

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
NEW SERIES
OF
Federal Misrepresentations.
No. X.

Sick of the increasing falsehood; and misrepresentations, with which the federal papers swarm, we determined to abandon, at least for a time, the detection of what we hoped had been disarmed of its capacity of doing injury. In this purpose we probably should have persisted but for the daring effrontery of the following libel on a citizen, whom the high station he holds, no less than the dignity of his mind, forbid to notice the low falsehoods by which his reputation is assailed.

From the Evening Post, of July 6.
Those who affect to feel such an enthusiastic admiration for every paragraph, sentence, line and comma, in the Declaration of Independence, and who lose no opportunity to extol the prodigious talents and courage of the immortal Jefferson, as being the penman, are invited to peruse the following extract from an address to the "King of Great Britain," drawn up by the same immortal Jefferson, only ten months before he, with that singular consistency which has always so happily characterized him and his writings, drew up the Declaration of Independence.

"Attach to your majesty's person, family and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and exploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your majesty that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and the Colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings uninterrupted by any future dissections to succeeding generations in both countries; and TRANSMIT YOUR MAJESTY'S NAME TO POSTERITY, ADORNED WITH THAT SIGNAL AND LASTING GLORY THAT HAS ATTENDED THE MEMORY OF THOSE ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES WHOSE VIRTUES AND ABILITIES HAVE EXTRICATED STATES FROM DANGEROUS CONVULSIONS, AND BY SECURING HAPPINESS TO OTHERS, HAVE ERECTED THE MOST NOBLE AND DURABLE MONUMENT TO THEIR OWN FAME.

"We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal Colonies during the course of the present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. Thus related as we are to her, honor and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to support, and advance; and the apprehensions that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief being once removed, your Majesty will find your FAITHFUL SUBJECTS, on this continent, ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty and our Mother country."

"We have ventured to say that the address from which the above extract is taken, was penned by Mr. Jefferson; this, however, is only strong conjecture; we believe his title to it is almost as good as that to the Declaration. But to place it on the proper footing, we may with strict truth assert that this address was, at any rate, signed by Thomas Jefferson, in his own handwriting; it is preserved on the public records of the country, where it will ever remain incorruptible, and should not be thought proper at the next anniversary, to begin with the Declaration of Independence, we recommended to finish with the above address; so that the audience may have as well the reverse as the face of the medal.

It is on the authority of a friend of Mr. Jefferson, who has long enjoyed

his confidence, and acted with him in many of the important scenes of the revolution, that we are enabled to declare.

That it is false that Mr. Jefferson ever DREW such a paper as is there ascribed to him.
And that it is likewise false that he ever SIGNED such a paper drawn by another.

Let the Editor of the Evening Post resort to the public records of the country—Let him produce them and prove his assertions or acknowledge their falsehood. Unless he does one or the other he will stand arraigned before the public as the base traducer of our country, as the propagator of falsehoods.

We will not forego this opportunity of remarking that there is a kind of infuriated malice, with which, on all occasions, the character of Mr. Jefferson is attacked by this Priest, that looks more like personal hatred than party violence. There is not a feature of that character allowed to be fair. Can he be stigmatized as hypocrisy; decision, rashness and learning, pedant y. Because Mr. Jefferson drew the Declaration of Independence, the merits of that splendid composition are denied, and no occasion is passed of denouncing it. It is even denied that Mr. Jefferson penned it. It stands on record that he was Chairman of the committee appointed to draw it.—Yet it is contended that his part was but a subordinate one.

To satisfy our own curiosity we lately had access to the original draft of this eloquent instrument; and to put down forever the falsehoods propagated on this subject, we shall state the result of the examination we there made. Viewed attentively the original drafts presented to Congress, and found it to be in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. We perceived that it was, in the first instance, drawn by Mr. Jefferson; and that it was revised by several persons on a committee, and sundry alterations suggested by them, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams approved. We saw these alterations in the margin, and in the hand writing of those gentlemen. They are not more than eight or ten; they do not materially vary the original composition; and in every instance, they strengthen the spirit of the first draft. The report after words underwent a very slight alteration in Congress.

Thus do the ungenerous columns of the enemies of our Chief Magistrate recoil upon themselves. In attempting to derogate from his merits, they only prove the impotence of their own malice. The part he took in asserting the independence of his country—the source of all her greatness—is dear to his fellow-citizens, and to the friends of liberty throughout the world. It is covered his brow with a laurel which can never fade, so long as Americans enjoy freedom, and are sensible of its blessings.

FRANCE.

ORGANICK SENAT'S CONSULTUM.
Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate, Year 12.

[Continued from yesterday's American.]

TITLE VIII.—OF THE SENATE.
57. The senate is composed, 1^o, of the French princes, who have attained their eighteenth year; 2^o, of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire; 3^o, of the eighty members nominated upon the presentation of candidates chosen by the emperor, from the lists formed by the electoral colleges of departments; 4th, of the citizens whom the emperor may think fit to elevate to dignity of senators.

Whenever the number of senators shall exceed that fixed by art. 63, of the organic senatus consultum of the 16th Thermidor year 10, a law shall be provided in this respect, in execution of art. 17 of the senatus consultum of the 14th Nivose, year 11.

58. The president of the senate is nominated and chosen from amongst the senators.

His functions last for a year.
59. He convokes the senate upon an order from the emperor, and upon the demand or commissions which will be hereafter spoken of art. 60 and 64, or of a senator, conformable to the dispositions of art. 70, or of an officer of the senate, for the interior affairs of that body.

He renders an account to the emperor of the convocation made upon the demand of the commissioners, or of a senator, their object and of the results of the deliberations of the senate.

60. A commission of seven members nominated by the senate and chosen from amongst its members takes cognizance, upon the communication to it by the ministers, of the arrests which may have taken place conformable to art. 46 of the constitution, where the arrested persons have not been brought before the tribunals in ten days after their arrest.

This commission is called *senatorial commission of individual liberty*.

61. All persons arrested and not put upon their trial after ten days subsequent to their arrest, may occur directly, by themselves, their relations or representatives, and by petition, to the senatorial commission of individual liberty.

62. When the commission deems that the detention prolonged beyond ten days from the arrest is not justified by the in-

terest of the state, it invited the minister who has ordered the arrest, to set the detained persons at liberty, or to send him or her before the ordinary tribunals.

63. If, after three successive invitations, renewed within the space of a month, the detained person is not set at liberty or sent before the ordinary tribunals, the commission demands an assembly of the senate, which is convoked by the president, and which issues, if there is cause, the following declaration.

"There are strong presumptions that N is detained arbitrarily."
The fact is then proceeded upon according to the dispositions of the article 112, title XIII, of the high imperial court.

64. A commission of seven members nominated by the senate and chosen from amongst its members, is charged to watch over the liberty of the press.
Works printed and distributed by subscription and periodically, are not comprised in its attributions.

This commission is called *senatorial commission of the liberty of the press*.

65. The authors, printers or booksellers, who think they have grounds for complaining of the hindrance put to the impression or circulation of a work, may occur directly, and by petition, to the senatorial commission of the liberty of the press.

66. When the commission deems that the hindrance is not justified by the interests of the state, it invites the minister who has given the order to revoke it.

67. If, after three successive invitations, renewed within the space of a month, the hindrance subsists, the commission demands an assembly of the senate, which is convoked by the president, and which issues, if there is cause, the following declaration:

"There are strong presumptions that the liberty of the press has been violated."

The fact is then proceeded upon according to the article 112, title XIII, of the high imperial court.

68. One member of each of the senatorial commissions ceases his functions every four months.

69. The projects of law decreed by the legislative body, are transmitted, on every day of their adoption, to the senate, and deposited in its archives.

70. Every decree issued by the legislative body may be denounced in the senate by a senator: 1st. As tending to the re-establishment of the feudal system; 2^o. As contrary to their revocability of the sales of the national domains; 3^o. As not having been deliberated upon in the forms prescribed by the constitutions of the empire, the regulations, and laws; 4th. As attacking the prerogatives of the imperial dignity and the exercise of its without prejudice to the execution of the articles 21 and 27 of the act of the constitutions of the empire, bearing date the 2d Primaire, year 8.

71. The senate, within the following days after the adoption of the project of law, deliberating upon the report of a special commission, and after having heard three readings of the decree in three sittings, held upon different days, may express the opinion that there is no cause for promulgating the law.

The president carries to the emperor the deliberation of the senate, with the motives assigned for the same.

72. The emperor, after having heard the council of state, either declares by a decree his adhesion to the deliberation of the senate, or causes the law to be promulgated.

73. Every law the promulgation of which, in this circumstance, has not been made before the expiration of the space of ten days, can no longer be promulgated, if it has been again deliberated upon and adapted by the legislative body.

74. The whole of the operations of an electoral college, and the partial operations which are relative to the presentation of the candidates to the senate, to the legislative body and to the tribunals, cannot be annulled on account of being unconstitutional, but by the senatus consultum.

TITLE IX.—OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

75. When the council of state deliberates upon the projects of laws and upon the regulations of public administration, the two thirds of the members of the council in ordinary service must be present.

The number of the counsellors of state present cannot be less than twenty five.

76. The council of state is divided into six sections, to wit:

Section of legislation, section of the interior, section of finances, section of war, section of the marine, and section of commerce.

77. When a member of the council of state has been inscribed during five years upon the list of the member of the council in ordinary service, he receives a commission of counsellor of state for life.

When he ceases to be inscribed in the list of the council of state in ordinary or extraordinary service, he has a right only to the third of the salary of counsellor of state.

He loses his title and rights only by a judgement of the high imperial court, awarding an afflictive or ignominious penalty.

TITLE X.—OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

78. The members going out of the legislative body may be re-elected without interval.

79. The projects of laws presented to the legislative body are sent back to the three sections of the tribunate.

80. The sittings of the legislative body are distinguished into ordinary sittings and general committees.

81. The ordinary sittings are composed of members of the legislative body, of orators of the council of state, and of orators of the three sections of the tribunate.

The general committees are composed only of members of the legislative body.

The president of the legislative body presides at the ordinary sittings, and the general committees.

82. In an ordinary sitting, the legislative body hears the orators of the council of state and those of the three sections of the tribunate, and votes upon the project of law.

In general committees, the members of the legislative body discuss among themselves the advantages and inconveniences of the project of law.

83. The legislative body forms itself into a general committee.

1st. Upon the invitation of the president for the interior business of the body;

2^d. Upon a demand made to the president and signed by fifty members present.

In these two cases, the general committee is secret, and the discussions must neither be printed nor divulged.

3^o. Upon the demand of the orators of the council of state, specially authorized to the effect.

In this case the general committee is necessarily public.

No deliberation can be taken in the general committees.

84. When the discussion in a general committee is formed, the deliberation is adjourned to the next day in an ordinary sitting.

85. The legislative body, on the day it is to vote upon the project of law, hears, in the same sitting, the recapitulation which the orators of the council of state make.

86. The deliberation on a project of law in no case, be deferred more than three days beyond the one which had been fixed for the closing of the discussion.

87. The sections of tribunate constitute the only commissions of the legislative body which cannot form any other, but in the case expressed art. 113, title XIII, OF THE HIGH IMPERIAL COURT.
(To be continued.)

RATISBON, May 7.

Russian Note respecting France.
To-day the following Russian imperial declaration, delivered yesterday by the minister resident, M. Klappehl, to the Baron d'Almeida, 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 & 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 mediation 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 inequality 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 chargé 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 disinterested, and manifestly indispensable care; and that they will unite their endeavors 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."

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.
On Friday last, General HENRY DEARBORN, secretary of war arrived in this city from Washington. He has been engaged in arrangements with the officers here, charged with the business of public supplies, mili-

tary stores, and Indian affairs. He departed on Monday for New-York, after taking order for the temporary execution of the duties of the late General William Irvine superintendent of military stores, whose death unhappily took place a few hours before the secretary's departure.

We have been favoured with St. Christopher's Gazettes to the 7th inst. They contain nothing new. Basseterre was visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, on the 5th, which did considerable damage.

The remains of the late general William Irvine, whose death we noticed in our last, were yesterday interred in the ground of the first Presbyterian church in Market street, of which communion he was a member. The funeral was conducted under the direction of a committee of the Cincinnati, and was attended in a very numerous and respectable procession from his late dwelling in Eighth into and down Market street, where after an exhortation in the church, the body was removed and deposited in the family burial ground, with military honors, the infantry corps commanded by Capt. Lewis Rush performing the funeral honors.

The concourse of spectators was numerous, and the more to be regarded as it was the spontaneous tribute of public feeling to the memory of public services, and to the domestic virtues of the deceased.

Minute guns were fired from the departure of the procession to the interment.—The attendance of the militia officers of the first Philadelphia division in uniform was numerous.—the officers of the federal and state governments, the city council's judiciary, and law characters, and the Cincinnati pretty generally attended the funeral.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- 1 The military—Capt. Rush's infantry.
- 2 Eight clergymen.
- 3 { Gov. McKean }
{ Gen. Moilan }
{ Mr. C. Biddle. }
CORPORALES { Judge Smith,
 { Mr. Dallas,
 { Col. Patton,
- 4 The relatives of deceased, mourners.
- 5 The Cincinnati.
- 6 Major Rogers, with Mr. Chateau and the Osage Indians.
- 7 Members of Congress.
- 8 The foreign ministers and consuls.
- 9 Judges and officers of the Federal court.
- 10 The officers of the customs.
- 11 Civil officers of the federal government.
- 12 Judges of the state court.
- 13 Civil officers of the state.
- 14 Mayor, recorder and alderman.
- 15 Select and common council.
- 16 Wardens of the port.
- 17 Other public officers.
- 18 Militia officers of the 1st division.
- 19 Military and naval officers of United States.
- 20 Citizens.

Just Published
By **WARNER & HANNA,**
No. 25 Corn

The Rates of Duties

Payable on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States from and after the 5th June, 1804—with other Commercial Information.

Also, added to the above, for the use of captains of vessels, &c.

An additional supplementary to the "ad" concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen."

WARNER & HANNA, wish to inform the merchants captains of vessels and others, of this city, that they constantly keep for sale, a complete assortment of

Commercial Blanks,

Which are approved of by the officers of the Custom House, and other public officers, viz—import and export entries, import and export manifests, bills of lading, bills of exchange, bills of sale for vessels, seamen's articles, consignees and merchants' certificates, pro-formas for seamen, with every blank suitable for shipping.

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At the above store may be had

Cutlery, Books & Stationary,
Of a superior quality, which will be sold wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms.
AUG. 2 d6c

Notice.

THE citizens are respectfully informed that there will be Green Tuile served up on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the coffee room, from 11 till 2 o'clock, during the season.
JAMES BRYDEN.
June 29

To be Rented.

A THREE story Brick welling HOUSE, No. 73, near the head of my wharf—it is a good stand for business, having a large store in front and dry cellar.

A convenient House in Lamson-street, lately occupied by Mr. Sellers. For terms, apply to
THOMAS WELDEY.
June 9