(Inserted by desire.)

GENERIC NAMES

For the Country and People of the United States of America.

The portion of terraqueous globe comprehended by the great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence, the Ocean and the Miffiffippi, has no general denomination by which it can be conveniently diftinguifhed in geography. Its fubdivifions and local names are appropriate enough and fufficiently well underftood. But there is ftill wanting one broad and univerfal appellation, to defignate and characterize the whole appropriated and unappropriated territory of the U. States.

It was a great overfight in the Convention of 1787, that they did not give a name to the country for which they devifed a frame of government. Its citizens are fuffering every day for lack of fuch a generic term. Deftitute of a proper name for their own foil & region, they exprefs themfelves vaguely and awkwardly on the fubject. By fome it is termed "United States;" this however is a *political*, and not a *geographical* title. By others it is called "America," and the inhabitants "Americans." But thofe epithets equally belong to Labrador and Paraguay and their natives. "New-England" and "New-Englanders" are two uncouth terms applied by certain other writers and fpeakers. In fome parts of Europe, we have been diftinguifhed as "Anglo Americans;" and this appellation is in fome refpects worfe, and in no refpect better than either of the others.

What are we to do? Are we never to have a geographical diftinction? Is the land to be forever called "United States," and its people "United States men?" And even then, on a fuppofition that the union fhould ceafe muft the region it occupies be namelefs?

It is in the power of the people to find and adopt fitting names for their country and themfelves, by common confent. Thefe ought to be expreffive, concife, nervous and poetical. And any new word poffeffing thefe qualities, may ferve to defignate *this part of the planet we inhabit.* From fuch a word as a radical term, all others proper for diftinguifhing the people, &c. may be derived.

To fupply this fad deficiency in our geographical and national nomenclature, the following project is refpectfully fubmitted to the confideration of our mapmakers, engravers, printers, legiflators and men of letters. The authors of it are citizens of the United States, and are zealous for their profperity, honor, and reputation. They wifh them to poffefs a name among the nations of the earth. They lament that hitherto and at prefent the country is deftitute of one.

Let the extent of land ceded to our nation by the treaty of 1783, be diftinguifhed henceforth on charts, globes, and in elementary books by the name of

FREDON:

The etymology of this is obvious and agreeable; it may mean a *free gift*; or any thing done *freely*; or *the land of free privileges and doings*. This is the proper term to be employed in all grave, folemn, and profe compofitions, and in ordinary converfation. It is better adapted than "Albion" is to England."

If, however, any of the favorites of the Mufes defire a poetical name for this tract of earth, it is eafy to fupply them with one which founds and pronounces to great advantage. Such an one is

FREDONIA:

Which will meet the ear more excellently than Italia, Gallia, Parthia, Hifpania, Germania, or even Brittannia itfelf. America and Columbia will retain their prefent fignification of extending to the whole Weftern hemifphere.

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States when fpoken of generally, without reference to any particular ftate, may be known and diftinguifhed as

FREDONIANS.

And that fuch a perfon being afked in Europe or any other part of the world, from what country he comes or to what nation he belongs, may correctly and precifely anfwer that he is a FREDONIAN. And this will meet the ear much more nobly than "a Frenchman, a Spaniard, a Portuguefe, a Turk" and the like.

Again, a monofyllabic name is perfectly eafy to be obtained from the fame root; and to him who thinks the laft word too long or lofty, it will be wholly at his option to call himfelf

FREDE;

and in this refpect he will put himfelf on a par with a "Mede" and a "Swede." Moreover, fhould an adjective be defired to qualify expreffions and facilitate difcourfe, there is fuch a thing immediately ready for ufe in

FREDISH;

and thereby, we can fpeak of "a Fredifh fhip," or a "Fredifh man," or a "Fredifh manufacture or production," after the fame manner and according to the fame rule, by which we employ the adjectives, *British, Spanish, Danish, Turkish*, and the like.

Thus, our nation is in poffeffion of a *prosaic* word for its whole territory, FREDON; a *poetical* word for the fame, FREDONIA; a *grave and sonorous* generic title for its people, property and relations, FREDONIAN; a *short and colloquial appellation* FREDE; and a convenient univerfal epithet, FREDISH. A language fo rich and copious is fcarcely to be found; and it is hoped our citizens will make the moft of it.

In cafe any of our countrymen fhould wifh to exprefs himfelf according to this novel dialect, the following is offered as an example, alluding to a recent fubject of public difcuffion.

"It has been a favorite object with a certain clafs of men to involve FREDON in a war with Spain, France or both of them, about the right of depofit on the Miffiffippi. The outrageous conduct of the Intendant at New-Orleans was indeed very provoking, but the FREDONIAN SPIRIT, though roufed by juft indignation, was too temperate and magnanimous to rufh immediately to arms. It was thought moft wife and politic for the adminiftration to attempt a negociation in the firft inftance, and accordingly, one of the FREDISH fhips was ordered to be got in readinefs to carry an Envoy Extraordinary from America to Europe. Should war become neceffary for the national honor and fecurity, our public enemies will find to their forrow that the FREDES will make brave foldiers and gallant failors. Never will they quit the hardy conteft until their deeds fhall be worthy of being recorded in immortal verfe, equally honorable to the bards and the heroes of FREDONIA."

The radical word is alfo well adapted to fongs and rhymes. And this is a great convenience and felicity in a national point of view. Obferve, how prettily our poets can make it jingle: for inftance, if the fubject is warlike, then

"Their Chiefs to glory lead on
"The noble fons of FREDON."

Or if it is moral fublimity,

"Nor Plato in his PHAEDON
"Excels the Sage of FREDON."

Should it be commercial Activity,

"All nations have agreed on
"The enterprize of FREDON."

Perhaps it may refer to our exports; why then

"The Portuguefe may feed on
"The wheat and maize of FREDON."

It may be defirable to celebrate our Agriculture, as in the following diftich,

"No land fo good as FREDON
"To fcatter grain and feed on."

On the fuppofition that a fwain wifhes to compliment his country-women, he may inform them that

"The graceful Nymphs of FREDON
"Surpafs all Belles we read on."

And indeed if it is his defire to ejaculate in a ferious ftrain, it may be written

"In this fair land of FREDON
"May right and juftice be done."

We give thefe as famples of what may be accomplifhed in this way, adding that the poet may eafily contraft his country with SWEDEN, or compare it to EDEN, if he is puzzled for a rhyme.

On the whole, we recommend thefe words to the ferious confideration and fpeedy adoption of our fellow citizens; that our common and beloved portion of the earth, may thereby acquire a *name* and be famous among the *nations.*

M.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and two, in the twenty-feventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH of the faid diftrict, hath depofited in this office, the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"HISTORY *of the* LAST SESSION *of* CONGRESS, *which commenced on the seventh of December,* 1801*—taken from the National Intelligencer,*"—in conformity to the act of the Congrefs of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by fecuring the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of fuch copies during the times therein mentioned."

In Teftimony Whereof, I have hereunto fubfcribemy name, and affixed the Seal of my office the thirteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thoufand eight hundred and two.

URIAH FORRE *Clerk.*

Of the Circuit Court the of Diftrict of Columbia, for the County of Wafhington.

TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished BRICK HOUSES,

NEARLY oppofite Morin's Tavern, on Twelfth ftreet very near Pennfylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY.

The Houfes will be rented on very reafonable terms.

Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the Prefident's Square, 2wtf

Dec. 1ft.

Lateft Foreign Intelligence

By the ship American, Thompson, from Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, May 10.

The public opinion appears as much divided as ever upon the queftion of Peace or War, though the unavoidable neceffity of the latter alternative feems to gain ground in the general belief. This opinion feems to us the beft juftified by facts, according to all the information received both from France and Holland.—In the former country, troops are marching in all directions to the fea coaft, and according to advices by the late packets from the French ports, the utmoft activity prevails all along the coaft in mounting guns and making every warlike preparation.

While the ambition and arrogance of the Firft Conful excite the indignation of the French people, whom he has fucceeded in degrading to the condition of flaves, at the moment they imagined they were fighting for liberty, every true friend to our amiable fovereign and enviable conftitution, has reafon to rejoice at the unanimity and zeal manifefted by all ranks of people throughout our United Empire, in the common caufe. It is not by ignominious compulfion, as is in France, that our defence is conftituted; fentiment, pride, and the imperative neceffity of felf-prefervation, have roufed the loyalty of every defcription of people—they come forward every where with one voice, refolved, fhould Bonaparte, intoxicated with his good fortune, determine for war, to affociate and to arm in fupport of a paternal king, and a mild and equitable government—in fupport of every thing that can be dear to man—liberty, property, morality, and public order. Thefe are the bleffings we all afpire to preferve, and of which Bonaparte vainly meditates to deprive us, as long as we are actuated by thofe loyal and honorable principles fo unanimoufly and unequivocally avowed through every part of Great Britain.

A coinage has at length appeared with the image of Bonaparte; as the French have now *put a price upon his head*, his fituation is become critical indeed.—His price, however, is only *four and two pence*, for fuch is the value of the five franc piece.

LONDON, May 1—3.

Letters have been received from Paris, which ftate that another amicable converfation has taken place at Madame Bonaparte's Affembly, between Lord Whitworth and the Firft Conful, in which the latter took occafion to obferve, that he expected no fuccefs in a maritime war with this country, and that hoftilities muft neceffarily be directed againft us in our own ifland, in which cafe he fhould feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invafion in perfon. The letters do not inform us what anfwer the Englifh minifter permitted himfelf to make, but it is generally thought in France, that if Bonaparte were once out of France, *there would be more obstacles than one* to his return thither.

The French funds are 53 1-2

A private letter from Madrid ftates, "that the rumours of a war between England and France had filled every part of Spain with anxiety and defpondence. The government paper at the firft fhock had felt a depreffion of 12 per cent. and was every day declining."

The captain of a veffel that is arrived at Bourdeaux, fays, that off the Azores, he fell in with the Englifh fquadron, with the troops on board from the Cape of Good Hope.

The accounts from Holland ftate, pofitively, that the monied people there are taking every opportunity of fending their cafh, and other valuables, to this country.

Letters from Leghorn dated the 13th ult. ftate, that the hopes of peace, and the reports of war, fucceed each other in turn with increafing rapidity. The Englifh families fettled in that city have feveral times embarked and difembarked their effects. An Englifh frigate, which was cruizing off that port, has caufed all the Englifh veffels to leave it, and to anchor in the Road. The fame letter adds, that a few days before, a French garrifon had taken the place of the Tufcan garrifon in the fort of St. Mark.

The affair of the German Indemnities, it is faid, has at length been finally fettled, by the receipt of the Emperor's ratification of the conclufum by the Diet of Ratifbon.

The French and Ruffian minifters at Vienna have received an official affurance, that his Imperial Majefty's ratification of the general recefs will be fpeedily announced.

Letters from the Hague of the 19th April, fay, the fmall fquadron under the command of vice-admiral Thornborough, is now cruifing near the Texel. Another, which is cruifing between Dunkirk and the mouth of the Meufe, is feen almoft every day. The latter is the largeft. The number of Englifh fhips ftationed off our coaft may be eftimated at about thirty of all fizes. The French troops now occupy all the garrifons for which they were deftined.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, from France, that the Porcher, an extra India fhip, taken in the Bay of Bengal, and carried into the Ifle of France, has been condemned by the council of prizes at Paris. The Porcher was captured within the period fixed by treaty, when veffels taken fhould be reftored; but the captors were apprifed of the conclufion of peace. The Porcher was a prize of immenfe value, little fhort of 200,000l.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 25.

"The phlegm of the Dutch character has been, for fome time, changed to fury againft the French, and in particular againft their chief ruler, whofe meafures of precaution to guard this country againft an hoftile attack, will no doubt bring another onerous impofition upon us in the courfe of the prefent year—an impofition which, we underftand, many of the richeft perfons in this country are preparing to efcape by emigration, to feek in other climates a country lefs expofed than this to thofe vexations and impofitions by ftrangers, to which we have been here fo perpetually fubject during thefe laft nine years, and which becomes fo infupportable, that all factions, all parties, thofe even who are mutually the moft oppofite in their opinions, agree in loud imprecations againft a government to which ours is fubject by its weaknefs, and fince Belgium has become a part of France, by fatal vicinity of confines.

"To fuch an height has the animofity of the Dutch againft the French arifen, that in public focieties reproaches are boldly thrown out againft thofe brothers and allies of ours, that their word, their faith, is not to be trufted. It is true that private perfons of the French nation have no power to change the things of which we complain. But, on the other hand, the anger of the honeft Dutchmen is excufable fince they were made to pay, not two years fince, three millions to procure a part of the French troops to be withdrawn, and for a promife, not fulfilled, to withdraw the reft upon a general peace."

LONDON, May 3.

Orders have been iffued from the Admiralty for a return of the number of fhips of war that can be got ready for fea in the courfe of the prefent month, independent of thofe that are now getting ready. In that department the prepartions for war are carrying on with more vigor than ever.—*Star.*

It is generally believed indeed that the interference of France in the affairs of the Republic of the Seven Iflands has given much difpleafure to his Imperial Majefty, but it is not likely that Ruffia will affume an attitude hoftile to France at prefent.

The funds this morning continued to look up.—The 3 per cents were at 12 o'clock, 64 1-2 for cafh, and 64 3-4 for the account.

Letters from Leghorn fpeak of the alarm and anxiety that prevail in that city, in confequence of our preparations. Moft of the Englifh families have fent their effects on board Englifh veffels in the harbour. The Tufcan garrifon, at Fort St. Marc, has been, within this month, replaced by the French garrifon. The refpect which France fhews for allies and independent powers is admirable—fhe pours a military force into their towns at pleafure—turns out the native troops from the garrifoned towns, and occupies the fortified places with her own foldiers—what a bleffing to have fuch a friend and protector!

May 4.

The 3 per cent. confols, which at one o'clock yefterday had got up in price, fell again before the clofe of the market to 63 3-4. A report was circulated that a communication would be made to Parliament in the evening, in confequence of difpatches brought by Mr. Dreffing, the meffenger. Nothing, however, has tranfpired; but it is now afferted that Lord Whitworth's houfe hold is ready to move at the fhorteft notice; and that he will certainly leave Paris on Monday next, unlefs he is enabled to fend over the Chief Conful's unequalified acceptation of the fole conditions upon which armaments will be fufpended, and offenfive meafures delayed.

Government fent orders yefterday through the cuftom houfe, prohibiting the exportation of the falt-petre lately fhipped in the Thames for Amfterdam; and the neceffity of fending a formidable fleet immediately to fea, caufed a very hot prefs to take place on the river laft night.

Reports of the changes in the adminiftration ftill continue. Some affert that the arrangements were finifhed yefterday, and that the Earl of Rofflyn negociated the meafures, and is expected to fucceed the Duke of Portland in the prefidency of the council. We do not believe it—*Star.*

Private letters received by the Dutch mail, ftate, that a general belief prevails in that country of a fpeedy change in its government being in the contemplation of the Chief Conful. Incenfed at the wifh that has been fo unequivocally expreffed of Holland preferving a neutrality in the event of war between France and this country, and the general difpofition which prevails there for renewing the ancient ties which united us and the Dutch, the Chief Conful has made a demand of 40,000,000 of guilders, and has moreover intimated that a great political change is at hand. The leaft that is expected is a change of all the men who at prefent compofe the Batavian government, but the general apprehenfion is, that Holland will be incorporated with France.

A French mail arrived laft night, and brought the Paris journals to the 30th ult. inclufive. All the information they contain, deferving of any notice, may be compreffed in the moft narrow compafs, viz. The grand parade of the prefent month will take place on Sunday next. It appears the Dutch have official information of the furrender of the Cape to its former mafters: it alfo appears, that Ruffia will not accept the propofition of fending troops to Malta. The report of the arrival at Ratifbon of the Imperial ratification of the Conclufum of the Germanic Diet, appears to have been premature, as it had not arrived at that city on the 20th ult.—The Emperor of Morocco requires a tribute from Auftria, as poffeffing Venice, &c.—Five per cents. 53 on Friday.

The committee of the Stock Exchange affembled as foon as they received the Lord Mayor's communication. Several of the brokers went over to the manfion-houfe to confult with his Lordfhip upon the beft means of tracing the forgery. He fhewed them the letter, with Lord Hawkefbury's feal; by what means it was procured has not yet been afcertained.

The ftock Exchange Committee have, we underftand, declared that all bargains made fince the impofition was practifed, fhall be void.

Government, anxious to prevent the public from being impofed on, inftantly fent notices to thofe quarters moft likely to give the contradiction a quick and extenfive circulation. Copies of the following were fent to the Editors of the different newfpapers.

"*Treasury, May 5—One o'clock.*

"Sir,

"I have to acquaint you, that the meffage which was fuppofed to have been fent this morning from lord Hawkefbury to the lord mayor, ftating, that the negociations with France had terminated amicably, was a fabrication, and totally deftitute of truth.

"J. SARGENT."

We had received Paris Journals in the morning, and could not help comparing one remarkable circumftance in them, with the contents of the forged letter. At the laft confular Levee, the ambaffadors of all the courts of Europe were prefent, excepting Lord Whitworth. In common times this might happen without being any way fingular, but at fuch a moment as the prefent, the abfence of our minifter from the Levee was remarkable; and comparing it with the general tenor of the private letters from Paris feemed to threaten fomething very different from Peace. Indeed the pretended communication was at variance with every thing that has tranfpired refpecting the ftate of the negociation; but who could queftion the truth of a meffage fent by the lord mayor to Lloyd's coffee houfe.

The proprietors of the Stock Exchange have offered a reward of 5000l. for apprehending the author of this forgery, and have refolved every one fhall give an account of what bargains he had done both yefterday and to-day.—The lord mayor has alfo offered a confiderable reward.

It was 9 o'clock this morning when the pretended letter was delivered