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AND

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TRANSLATED

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Some idea of the present state of PAINTING *in* France *may be formed from the following general view of the pieces which appeared at the public exhibition at Paris in the year 9—taken from the* Moniteur.

LET us take a rapid view of the most remarkable works which have been exhibited, and far from fearing to affect of the arts, we shall be astonished at their progress, at a moment when the national resources and attention are engaged by the most important interests.

Terror and pity agitate us, while we view the picture of *Brutus*, tormented by remorse, and torn by the furies, who continually display before him the dreadful spectacle of his crime. The allegorical figures are worthy of the energetic touch of Michael-Angelo.

Hennequin, who was crowned at the last exhibition, demonstrates the improvement which is obvious in this new production, the power of national rewards, to awaken the emulation of artists, when it is to truly talents that the price is awarded.

Brun, in his school of *Appelles*, combines, the variety and simplicity of nature, with a style and taste truly antique. He is a rapid progress in the path which leads to perfection. Would one believe that this piece is one of the earliest essays of a young man? What a happy conformity he has with the celebrated school of *Athens*, which was also one of the first performances of Raphael; what Chefs d'oeuvre may we not promise ourselves from effects marked by such facacity.

Gerard, accustomed to triumph in this annual contest, has given us a new proof of the juiness of his ideas and the superiority of his talents. Much of our modern artists have imagined that a great man, to appear as such, must have the muscles of the face contracted, the eyes light up with a gloomy fire, the lips pressed one against another, the hair scattered, the drapery disordered, attitude rendered painful by affected contrasts? the portrait of *Moreau* displays this ridiculous error, and proves that tranquility is the truest characteristic of real greatness. Haw pleasing is it to observe in his features and his manners, that serenity which characterises a great general. This calmness which announces an energetic mind, which is at peace with itself, this benevolent and gracious mien, which conciliates esteem and even the affection of a conquered people in short, this generous hero, who twice saved the French armies, and always is careful of his own glory than of the safety of his country! Happy artist, worthy of associating thy name with that of a hero so justly celebrated.

I need not speak of the other portraits of *Gerard*; every one admires his perfect execution, which unites to the most delicate finishing a firm and bold touch, and that expression of truth, which one might almost mistake for natural life.

Meynier has added to his reputation by the Adieus of Telemachus and Eucharis, which attract and delight the eye, by a pleasing touch, and seducing colouring.

The large picture of *Gerrier*, which represents the consternation of the family of *Priam* after the death of *Hector*, is remarkable for its composition, its order and harmonious effects. It requires only a more pure and correct style.

Menjaud makes us participate in the horrors and the agony of a father condemned to die with his two children, when he pourtrays the dreadful moment in which for the last time he presses them in his arms.

Traced by the Crayon of *Vernet*, the chariot flies with the rapidity of lightning, the proud courfers seem animated with the ambition of victory, and the unfortunate *Hypolitus*, whole danger alarms us, is drawn by his impetuous courfers, bredicts of the rein or of the voice that attempts to restrain them.

How many other works have attracted the attention and gained the fuffrages of the public; fuch as the portraits of Girodet, of an admirable execution; those of Sablet, distinguished by their strong and glowing colours; the dying Virgil of Heralet; the Pyramus and Thisbe of Gautherot, &c. the enchanting landscapes of Bercault, of Valenciennes, de Bertin, &c. Those of Bachelier, which transport us to the bridge of Lodi, and the banks of the Po; places forever celebrated for the prodigies of French valour which were therein performed.

The perspective views of those famous mountains, whose heads are loft in the clouds, and whose height the eye can scarcely measure, crossed by that affrightful array of Heroes, whole triumph over the great obstacles of nature, was the precursor of the victory of Marengo—Thefand many others distinguished by their brilliant colouring, their delicate finishing and animated tints, are worthy of being distinguished from the throng, if the limits of this brief review did not forbid it.

Thus by this diversity of talents, the French school, which has been reproached as deficient of any original character, may aspire to the glory of uniting the various talents of preceding ages, and scattered in the other schools of Europe.

But peculiar praise is due to those female artists who have shone in this honourable list. We will particularly speak of the *Children's Breakfast* by mademoiselle Chandet, the nature and simplicity of which muft ever please. The excellent portraits by the ladies Mauleon, Mauleon, Lemoine, demoiselles Gerard and Capet. It is long since, like the Greeks, we could boast of our Sappho and Corinna; now, fill happier, we poffess rivals of *Apelles*, who have proved their works that peculiar charm and native grace, which belong to their sex, and who have the double advantage of finding in themselves both models and artists.

In this general view of the exhibition of the year, we behelve the restoration of the arts to their true principles. To what a high degree of excellence may we not hope to see them rise, at a period when circumstances the moft happy and means the moft powerful shall concur to advance them.

The Chefs-d'oeuvre of every age, the honorable trophies of our victories, are collected under our eyes, and animate us to aspire to the fame perfection. An enlightened government, which honors and recompenses every kind of merit, the war itself, whose fublime motive inspires fo much heroism, all tend to exalt our imagination, and to ennoble our ideas. The superiority of our arms has carried the glory of the French name among the moft polished as well as moft barbarous nations. Let the superiority of our talents; charged to transmit to posterity our fame, our exploits, produce an equal number of prodigies in the arts, and give an equal lustre to the French school. Artists! You need not wait for ancient history to furnish your noble enthusiasm; you have many heroic actions have been performed under your own eyes, which will roufe and animate your imaginations. It is after having witnessed great actions, that a people are capable of raising monuments worthy of them. Thus the age of Miltiades and Themeftocles prepared the way for that of Pericles.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 10, 1801.

The committee to whom was referred the speech of his Excellency the Governor, reported an Address in answer thereto, which, after a short debate was accepted, and it was ordered that the same committee present the same to his Excellency the Governor. [We regret being obliged to omit this day, for want of room]

IN SENATE, June 9.

This day, agreeably to assignment, the Report of the committee of the Senate, in answer to the Governor's Speech, was largely discussed. That part of the reported answer, which was the principal subject of discussion, consisted of two paragraphs of which we have obtained a copy as follows:

"Whatever may have been the wishes of many, in regard to a choice of the President of the United States, we trust, that the good sense and patriotism of those, who are disappointed in the result, will lead them to render that respectful obedience to constitutional authority, which is justly due, and (having a right to expect that the firft magistrate of our nation will, in administering the government, strictly adhere to its essential principles, they may hope that he will *require* that confidence in the power, the protection of which is as important to their temporals as to his dignity and the happineft of his official life.)

"We fully accede, fir, to the position that "asperity and and fafle colouring" ought not to be indulged in the discussion of public measures, and we sincerely lament, that the morals and liberties of the people have been, and ftill are endangered by the licentiousness of the preffes in the United States; and that so many of our newspapers are the (devoted) vehicles of misrepresentation, slander and falsehood."

The Senate, after a longer moved to strike out the whole of these two paragraphs, and to infert the following fubftitute:

"If in the choice of a President of the United States, the result has not corresponded with the wiftes of many of the citizens of this commonwealth; in the good sense and patriotism of those citizens; it is with the firmeft conviction and thofe habits of "acquiescence in the will of the majority," to which the people of the United States have been formed, under their Republican inftitutions, we find fure pledges of "obedience to the laws and respect for the constitutional authority." With that laudable disposition on their part, they have a right to expect a wife, a juft and an impartial administration of the government, having the public good its object, and the constitution for its guide. Such an administration we anticipate, from the patriotism and the superior talents of the firft diftinguished character, who prefides over our national councils. And, while we believe that a free and unrestrained difcuffion of the measures of the highest functionaries, which the people enjoy, for a faithful difcharge of delegated truftS, we accord with your Excellency, that "asperity and fafle colouring are as erroneous to the moralS and liberties of the people, as well as injurious to rulers; and we are happy in believing that public opinion, the fureft corrective of fuch abufe, is checking that licentious fpirit which has so long degraded the freedom of the press." This amendment was fupported by Meffrs Hill, Bowdoin, Hall, Austin, Bidwel and Hitchborn, and oppofed by Meffrs. Hayward, Thompfon, Dwight, Tradwell and Titcomb. Mr. Tudor objected againft the reported answer; but preferred a different fubftitute. The yeas and nays were called for and were as follows:

YEAS.

Hon. Meffrs. Afpinwall, Auftin, Bidwell, Bowdoin, Crowninfhield, Dana, Dillingham, Ellis, Hildreth, Hill, Hitchborn, Hall, Maynard, Skinner, Tudor.—14.

NAYS.

Hon. Meffrs. Allen, Dwight, Dummer, FoftER, Fry, Hole, Hayden, Hunt, Longfellow, M'Clellan, March, May, Sterns, Storer, Taft, Titcomb, Thompfon, Towne, Tradwell, Tudor.—20.

After fome further difcuffion and feveral motions, Mr. Tradwell moved to ftrike out the words in the firft paragraph included within brackets, and to infert the following fubftitute:

"That the firft magiftrate of our nation will, in adminiftering the government, to adhere to its eftential principles, as to secure the confidence of the people, whose intereft requires that he fhould poffess it."

This amendment was adopted without debate. On motion the word *devoted*, in the laft paragraph, was ftruck out. On the queftion of agreeing to the reported answer, as amended, the yeas and nays were entered on the Journal as follows:

YEAS.—Hon. Meffrs. Allen, Dwight, Dummer, Foster, Fry, Hole, Hayward, Hunt, Longfello, M'Clellan, March, May, Sterns, Storer, Taft Thompfon, Titcomb, Towne, Tradwell.—19.

NAYS.—Hon. Meffrs. Afpinwall, Auftin, Bidwell, Bowdoin, Crowninfhield, Dana, Dillingham, Ellis, Hildreth, Hill, Hitchborn, Hall, Maynard, Skinner, Tudor.—14.

ANSWER to the GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency;

The Senate beg leave to express to you, their fincere congratulations on your reelection to the Chief Magiftracy of the Commonwealth. Not doubting the purity of the motives, which have ever guided your political conduct—fully believing that your adminiftration has been uniformly intended to promote the public weal, and that our fellow citizens have felt and appreciated its good effects, we hefitate not, to add our unequivocal approbation, to that which is so clearly evinced by the repetition of their fuffrages.

Whatever may have been the wishes of many. In regard to a choice of the President of the United States, we truft that the good fenfe and patriotism of those, in the civil concerns of the reafon, will lead them to render that refpectful obedience to Conftitutional authority which is juftly due; and that the Firft Magiftrate of our nation will, in adminiftering the government, to adhere to its eftential principles as will secure the confidence of the people, whofe intereft requires that he fhould poffess it.

We fully accede to the position that afperity and falfe coloning ought not to be indulged in the difcuffion of public measures and we fincerely lament, that the morals and liberties of the people have been, and ftill are endangered, by the licentiousnefs of the preffes in the United States and that to many of our newfpapers the vehicles of misrepreftantion, slander and falfehood.

Relying, under divine Providence, on a well organized and well difciplined militia, as the great defence of our country against enemies from abroad, and faction at home, the Senate will frequently and readily pay that legiflative attention to the fubject, which its importance demands.

The hiftory of ancient republics furnifhes us with fo many melancholy teftimonies of the fatality attending the ignorance of the people, and through this mean the fubverfion of free governments, that we are juftified in the belief that a republic cannot preferve its purity, nor its it long exift, without the general diffufion of knowledge among every clafs of its citizens; and we readily adopt the fentiment that no fubject of legiflation can be more important. To effect fo defirable an object, an early and unwearied attention to the inftruction of our youth is indifpenfibly neceffary, and it is a duty which we confider as a branch of the truft repofed in us by our conftituents.

We duly eftimate the wifdom of ancient and celebrated legiflators on this subject, as well as the laudable examples of our wife and virtuous forefathers—altho' much has been done by former legiflatures, in eftablishing inftitutions, for the inftruction of our youth, in the principles of religion, morality and ufeful sciences, and in forming their tempers, manners and habits, yet much remains for their fucceffors to do.

We will cherfully co-operate with your Excellency, and the other branch of the Legiflature, in ameliorating fyftems fo honorable to our country, fo eftential to the fupport of a free government, and conducive to the happinefs of fociety.

Take Notice—The gentlemen composing the company of militia formerly commanded by captain Lewis Williamson, are requested to return the arms and accoutrements that have been delivered them, belonging to the state of Maryland, to the fubscriber at the Navy Yard.

By order of the brigadier general,
SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD,
Firft Lieutenant.

May 29, 1801. 4p.m.