentleman, and consequently could not be scurrilous from the chair, if he did not really believe that by being so, he was promoting objects important to himself. Rely upon it, he must be a candidate for some appointment under the present executive of the United States, and the specimens given in the answer to the merchants of New-Haven, as well as on several other occasions, of the temper which prevails at the source of appointments, can leave no doubt that virulence against his predecessors in office will be a very acceptable offering to the altar of power.

Should he fail in this, he must wish to be our next governor, and he well knows that nothing can better forward his views in this respect, than irritating and injurious aspersions on the minority.

I will acknowledge my total incapacity

to read the human heart, if Mr. Smith does not either soon receive an appointment from Mr. Jefferson, or become a candidate at our next election for a governor.

When violence and injustice are received as substitutes for merit, violence and injustice will mark the characters of candidates for office.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

#### LETTER

From the Council of Administration of the island of Guadeloupe, to General Buonaparte First Consul of the French Republic. Citizen first Consul,

ACROOS a sea covered with enemies, the consular genius guides and preserves your delegates, and our favours.—The day too long desired, is at last come, when our hearts, opening to hope, lets escape at the same time the double expressions of praise, and of gratitude.

To complain is a painful task, it is sweeter to praise. France, prosperous by your care, enjoys a happiness that your labours have prepared her; And Guadeloupe, that interesting part of a great empire that your talents have rendered flourishing—groaned still under the monstrous government of 1793. We were languishing; we were perishing; you have thrown towards us a paternal regard, and our situation is changed.—Deign to receive, Citizen Consul, the sincere expression of our gratitude. We were unhappy—that was little; we were contemptible—you have returned to the colonists of Guadeloupe all their dignity, in sending them chiefs, worthy to command them.

The honor acquired by one in the important functions that have been entrusted to him the regret which the other carried with him from the place where he commanded, are sure prefaces of their glory, and our felicity. One man only carried away with him our esteem, a man only merited it. The tribute we pay to gratitude is an homage due to truth. The departure of General Paris has left in our hearts a space that can be filled only in the hopes of finding him in General Batancour.

Deign, Citizen Consul, to turn your solicitude towards this too long neglected island. Remember that it is inhabited by Frenchmen. You will always find us respectful to the laws, faithful to the government, and full of admiration for your virtues.

(Signed)

JACQUES ZULLI RIES,  
MEGRET, MOY,  
REGNAUDON, ST. PIERRE.

MARRIED. At Wilmington, on the 24th ult. Mr. CARLETON WALKER, Naval Officer of that port, to Miss MARIA MOSELEY.

DIED. In this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. Ingles, wife of Col. J. Ingles.

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List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Fayetteville, 1st. January, 1802; which if not taken up before the 1st. of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

YOUNG BURT and Daniel Baker, Cumberland county, Abraham Brown, and Daniel Campbell, Robeson county, Peter Clemmons, Merchant, Fayetteville, Neven Culbreath, Cumberland county, the Rev. Josiah Cole, Fayetteville, John Joseph Cabral, Fayetteville, Wm. Caldwell, care of Robert Adam, Merchant, Fayetteville, Robert Dickenson, Moore County, Daniel Douglas, Richmond county, John Eugen, Fayetteville, John Forsythe, Fayetteville, 2; James Fleming, Merchant, Fayetteville, William Flinn, do. Robert Gordon, Cumberland County, Alexander Gunn, Schoolmaster, Cumberland county, James Galpen, Fayetteville, Andrew Graham, Bladen county, Sheriff of Cumberland county, Thomas Johnston, Cumberland county, The Rev. Colin Lindsey, Robeson county, Alexander M Kay, jun. Fayetteville, Dougald M'Phaul, Fayetteville, Duncan M'Nicol, and Alexander M'Pauline, Richmond county, Mary M'Arthur, Cumberland county, Duncan M'Affee, or M'Duffee, Robeson county, Duncan M'Coll, Gum Swamp, Duncan M'Eachan, Bladen county, John M'Lennon and Hugh M'Beth, near Fayetteville, Robert M'Keen, Fayetteville, John M'Allister, Richmond county, Alexander Nicholson, Richmond county, Mary Patrick, on Cape Fear, Duncan Philips, Sampson county, Nathan Prince, Cumberland county, 2; Seth Plum, Fayetteville, Sarah Price, and Susan Rediford, Fayetteville, John Grant Rencher, care of Robert Adam, do. Angus Ray, Robeson county, 2; Edward Robertson, Cumberland county, Morris Smith, Cumberland county, Patrick Shaw, care of Donald M'Leod, Fayetteville, Donald Stewart, Carpenter, care of Duncan Mac Leran, do. 2; John Stone, Cumberland county, Peleg Sanford, Fayetteville, Richard Sessions, Sampson co. The Lieut. Colonel, Commandant of Cumberland co. John Thompson, do. Archibald Tewell, Fayetteville, John Fraidwell, Sampson co. James Welt, below Fayetteville.

DUNCAN M'REA, P. M.