8th. Of denunciations for arbitrary detentions and of violations of the liberty of the preſs.

102. The high Imperial Court aſſembles in the ſenate.

103. It is preſided over by the archchancellor of the empire.

If he is ſick, abſent or legitimately prevented, it is preſided by another titulary of a great dignity of the empire.

104. The high Imperial Court is compoſed of princes, of titulares of the great dignities and great officers of the empire, of the grand judge, miniſters of juſtice, of ſixty ſenators, of ſix preſidents of ſection of the council of ſtate, and of twenty members of the court of caſſation.

The ſenators, the counſellors of ſtate, and the member of the court of caſſation, are called by order of ſenority.

105. There will be attached to the high Imperial Court, an attorney-general, appointed for life by the emperor.

[106 to 133. Relate to ſome internal regulations intereſting only to the people who are the objects of them; they are therefore omitted.]

TITLE XIV.

Of the Judiciary Order,

134. The Judgements of the courts of juſtice are titled arrets.

135. The Preſidents of the courts of caſſation, the courts of appeal and criminal juſtice are appointed for life by the emperor, and may be choſen out of the courts over which they are to preſide.

136. The tribunal of caſſation takes the denomination of court of caſſation; the tribunal of appeal that of appeal; the criminal tribunals that of criminal juſtice; the preſident of the court of caſſation and the preſident of the courts of appeal divided into ſections, take the title of firſt preſident, the vice preſidents that of preſidents; the commiſſaries of government, near the court of caſſation, the courts of appeal and of criminal juſtice, take the title of Imperial attorney generals; and the commiſſaries near the other tribunals that of Imperial attornies.

TITLE XV.

Of the Promulgation.

137. The emperor cauſes to be ſealed and promulgated, the organic ſenatus conſulta, the ſenatus conſulta, the acts of the ſenate, and the law. The organic ſenatus conſulta, the acts of the ſenate are promulgated on the tenth day after their emiſſion at fartheſt.

137. Two originals are drawn up of each of the acts mentioned in the preceding article. Both are ſigned by the emperor, reviſed by one of the high dignities, each according to their rights and attributes, counterſigned by the ſecretary of ſtate and the miniſter of juſtice, and ſealed with the great ſeal of the ſtate.

139. One of theſe originals is depoſited among the records of the ſeal, and the other is tranſmitted to the archives of the public authority, from which the act emanates.

140 141. The promulgation is thus conceived: "N. (the firſt name of the emperor,) by the grace of God and the conſtitutions of the republic, emperor of the French, to all to whom theſe preſents may come, greeting: The ſenate, after having heard the orators of the council of ſtate, has decreed, and we order as follows: (and if of a law) the legiſlative body has rendered on the——the following decree, conformably to the propoſition made in the name of the emperor, and after having heard the orators of the council of ſtate and the ſections of the tribunal, the———we order and command that theſe preſents ſealed with the ſeals of the ſtate, inſerted in the bulletin of the laws, be addreſſed to the courts, tribunals and adminiſtrative authorities, that they may be inſcribed on their regiſters, to obſerve them and cauſe them to be obſerved; and the grand Judge Miniſter of juſtice is charged with ſuperintending the publication thereof.

Title XVI—and the last.

142. The following propoſition ſhall be offered for the acceptance of the people, in the forms determined by the arrete of the 9 Floreal, year 10:—

"The people will the hereditament of the imperial dignity in the direct deſcent, natural, legitimate and adoptive of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the direct deſcent, natural and legitimate of Joſeph and Louis Bonaparte, as it is thus regulated by the organic ſenatus conſultum of the 28 Floreal, year 12."

(Signed)

CAMBACERES,
Second Consul, President.

MORARD DE GALLES,
JOSEPH CORNUDET,
Secretaries.

Approved and ſealed.
The Chancellor of the Senate.
LAPLACE.

We order and command, that theſe preſents, ſealed with the ſeal of the ſtate—inſerted in the bulletin of the laws—be addreſſed to the courts, tribunals and adminiſtrative authorities, that they may be inſcribed on their regiſters, &c.

Given at the palace of St. Cloud, the 23 Floreal, year 12, and of our reign, the firſt.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
The Secretary of State,
H. B. MARET.

Seen by us, Arch-Chancellor of the empire,
CAMBACERES.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1804.

An inflammatory performance which has recently appeared in a Kentucky print, calling upon the citizens to reſiſt the unjuſt combination of Virginia and New-York to ſecure to themſelves the Preſidency & Vice-Preſidency, by ſupporting John Breckenridge as Vice-Preſident, has excited among the citizens of Kentucky the livelieſt indignation. Mr. Breckenridge has diſavowed all participation in the meaſure recommended, in the following honorable manner.

"Certain anonymous publications which have lately appeared in the public papers of this ſtate, having called the attention of the Electors towards me as a candidate for the office of Vice Preſident of the United States; leaſt ſuch publications may have the ſmalleſt tendency to injure the election of Mr. Clinton, I have thought it incumbent on me thus publicly and explicitly to declare, that I diſclaim every ſuch pretenſion; and I do reſpectfully requeſt, that the electors into whoſe hands any of theſe publications may fall, to conſider this as an utter refuſal on my part to be placed on the liſt of thoſe to be voted for, for that office."

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.
5th July, 1804.

From a great number of publications, we extract the following paſſages, as illuſtrative of the ſentiments of the citizens of Kentucky, who have evinced on this, as on former occaſions, a ſpirit of the pureſt patriotiſm, a ſpirit too honeſt to be corrupted, and too enlightened to be betrayed.

"Our republican brethren of other ſtates are requeſted to ſuſpend their cenſures, and not attribute to the whole ſtate, the deteſtable ſentiments of a ſolitary individual, who is as deſtitute of principle as he is of veracity—and falſehood and impudence are the peculiar characteriſtics of his publication.

"Our eaſtern brethren may be aſſured, that on this, as on every former occaſion, we ſhall be found worthy the character of republicans, and will be as uſual, prompt in expoſing the wretch who would dare to divide us or weaken the bonds of union and friendſhip which happily unite us."

Eddyville, on Cumberland river, Kentucky, July 1, 1804.

Yeſterday the Barge *Experiment*, with ſugar, liquors, &c. belonging to Mr. JAMES LYON, arrived here from New-Orleans after a paſſage of eighty two days. This circumſtance is mentioned merely to introduce the ſubject of the Miſſiſſippi trade, to which it immediately relates. This Barge carries 18 tons, and is manned, beſides a captain and ſupercargo, with 10 oars-men. This is the firſt attempt to carry commerce from New-Orleans into the Cumberland river ſince the acceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States, and the reſult is highly favorable to the enterpriſe, which has proved that the expenſe of tranſportation from New-Orleans to Cumberland river, is but one third as much as the expenſe of tranſportion from Philadelphia, by the way of Pittſburg, to Cumberland river. It is believed that goods to the amount of 200,000 dollars have annually been carried from the Atlantic cities over land to Pittſburg, down the Ohio, and up the Cumberland, at an expence of ten cents for every pound weight: it follows that 18 tons of goods brought up the river have the advantage by 2,688 dollars ſaved in the expence of freight over the quantity brought from Philadelphia. There are ſeveral other barges employed in the ſame trade, ſome to the extent of 30, 40 and even 50 tons, manned with from 20 to 30 oarsmen. Several of the independent merchants of this country are turning their attention to the Miſſiſſippi trade, and it is confidently believed that when the navigation is more thoroughly known and proper arrangements made, the voyage may be performed from New-Orleans to this place in 60 days, and with an expenſe of only two cents and an half per pound. It is believed that the waters might be aſcended from New-Orleans to Pittſburg at no greater expence per ton weight than is now paid for waggoning from Philadelphia to Pittſburg. Theſe facts lead to a concluſion that a very conſiderable change in the mercantile relations of this weſtern country is approaching, and that the commercial importance of New-Orleans muſt be conſiderably elevated thereby.

THEATRE.

AS meaſures have been taken by the Directors of the Theatre to have that building carried on with ſpirit, ſo as to be compleated by the approaching ſeaſon, it is earneſtly hoped that all perſons who have ſubſcribed Caſh for that object, and who may not have as yet made payment, will make the payment immediately to ſome one of the Directors. Thoſe who have ſubſcribed work or materials—that may not have executed the firſt or furniſhed the laſt, will pleaſe make early application to Mr. George Hadfield, who will contract for the materials, or for ſuch work as may be required.

The Directors have thought proper to give this public notice, that every ſubſcriber may come forward in the manner promiſed at the time of ſubſcribing. They cannot doubt but that there will exiſt a generous emulation among all, to tender their promiſed aid in promoting an object which may conduce materially to the advantage of the city. If however, contrary to their expectations, the Directors ſhould find themſelves diſappointed by any of thoſe who have agreed to furniſh materials or work—in that caſe they will be conſtrained to contract with others for ſuch work or materials to be paid in caſh—and call upon ſuch ſubſcribers for the amount of their ſubſcriptions in caſh, which it is hoped will not be deemed unreaſonable or improper.

City of Waſhington,
Auguſt 4, 1804.

Philadelphia August 1.

DIED—On Sunday evening of a *cholera morbus*, Major General WILLIAM IRVINE, a diſtinguiſhed and active officer during the whole of our revolutionary conteſt. Gen. Irvine had a very early command, and was on the Canada expedition, where his talents and gallantry were very important—and occaſioned him to be conſulted by the Commander in chief during the remainder of the war, on all the operations in the middle ſtates. Gen. Irvine was a native of Ireland, and educated to the medical profeſſion, which he relinquiſhed at the calls of the country he had adopted long before the revolution. Gen. Irvine has held for ſome time the office of militaiy intendant, and had charge of the public arſenals. He died preſident of the ſociety of Cincinnati of this ſtate. But it is in thoſe relations which mark the man more than all the exterior activity of the world, that gen. Irvine was eſtimable—as the faithful, virtuous and affectionate huſband, the fond and tender parent. In him neither diſguiſe nor chicanery ſuperceded the honeſt integrity of the heart: ſincere in his friendſhips and as ſincere in his diſlikes—he reſpected none but thoſe he deemed worthy, and thoſe he deſpiſed he ſhunned in ſilence.

Could any thing add to the reputation of ſuch a man it is to be found in the grief of a numerous and tender progeny in which his happineſs in life was centered, and to part with whom could be the only regret accompanying the cloſe of a life of 63 years. His remains were committed to the tomb yeſterday morning, with the uſual military honors—the artillery firing minute guns. The funeral was attended by the officers of the general and ſtate governments, by the members of the ſtate ſociety of Cincinnati, of which he was preſident; by the officers of the firſt diviſion; and a numerous and reſpectable body of relatives and friends.

New-York, July 30.

The Swediſh ſchooner Suſanna, capt. Galway, 20 days from Jeremie put into Naſſau, N. P. on the 9th inſt. in diſtreſs. Capt. informs, that four days before he failed, a general maſſacre of the whites took place at Jeremie, when upwards of 1000 men, women and children fell victims to the ſanguinary rage of the brigands. The cauſe they aſſigned for this maſſacre, was the deſertion of a Mr. Reynolds (a white man) an officer in the ſervice of the brigands, who went on board the Britiſh frigate Tartar, capt. Perkins. Information was ſent to gen. Deſſalines, and diſpatched an officer with order to ſee a general maſſacre executed.

New-York, July 31.

We yeſterday had occaſion to mention the boarding of ſeveral American veſſels and the capture of one off the Hook, by the Cambrian and Boſton Britiſh frigates. The following letter on this ſubject is put into our hands by a reſpectable gentleman, dated

"*Sandy Hook, July* 29, 1804.

"Since you left me I have witneſſed the greateſt inſult that could be offered to a nation. The Britiſh frigate Cambrian has detained for ſome conſiderable time two inward bound veſſels, while within two miles of American land. In fact, I am informed by the perſon who keeps the light-houſe, that no veſſels, inward or outward bound, paſs without moleſtation; and that within the juriſdiction of the United States. If this be permitted, we may expect ſhortly that our veſſels will be taken at our wharves."

RATISBON, May 7.

Russian Note respecting France.

To-day the following Ruſſian imperial declaration, delivered yeſterday by the miniſter reſident, M. Klupfell, to the baron d'Albini, was communicated to the diet.

NOTE.

"The event which has taken place in the ſtates of his highneſs the elector of Baden, and the concluſion of which has been ſo melancholy, has occaſioned the moſt poignant grief to the emperor of all the Ruſſias. He cannot but view with the greateſt concern the violation which has been committed on the tranquility and integrity of the German territory. His imperial majeſty is the more affected by this event, as he never could have expected that a power which had undertaken in common with himſelf, the office of mediator, and was conſequently bound to exert its care for the welfare and tranquility of Germany, could have departed in ſuch a manner from the ſacred principles of the law of nations, and the duties it had ſo lately taken on itſelf.

'It would be unneceſſary to call the attention of the diet to the ſerious conſequence to which the German empire muſt be expoſed, if acts of violence, of which the firſt example has juſt been ſeen, ſhould be paſſed over in ſilence; it will with its accuſtomed foreſight eaſily perceive how much the future tranquility and ſecurity of the whole empire, and each of its members muſt be endangered, if ſuch violent proceedings ſhould be conſidered as allowable, and ſuffered to take place without obſervation or oppoſition.

'Moved by theſe conſiderations, and in quality of guarantee of the conſtitution of the German Empire, and that of mediator, the emperor conſiders it as his duty ſolemnly to proteſt againſt an action which is ſuch an attack on the tranquility and ſecurity of Germany.—Juſtly alarmed at the mournful proſpect it preſents, his majeſty made no delay to repreſent his manner of thinking on the ſubject to the firſt Conſul through the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires at Paris.

'While his majeſty adopts a meaſure preſcribed to him by his ſolicitude for the welfare of the German empire, he is convinced that the Diet and the head of the empire will do juſtice to his diſintereſtedneſs, and manifeſtly indiſpenſable care; and that they will unite their endeavours with his, to tranſmit their juſt remonſtrances to the French government, to prevail on it to take ſuch ſteps and meaſures as the violation of their dignity may require, and the maintenance of their future ſecurity may render neceſſary."

TO BE SOLD

On Tueſday 28th Auguſt, at Rhodes's Hotel on a credit of 6 and 12 months by notes negotiable, bearing intereſt with approved endorſers in either the George Town or City banks.

A Complete two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in 14th ſtreet weſt in this city, now in the occupation of the ſubſcriber, containing on the ground floor 2 parlors and kitchen, on the 2nd floor, 3 bed rooms, ſervant rooms over the kitchen, a good cellar, paved yard, pump with excellent water within 20 feet of the premiſes—the above premiſes are in complete repair and fit for the reception of a ſmall genteel family—the houſe covers 23 feet front and the title from the commiſſioners.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold two bay horſes, on credit of ſix months, one 15 hands 1 inch high, ſteady in harneſs, ſix years old and fine figure; the other 14 hands 3 inches, quiet in harneſs and rides pleaſant and well, his quality's well known for two years in this city; alſo a ſtrong chaiſe with head & harneſs complete, and one qr. caſk of old Madeira wine of the firſt quality.

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock preciſely.

WM. LOVELL

Auguſt 6—11t.

Waſhington Building Company.

The members will pleaſe attend their ſtated monthly meeting this evening 7 o'clock at the houſe of Mr. Edward Frethy, near the treaſury department—to pay arrearages due on inſtallments, and take into conſideration, buſineſs of importance.

By order of the building committee.

THOS. HERTY, Sec'ry.

Auguſt 6.

L I M E.

TWO HUNDRED Caſks Rhode Iſland freſh lime for ſale by

MICHAEL CLEARY.

George Town, Auguſt 6—3t

NOTICE.

Two valuable young *Maryland Slaves* for ſale, a Man and his wife, enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 3—3t

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, being legally and fully authoriſed, by his aſſignees, to adjuſt, and ſettle finally, all the concerns of his former eſtate, ſurrendered under the laws of Pennſylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice of what property is ſtill held in pledge for ſecuring payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, April 13—wtf

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber having been legally authoriſed, by Meſſrs Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Aſhley, and Jacob Baker, truſtees of a fund created from the joint and ſeparate eſtates of Robert Morris, John Nicholſon and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all perſons, having any claims or pretenſions by Mortgage or otherwiſe, to any of the objects of the ſaid Fund, to make the ſame known to him, with a view to their adjuſtment. And all perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe any of the property of the ſaid Fund either for caſh, or on terms of ſhort credit, are deſired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia April 13—wtf

The property of the AGGREGATE FUND lying in or near the river Potomac, conſiſts of

A large number of houſe lots in the city of Waſhington.

A number of handſome brick houſes and a few wooden houſes in do.

A wharf and ſtore on do.

Lands on the Eaſtern Branch, oppoſite do.

Do. on Hunting Creek near Alexandria.

Do. adjoining Fort Cumberland.

Do. about 12 miles from do.

The ſubſcriber will in perſon receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr Stelles hotel, until the 10th inſt. after which until farther notice, he requeſts that all applications may be made to capt. Thomas Tingey, William Cranch, eſq or Mr. Samuel Elliot. jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Waſhington, June 4—3t twtf

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the THEATRE COMPANY, at Rhodes tavern on the 7th June, 1804, purſuant to notice.

ROBERT BRENT, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Waſhington, was called to the Chair, and STANLEY BYUS, appointed ſecretary.

On motion made and ſeconded, the meeting came to the following reſolutions:

Resolved, That a Board of Directors, conſiſting of five ſtockholders, be choſen by ballot at the preſent meeting, to continue in office one year from their election.

Resolved, That the ſaid Board of Directors have the power generally to manage the affairs of the inſtitution during the period for which they are elected.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the ſaid Board of Directors to proceed immediately to the raiſing by ſuch means as they ſhall deem moſt eligible the neceſſary funds, and thenceforth apply the ſame to the completion of the building; and to procure a dramatic company, when the proſpects reſpecting the completion of the building will in their opinion warrant the ſame.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors for one year, when the following gentlemen were elected.

John P. Van Neſs, Samuel Harriſon Smith, Robert Brent, William Brent, and Thomas Law.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed in the National Intelligencer.

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.

June 18—3w

This is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN TURNER WILLETT, late of ſaid county, deceaſed.—All perſons having claims againſt the above deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber at or before the firſt day of February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate—Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1804.

NINIAN T. WILLETT,
Administrator.

This is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Prince George's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration DE BONIS NON, on the perſonal eſtate of NINIAN WILLETT, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed.—All perſons having claims againſt the above deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of February next. They may otherwiſe by law, be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate—Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1804.

NINIAN T. WILLETT,