WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY, September 21.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers, either in arrears, or whose subscriptions soon become due, are respectfully requested to forward the sums due, should no earlier opportunity occur, by the representatives to Congress who will agree to undertake the agency.

It will be understood that a year's payment in advance is always required; and that papers not paid for will be discontinued.

This notice is given to prevent the unpleasant necessity of discontinuing papers at the present interesting period, when a Session of Congress, of, perhaps, unprecedented importance, is about commencing.

Was there ever a more unfortunate application of wit than the following? Did the Editor mean to say that inasmuch as the Grecians were the most enlightened people of antiquity, and Solon the wisest citizen among them, republicans, who the most resemble them, are therefore the most foolish among the moderns? If he did not mean this, what did he mean?

"What a sad state must the country be in which would give way to the wishes and designs of modern democrats. They hold nothing to be right that has gone before them; and as for security, they leave it to struggle for itself. All they desire is, that the people will believe *them*, and *them alone*, to be good; them and them alone to be wise, and all their actions, plans, and projects to be the best in the world. Thus they would make every man dependent for his judgment wholly upon the experience of the day, which even while it is passing over him is lost in ignorance and error, and commits the deluded being the next in blindness and inexperience. These reflections lead to the recollection of a story which we have somewhere met with of an Egyptian Priest, who having a conference with SOLON *the wise*, said to him, "*You Grecians are ever Children, you have no knowledge of antiquity, nor antiquity of knowledge.*"

Charleston Courier.

The following curious production is taken from the Boston Centinel; whether it be really taken from a Paris paper, or be the offspring of federal misrepresentation we leave to the decision of the reader.

Selected from papers received by the late arrivals.

GALLIC REPUBLICANISM.

[The following speech of the first consul of France to his council of state, breathes a spirit worthy of its author, & worthy the cause which produced the revolution in France; it contains sentiments, so purely *republican*, and so nearly allied to those which governed our virtuous and patriotic rulers in Congress, in annihilating the Independence of the Judiciary, that we cannot suppress the desire we feel of laying it before them, for their praise and admiration.]

Paris, June 20.

Two days ago, Bonaparte informed the Council of state, that he would preside in it probably for the last time before his departure. The sitting was unusually long, and the consul never appeared more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occasion. He addressed them by a written speech, which related to a number of political and administrative topics—He said,

"Before I commence one of the most important journies ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it necessary to inform my council of state, that I am perfectly satisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have still a further reliance, particularly in my absence.

"A great enterprise occupies my mind, great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vast project, in which I shall require the assistance of your knowledge and your efforts, I shall, however, describe to you the different subjects which I am desirous the sections of the council should deliberate without delay.

"We cannot conceal from ourselves, that our internal administration has not that unity and activity which distinguish our external relations.—We are powerful and respected abroad, but at home we are timidly irresolute—obliged to consult public opinion, without, however, possessing at all times the means of controuling or directing it.

"Why is our progress thus embarrassed?—whence these internal distractions?—This I have not yet completely discovered. Perhaps, enterprizes, which require boldness, have been conducted with too much circumspection—perhaps, too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumstances in which it ought to have been opposed or disregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be necessary instantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution.—Thus conducted to obedience by firm measures, they will feel less interest in the changes which the return of order requires, and we shall at the same time be more at liberty to attempt these changes.

"The French, are in general, of an unquiet and discontented disposition. That levity with which they were reproached, and which some skilful Ministers have turned to their advantage, in establishing absolute authority, no longer exists. It is replaced by circumspection and restlessness. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our administration, on what they hope, and what they require. I have almost always observed a discontent without any pretext, or by which those which existed were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the chaos to which we succeeded, and the pretensions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed, when I see the injustice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to ask myself, whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is possible for this nation to accommodate itself to a temperate authority?

"I am pretty well satisfied with the rich proprietors.—They have that respect and deference for the Government, which we are entitled to require of them. But, perhaps, they have not displayed sufficient confidence—perhaps, they have shewn little anxiety to involve themselves in its destiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made too few sacrifices for supporting it in its embarrassments: but this is not the proper moment for investigating all these subjects of dissatisfaction. It is, however, necessary to discover the cause of this uncertainty and coldness in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by strong measures and vigorous institutions.

"I know that in general the new Government is reproached for its expences. If, however, the people could reason when their wants are in question, it would be easy to prove that the expences which are so disagreeable to them, fall in a very small proportion on the public treasury; but we well know that the multitude are incapable of entering into such details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of every thing connected with rank and splendour; but to that, it is proper their minds should be habituated. As to the burthen of taxes, I am of opinion, that it is not sufficiently disguised, and that it may be augmented without being so sensibly felt. It is the opinion of Financiers, that too much is levied on land: We must have recourse to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce; and this war, which I could neither prevent nor delay, has deranged all my plans for the restoration of our industry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of some regular tributes which we have a right to require from our neighbours, either for the benefits which they have received, or which we grant them, it will be possible to diminish the public charges; but this resource is not yet fixed, though it has already produced much. But the measure, in the execution of which I have experienced real obstacles, and open disaffection, is my attempt to increase the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe and the expeditions I am preparing.

"We cannot support our power without a great military establishment. We cannot remain formidable, unless we present to astonished Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raised us to our present station, and it is only by a display of military power that we can maintain ourselves in it.

"I confess, that for constructing this formidable support of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirst of glory and conquest, which success only serves to stimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conscription was at first effected with scarce any obstacle, but not without great murmurs; that institution, which peculiarly belonged to France, seems about to fail completely. There is no ardor in the youth, much indisposition in the parents. The Government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an inquiry into the causes which have produced this apathy and resistance.—Vigorous measures are necessary to remedy those evils, particularly, if I do not succeed in the efforts I still intend to make in my journey for re-animating that warlike spirit, which seems about to be extinguished.

"I must next notice those scenes from which I have experienced an almost equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminish. I mean the crimes of every kind which some months ago still assailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneasiness, and the special tribunals will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I must observe that our judicial organization is bad; the judges are too independent of the Government. Their places ought not to be for life, and we ought to possess more means of stimulating them, when they are inactive or timid, or of punishing them, when they misunderstand their duty. The institution of juries, which I have preserved out of respect to those who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is useless, and can never be naturalized among us: Popular institutions will never suit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, soon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We must have severe judicial forms and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your speeches and your writings. Without it, there is neither repose for us, nor security for the people."

HEALTH OFFICE.

Alexandria Sept. 17.

The committee of Health report 3 new cases and 5 deaths of the prevailing fever, at 10 o'clock this day.

Sunday Sept. 18.
6 new cases—3 deaths.
Monday, Sept. 19.
5 new cases—1 death.

The United States brig ARGUS, has sailed from Boston for the Mediterranean.

A gentleman arrived at Boston, from Port-au-Prince, writes to his brother in Philadelphia, that at the time of his leaving that place, which was the 20th of August, it was in the most distressing situation. The inhabitants were in a state of almost complete starvation. Those who were able were leaving the place with the utmost precipitation.

The brig Alert, capt. Fisher, has arrived at Boston, in 19 days from Port-Republican; she has upwards of 60 French passengers on board; the principal part of whom are people of property and respectability, who have fled from the destruction which inevitably awaits that ill fated colony. Capt. F. informs that the town was not wholly evacuated, but it was thought could hold out but a few days longer, as there were not more than five days provisions in the place, and blacks in great force, encamped within sight of the city. What renders the condition of the inhabitants still more deplorable is, that in consequence of the strict blockade, no friendly vessels can enter, and no other means are presented to rescue them from the vengeance of the blacks.

New York, September 17.

The schooner Atalanta, from Curracoa for this port, laden with indigo, &c. belonging to Mr. Holthuysen, was captured on the 11th instant by the British sloop of war Driver, and ordered for Halifax, under the pretext that the vessel and cargo were Dutch property. Mr. Dixon, the Mate, was put on board the Brig Sally, Norton, which arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans.

COLUMBIAN INN.
GEORGE-TOWN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to solicit the patronage of his former friends and customers, and informs them he still continues at the Columbian Inn—where he will be happy to have it in his power to accommodate them as usual.

JOHN H. BARNEY.

September 21. eptJ

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public he has prepared a large room, back of his store, for the reception of goods, which he will vend every Saturday 11 o'clock, A. M.—Private sales attended every other day of the week. He hopes that he will merit the confidence of a generous public

TO BE SOLD ON SATURDAY 24th INST.

1 Waggon, 1 pair Horses, 2 Milch Cows, 3 Feather Beds and Bolsters, Mahogany Tables, 1 Billiard Table with new cloth, balls, &c. Gold and Silver Watches, 1 Stage, Dry Goods. &c. &c.

GEORGE QUINN, Auctioneer.
Washington, Sept. 19th, 1803.

WAS committed to the goal of Baltimore county as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man by the name of WILLIAM GROCE—He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high a deep black complection, thin visage, large thick lips, and has lost one lower and upper fore tooth, and has a scar on the back part of his left shoulder, occasioned by the cut of an axe; he has on a round about blue cloth jacket with sleeves, light colored mixed cloth vest, Osnabrig shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat—he says he belongs to Mr. John Chilley, of Prince William county, Virginia, within 15 miles of Dumfries. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12. 1awtf

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A DEFENCE OF *REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS.*

LETTER THE FOURTH.

Nature of Monarchies, and opinions of distinguished characters thereon.

Before we proceed to consider the distinctive character and operation of republican governments, it will not be unprofitable cursorily to enquire how far monarchical institutions have promoted the happiness of nations. That they have been and still are the most common forms of government will not be denied. If they are the best, or equally good, with any other, we should not object to them, but rather endeavour to reconcile the mind of men to, than alienate them from them.

To go into a full discussion of this point would be to carry us from our main purpose, and to anticipate many of the remarks which will necessarily be made in exhibiting the peculiar traits of a republican government and in comparing them with those of other institutions. This, therefore, we shall at present wave, contenting ourselves with giving the opinions of some of the most distinguished and virtuous men the world has ever produced; most of whom lived under monarchies, and many of whom derived their subsistence and reputation from royal favour. The authority of such men will be considered by every candid mind as conclusive, when it delineates the imperfections and vices of the system. They may have had unworthy inducements to panegyric, they could have had none to censure it.

Montesquieu, after speaking of the characteristics of monarchy, says:

"I beg no one will be offended with what I have been saying: my observations are founded on the unanimous testimony of historians. I am not ignorant that virtuous princes are no such very rare instances; but I venture to affirm, that in a monarchy, it is extremely difficult for the people to be virtuous.

"Let us compare what the historians of all ages have asserted concerning the courts of monarchs; let us recollect the conversations and sentiments of people of all countries in respect to the wretched character of courtiers; and we shall find, that these are not airy speculations, but truths confirmed by a hard and melancholly experience.

"Ambition in idleness; meanness mixed with pride; a desire of riches without industry; aversion to truth; flattery, perfidy, violation of engagements, contempt of civil duties, fear of the prince's virtue, hope from his weakness, but, above all, a perpetual ridicule cast upon virtue, are, I think, the characteristics by which most courtiers in all ages and countries have been constantly distinguished. Now it is exceedingly difficult for the leading men of the nation to be knaves, and the inferior sort to be honest; for the former to be cheats, and the latter to rest satisfied with being only dupes.

"But if there should chance to be some honest man among the people, Cardinal Richelieu, in his political testament, seems to hint, that a prince should take care not to employ him. So true it is that virtue is not the spring of this government. It is not indeed excluded, but it is not the spring of government."

Bolingbrooke, in his "Idea of a Patriot King," says:

"Instead of wondering that so many kings, unfit and unworthy to be trusted with the government of mankind, appear in the world, I have been tempted to wonder that there are any tolerable, when I have considered the flattery that environs them most commonly from the cradle, and the tendency of all those false notions that are instilled into them by precept and by example, by the habits of courts, and by the interested selfish views of courtiers. They are bred to esteem themselves of a distinct and superior species among men, as men are among animals.

"Louis the fourteenth was a strong instance of the effect of this education, which trains up kings to be tyrants, without knowing that they are so. That oppression under which he kept his people, during the whole course of a long reign, might proceed, in some degree, from the natural haughtiness of his temper; but it proceeded, in a greater degree, from the principles and habits of his education. By this he had been brought to look on his kingdom as a patrimony that descended to him from his ancestors, and that was to be considered in no other light: so that when a very considerable man had discoursed to him at large of the miserable condition to which his people was reduced, and had frequently used this word, *l'etat*, (the state); though the king approved the substance of all he had said, yet he was shocked at the frequent repetition of this word, and complained of it as of a kind of indecency to himself.

"This capital error, in which almost every prince is confirmed by his education, has in great extent and to general influence, that a right to do every thing iniquitous in government may be derived from it. But, as if this were not enough, the characters of princes are spoiled many more ways by their education."

The virtuous Fenelon exclaims:

"How dangerous a situation is royalty, in which the wisest are often the tools of deceit! A throne is surrounded by the train of subtlety and self interest. Integrity retires, because she will not be introduced by importunity or flattery: Virtue, conscious of her own dignity, waits at a distance till she is sought, and princes seldom know where she may be found; but vice and her attendants are impudent and fraudful, insinuating and officious, skilful in dissimulation, and ready to renounce all principles, and to violate every tie when it becomes necessary to the gratification of the appetites of a prince. How wretched is the man who is thus perpetually exposed to the attempts of guilt, by which he must inevitably perish, if he do not renounce the music of adulation, and learn not to be offended by the plainness of truth!"

Burke observes "That courts are the schools where cruelty, pride, dissimulation, and treachery, are studied and taught in the most vicious perfection."

It is a dreadful, but true remark of Machiavel "that it is better and more secure for a prince to be feared than loved."

Swift says:

"I have known courts these thirty-six years, and know they differ; but in some things they are extremely constant. First in the trite old maxim of a minister's never forgiving those he hath injured. Secondly, in the insincerity of those who would be thought the best friends. Thirdly, in the love of fawning, cringing, and tale-bearing. Fourthly, in keeping every thing worth taking, for those who can do service or disservice."

Paley, in his Principles of Philosophy, observes:

"If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn; and if (instead of each picking where, and what it liked, taking just as much as it wanted, and no more) you should see ninety-nine of them gathering all they get into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves, but the chaff and refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that the weakest perhaps worst pigeon of the flock; sitting round and looking on, all the winter, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and, if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest, touched a grain of the hoard, all the others instantly flying upon it, and tearing it to pieces: if you should see this, you would see nothing more, than what is every day practised and established among men. Among men you see the ninety and nine, toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one; getting nothing for themselves all the while, but a little of the coarsest of the provision, which their own labour produces; and this one oftentimes the feeblest and worst of the whole set, a child, a woman, a madman, or a fool; looking quietly on, while they see the fruits of all their labour spent or spoiled; and if one of them take or touch a particle of it, the others join against him, and hang him for the theft."

Authorities to the same effect might be multiplied to any extent. But those already adduced, with the knowledge of every informed mind of the history of nations, and of the present state of the world, will abundantly shew the total incompetency of monarchies to promote national happiness.

A CARD

H. O. HEBERT (from Philadelphia) solicits the attention of the citizens of Baltimore in general, and invalids in particular, to his "Air Pump Vapour Bath," a machine constructed on true philosophical principles, the efficacy of which in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions and enlargements of the joints, withered and enlarged limbs, cutaneous and many other diseases, both chronic and acute, can be testified by many respectable persons who have had recourse to it.

This machine comprehends, and combines the application of fomentation and the cupping glass, two of the most powerful external applications for the removal of disease, and that on a plan more extensive than was ever before known.

As many persons who have never seen the apparatus might be deterred from using it, either from the reports of prejudiced persons, or fear, they are respectfully assured that its application is not attended with either pain or inconvenience.—It possesses all the good effects of warm bathing, without its attendant consequences, debility and relaxation; on the contrary, it invigorates and strengthens the whole system, but particularly the part to which the machine is applied. Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of this machine, will please to apply to the proprietor, at No. 3, East street, near the assembly room.

N. B. "The Air Pump Vapour Bath" is particularly adapted for the removal of all obstructions occasioned by violent colds, which are the forerunners of consumptions, &c.

Complaints peculiarly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

May 31.

NOTICE.

FOR Sale One hundred and fifty acres of land, One hundred acres of which is in wood—it is situated within six miles of the Eastern Branch ferry. For terms apply to

MICHAEL LOWE.

Prince George county, July 12. 3tlaw

There is due Dolls. Cents for your subscription from to and there will be due the day of Dolls. in advance.