offer you my hearty concurrence in such measures as may be judged most conducive to the general welfare and happiness of the people.

J. TRUMBULL.

October 11, 1804.

ATTEMPT TO POISON LOUIS XVIII.

[The following official account of an attempt to poison Louis XVIII, at Warsaw, is extracted from one of our latest London papers.]

A long process verbal of the whole transaction was received by Monsieur, and transmitted immediately by him to the British government. Our readers may depend upon the accuracy of the following abridged statement of the case, which is signed by the archbishop of Rheims, the Duke de Pienne, the Duke D'Havre de Croy, the Marquis de Bonnay, the Comte de la Chapelle, the Comte de Damas Crux, the Comte Etienne de Damas, and the Abbe Edgeworth de Fermont.

"On the 22d July, the Baron de Milleville, Equerry to the Queen of France, disclosed to the Duke de St. Pienne, the plot as it had been denounced to him by a person of the name of Coulon, a Frenchman, a native of Lyons, who after having been in the service of the said Baron de Milleville, had married a Polish woman, and settled at Warsaw, where he kept a billiard table. This man stated, that on the preceding Friday, the 20th, two persons came to his billiard-room, and made many inquiries of him, relative to the King, and his own situation; that the following day they returned and made fresh enquiries respecting Louis XVIII. They wished, they said, to know whether his majesty went out often—by what number of men he was usually accompanied—and whether his attendants were armed or not? They then asked Coulon whether he himself was in debt, and whether he would not be glad to find an opportunity to obtain immediately a considerable sum of money for a particular service.—Being answered in the affirmative, they observed to him, that as he was known to the persons belonging to the household of the King, he might easily obtain admission into the kitchen, and if he consented to throw, unperceived into the boiler (*la marmite*,) a little parcel which would be given to him, his fortune would be made: 400 Louis d'ors would be given to him in the first instance, and one hundred more for every individual of the royal family who might die in the course of a twelve month. They added, that he was not to trouble himself about his wife, for they would take her safely to France; and when they were about to part, he heard them say in Italian, "we have no time to lose; the day is come when we ought to strike."

On the following day (Tuesday the 22d,) after many visits from them, another ruffian, whom Coulon had not before seen, called on him in the evening, and requested him to take a walk with him, in order that they might speak more freely on a subject of great concern, which had been mentioned to him the preceding day; in the course of their walk, they were met by one of the two who had first opened the project to Coulon. They enquired whether he had decided to perpetrate the deed?—Coulon answered, "Yes." Upon which they went to a house, where they ordered Champagne wine, and gave him additional instructions respecting the manner of executing the plot, advising him to drink with the cook, &c. Coulon insisted on receiving some money, on account of the 400 Louis d'ors which had been promised him; upon which one of the ruffians who was in liquor, said:—"I don't know whether Boyer (the name of the commercial agent at Warsaw) would consent to give so large a sum." His companion condemning this indiscretion, replied: "why do you mention Boyer, he is not in town; he will not return these two days." At last they gave him a ducat to get some wine to drink with the cook, and made an appointment for the following night, when they were to give him a parcel which was to be thrown into the boiler.—They parted at one o'clock in the morning.

The same day (Sunday) Coulon disclosed the plot to the Baron de Milleville, and the Duke de Pienne, by whom it was communicated to Count d'Avaray, captain of the guards to Louis XVIII. who hastened to inform M. de Hoym, of the circumstance, and who had orders from his Prussian majesty for superintending all the concerns and safety of the French royal family.

At first, the President Hoym received the information with the most feeling emotion, and promised to mount his horse, and repair personally either to the place of rendezvous fixed by the ruffians, to give the poison to Coulon, or to the spot appointed for paying him the money and setting off for France. He also promised to send persons to secure the whole gang and Coulon himself, in case he should have forged the story, in order to obtain a reward. The sensibility of the President Hoym, was highly increased by the alarming reports which were spread every day of the plots to take away the life of the King at the eve of his departure for Russia.

The 23d of July, Coulon being ordered by the Baron de Milleville, went to the appointed spot, at a place called the New Village, situated in the middle of the lines which surrounded Warsaw; there he was joined by one of the men, and soon after by another, who was concealed in a corn field, and who actually delivered him the parcel, and a bottle of liquor for his own use. They agreed upon a signal, by which they were to know when the deed had been effected. They told him that when it was executed, he might repair to a place called Les Cinq Potences, where he would be joined by his employers, and taken to France with his wife; and in case they could not meet there, he was to go to Storkayer, where he would find them at the Postmaster's house, and that he should there receive the 400 Louis. Upon his asking some money, they gave him only six crowns, alleging that they had been already cheated more than once.

The President Hoym, however, afraid of committing his master with the French Emperor, declined either to go or send to the appointed spot, contrary to his promise. Coulon delivered the parcel and the bottle to M. de Milleville, on the 24th, in the morning. The Comte d'Avaray went at 10 o'clock to M. de Hoym's, and presented him the parcel, which contained three carrots charged with arsenic. M. de Hoym from excess of fear, refused to interfere any further in the business, saying, it should be referred to the police office; and even refused to affix his seal to the parcel, which was sealed by the archbishop of Rheim, and the Comte d'Avaray.

On that day Louis the XVIII. was informed of the plot. His majesty expressed the greatest and the most tender solicitude for his faithful servants, but displayed an unalterable tranquility of mind with respect to his own personal safety. He wrote to the President Hoym, who did not wait on his majesty till the following day, and then confined himself to vague assurances, that the business should be followed up with activity by the police officers.

A formal demand was made by the King, that a report should be made by an assembly of professional men, respecting the contents of the parcel, which demand being answered in an evasive manner, the King ordered that the parcel should be opened and examined before his own physician, M. Le Faire, aided by the Gagatkiewisch, the most eminent and respectable physician of Warsaw, Dr. Bergenzoni, and of Dr. Guteil, an apothecary. One of the carrots being opened, was found perfectly found, the upper part being covered with a kind of mastich or paste, of a color similar to that of the root; the middle part was found to contain a powder, which after a chemical operation, was discovered to be a mixture of three different sorts of arsenic, one white, another yellow, and another red. The process verbal was signed by all present, and the parcel sealed again, and sent to the police office, with all the necessary documents.—Upon application being made by the King to M. de Tilley, Chief Magistrate, for a prosecution to be instituted, that officer, actuated by the same fears as M. de Hoym, declined to interfere, or even to order the suspected persons to be apprehended, observing that it did not concern the tribunal of criminal justice, and that the law of the country did not permit him to arrest any person who had not actually been convicted of a crime!

M. la Count de la Chappelle was left at Warsaw with full powers to prosecute the business before the criminal tribunal. The King left Warsaw on the 30th, on his way to Grodno with the Duc D'Angouleme. M. de Hoym granted his majesty an escort of hussars, who had strict orders not to quit his royal person, until they had committed him to the care of a similar escort of Russians, who awaited his arrival on the frontiers. The Queen and the Duchess D'Angouleme only remain at Warsaw, until they receive instructions from his majesty to join him at Welna, as soon as he had settled in that city."

[*The London paper from which the above is extracted, gives the following on the subsequent day.*]

We have as yet little to add to the very minute and accurate detail which on Monday we offered to the public of the nefarious plot formed by the secret tools of the Corsican against the life of Louis XVIII. and so many of his nearest relations and most confidential advisers.

One circumstance appears in the second declaration of Coulon, which we believe we omitted in our account, viz. that the two sharpers came at one o'clock in the morning, and opened the great door of the house where Coulon lived, by means, as he supposed, of a picklock, and that they afterwards endeavoured to pick the lock of the door leading to the staircase, in which, however, they could not succeed, as the key remained in the lock, and Coulon held it fast within side. He at the same time overheard a person say, "the plan has failed, we must immediately inform Boyer of it, and be off." It was observed by another, "mark! had the money been given." They continued to speak still farther, but in so low a tone as not be heard by Coulon. What their intention was may easily be conjectured. But a review of what followed the detection of the plot, and what so peculiarly marks and characterises the conduct of the magistrates and governor of Warsaw, if it gives room but to little surprise, it has abundantly, however, in it to excite indignation and contempt. What could be more insultingly disrespectful to the dignity and the situation of Louis XVIII. than the hesitation and delay betrayed in the conduct of the President D'Hoym, in returning a proper answer to the letter of his majesty. What more shuffling and evasive than the reasons assigned for not immediately securing the persons of the conspirators, or for not appointing a commission to analyse the suspected nature of the parcel.

Letters received at Hamberg from Warsaw, on the 10th inst. confirm the accounts already received of this atrocious conspiracy, and add, that the French emissaries involved in it had effected their escape—they also mention, that President Hoym, the governor of Warsaw, and the Prussian city council, had transmitted a protocol of the whole plot to the court of Berlin.

Extracts from Paris Papers.

PARIS, August 13.

The Emperor had charged Marshal Murat, Governor of Paris, to distribute the decoration of the Legion of Honour to the Legionaries of the first military division, who were unable to receive it at the Invalids on the day of the festival of the 14th July. This distribution was made on Friday last. The troops composing the garrison of Paris, assembled in the Plains des Sablons; after several manoeuvres, they formed a square battalion, and all the members of the Legion having united in the middle, Marshal Murat addressed them in these terms:

"Brave Legionaries, his Majesty the Emperor charged me to deliver the Star of the Legion of Honour to those who have not had it from his hand. His Majesty could not confide to me a more honorable mission than that of decorating with the prize of valor, the bravest among the brave who compose the whole of the French army; officers, generals and soldiers, who have valiantly fought for your country, you are about to receive the recompence of your labors; this eagle which is going to cover you, will attest to all your fellow-citizens and to posterity, your services and your glory. I already see the young soldiers under your colors burning with impatience, in expectation of the occasion when they can merit so brilliant a distinction. What harvests of glory are we not promised by so fine an institution and so conformable to the national character! Let them tremble, those slanders, eternal enemies of the world; let them tremble, all those who declare themselves the enemies of France and of the government which she cherishes; I will now fasten upon your hearts the certain pledge of victory. May he live forever who has fixed it among us. Vive L'Empereur!"

All the troops repeated the enthusiasm Vive L'Empereur! The Legionaries took the oath and received their decorations from the hands of Marshal Murat, in the midst of cries a hundred times reiterated of Vive L'Empereur! Vive Bonaparte!

Letter from the Emperor to M. Chaptal.

M. Chaptal, Minister of the interior. I am sorry to learn your intentions to quit the ministry of the interior, in order to devote yourself entirely to the sciences. You will deliver your Portfolio to M. Portalis, Minister of Worship, who will hold it until I have definitely provided for that department. Wishing to give you a proof of my satisfaction with your services, I have nominated you Senator. In those eminent functions which leave you more time to bestow on your labor for the prosperity of our arts and the progress of our manufacturing industry, you will render useful services to the state and myself. I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Calais, the 18th Thermidore (August 6.) year 12.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PARIS, —18th August.

The following is a copy of the letter wrote by the High Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, to his eminence the Cardinal Legate:

"*Monsieur de Cardinal Legate.*

"Your eminence has received from his Imperial Majesty, in the Temple of Invalids, the day on which the members of the legion took the oath the great star of the legion. I have the honor to transmit to your eminence the letter which confirms your nomination. You are the first foreigner, Mons. le Cardinal, to whom his Imperial Majesty has given the decoration of the eagle of the legion of honor. This distinction was due to the worthy representative of the sovereign pontiff, to the illustrious prelate, to the able statesman, to the conciliatory minister whom France loves, and Europe esteems. I experience a very lively satisfaction in expressing these sentiments in the name of his Imperial Majesty, and I pray your eminence to accept the testimony of my high consideration.

(Signed) LACEPEDE.

The preparations for the coronation are, it appears, going forward without relaxation. This memorable era will be celebrated by festivals the most brilliant. It is said that the Senate will on that occasion give a grand feast at the palace of Luxemburg, and the city of Paris at the Hotel-de-Ville. In all parts the manufactories are busily employed in executing the several orders to a considerable extent either from France or foreign countries.

Prince Joseph having arrived in Paris on the 9th August, from Boulogne, whither he is expected to return by the 15th (the day fixed upon for the distribution of the decorations of the Legion of Honor, which the Emperor will make to the members of the legion belonging to the army and to the flotilla) he was immediately waited upon at his palace rue St. Honore, by a deputation from all the military corps in Paris; and the next day the high authorities of the empire, consisting of the ministers, the members of the senate, the council of state, the legislative body and the tribunate waited upon his imperial highness, when his excellency the president of the senate pronounced the following discourse:

"Prince, the members of the conservative senate hasten to offer to your imperial highness the homage of a sincere respect, and of an unbounded attachment.

"The first of the state bodies, doubtless, owed this homage both to the brother of the emperor and to the grand elector of France: but in the discharge of a duty, how pleasing it is for the members of the senate to obey in some measure only the sentiments with which every one of them has for a long time been penetrated for your imperial highness? In homages of mere etiquette, it is easy to distinguish the tribute paid to rank from that given to the person. It is well known that the authority which can command measures, cannot force the inclinations. Happily here the legitimate debt is wholly a voluntary offering. Your eyes cannot deceive you respecting it.

"Besides, we are acquainted with your love for simplicity; we know how your imperial highness appreciates grandeur and titles. In your opinion true greatness consists in being useful to mankind; and the most flattering title that of the good that can be done. Animated by such a spirit, Prince Joseph is well assured we honor him for himself.

"August and beloved prince! enjoy the impression which your presence makes upon us, I came not to address you with an harangue of show; it is the heart of all my colleagues that speaks to you thus by my voice.

"I should never cease, were I to attempt expressing every thing they would have to say to you; but we respect the moments of your imperial highness; those he can grant us appear to us very short. Scarcely will you have made your appearance in the bosom of the senate, when your imperial highness will hasten to return to the bosom of the army. Fixed at our post we shall regret our not being able to follow you.

"In short, we feel that the interest of the state is the supreme law. Since this sacred reason calls you so soon among our brave legions, near the father of the country, the members of the senate flatter themselves your imperial highness will be the bearer to him of the expression of their hearts, and that you will repeat to him the assurance of their fidelity. Render us this new service, Prince! be our interpreter near the great NAPOLEON.

"Tell him that the wishes of all the senators for the Emperor and his family are wholly absorbed in their wishes for the welfare and glory of their country. In all our affections as well as in our thoughts, the destinies of the Bonaparte's, and the fortunes of France, are henceforward inseparable."

His excellency then addressing himself to her Imperial Highness Princess Joseph, said:

"Madam, it is a glorious day for the Senate, that in which it can express its love, its respect and its devotion to the august family of the worthy Emperor of the French.

"Madam, your imperial highness cannot but remark, by the altered voice of him who has the honor of speaking to you, the deep tenderness which has been produced in him by the admirable answer of his imperial highness Prince Joseph* to the discourse, or rather the very few words which I have been permitted just now to address to him. Your palace is in my eyes the temple of modesty. I fear to wound the goddess of it, if I presume to picture her virtues.

"But the most affecting homage is the only one worthy of your imperial highness; it is that of our hearts, and your imperial highness is earnestly solicited to accept it."

* This sublime answer does not appear.

BOULOGNE, 15th August.

The Emperor sat out this morning from Ostend, and this afternoon arrived at his head-quarters at Pont-de-Brigue. The concourse of strangers, who are to attend the memorable festival which is to take place here to-morrow, is so great, that for several days past they are obliged to seek for lodgings in the neighbouring boroughs and villages.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the repairs of certain streets.

BE it enacted by the First and Second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That for the repair of streets the following sums be, and are hereby appropriated, in addition to the sums mentioned in the act entitled "An act making appropriation for certain streets," which shall be expended with such other sums as may be advanced by individuals under the direction and superintendance of residents of the streets or neighborhoods where the repairs are authorised, appointed by the mayor, to wit:

	Dollars.
1. For the repair of south L street	50
2. For the repair of south B street, between New-Jersey avenue, and 1st street east	60
3. For the repair of 1st street east between A and B streets south	40
4. For the repair of east Capitol street betwen 1st and 3d streets east	40
5. For the repair of Maryland avenue	25
6. For the repair of south N. street between James's creek and the Potomac	50
7. For the repairs of north E street, between 9th and 10th streets west	100
8. For the repair of 10th street west between E and F street north	25
9. For the repair of 13th street west, between F street and Pennsylvanue avenue	50
10. For the repair of 14th street west between the same streets	35
And for the repair of said street from F street to the northern extremity thereof	50
11. For the repair of north G street from 17th to 19th streets west	100
12. For the repair of do. near Lear's wharf	50
13. For the repair of 18th street west between New York avenue and Pennsylvania avenue	50
14. For the repair of Pennsylvania avenue between President's sq. and Rock Creek	25
15. For the repair of north K street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Rock Creek	50
16. For the repair of 7th street east between L streets south and Pennsylvania avenue	50
17. And for the repair of the road leading from the city to Mrs. Casanaves	50

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the mayor be authorised to borrow the sum of one thousand dollars in the name and for the use of the corporation for the above purposes.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
NICHOLAS KING *President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.*

Approved, October 17th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

PATENT WIND-MILL.

THE subscriber having purchased Mr. John Avilhe's interest in a patent Wind-mill for the District of Columbia—Will sell rights to those desirous of erecting them in said district, an inspection of the model at the Secretary's office, will sufficiently prove the utility of this machine in manufacturing grain, plaister of Paris, paints, snuff, &c. and sawing of timber or stone. Farther information may be obtained by applying to Mr Benjamin Perkins, President's square, or near the Seven Buildings to

JOHN M'ELWEE.

September 28—1aw3m