perial Majesty, is only the authentic expression of a will already manifested by the nation. This Decree, which confers on you a new title, and which after you secures the dignity hereditary to your race, adds nothing either to your glory or to your rights. The love and gratitude of the French people have, for four years, entrusted to your Majesty the reigns of government, and the constitution of the State reposed in you the choice of a successor. The more august denomination decreed to you, is then only a tribute which the nation pays to its own dignity, and to the necessity it experiences of giving you daily testimonies of respect and of attachment, which every day increase.

"How could the French people find bonds to its gratitude, when you place none to your care and solicitude for it? Preserving the remembrance of the evils which it suffered when abandoned to itself, how could it reflect without enthusiasm on the happiness it has experienced, since Providence inspired it with the idea of throwing itself into your arms? Its armies were defeated; its finances were in disorder; public credit was annihilated; factions were disputing for the remains of our ancient splendor; every idea of morality, and even of religion, was obscured; the habit of giving and resuming power, left the Magistrates without consideration, and even rendered odious every kind of authority.—Your Majesty appeared; you recalled victory to our standards; you established order and economy in the public expences; the nation, encouraged by the use you made of your authority, resumed confidence in its own resources; your wisdom allayed the rage of party; religion saw her altars raised up; ideas of justice and injustice were awakened in the minds of the citizens, when they saw crimes followed by punishments, and virtues signalized and rewarded with honourable distinctions. In the last place, and it is no doubt the greatest of the miracles operated by your genius, that people, whose civil effervescence had rendered them impatient of every restraint, and hostile to every authority, were by your means made to cherish and respect a power which was exercised only for their glory and repose.

"The French people do not pretend to establish themselves judges of the constitutions of other states; they have no critical remarks to make; no examples to follow; experience in future will become their guide. They have tasted for ages the advantages attached to hereditary power; they have made a short but painful trial of the contrary system; they return, by the effect of free and mature deliberation, to a path suited to their genius. They make a free use of their rights, to delegate to your Imperial Majesty a power which your interest forbids you to exercise by yourself.—They stipulate for future generations and by a solemn compact entrust to the offspring of your race the happiness of their posterity.—The latter will imitate your virtues, the former will inherit our love and our fidelity. Happy the nation, which, after so much trouble and uncertainty, finds in its bosom a man worthy of appeasing the tempest of the passions, of conciliating all interests, and uniting all voices! Happy the Prince who holds his power by the will, the confidence, and the affections of the citizens!

"If it be in the principles of our constitution, and already several examples of this kind have been given, to submit to the sanction of the people, that part of the decree which concerns the establishment of an hereditary government; the Senate have thought that it ought to intreat your Imperial Majesty to consent that the organic disposition should be immediately carried into execution; and that, for the glory as well as the happiness of the republic, Napoleon may be immediately proclaimed Emperor of the French."

The Emperor replied in the following terms:

"Every thing that can contribute to the good of the country, is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you think necessary to the glory of the nation, I submit to the sanction of the people the law of hereditament. I hope France will never repent of its having surrounded my family with honours. In all cases, my spirit will cease to be present with my posterity, the day on which it shall cease to deserve the love and confidence of the great nation."

The Senate being then admitted to an audience of Her Majesty the Empress, the Consul Cambaceres, the President, said,

"Madam,

"We have just presented to your august spouse, the decree which confers on him the title of Emperor, which establishes the government hereditary in his family, and associates future generations in the happiness of the present race.

"A very agreeable duty remains to be performed by the Senate—that of offering to your Imperial Majesty the homage of its respect, and an expression of the gratitude of the French. Yes, Madam, fame proclaims the good which you are continually doing; it says, that being always accessible to the unfortunate, you employ your influence with the Chief of the state, only to relieve distress; and that, to the pleasure of obliging, your majesty adds that amiable delicacy which renders gratitude sweeter, and the kindness more valuable.

"This disposition presages, that the name of the Empress Josephina will be the signal of consolation and of hope, and as the virtues of Napoleon will always serve as an example to his successors, to teach them the art of governing nations, the living remembrance of your goodness will teach their august consorts that the care of drying up tears is the most effectual means of preserving an Empire over all hearts.

"The Senate thinks itself happy in the opportunity of being the first to salute your Empress, and he who has the honour of being its organ, takes the liberty to hope that you will deign to reckon him among the number of your most faithful servants."

His Imperial Majesty then addressed to the Consuls Cambaceres and Lebrun, the following letter.

Citizen Consul Cambaceres.—"Your title is about to be changed; but your functions and my confidence remain the same. In the high dignity of Arch Chancellor, with which you are going to be invested, you will manifest, as you have done in that of Consul, the wisdom of your counsels, and those distinguished talents which have given you so important a share in all the good that I can have done.

"I have nothing therefore to request of you but the continuation of the same sentiments for the state and me."

(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

"Done at the Palace of St. Cloud, 28th Floreal, year 12, (May 18, 1804.")

London, May 26.

One of this day's morning papers announces that Mr. Fox gave yesterday a dinner to Mr. Livingston, the American Ambassador to the French republic.

We sincerely hope that the writer of that paragraph is mistaken. As a private gentleman, we believe Mr. Livingston entitled to the respect of every man. But his answer to the French government, upon Mr. Drake's correspondence, is still fresh in the minds of the indignant people of England. He outran all the other ambassadors at Paris; he said, that "the papers proved that Mr. Drake minister of his Britannic majesty at Munich, had entertained a guilty correspondence with traitors for projects which all civilized nations regard with horror."

Having expressed such an opinion, we say that we are astonished he should receive the countenance of Mr. Fox as a public man—of Mr. Fox, a candidate for the post of prime minister of a country which Mr Livingston has thus treated. For what will be the inference which foreign nations will draw from Mr. Fox's conduct? What will the Moniteur insinuate?

If the morning paper be correct, which we sincerely hope it is not, we shall only say, that by some strange fatality Mr. Fox frequently adopts the most unpopular measures, and that this very countenance shewn to Mr. Livingston affords us additional reasons for congratulating the country upon the exclusion of Mr. Fox from the Cabinet.

Doctor MAGRUDER,

HAS for sale a few hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica spirits, linseed and lamp oil, spirits of turpentine, window glass, glaziers, diamons, glue, lamp black, white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, chalk, Spanish whiting, Venetian red, red lead, verdigris, drop lake, flake white, patent yellow, rose and Dutch pink, kings yellow, Turkey umber, gold and silver leaf, painters and sweeping brushes, camels hair pencils, water colours in boxes, Spanish indigo, fig blue, arnott, red wood, alkanit, madder, logwood, turmirie, salt petre, alum, copperas, sweet oil, pearl barley, timothy and clover seed, tamarinds, castor oil, marble mortars, spring trusses, ginger, cinnamond, cloves, mace, Chings worm destroying lozenges, an assortment of paper hangings, playing cards, copy slips, ink powder, English Latin, Greek and French school books, large family bibles, and his usual complete assortment of drugs and medicine, patent medicine, surgeons instruments, &c.

George Town, July 20—tf

THOMAS M'EUEN, THOMAS HALE & WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who heretofore, have transacted business under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future use that of *M'Euen, Hale & Davidson.*

Philadelphia, Feb, 1—tw&uotf

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

Professor Pelt of Helsinger, has invented a nautical machine to save persons from drowning. To try the effects of it against the united currents of the North Sea and the Baltic, a young waggoner, named Peterson, having equipped himself in this machine, sprang into the sea, in the presence of numerous spectators, many of whom accompanied him in sailing boats. At his departure he fired a pistol twice; and on his passage he eat, drank and smoked a pipe, to shew that he had the entire use of his arms. Being benumbed with cold, he got into a boat to warm himself by rowing; but soon sprang into the water again and happily reached the Swedish shore, after a passage of one hour and a quarter. On his arrival he saluted the spectators with a pistol shot, and waved a flag which he drew from the sea. Having remained a short time at Helsingburgh, he returned to the Danish coast, where he arrived amidst the shouts of the curious, who lined the shore. The machine weighs but seven pounds and fastens round the waist of the wearer.

Appointments by the Governor-General of New Orleans.

James Pitot, Mayor of New Orleans, and justice of the court of pleas—Peter Petit, Charles Patton, Thomas Randall and Stephen Rachery, justices of the court of pleas—Francil Munhall, notary public—Edward C. Nicholas, clerk of the governor's court.

Richmond, July 23.

Dr. John Brockenbrough was on Wednesday appointed Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, 10 votes out of the 12 which were given, being in his favor.

Lexington, (Ken.) July 3.

Dr. Hunter of Philadelphia, arrived in this town on Sunday last on his way to Natchez, where he is to be joined by Mr. Dunbar, of the Mississippi Territory; both of whom are commissioned by the President to ascend Red river to its source; to take the latitude and longitude of the various rivers which enter it, with their courses so far as they can be ascertained: to examine the minerals, &c. of the country through which they pass—then to proceed to the head of the Arkansas, and descend that river, making the same observations, enquiries, &c. and to transmit the result of their inquiries to the President. They will be provided with a barge, a party of men, and the necessary instruments and apparatus to facilitate their inquiries.

Charleston, July 14.

It gives us considerable pleasure to state, that Alexander M'Clure, esq. who arrived a few days ago from the East Indies, in the ship Horison, has not been inattentive during his absence, to the interests of this country; for during his stay at the Isle of France, Mozambique, and at the Cape of Good Hope, he, with great pains, collected a variety of seeds of useful plants, which have not heretofore been introduced into this country. The most valuable amongst these, we believe to be the seed of the Bourbon cotton, which is in such request amongst the English manufacturers, as to induce them to give nearly double the price for it that is given for the best cotton raised in this state. We understand that Mr. M'Clure intends to distribute this seed among some planters here and in Georgia, with a request that they will use their endeavours to cultivate it and naturalize it to our climate.

He has also brought in with him as curiosities, a number of birds, either elegant in their plumage or celebrated for their notes. And the lovers of exquisite wine may now be gratified with a taste of the far famed Constantia wine, which is produced by one vineyard only at the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. M'Clure has a considerable quantity of it: formerly this delicious juice was nearly wholly engrossed by the Dutch government, who distributed it in presents to the crowned heads and potentates of Europe; what little was for sale could not be procured in Amsterdam at a less price than a guinea for a pint bottle.—When at the Cape, Mr. M'Clure received as a great favor a sow with pig of the Chinese breed of hogs; this breed is a small species of swine, but the flesh is as tender as a chicken and is esteemed a great delicacy. We trust that Mr. M'Clure's well intended exertions will entitle him to the thanks of the cotton planters in the southern states, and that society will consider him as amongst those who have endeavoured to be of service to it. *City Gaz.*

Philadelphia, July 25.

The following sketches, respecting the country and nation of the Choctaws are taken from letters written by Silas Dinsmore, Esq. agent for government, and now residing with the nation, to a private friend.

Choctaw Nation, April 27, 1804.

"Having already given you an account of what this country does produce, I will now give you an account of what it is capable of producing. And first of the necessary articles. Maize or Indian corn, rye, wheat, barly, beans, peas, potatoes, both the Irish and French, every species of hortulan plant known in England, and some that will not grow in that climate. To the above list of necessary vegetables, may be annexed a proportional quantity of beef, pork and mutton, milk, butter and cheese. For raw materials of clothing, skins, wool, cotton, flax and hemp. When this country opens for settlement, it will differ much from most new settlements if there be not a governmental demand, equal to the produce of the last mentioned article, to purge off the usual influx of rascals. Many of the conveniences of life, not absolutely necessary to our subsistence are included in the above list: those conveniences which approach nearer the luxuries, are as follows: fruits, viz. strawberries, currants, whortleberries, plumbs of various kinds, every species of grape, and in the southern parts the orange, and perhaps the lime; the fig in greatest perfection in every part of the country. Peaches could be produced in greater abundance than apples in New England. Apples might also be produced but not so well as in the more northern climates. Sugar-cane grows very well towards the Gulf, and in general produces, where cultivated, a profitable crop. At present, however, the culture of cotton supercedes every thing in many parts, and will continue to do so, as long as the high demand for it continues. From the grape the various Wines and Brandy, may be produced; from the cane, sugar, molasses and rum; from peaches, a most delicious, highly flavoured Brandy, and from the grains the different qualities of malt liquor and whiskey. The black mulberry is the natural growth of the rich lands, and the white mulberry might be easily introduced. Silk might be manufactured equal to any part of the world.—Animals of use, pleasure and sport, may be increased with great ease; as Horses, Goats, Antelopes and Deer. The waters do not abound in fish, though at this place we get a partial supply. Iron abounds in the country, and from the numerous licks, it is probable salt may be made. It is not to be understood that all the land in this country is good. There is a large proportion of inferior quality, and the water scarce in summer."

CHARACTER of A CHOCTAW.

"For the character of these people, collect all the vices possible for ignorant people to commit, with a certain portion of the most amiable virtues, heighten the contrast, by uniting complacency and tenderness with the most obdurately vindictive temperament; shake all together and take out a dose sufficient to hang a white man, and you have a Choctaw."

From capt. Clark, of the Louisa, at the Lazaretta, Philadelphia, July 23.

During my stay at St. Domingo, there came off the harbour 3 British frigates at different periods with flags of truce, to wit, the Blanche, capt. Mudge, the Pique, capt. Ross, and the Franchise capt. Murray. All of these officers were on shore, some of them three days. They said they had no further idea of blockading St. Domingo. There was a division between the two black generals, Christophe and Dessalines, which may prove fatal to the blacks.

General Ferrand, at Santo Domingo, was under no apprehension from the blacks, there being none nearer than 40 leagues. The garrison was supplied with nine months provisions, and the troops healthy.

Spoke, in the Mona passage the British frigate Mermaid, who informed they were cruising for the French troops expected from Havannah to reinforce St. Domingo.

From a New York Paper.

Parson Sampson's apology!

Last week the supreme court of this state held a circuit at Claverack in this county. At this session Messrs. Sampson and Croswell were tried for publishing libels against Ambrose Spencer, esq. in the Balance, of which they were then joint proprietors, &c. in the spring of last year. The prosecution of Mr. Sampson for publishing certain charges respecting Mr. Spencer's conduct in managing the suit of the people against Harry Croswell for libelling the president, was first tried; when Mr. Sampson proved that the publication was made against his consent, and by Croswell at his own risk, a fact which shewed the absence of malice and was urged in mitigation of damages. After the Jury had been out several hours they were called in and dismissed, on the matter being compromised by the parties.

Harry Croswell was next tried on the same libel, and failing to prove his charges, his inability to pay a fine was ascertained, and the jury directed to bring in low damages, which they assessed at 120 dollars and costs.

A suit against Mr. Sampson was to have been brought on for publishing among other allegations, the charge of Mr. Spencer's turning out of office an old man who had saved his father's life, for asserting which T. P. Grosvenor, esq. had been fined at Albany. In this cause gov. Clinton, the hon. De Witt Clinton, esq. and several other gentlemen attended as witnesses, but were not examined, as Mr. Spencer who had not commenced these suits from pecuniary motives, withdrew the action upon Mr. Sampson's paying all the charges which had accrued and a sum to Mr. Spencer's counsel, and giving the following apology.

"Having published in the Balance three numbers under my signature addressed to Ambrose Spencer, esq. wherein his character is materially impeached—and being now satisfied that the said charges, which are the subject of a suit now depending, are unfounded—express my sincere regret that those publications took place, the same having been made in heat and passion; and I have no hesitancy in declaring, that the moral character of this said Ambrose Spencer is fair and unimpeachable.

Signed,

EZRA SAMPSON."

July 14, 1804.

This day is published

By Rapine, Conrad, & Co.

CAPITOL HILL, NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

REPORTS of cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States in August and December terms, 1801, and February term, 1803: by William Cranch, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

Also just published as above—THE BUILDERS UNIVERSAL PRICE BOOK, containing a correct list of prices to the works of the several artificers concerned in building, in dollars and cents; with observations on erecting sound and permanent buildings, by John Evans—price one dollar.

July 16—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following lost certificates; No. 362, 363, 364, 365, and 366, dated the 5th April 1804, for 2000 dollars each, Louisiana 6 per cent stock, in favor of John Coles of New London, signed by Joseph Nourse, Reg.

JOHN M'GOWAN.

June 13, 1804—ep6w

In the case of EVAN EVANS, an insolvent debtor.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

ON the petition of Evan Evans an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt It is ordered that notice be given to the creditors of the said Evan Evans, that on Saturday the fourth day of August next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court room in the capitol, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Evan Evans and a trustee appointed agreeably to an act of Congress now in force against insolvent debtors in the district of Columbia, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary—It is also ordered that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist before that day.

By order of Wm. Cranch, esq. assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST C'k.

July 30—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the office of the WESTERN STAR, on the night between the 4th and 5th inst. an indented apprentice to the Printing business, named WILLIAM JOHNSTON, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; rather slender make, short black hair and dark complexion, had on and took with him a brown coat with pearl buttons, nankeen pantaloons, white waistcoat, and a good hat; he had also with him a French made watch, with a twisted gold wire chain. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, so that I may get him again, or reasonable charges if brought home.

Also all persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting said boy, and all captains or masters of vessels are warned at their peril against carrying away said apprentice.

EDWARD COLE.

Lewistown, Pennsylvania, July 9—