## AMERICAN,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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FRIDAY, MARCE 8, 1805

FRANCE. LEGISLATIVE BODY. Presidency of M. Fontanes .- Silting of Nivose 10th December 31, 1804. The prefident read the following mesfage:

At the Palace of the Thuilleries, Nivose 10, Year 13.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French. We bare nominated, and hereby nominate Melles Champagny, Minister of the Interior; Regnand and Lacuce, coun-Tellors of state to repair to the Legislative Body this day, Nivose 10, and there to give a report on the state of the empire. By the Emperor,

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

- The Secretary of State H. B. MARET. (Signed) M. Champagny-" In consequence of the nomination just announced to you, I am about to have the honor of giving you an account of the present state of the French empire:

"The internal situation of France," faid the orator, " is at present what it was in the most peaceful times; there is no movement that can alarm the public tran- lightened Government. quility; no crime connected with the remembrance of the revolution: every where an amelioration of public and priwate property attell the progress of conf.

After alluding to the new Emperor

dence and fecurity.

being acknowledged in the different departnents; by the armies tribunals, &c. and the arrival of his heliness in France the orator speaks " of a plot hatched by an implacable enemy, which was about to plunge France again into an abyss of civil war. On the discovery of this horrible plot, all France was thrown into commotion; inquietudes scarcely allayed were awakened; and in all minds were found at the same time, principles which have been those of all wise men and which were constantly ours before the public mind had been alienated by error and weakness and opinions had been misled by criminal in triguers' - The orator then proceeds to state, that it had been found That the chief power divided had been without unanimity and force; the senate, as it ought to be, was the organ of the common uneasin s. aud a wish for an hereditary government. was foon expressed. Lis was proclaimed by the electoral colleges, by the armies: the council of state, the magilfrates; and the most enlightened men consulted and their answer was unanimous The necessity of hered:tary power, in a flate [3 large as France had long been perceived by the First Consul. In vain had he resisted the force of principles - in vain had he endeavored to ellablish a system of election which migit perpetuite the supreme authority, and transmit it without danger and without trouble. Reason, sentiment and experience-all said to the French that there could be no c reain trans ission of power, but that effected without interval; that there could be no tranquil succession but that regulated by the laws of na ure. When wilhes so ardent were supported by fuch motives, the determination of the Perst Consul could not be doubtful. He resolved then to accept for himself, and for two of his brothers after him the bur den impused on him by the necessity of circomitances."- Here the orator enumetates the series of dispositions which have fixed the hereditary succession of the imperial throne, and expatiates on the consequences which have resulted from it, in regard to the interior state of Erance.-- He then procee .. s to the external situation of France: speaks of St. Domingo being still preserved, by the courage of Frenchmen, seconded by the Adelity of the Spaniards. Martinique bare the menaces of the enemy: Gnadaloupe has enriched itself with the British commerce, and Guiana still prospers under an active and vigorous administration. The Isles of France and Regnion would at present have been the depot of the riches of Asia: and London Would have been convulled, and in a flate of difaster, had not weakness or inexperi-

the enemy. Our armies still worthy of their reputation gour soldiers and officers are learning to subdue that element, which separates he from that Island, the object plall their resentment; our boldness and address astonishes the oldest and most experienced seamen, our fleets Bre continually manoeuvering, as a prelade to battle, and while those of our enemies are worn out by the winds and tempests, ours are learning, without being destroyed, or struggle against the r. do war, we have got postession of Hanover, and we are more make to aim decisive blows at our encmest After a few words on the state YOU the finances and revenues; the Olstor 

nemost ability. These islands, however,

are still supported by prizes taken from

The operor, no doubt, here alludes to the deleat of Linois's lquadron by com.

the different powers of Europe. the awl, or the anvil, preferred Mr-"Spain," says he, " reposed in a neu-'-Adams—the tories of the revolution, the trakty, to which France had consented, British dependents and agents-in short, and which the British Cabinet had ac- the whole body of anglo monarchico-arif knowledged. All of a sudden its ships tocratico-Americans rejoiced at the prof were attacked, and the treaty of Amiens pect of having as president, a gentleman, was violated in regard to it, as it had who having been once very obscure himbeen in regard to France. His Catho. lic Majesty bad adopted that course com- to those of the same cloth, manded by the dignity of his throne, violated faith, and the honor of that genelous nation, the destiny of which he directs.

"The Emperor of Austria devotes to the restoration of his finances, the prosperity of his provinces, and the progress of their commerce, that repose which is character, and the interest of his sub-

" The Italian Republic, administered and governed by the same principles as France, demands, like it a definite orga. nization, which may secure to the present generation, and to future generations, all the advantages of the social com-

"Helvetia enjoys in peace all those advantages, which arise from its consti tution, the wisdom of its citizens, and from our alliance.

" Batavia still groans under an oligarchical government, without union & without views, without patriotism and without vigour. Its colonies have been sold a second time, and delivered up to England without firing a shot; but that nation has energy, morals and economy -it wants only a firm, patriotic and en-

The King of Prussia, on every occarian has shewn himself the friend of France, and the Emperor has embraced every opportunity of consolidating this

happy harmony.

"The Electors and all the members of the Germanic Body, faithfully maintain the relations of friendship and amity. which unites them to France.

" Denmark follows the counsels of a policy always fage, moderate and judici-

"The spirit of Catharine the Great will watch over the Councils of Alexan. der I. he will remember that the fri nd ship of France is for him a counterpoisnecessary in the balance of Europe; that placed at a distance from it, he can neither attack nor trouble its repose, and that his great interest is to find in his relation with it, a channel necessary for disposing of the propuctions of his Empire.

l'urkey is wavering in its politics: it follows through fear a system which its interell disavows -May it not learn, at N the expence of its own existence, that fear and uncertainty accelerate the fall of empires, more fata' a thousand times than the dangers and losses of an unfortunate

Whatever may be the movements of England, the destinies of France are fixed; throng by its un on; ilrong by its riches and the courage of its defenders, it will faithfully cultivate the alliance of friendly nations and will ael in such a manner as neither to meilt enemies, nor to fear

"When England shall be convinced of the imbecility of its efforts to agitate the continent; when it shall be sensible that it can only lose in a war undertaken with out motive and without object; when it shall be convinced that France will never accept other conditions than those of Amens, and will never consent to allow it the right to break treaties at pleasure, by appropriating to itself Malta: England will then arrive at pacific sentiments; hatred and envy prevail on'y for a time."

When the report was read, the Presi dent addressing hi self to the Minister of the Interior, and the Counsellors of State, said, "The Legislative Body is about to form a general committee, to take into confideration this report, and of the government by which you have been fent."

## From the AURORA.

Yesterday (March 4,) Mr Jesserson commenced a second term of service : it may be useful and interesting to ask the attention of our readers while we return to the period when he was first held up as a candidate for the office of chief magiftrate of the American people, and to mark the pr gress of republicans in rais.

ng him to his present exalted station. It is well known that had not general Washington declined a re-élection, he would have been chosen to the prefidency nee deseated a project soncerted with the in 1796.7, perhaps without opposition; for, although some measures, adopted under his adminishration were deemed injurious to the rights, and degrading to the dign ty of the nation; such had been his popularity after the close of an ardus ous contell, that to attempt to oppose him would have been useless in itself, and would have exposed to injury those who

might parsue; the object. Retiring, bowever, to private life ? successor was to be selegled Mr. Adams, Whose principles were known, from his compilation ridiculously enough called a et defence of the American constitutions," was looked to by those who had, at the formati n of the government, endeavered to introduce monarchical and ariflocratical forms, by those who believed the people to be "their jown worlt enemies," and that a republic meant il any thing or no lower than that of an individual. A thing' and those who ant cipated rank flrong steachment to the English governin pobility, who believed that they wante ment ind an enmity to that of France, ed nothing but a title to change their marked the conduct of this administraplebeian blood, and a mantle to conceal lion—the violation, of our rights by the

takes a view of the political situation of forever that they had used the hammer, self, would be very cautious in his conduct

Mr. Adams had, indeed, taken such an honorable and conspicuous part, in the early period of the revolution, that very many of the whigs would not believe that a short residence in Europe could have so foon corrupted him; and thele gave him their support. But, above all things, the recommendation of general Washington suggested to him by the loyalty of his gave Mr. Adams a great weight and influence.

> With such a powerful support, with the whole eastern influence, and with the whole weight of office and of much wealth, it must be granted Mr. Adams advanced with a strong prospect of triumph, and to oppose him was an undertaking of no inconsiderable magnitude and uncertain-

> Mr. Jesserson, however, was taken up by all those who were delirous of preserving representative government in its full and pure state; by the greater part of the whigs of the revolution; by those who dreaded the establishment of British influence amongst us; and by all, in fine, who looked with jealoufy upon men, whose principles were at violence with equal rights, and whose conduct must necessarily correspond with their principles.

Unquellionably under theie circumstances Mr. Adams had the greatest prospect of success, yet the ardor of the opposition, instead of abating encreased with the anticipation of difficulty.

In October, 1796 the election for electors was held throughout the union, and the result was declared, as follows in the spring of the ensuing year:-

	Adams,	Pinckney,	Jefferson,	Burr,	Scattering, 6
New Hampshire,	6	Vatos			2.
Massachu'etts	16	13			3
Rhode fland,	5				4
Conne Clieut,	9	4			5
Vermont,	4	4			
New York	12	12			
New Jersey, Pennsylvania,	7	7			
Delemiyivania,	1	2	14	13	
Delaware.	3	3		-	
Maryland,	7	4	4	3	
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	19
Kentucky,	V200		4	4	
N Carolina,	1	1	11	6	5
l'ennessee.			3	3	0.220
South Carolina,		8	8		
Georgia,			4		4

71 59 68 30 46 Thus it appears that Mr. Adams was chosen priesident by a majority of three votes only; and it is to be remarked that the electors of the Adams ticket in Pennsylvania, were returned by a majo-ity of forty six vites only, that the return of Green county was not furnished in the time limited by law, which would undoubted.y have been in favour of Mr. Jef. ferson, and that were it not for this mistake Mr. Adams would not have been chosen by three votes. Thus terminated the first presidential

contest, & n consequence the weak & the dependent flocked in numbers to the standard of a par y, which owed its success to intrigue and not patriotism, to accident and not fair voting The British faction now began to assume a tone of authority

and insolence, which prudence had previously restrained; Porcupine's Gazette first appeared on the ray of Mr. Adams's af. sumption of the power, which he after wards so much abused-in this paper the true objects of the party, were stated without reserve, and the republicans saw with forrow that their predictions were fulfilled-From the 4th of March 1797, commenced the persecution of the living and the defamation of the memories of the dead-on this day began the reign of terror; every man suspected of being the friend of Jefferson was denounced as a jacobin and a Frenchman, he was pointed at in the streets, even his children were denied the indulgence due to innocence, and in order to have a mark fet upon the republicans a cockade ornaniented the hats of their opponents. Volunteers wete raised to preserve order and good government, but they were constantly engaged in tumults and oppression, to the manifest evidence that no such thing as good government, existed in the country. The press was Mackled, and the liberty of speech could not be exercised but with danger. Ariflocratic parade and fantastic imitation of European absurdities, being made by the chosen few, the thoughtless followed the example, because they wished to be fashionable. An army and navy, for which there was no manner of ust, were erected; and every other means taken to procure an ascendency over the people. Such were the enormous expences of his administration, that although new and numerous taxes were imposed, the expenditure for the year exceeded the income sorthe same period, and the deficiency was made up by, the sid of loans, for which 8 per cent, was given, the eredit of the nation being thus two per cent.

former was tolerated similar outrage by the latter was resented-the solemnity and existence of treaties did not prevent this admin stration from aiding in the dismemberment of St. Domingo from France, although our own safety required the utmost de'icacy on such a question. But it is useless to enumerate; these and many other abuses were remarked, and not withstanding the obstacles, public opinion became enlightened to the dangerous situation of the republic.

In 1800-1, a second presidential election was held-the sederalists had decided, and much opposition was made to the second nomination of Mr. Adamshowever, he and Mr. Pinckney were again held up, and the republicans supported their sormer candidates.

There never was a stronger evidence of the correct judgment of the mass of by Henry Vaughn, Esq who impressed the people, than was given by the result | two of my mer, viz. Herry Kilbourn, of of this election. Let it be remarked that, East Hartford, a d Sylvanus Alford, of in every quarter of the union, numerous | West Hartford, bo h Americans, and had Micers had been appointed, who were with them their regular protections which deeply interested in the re-election of were presented him, but to which he Mr. Adams; that he had fortified him- paid no regard. He then sent a prize self by every species of influence, and master on b and with four men, and sent that scarcely a friend of Mr. Jefferson | me into Antigua tur adjudication, where held an office or situation of trust or pa- ity papers were sent on shore to the atronage. The prospect was certainy gent and att mey for examination, who not more propitious than that of 1796, find g they could not make a prize of yet such was the impression made upon | me, I was libera ed. Wile i at sea, after the people, such was the regard for in- being taken, I received great abuse from stitutions and principles which had been | captain Vaughn, as also from a pretendlaughed at and abused, that the friends or ed gentleman Lawyer, by the name of freedom triumphed. Of this election the following is the re urn:

	erson,	.7	ıms,	ckney,	٥
New Hampshire,			6	6	•
Massachusetts,			16	16	
Rhode Island,			4	3	
Connecticut,			9	•	
Vermont.			4	4	
New York,	12	12			
New Jersey,			7	7	
Pennsylvania,	8	8	7	7	
Delaware,			3	3	
Maryland.	5	5	5	5	
Virginia,	21	21			
Kentucky,	4	4			
Te nesse,	3	3			
North Carolina,	8	8	4	4	
South Carolina,	1	8			
Georgia,	4	4			
	-			-	_
	73	73	65	64	1

This was a glorious triumph of princ!ple, one which ought never to be fir got- in flames, and the clarm given ab oad; ten, one which ought to encourage us to but by the timely ad of the neighbors may remain unaltered forever.

The measures of his administration have been the only reply which he has off-red to the unexpected abuse of his political opponents. He has been incessantly assailed as the vilest of the community, yet he has not been thus attacked because he is Thomas Jefferson, but because Thomas Jefferson is the ablest desender of the rights of he people, because his administration, more than any other, has proved not only the practicability but the superior excellence of our democratic representative form of government. He has proved the falsity of every sederal prediction by his political conduct, and his private reputation re mains inblemished, although calumny and falsehord essayed to render it odious in the eyes of mankind.

We find that such was the change in public opinion from 1797-6, to 1800-1, that Mr. Jefferson gained his election by eight votes-We have now to mak the effect of this administration, we have now to shew the strongest evidence of a people's affection that ever was given under any government or in any nation. At the third trial in 1804-5, the votes stood thus:-

	Jefferson.	Clinton.	Pinckney.	King.
New-Hampshire,	7	7		
Miassachusetts.	19	19		
Rhode Island,	4	4		
C nneclieut,	. 4 * *	-	9	9
Vermout.	6	6		
New-York,	19	19		
New-Jersey,	8	8		
Pennsylvania,	20	20		
Delawere,			3	3
Maryland.	9	9	2	2
Virginia.	24	24		, T
Kenincky,	8	8		
North-Carolina,	14	14'	,	
Tennessee,	5	5		
South-Carolina,	10	10		
Georgia,	6	6		
Ohio,	3	3.		
TO T	-	- 14		

162 162 14 14 Such is the return of the late election, and according to which Mr. Jefferson now presides for another term. In a national view it shows the excellence of our constitution, according to, which we have thus, without tumult er disorder, chosen our chief magistrate; au act which, under other governments, would bave caused the death perhaps of thousands—we have quietly and peaceably performed the most delicate and important duty; thus proving the happy condition of this country under the present form of government, and encouraging the hope of its permanence. In a particular view this election shews that republics are not ungrateful, but that honest views and faithful services will ever command the regard of the people-it proves that calumny has been the elevation of the man, whom it would have sacrificed.

.We congratulate the country th there is so much cause for looking wi pleasure to the past and with hope to the

From the HARTFOND MERCERT.

## MORE BRIIISH AMITY.

The following was hunded us for publication by capt. RICHARD BUNGE I sailed from New-Lordon on the 16th

November 1804, in the schooner Ann, of Harrford, bound to Point Peter, Guadas loupe, according to orders-where I arrived or the 12th December following. After selling part of my cargo I sailed for Martinico, to dispuse of the remainder ; on the 23d December was taken by the British ship Imogene, commanded Tayiton, of St Vincents, who had aken . passage on board said ship for Barbados.

RICH ARD BUNCE. Wethersfield, Feb 25, 1805.

NEWBURYPORT, February 34. FIRE! A) ut half past, 3 on Sunday morning, this town was alarmed by the cry of fie, which proved to be in the house belonging to the Revd. Jonathan Stickney, and occupied in part by the family of Capt. James Meyers; the c roumstances of this fire should operate as a caution-Mrs. M. beng in bed with a young child, which he rigrestiess, a woman came to the bed e de with a candle to altend to it; in turning away touched the buze to the fringe of the curtains, which bei is chor, instantly rose to a flam-, and me ead of pulling them down, and smoth-1 2 re parts on fire with a woolen branket, where a little prese ce of mind could easily have effected, they a tempted to xlinun:s the blaze by siffing it with their hards; by this time the whole bed was neel ped believe that our form of government it was extinguished after burning the bed, beding, bedstead, two chairs, and considerably injuring the ceiling of the

> NEW-YORK, March 4. We have been lavored by a commercial

al friend with the following extract of a letter, dated Hamburg 4:h Dece ber :-" Coffees continue to advance-su ars

not so much in proportion, owing to great importations from England this fall-rum has started in England so as to preclude the possibility of sending any here, according to my idea it will be a profitable thipment from the United States-rice advancing, owing to the fad accounts from South Carolina, however the stock on hand is pretty large-indigo, dye woods, cottons, tobacco and nankeens salcable, the latter may rise to 3 marks banco between this and February.

66 Our exportations remain much at the old pr ces-linens plenty and cheap, they may be an object of attention should was break out between Spain and Englandcould a cargo of them be sent out Buconos Ayres, and one of hides he got in return, it would make a very successful voyage.

The British government has so far released in blockade, that neutral ships unable to get to Tonningen, may proceed here without molestation, and return in ballast-this might be used to your great advantage by vessels intended for St. Petersburg; flips from England perhaps may be thy of this on account of the French, but those from America can have nothing to fear-the expence saved this way. and the good condition in which the Gargo would be delivered, would make of themselves a profit.

BERMUDA, February 9. We are sorry to say that provisions grow high here now, particularly four, corn, &c. Flour sold last week at 17 dollars per barrel. Fresh provisions has also taken a rise.

Monday last came on a very heavy gale of wind, with the wind at West, and continued until Tuesday, night. The shipping rode out well except his Majesty's ship Tartar, which parted her cables on Monday; in endeavoring to get out to sea she struck on a coral tock, in the channel to Murray's Anchorage. From the great exertious of the efficers and boats from the squadron, the town of St. George, and from the country, she was got off yesterday at high water. We do not hear what damage it has done in the country, but fear they must have suffered much.

## For Sale,

DY HENRY LONG, at his Factory to Old 151 1.3 doz. Silk GLOVES, Essorted, blick.

white an lead colored. with A large quantity of SOA P, in good order for shipping—all of which he will sell low for cash, or at his usual credit.