of Representatives, has pronounced this the *strongest administration in the world.* How far this is the award of truth, the review of the proceedings of the government, which we are about to commence will shew.

It is sufficient, for our present purpose, to have sketched the characters and prominent services of the members of the cabinet when they came into office. By this inadequate delineation, it will appear that the motives which guided the President, in the selection were pure, patriotic and enlightened. There is not a better criterion of true greatness, than the nomination by the chief executive magistrate of the high officers of state; and when these officers necessarily become his confidential friends, accessible to him at all times and on all occasions, and thus become observers of his frailties as well as his accomplishments, the ordeal becomes still more decisive. If he appoint men of loose morals his own virtues become questionable; and if he appoint men of feeble minds, it may be permitted to doubt his talents or patriotism; talents which can alone enable him to discern the merit of others, and patriotism which can alone impel him to divide the government with men of sense.

Mr. Jefferson composed his cabinet of men of unsuspected virtue, and of acknowledged talents. In this act he presented the nation with the strongest pledge of his determination to be directed by an upright policy, and to call to his aid the best talents of the country. Had he been prompted by the jealousy of a grovelling mind, he would have surrounded himself with men of moderate powers and of plastic tempers. Then he would have enjoyed the distinction of wielding the government alone; and might have governed with an absolute sway. But, above the petty ambition of tyrants, with his eye fixed on the public welfare, he called to his aid men incapable of seduction, or of sacrificing their independence.

CURTIUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS July 8.

His majesty the emperor being prevented by his absence from Paris, from receiving in succession the credentials of the ambassadors and ministers who are accredited to his court, gave to each of them a private audience, on Sunday, the 19th, at the palace of the Thuilleries.—At ten in the morning the Cardinal Caprara, Legate of his holiness, was presented to his majesty the emperor. After divine service he was presented to her majesty the empress. After the grand parade, admiral Gravina Ambassador from his Catholic majesty, was presented to the emperor and empress; and after him Mr. Schimmelpenninck, Ambassador of the Batavian republic; and the representatives of all the other states of Europe which are in amity with France, with the exception of Austria, Russia, Sweden and Portugal.—The ambassadors were conducted to the palace in carriages of the emperor. The ministers came in their own carriages. Both one and the other were received with the different honors due to their rank. The emperor being seated upon his throne, with the imperial crown and sceptre upon a cushion by the side of the throne. The emperor was dressed in full imperial robes of the most brilliant embroidery. The same etiquette was observed as at the first presentation of diplomatic agents at the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, after the accession of a new Sovereign to the throne.

Cardinal Fesch, General Duroc, Talleyrand, Berthier, Caulaincourt, and Segur, one of the counsellors of state, have been named principal officers of the palace of the emperor. M. Fleurieu, is appointed steward of the emperor's household; M Remusat, first chamberlain; M. M. Salmatoris, and Cramavel, masters of the ceremonies, and to introduce the ambassadors; M. Corvisart, first physician; M. Portalis, counsellor of state, is named minister to regulate the public worship; the senator Fouche is named minister of the police; M. M. Miot, and Pelet de la Lozere are the two new counsellors of state attached to the general office of police.

The minister of police is re-established with the same attributes that he had before his office was united to that of the Administration of justice.

M. Fontanes, president of the legislative body, is appointed commandant of the legion of honor.

July 11.

Saturday next being the 14th of July, the principal theatres will exhibit their spectacles gratis.

The following day, at six in the morning, the festival will be announced by a salute of 80 pieces of cannon.

At ten o'clock the troops will file off for the place du Carousel, and will line the hedge up to the invalides.

FRENCH NOBILITY.

At noon his majesty the emperor will proceed on horseback to the hotel des Invalides. He will hear mass there, and while the gospel is reading, all the members of the legion of Honor, who are at Paris, will take the oath.

The decorations of the legion of Honor, [*the new French Nobility*] will consist of a star, with five double rays; the centre surrounded with oak and laurel, will display the head of the emperor, with this legend—"Napoleon, emperor of the French." On the other side, the French eagle holding the thunder, with the legend, "Honneur et Patrie." The decorations will be ornamented with white; in gold for the grand officers, and in silver for the legionaries. It is to be worn at the button hole, tied to a red and white ribband. It is always to be worn. The emperor may wear either of the two stars. Arms are to be presented before the grand officers. The decoration is to be received at the same time with the diploma. When it is sent to any military officer on duty, it is to be presented in the emperor's name before the corps.

The seal is to represent on one side a spread eagle on an azure field. Above and below the escutcheon is to be the decoration of the legion of Honor.—The escutcheon to be surmounted with an Imperial crown in a drapery; the hand of justice and the sceptre to be placed under the escutcheon and in the drapery. The other side will represent the Emperor sitting on his throne clothed with the Imperial robes, with this inscription "*Napoleon, Emperor of the French.*"

THE CORONATION.

An imperial decree has just been issued; of which the following are articles:

ART. 1. The taking of the oath and the coronation of the Emperor, shall take place on the 18th Brumaire next, (Nov. 9.)

2. The solemnity will take place in the presence of the Empress, the Princes, Princesses, High Dignitaries and all the public functionaries, described by the Senatus Consultum, in the chapel of the invalids.

3. After the solemnity, his majesty the Emperor will proceed to the Champ de Mars.

[*,* *Then follow the articles respecting the deputations which are to assemble from every part of the empire; and the disposition for their taking the oaths of allegiance, the bestowment of flags, &c.*]

General Angereau is still here, and till he repairs to his post, the expedition of which he has the command, cannot fail; he will, however, very soon go to Brest.

It is remarked that Admiral Truguet who formerly commanded the fleet at Brest, is the only one of all the commanding officers who has not voted for the assumption of the Imperial Dignity.

Moreau the day before his departure, signed a legal instrument, by which he empowers his wife and his mother-in-law, jointly, or in case of the absence of the former, the latter alone to sell his estates in France.

LONDON, JULY 16—25

We are assured that Gen. Angereau had on the 28th ult. two long conferences with Bonaparte, previous to his departure for Brest. At the last, Talleyrand, Berthier and a few senators and Ministers of state, most in the confidence of the Corsican, were present.—Angereau is said to have pledged himself for the success of the landing in this country, provided the plan which he has himself projected for effecting the enterprize, be adopted without any change or alteration, and Bonaparte is stated to have acquiesced in the condition.

We are again threatened with the speedy sailing of the Brest fleet, which is stated to be completely ready for sea. The troops in that quarter, destined to embark, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness; and the Commander in chief, Angereau, was shortly expected from Paris.

Some military movements which have been suddenly ordered by government, corroborate the statement we gave yesterday, that a serious attempt is expected to be made immediately by the enemy. Mr. Addington too, in the House of Commons last night, seemed to consider the peril as impending.

Government seems fully impressed with the opinion, that the moment draws near when the enemy will hazard the experiment of invasion. The greatest activity prevails in all our principal points of defence, and troops are in constant movement. The brigade of Guards at Colchester, and in that quarter, was this morning to pass the Thames at Gravesend, & we understand that an encampment of 20,000 men will be immediately formed at Coxheath, in order to be ready to defend the southern coast, or to embark for Ireland, as the exigency of affairs may require.

LONDON, July 16—25.

Undoubted intelligence is said to have reached our government, that upon receiving the note respecting the Duke d'Enghien, from the Russian Minister, Bonaparte, in a climax of rage, wrote a note with his own hand to the Emperor of Russia in the most vindictive stile. This was instantly dispatched: but after several hours remonstrances from Talleyrand, another courier was dispatched to stop the delivery of this philippic. The messengers reached Petersburg on the same day, but the flaming note arriving first, had been delivered. The Emperor of Russia has ordered copies of it to be sent to every Court in Europe, and it is said to be of a most unique description.

The most likely circumstance to accelerate a rupture between Russia and France is the formal protection which, we understand by accounts from Warsaw, of the 5th inst. the Emperor Alexander has recently given to Louis XVIII. A Russian nobleman is stated to have arrived in that city with a letter written by the emperor himself, addressed to Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, and inviting that prince to fix his residence at Mittau, or in any other place in the Russian empire, where all the honors due to his rank, virtues, and misfortune, shall be paid to him. At the desire of the emperor of Russia, Louis XVIII. has made known to all his faithful subjects, dispersed and persecuted in different Continental states that they have a point to rally round in the Russian Empire where they will be protected, employed, & succoured. According to the same account, two new Corps of Emigrants are to be established, and taken into the Russian service, called "The Royal Legion of Honour," and "Legion of d'Enghien." The former report say, is to be under the immediate command of Louis XVIII. his royal brother, and nephews. The command of the latter will be offered to the Prince De Conde and Duke of Bourbon. Should a rupture take place between Russia and France, these Legions, are to form the advanced guard of the Russian Army, where the Royal Standard of France, the Oriflame, will be erected, which all loyal Frenchmen, who can escape the degrading tyranny of the Corsican Adventurer, are ordered to join.

A report was generally circulated yesterday evening in the city, that a courier had arrived from St Petersburg with dispatches for our government announcing that the Emperor of Russia had declared war against France. In addition to the insolent expressions made use of by Buonoparte, in his answer to the Russian remonstrance, it is reported he said, "it was strange that the Emperor of Russia, who was surrounded by the unpunished murderers of his father, should dare charge him with the murder of the Duke D'Enghein." All this, however, we give merely as report.

We are assured that our government has received from the Swedish minister here, a formal notification on the part of his sovereign, expressing in the most energetic language, the determination not to recognize the new title of Emperor of the French, assumed by Buonoparte. A similar communication is also stated to have been made to all foreign courts at which his Swedish Majesty has ambassadors. It is highly probable that the cabinet of Stockholm would not have pursued a line of conduct so very bold, unless fully sanctioned by the approbation of the Emperor Alexander.

Although boasts are held out of the reciprocal esteem and friendship which actuate the Grand Seignior and Emperor of the French, in consequence of the intelligence brought from Constantinople, by the Sieur Jaubert, it cannot be concealed, that the influence of Russia is paramount to that of France in the Councils of the Ottoman Porte.

We have received intelligence from France as late as the 12th, and by Dutch papers as late as the 18th. Several Ambassadors and Ministers from the powers who are in complete subjection to France, have delivered in their new credentials, and acknowledged the Emperor in the name of their respective courts. We scarcely need mention that these courts are Spain, Holland, Naples, Prussia, Denmark, and some of the petty states of Germany; but Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Portugal, have as yet sent no delegates of submission.

The Elector of Baden's declaration relative to the violation of his neutrality, in the arrest of the Duke D'Enghien, was taken into consideration, by the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 2d inst. it is, as we expected, no way calculated to give umbrage to the new Emperor, and the ministers of Austria and Prussia have acted conformably to its spirit. The declaration is submitted *ad referendum,* and will, perhaps, never again be heard of.

The Emperor of Morocco is preparing an embassy to congratulate his brother Emperor Bonaparte, on his assuming his new title. The Moorish Ambassador carries several fine Arabian horses, to present to Bonaparte, also two very large ostriches, which it is supposed will be highly acceptable, as they can *swallow every thing* that is presented to them.

We are happy to have it in our power to inform our readers, that a report has been received of Admiral Linois *having been beat off in an attack made by him upon our homeward-bound China fleet.*

His Majesty's ship Calcutta, which is arrived at Portsmouth, from New South Wales, fell in with at sea, on the 18th June, an American ship from Batavia, the captain of which informed them, that when she left Batavia (date not mentioned) the French squadron, under Admiral Linois, was at that place, having previously attacked the English China fleet, and beat off.

Linois was much damaged, and was forced to proceed to Batavia to refit.

The Prince of Orange has at length succeeded in obtaining the final settlement of his indemnification, which is understood to be six millions, to be paid off by instalments.

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Summary return of votes given in New Hampshire for representatives in Congress.

	Fed.	Repub.
Rockingham Co. 41 towns	2112	3134
Strafford Co. 19 towns	1476	1034
Hillsborough Co. 26 towns	1593	1973
Cheshire Co, 34 towns	3033	2030
Grafton Co. 14 towns	1094	348
Total in 134 towns	9263	8489

There remains 77 towns to heard from.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Sept. 3d, 1804.

"I observe by the newspapers that our City is represented as being very unhealthy: the fact is not so, we have had a great influx of strangers, and as usual, many have fallen victims to the climate. Among the established inhabitants there is no alarm, or *any increase of usual mortality.*"

The following gentlemen have been chosen directors of the Bank of Potomac:

Thomas Vowell,
Jacob Hoffman,
Elisha Janney,
Cuthbert Powell,
John G. Ladd,
William Hartshorne,
James Patton,
James H. Hooe,
Joseph Riddle,
James Keith, jun.
William Fitzhugh,
William Hodgson.

LAUNCH—The elegant United States schooner *Louisiana* neatly coppered and pierced for 16 guns, was on the 9th inst. launched from Parson's ship yard, in Baltimore. She is intended to be stationed off the Mississippi, under the command of captain Joseph Newcomb—The materials of which she is built, and the workmanship reflect great credit on the builder.

A new method of purifying water has lately been invented by M. Deyeux. It consists of simply collecting small pieces of charcoal, but not reduced to powder, and the water which passes through it is rapidly purified. At the School of Medicine at Paris, the experiment was made with water, in which corrupted carcases had lain for three days; it speedily passed through the charcoal, by which it became perfectly limpid, and had neither taste nor smell.

(*English paper.*)

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 14.

Yesterday the election for a member to represent in Congress the united districts comprehending the counties of New-York, Richmond and Kings was closed. *Gurdon S. Mumford* was elected. There was no federal opposition.

New York, Sept. 12.

The French still hold what is called the Spanish part of St. Domingo; with the city of that name: and the port of St. Jago. Gen. Ferrand commands in chief. He has defeated Dessalines [the black general] who lost one thousand men. Captain Cassel, an aid de camp of general Ferrand, has lately arrived in the United States, to demand succours of M. Pichon.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

FROM GUADALOUPE, Aug. 22.

Extract of a letter.

"The officers of the three armed American vessels, brought into Point Petre, have been tried for piracy, in consequence of having fought their vessels, and sentenced to death! but execution is delayed until advices from France can be had on the subject."

FROM CUBA. *July 1.*

"Fifty American vessels, captured by French picaroons, have been sent in here.—This port is now shut against all strangers. The governor has just now informed me, that he had received intelligence that the Spaniards have REPURCHASED the whole of LOUISIANA."

Phila. paper.

THOMAS W. PAIRO.

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen, and the public of the city and vicinity, that he has opened store at the west corner of the Seven Buildings, where he intends to keep always a full assortment of dry and fancy goods. He imports his broad cloth and other woolens, &c. &c. himself, and buys the rest at Philadelphia, chiefly for cash—he therefore is able to sell as low as any merchant, and hopes that his reasonable terms will induce the citizens of Washington to encourage him.

City of Washington, 19th Sept. 1804—3t

From the Temple of Nature by
DARWIN.

MAN DESCRIBED.

"PROUD man alone in wailing weakness born;
No horns protect him, and no plumes adorn;
No finer powers of nostril, ear, or eye,
Teach the young reasoner to pursue or fly.
Nerved with fine touch, above the bestial throngs
The hand, first gift of Heaven to man belongs;
Untipt with claws, the circling fingers close,
With rival points the bending thumbs oppose,
Trace the nice lines of Form with sense refin'd,
And clear ideas charm the thinking mind.
Whence the fine organs of the touch impart
Ideal figure, source of every art,
Time, motion, number, sunshine, or the storm,
But mark varieties in Nature's form.

Slow could the tangent organ wander o'er
The rock-built mountain and the winding shore;
No apt ideas could the pigmy mite,
Or embryon emmet, to the touch excite;
But, as each mode the solar ray reflects,
The eye's clear glass the transient beams collects,
Bends to their focal point the rays that swerve,
And paints the living image on the nerve;
So, in some village barn, or festive hall,
The spheric lens illumes the whitened wall;
O'er the bright field successive figures fleet,
And motley shadows dance along the sheet—
Symbol of solid forms is colour'd light,
And the mute language of the touch is sight,

Hence, in life's portico, stands young Surprise,
With step retreating, and expanded eyes;
The virgin Novelty, whose radiant train
Soars o'er the clouds, or sinks beneath the main;
With sweetly mutable seductive charms
Thrills the young Sense, the tender heart alarms,
Then Curiosity, with tracing hands,
And meeting lips, the lines of form demands.
Buoy's on light step, o'er ocean, earth, and sky,
Rolls the bright mirror of his restless eye;
While in wild groupes tumultuous Passion stands,
And Lust and Hunger head the motley bands;
Then Love and Rage succeed, and Hope and Fear,
And nameless Vices close the gloomy rear;
Or young Philanthropy, with voice divine,
Convokes the adoring youth to Virtue's shrine;
Who, with raised eye and pointing finger leads
To truths celestial and immortal deeds."

AN ACT

Providing for the establishment of semi-annual Fairs.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That two FAIRS be held in every year within the city of Washington for the sale of all kinds of cattle, goods wares, and merchandise, on the first Wednesday's of May and November, under such regulations as the Mayor may prescribe, of which Fairs he shall make due notification.

In virtue of powers vested in me by the above act, I do hereby order and direct that the Fairs authorised thereby shall be held on the public grounds appropriated in the plan of the city of Washington for the Mall on the south side of the Tyber, extending from the Bridge at the Centre Market to the river Potomac, and that the continuance of said Fairs shall be for three days successively, viz. on the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in May and November.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

September 14—

THEATRE.

THE LAST WEEK.

At Mr. M'Laughlin's ball room George Town, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians.

On Wednesday September the 19th 1804.

WILL BE PRESENTED THE COMEDY OF THE

POOR GENTLEMAN.

BY GEORGE COLEMAN, ESQ.

To which will be added the Musical entertainment of the

Children in the Wood.

The doors will be opened at 6 and the performance begin at 7 o'clock.

☞ Price of admission one dollar.

Nights of performance—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Calvert County, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Nathan Smith, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and five—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and four.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Adm'r.

September 19—1aw3t