NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per ann. MONDAY, MAY 28th, 1804. *Paid in Advance.*

Cheap Goods.

JOHN COX

HAS received a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, and is happy in having it in his power to sell them unusually low.

George Town, May 14—ep2m

GUN-LOCK FILERS WANTED.

A Number of the above profession will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Washington city, between the President's house and the Center market. Application by letter will be duly attended to.

MATTHIAS HART.

May 23—3t

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas Barclay* an insolvent debtor.

THE subscriber, appointed trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Thomas Barclay of the city and county of Washington in the district of Columbia, an insolvent debtor, hereby notifies all the creditors of the said Thomas Barclay, to exhibit their respective claims against him in due form to the subscriber, within six months from the first day of the present month of May.

By order of the hon. judge Cranch,

ALEXANDER M'CORMICK, Trustee.

City of Washington, 25th May—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an an order of the honorable judge Cranch, made in the case of Thomas Barclay an insolvent debtor; the subscriber, trustee of said insolvent, will sell at auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of June next, at Mr Morin's tavern, all the personal property of said Thomas Barclay consisting of sundry articles of merchandise—Terms of sale, cash—Hour of sale 11 o'clock A. M.

ALEXR M'CORMICK, Trustee.

City of Washington, May 25—m6t

WHEREAS my wife Mary Wilson, has without any cause from my conduct, absented herself from me after being guilty of much intemperance. I therefore take this method of publishing the same, in order that she may not have credit on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILSON.

May 23—3t

EDGAR PATTERSON,

Has received per the late arrivals from Boston & Philadelphia.

7 Pipes French Brandy,
4 Pipe Madeira wine,
3 Hhds. very best SPERMACETI OIL for lamps,
22 Boxes SPERMACETI CANDLES.

Also on hand a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

George Town, May 25—ep2w

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living near Dumfries in Virginia, on the 11th inst. A Negro or dark Mulatto named PRINCE, about 22 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, bow legs, has a mark on his face occasioned by a fall from a horse and a scar on one of his wrists, from a cut with a broken glass bottle. I will give thirty dollars reward for apprehending and bringing said negro home.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

May 23—tf

HAT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his customers and the public generally that he has discontinued business in the city of Washington, and has opened shop on Bridge street near the Union Tavern—he solicits the continuance of former customers, and hopes that all others who may chuse to call and purchase his manufacture will be amply suited, if neatness and goodness be requisites.

JOEL BROWN.

George Town, Feb 17—tf

Union Tavern,

Bladensburg, Maryland.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment in Bladensburg, and is well furnished with every thing necessary in the tavern line—Such persons as feel disposed to visit the Spa during the season, can be comfortably accommodated, and every attention and accommodation will be paid and provided for them who favor him with their company.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Bladensburg, May 21—ep1m

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

Has removed to the house above Mr. RHODES (LATE LOVEL'S) HOTEL, near the President's Square.

In addition to the present stock of goods, an

Handsome Assortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a distance, by sending a line by post, will be waited upon with all possible expedition.

T. C. will pledge himself to execute any order with a taste, expedition and moderation of charge, which shall not be excelled by any.

April 16——tf.

For the National Intelligencer.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The diffusion of correct information is essentially necessary to promote a sound exercise of the elective suffrage, but the dissemination of misrepresentations and false insinuations is calculated to encourage the prostitution of a right, invaluable among freemen, that of choosing representatives to manage their national or municipal concerns. If these observations are just, we ought to be governed by them on the approaching election of our City Council, and they should have a due influence upon us in our examination of the conduct of the present Council: Hearing some persons expressing considerable dissatisfaction with the measures of that body, and being desirous of ascertaining whether it deserved the censures of these individuals, I have made an enquiry into the nature and extent of their complaints, and beg leave to communicate the result of it to my fellow-citizens.

The appropriating four hundred dollars for repairing Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the Capitol, as an unnecessary & profuse waste of the public money, inasmuch as the Bridge Company would have done the same to facilitate a passage to and from the Bridge.

The appointment of a Police Officer as unnecessary, and that that officer has not discharged the duties of his office.

The misapplication of the funds appropriated for the support of the poor, and the neglect of the Corporation in superintending the conduct of the Trustees.

The appropriation of a large sum for the relief of persons coming to the City from Alexandria during the prevalence of the late Epidemic there, as impolitic and improper.

The improper mode of collecting the taxes, and the imposing of fines for neglect of payment.

Unwilling to form an opinion upon *ex-parte* or partial statements, I have endeavoured to procure information from the best sources, in order to enable me to judge whether these charges are correct, or otherwise. Upon due deliberation I perceive that some of them are inapplicable to the Council, and the rest weak and groundless. Much stress is laid upon the impropriety of the appropriation for repairing Pennsylvania Avenue, but its expenditure was confined to the improvement of that part of it, which lies between 15th street and the Capitol, and the heavy expense of opening the remainder, and cutting the road down the hill to the bridge was defrayed by the Bridge Company. When it is considered what an acquisition, the bridge, lately built over the Eastern Branch, has been to the City, that this part of the Avenue was the line of communication to it, by which the farmers who are very numerous beyond the Branch, would be enabled to bring in their produce and the supplies necessary for furnishing our markets; that this road led to the Navy Yard, a rising and increasing part of the City; and that though the remainder of that Avenue was in excellent repair, yet this portion of it was in the worst possible situation and if permitted to remain so, would become a disagreeable and dangerous entrance into the City.

Subjected by the climate to billious affections in the autumnal months, it is of importance that attention be paid to the prevention and removal of those sources of impurity to the atmosphere which frequently accumulate in towns and probably tend to the spread, if they do not give rise to the Yellow Fever. By the law respecting nuisances, and establishing a superintendant of Police, the Corporation have done all which as legislators they were authorised. They have created an office of great importance to the City, the execution of which is in an officer appointed by the Mayor, and over whom the Council can have no controul. By requiring monthly reports of the duties performed, all which they could do has been effected, to give the Mayor a correct view of his proceedings and enable him to judge how far the Police Officer discharges the duties imposed by law. It must then be evident that the activity of this officer cannot add to the merit of the Council, nor can his negligence derogate from it.

From two of those charges against the Council, it will be perceived that their own conduct is not only censured, but the supposed neglect or errors of others are attributed to them. If any portion of the funds for the relief of the poor has been misapplied, it is not the fault of the Council but of the Trustees who superintend that business. Messrs. Mechlin, Lenox, Ingle, Blagden and Prout are the present Trustees of the poor. They are appointed by the Mayor, and are well acquainted with the inhabitants of the City; their humanity may be sometimes imposed upon, but I believe on a strict enquiry, it will be found that they have done their duty, faithfully and honorably. The act of the Council which provides for the appointment of Trustees of the Poor, and to whom full authority to administer to their wants is given, will best shew the attention which has been paid to this important but most expensive object of municipal government.

The sin of humanity or of feeling for the distress of our afflicted neighbours in Alexandria is numbered among the offences of the Council—When that town was afflicted with the yellow-fever, the Council participating in the public feeling appropriated 300 dollars for the relief of such of them, seeking refuge here as should stand in need of it, under the directions of the Trustees of the poor; of which sum sixty-three dollars and fifty cents only has been expended. It had been supposed that the imposition of fines for the non payment of taxes, would operate as a stimulus in facilitating the collection of them, and prevent, in some measure the necessity of having recourse to the disagreeable process of distraining. It having uniformly been the mode, in the state of Maryland, for the people to meet the collector for the purpose of paying their taxes; and that mode having been continued by the last Council, the present Council felt no inclination to alter the system, particularly from a consideration of the scattered population of the City and the other duties of the Treasurer which would necessarily confine him to his office where the books of assessment are open for inspection. Under the very peculiar circumstances in which this City is placed, many of its laws and regulations ought only to be considered as measures passing through the ordeal of experience, liable to be modified, altered and repealed. Should the present mode of collecting the taxes be found improper, a different one may be adopted which may give greater satisfaction.

To equalise the taxes on the property in the city, and impose no greater weight on the industrious citizen who had purchased and vested his all in improvements, than fell on the proprietors of vacant lots, which could only increase in value from the improvements made on others, the present council went early into the subject of a new assessment of property, and that it might operate without partiality, and no opportunity be given to an assessor to make a partial assessment without detection; they directed that all the property should be assessed at its real value as far as that could be ascertained; and that this assessment should serve as the basis of future taxation. A board of appeal was appointed for the purpose of correcting any erroneous judgment in the assessor. In executing this task, the council have procured for future use, a more accurate and valuable account of the city property than ever was before had, or perhaps than any other place possess.

On a retrospect of the conduct of both councils, I am of opinion, they have been actuated by the best motives in all their measures, and that in placing their fellow-citizens upon a level with their neighbors in Maryland as to the enjoyment of the elective franchise, they have done an act of justice as well as of duty. Two causes have coincided to fetter and circumscribe the operations of the council, their organization as prescribed by the act of incorporation and the very limited amount of their funds. The former has greatly embarrassed them and has totally prohibited them from passing necessary laws and from making those alterations in their system which experience required. The present council solicited and by their exertions obtained from Congress a supplementary law which gives all the requisite powers to the corporation, and additional sources of revenue to the city. By increasing the number of the council to eighteen and requiring only a majority instead of two-thirds to be present in the two chambers into which they are to be divided, occasional sickness or the absence of members will not for the future obstruct public business, and the increase of resources will enable the corporation to act with greater energy and effect.

The council by combining public resource with individual zeal in the necessary improvement of wells and pumps; and by enabling the mayor to assist and join in the expence of new wells and pumps, as well as to keep old ones in repair, have done more for the benefit of the city than would have been effected either by the public, or the citizens alone.

On the whole, I am confident that the charges against the present council are unsupported by facts and cannot stand the test of examination, but that the conduct of that body will on an impartial investigation be found to be highly meritorious and that they deserve not only the approbation but the support of every sincere friend to the city.

AN ELECTOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

By the Bristol Trader we have extended our files of London papers to the evening of the 10th ult. but without adding any important event to our stock of intelligence. The following articles, which are copied from the two latest of three papers, comprize nearly all that is worth selecting.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Last night a supplement to a Dutch paper, called the New Merchant, reached town, which contains the first part of the letter of the Grand Judge to the First Consul, on the subject of the late conspiracy. Our limits will not permit us to enter into a detail of this important paper, the object of which is to stigmatize the Ministers of this country with the most profligate and disgraceful practices; but for the information of our readers, we shall select some of the more important passages of this production, perhaps the most laboured article that ever issued from the press.

After some prefatory matter respecting Mr. Drake, the English Ambassador to the Elector of Bavaria, the report proceeds as follows:

"It is premised, though Mr. Drake appears ostensibly as a public character, he is in reality (as his private instructions prove) the secret director of English machinations on the continent; the sinews of which are gold, corruption, the foolish hopes of those concerned in the plot, and of all the ambitious people in Europe. His aim is plainly pointed out in the eighteen articles of instructions with which Mr. Drake furnishes his agents, and which form the first of the pieces added to this report.

"No. 2, 7, 8, 9, and 13 of these instructions, are sufficiently remarkable.

"Art. 2. The principal point in view being the overthrow of the present government, one of the principal means of accomplishing this, is the obtaining a knowledge of the plans of the enemy; for this purpose it is of the utmost importance to begin by establishing a correspondence in the different bureaus, for the obtaining particular information of all the plans, both as to the exterior as well as to the interior. The knowledge of these plans suggests the best mode of rendering them abortive, and the want of success is the most effectual means of discrediting the government, the first and most important step towards the end proposed.

"7. To gain over those employed in the powder-mills, so as to be able to blow them up, as occasion may require.

"8. It is indispensibly necessary to gain over a certain number of printers and engravers, that may be relied on, to print and execute every thing that the confederacy may stand in need of.

"9. It is very much to be wished, that a perfect knowledge may be gained of the situation of the different parties in France, and particularly in Paris.

"13. It is well understood, that every means must be tried to disorganise the armies, both in and out of the Republic.

"Thus you see that the real objects of Mr. Drake's mission are to bring fire and flames into the Republic, to blow up their powder-mills, to procure trusty printers and engravers for the purposes of forgery, to penetrate into the heart of every assembly, to arm one party against the other, and, in fine to disorganise the armies.

"He has agents to whom he dares not confide. His doubtful correspondents write to him via Switzerland, Strasburg, Kehl, Offenburg, & Munich. He has subalterns in these cities, to take especial care of his correspondence. He makes use of forged passports, of fictitious names, sympathetic ink.

"These are the modes of communication through which he transmits his ideas, projects, and rewards; and by these means, he is informed of the schemes planned by his orders for raising insurrection, in the first place, in four departments; for raising an army, increasing the number of the disaffected, and overthrowing the consular government.

"Mr. Drake had an agency at Paris; but other Ministers, the instruments of discord and exciters of mischief, like him, may also have agencies. Mr. Drake, in his correspondence, unmasks all those that exist in France, by the very measures he takes to deny that he knows any thing of them. "I repeat (says he) that I have no knowledge of the existence of any other society besides yours. But I repeat to you (he observes in several places) that if there does, I do not doubt but that you and your friends will take the necessary measures, not only not to embarrass one another, but to be mutually serviceable to each other." In fine, he adds, [Munich, Dec. 9, 1803] with a brutal fury, and worthy of the part he plays—" It is of very little consequence by whom the beast is brought to the ground, it is sufficient that you are all ready to join in the chace."

Pursuant to this system, on the first breaking out of the conspiracy that now employs the hand of justice, he writes: "If you see any means of extricating any of George's associates, do not fail to make use of them;" and as his evil genius is never discouraged, even in his disgrace, Mr. Drake will not have his friends give themselves up for lost in this unexpected reverse of fortune.

"I earnestly request you," he writes [Munich, Feb. 25, 1804, No. 9] "to print and distribute a short address to the army immediately, both to the officers and soldiers. The main point is to gain partizans in the army; for I am thoroughly persuaded, that it is through the army alone that one can reasonably hope to gain the change so much desired."

"How vain these hopes were, is sufficiently characterised by the striking unanimity that prevails every where, now that the danger is discovered with which France was menaced."

April 10.

On Sunday dispatches were received at Lord Hawkesbury's Office from the Continent, which caused a great deal of bustle among the Ministers yesterday, and several of the Foreign Ambassadors had conferences with them. We do not pretend to know the cause; but report states that, among other accounts, a declaration of Bonaparte to the court of St. Petersburgh has been received, stating that in case any Russian troops from the Baltic should land in Mecklenburgh, Holstein, or any where else upon the German Continent, the French troops would immediately occupy the Hanse towns; and if any Russian troops from the Black Sea should attempt to land on the Italian Continent, French troops would occupy, not only the city of Naples, but every seaport in that kingdom.

Letters from Genoa of the 11th ult. state that the Toulon fleet was still in port.

At Munich and other places, some emigrants from France have been arrested, at the instance of the French Envoy, citizen Otto. Among them is the late Bishop of Chalons, who has resided at Munich several years. He is now upwards of 70; but at the establishment of the Concordat he omitted to send in his resignation.

From the Hamburgh Correspondenten, April 3.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

The sentence of death against the Duke d'Enghien, was carried into execution in the night between the 21st and 22d. He was shot in the Bois de Vincennes, about two o'clock in the morning. The Prince was brought hither from Ettenheim on the evening of the 20th, in a coach with six horses, under an escort of 50 Gens d'Armes, and carried to the Temple, but not imprisoned there; his conductors, on their arrival, finding an order to convey him to the Castle of Vincennes. What is termed a military commission, was immediately assembled.

The Prince was so extremely fatigued with his journey, that he could scarcely refrain from sleeping, even in this critical moment. He desired to speak with the First Consul, but this could not be permitted. He then collected himself, and met death with firmness. It is said that he would not suffer his eyes to be bound.