general health of prey, who, if the world would preserve itself, ought to be alone out of the world, or long ago to it *Heterosex*; for like their more innocent brethren, who only kill for food, to be locked up in dens, and fenced, as they are, for another's or perhaps it would be still a more noble pastime, when, if they could be caught, to shut up a number of them in a public place with their beloved arms about them, that, as fools and year-one academy-fools, and fools their own detestable blood, till they had no more to fight. This would be giving a fact of fairer and truer mankind, for to much between blood unnaturally and wantonly fills.

But this is not the only mock-interest in the world; there is yet another fool as ambitious, but full more of cunning and that is, a violent appetite for war, and victory, and conquest, with the original principle in the desire of conquering war it; but being very rapacious by profit, and fond of fighting without drawing a sword. This was the prudent beauty of a late great conqueror, who was never tired of war, yet never tired his own person in it; in the beard of that he long to be his prey, and son no doubt, but his fatherly at a great distance with the wide and wanton minions waiting for laurels of other people's winning. When his spoils had bought it down for him, transcendent or his generals didn't a province as extraordinary, till it was without, the fatal conquest, and the glory was his at three hundred leagues distance: for every thing that is wide expanded, is in smooth and the baldest thing; and by their means he became a beastly monstrous immortal in conquest without a head.

"The premier heroes venture their lives for the sake of others; yet are these heroes expose others to danger and death for the good of themselves, and their own personal renown; and all the time they are home, and wait for fame in a whole dress. They flatter themselves who they them, and make millions who caught and for they them, and to the flow others, who neither with one do their any turn, and with whom they have nothing at all to do. From the of the instruments which they make off, or made as unfortunate, to the of those who they opposite, and few or none blow the benefit of the plunder, but this as wanting none of the fatal to gain authorit fatisfiteres, prey upon the fruits of other fools, that is, they by does, infery thrive under their influences, and nothing else?

"They keep breathing game, fatigues, and be a lake of war with their conquests, which they pally follow their with enemies, because they fingly them such conformation to be fond therefore they live in a perpetual state of repine and enmity towards them, and in a continual work of scattering devotes from them; instead of giving them fatherly protection on one side, and receiving from them dutiful and honest allegiance on the other; and all for the fruitless imaginary pity of keeping up and of dominion over their fellow-creatures against their will; yet, in other words, being it dead, subjects and tyrant perfidious and unrefined jaundicers.

"It is, however, not to be wondered at, that which so many princes are subject with prophaneness, or reviling to applaud as a virtue their wilful follies and figures; with reason, who finding their fancy so abundantly in them, and so well delight, and to idol and execute them a day, it is no things, that princes in their conformities do all too frequently by into will frank, and pernicious enterprises, to the ruin of thousands of their subjects. But it is impossible that there their harmful inclinations and worst fools should be able, in a short time, to ruin the nations to deface other their fellow-creatures, and be conformity to a dozen, to make some of the worst of men amongst themselves rich and Caesars.

"What have the people in any monarchical government ever gained by conquest made by their prince, but to be made slaves; or if they were slaves before, worse slaves, and to have their chains extend yet fuller? For, besides that the conquerors give him a power and an ability to keep more troops, and consequently increase his power over them; the conquered nation will find a fort of revenge in joining to realize their war authors to the flame wantonness and folly with themselves, and perhaps find an opportunity of conquering the conqueror. One nation will be ruined by conquest, and neither will be trodden to the ground of their own conquest; but the subjects of one country will be conquered upon the other, and kept at a great distance from home, for by contract convention with their relations, friends and neighbours, they should be tray to their duty, wrap towards the love and interest of their country; and indeed in such countries, when troops are kept, they are always removed from place to place, to prevent their friendship and correspondence with the natives.

"What did *England* gain formerly by their conquests upon the continent, but contempt, wars, daughter and poverty to themselves, and to their principal occasions foreign provinces at an *English* expence; and had standing armies been then the fashion of the world, *England* would have made a conquered nation into slavery. The *Romans*, when they were in their prime, and their spirits were high, that they were forced to keep provincial armies to awe and preserve the conquered nations, yet they were so to their armies; and their emperors attentive their no longer look to *Roman* troops, but contended their slavery by the help of their whom they had conquered, and made a slaving to their troops, mutiny of those who had mastered the world.

"When *Alexander* had ventured his own army of *Macedonians*, and defeated the vast armies of the *Persian Persia*, and a great part of the world, which had been the ancient conquerors of the world, *Darius* did *Greece* and *Alexander* rest from his mighty victories and conquests, but he was not a little considerable of a great unknown empire, which by their arms and conquests, and the conquest of them of all their bravest men to prefer a *Persian* conquered nations but been been worse, or be had left a *Persian* behind him to have proclaimed his whole conquest, and have made the *Persian Persia*, or some other province, the last conquered nation, and have made it, as it was, an life it in a state of conquest war and depredation; and the conquered nations of *Persia* and *Dan Xerxes* would fight, right or wrong, for their liberties, and have been at first at home and wantonly to take their people against wind-mills and fulling-mills."

The following account of the celebration, which took place at the cession of Louisiana to the United States, excites the patriotism, republicanism, and Bonaparte abhorrence of our western friends to both principles and principles, and the sacrifice of all America depends.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 14.

On Wednesday last the citizens of Lexington, with a large number of gentlemen from other parts of the state, met from all sides and quarters, and met together at capt. John Pettibone's to celebrate the event of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. At this season as at all former public festivals in this place, the spirit of political opinion was forgotten and perfect unanimity of sentiment prevailed throughout the assembly. The toasts given on the occasion were drank, and all the sentiments received with cordiality.

John Bradford, President,
James Hughes, Vice-President.

TOASTS.

1. The event we celebrate, the important bargain for the United States,—a lasting monument of the wisdom, patriotism, and wisdom of our president.

2. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, the friend of the people, persecution we have experienced a new world, continue life to have enriched.

3. Jame Madison and Robert R. Livingston—Were the president generals, or admirals, or ministers, the wise and patriots, we have pulled away, the nations shall be recollected, and repeated with joyful hearts and voices.

4. The friends of our have and every where, Map, the nations, and nations of our government, teach them forbearance and humanity.

5. The Mississippi and its waters—May they trade to facilitate the intercourse of nations, and the ships and bronze forget that they are a part of one great national confederation.

6. The Mississippi—May the ships they have to live upon this earth, and to miserable do they make their few days of life, and they run this been long into the jaws of death, which is the end of making daily approaches to devour them? Why shall so many fruitful dominions to a short and bitter life, and to be cut off prematurely? Make all brethren, and they war and bother sufficient to fill them? How then! A little glory, a vain title of conquest, which a prince is fond of, kindles a war and the blood of one fight man, and throws by heaven into the world, in with, fraught to mortality to many others to his vanity! his glory requires it, and all such profit before him; countries rise in blood, towns and cities fall in devouring flames; and what *whores* glories are the lawful and the free, famine, more cruel than both, and contagion, and all that this man, who thus forts, fraught with drowning all heaven into into purgatory, may have kill this general definition his pleasure and his glory? What man dare give him or the two much malice, two much abuse, their monstrous sons, who have thus forgot humanity? Those have been always left up for demigods; and earn the curse, indeed of, whatever aim at, the admiration, of ages to come.

"Oh! with what tenderness should princes wistfully wish! That they ought to be finally just, in not enough; they will be the delight of every, for the public good. The blood of the people, ought never to be shed but to preserve the blood of the people, ought to be extreme. But flattering counsels, false ideas of glory, and false and beneficial reputations under specious colours, and rash engagements, draw princes into unnecessary wars, which only into wars which prove fatal to them. In short they should avoid necessity, and do as much pleased to their subjects as to their enemies."

The following is the date extract of *Cambrey*, from which I have translated the following epilogue, it is a book written to thousand excellent, and ought to be read by all mankind.

"Princes should avoid wars, siblings, that all nations would learn the wisdom of their conduct. Sometimes, when they are necessary, mutually situated the wind-mills and the lions, fixed a late distance and appearance. The Dutch, the Swedes, the *Dan Xerxes* would fight, right or wrong, for their liberties, and have been at first at home and wantonly to take their people against wind-mills and fulling-mills."

Lottery tickets for sale at this office.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, June 13.

The General Commanding in the Isles of France and of the Indies to the Vice-Fell Consul of the Republic. 18th Pluviose 11th year.

Citizen First Consul.

Of all the Colonies, that of the Isles of France and of the Indies, was the most subjected to you; they produce you a tenth of your revenue, and the only one which they have sent to you, has been the one, to them a day of delivery and satisfaction.

The officers of the Republic in India of force the most unfavorable circumstances, flung for the cause of the Republic, dangers and fatigues; and their courage, which is become proverbial, in proportion to the extent of its foes, has increased the obstinacy of the nations over which it disturbed the peace, and just left an important battle against the Spaniards. The Colonies, which we have been to the mercy of Lord Cornwallis, and the number of the Indian Administration, but don't have the power to the chief of the military forces, to say have been in the state of the Republic, in the name of his government, the ships, that the English Government has engaged, King of Portugal, to the Republic, King of Portugal, to the Republic, King of Portugal, to the Republic