government is equal rights ; and that that nation only can be happy, and that government durable, where political power is equally divided among all.—Happy the people of whom there is not one, that is not deeply interested in the maintenance of the great principles of the government !

Extract from " The Political and Confidential Correspondence of LEWIS THE SIXTEENTH, *with observations on each letter.* By Helen Maria Williams. In three volumes Octavo.

We are first presented with two letters of Lewis to M. De Vergennes, which are no further interesting than as they throw some light on the political jealousy entertained by the Monarch of the Queen.

The *third* letter attests the confidence of Lewis in M. De St. Germain, of whom Miss Williams gives the following interesting anecdotes.

" *Observations on the third letter.*

" No event created, at the time, more surprise at Versailles than the nomination of the Count de St. Germain to the war department. The history of this general is somewhat singular. He was at first a Jesuit ; which profession he left for that of the army, where he served with the rank of lieutenant. An affair of honor led him to pass into the service of the Elector Palatine, which he quitted for that of the Emperor Charles, where he obtained the rank of major-general. Upon the death of this prince, he returned to France as field-marshal, was made lieutenant-general in 1784, and, during the peace which followed that period, had the command of Flanders. In consequence of a dispute with Marshal Broglio in 1760 he went to Denmark, where the king named him field-marshal, and gave him the command of all his troops. On the king's death, being obliged to resign his command, he returned to live near Worms, and fixed his definitive residence in Alsace.

" This nomination caused the more wonder, as the name of M. de St. Germain had never been mentioned among the competitors for this department. In the memoirs written at that period, the history is thus related : M. de Malesherbes was conversing in his cabinet with M. Dubois, commander of the police, on the affairs of the court, when he observed that there were many competitors for the war department then vacant naming Messieurs du Chatelet, de Breteuil, de Castries, and de Vaux. " The whole court is in agitation," says Malesherbes : " whom would you chuse, my friend, if you were king ?"—" A person, Monseigneur, who is not on the list of candidates, because virtue and merit conceal themselves—the Count de St. Germain." " You are in the right," exclaimed the minister ; he is a man of great merit : and his mind has been proved by misfortune and injustice. But we are building castles in the air ; he has no protectors. O that I were master !"—Here the conversation ended : but, the same evening, the subject of the nomination of the new minister was renewed with M. de Maurepas. " Whilst the king is employed in choosing," said M. de Malesherbes, " I will give you an idea of a friend of mine, which, is to bestow the place on M. de St. Germain. I own I think him very capable of filling it ; but he is absent, and without protectors."—" Without protectors !" replied M. de Maurepas ; " let us be his friends ; he possesses talents, and independently of his military abilities, has written me letters filled with excellent ideas." M. de Maurepas went to the king, and gave him an account of his conversation with M. de Malesherbes.—The king decided at once in favor of M. de St. Germain, recommended the greatest secrecy, wrote the letter, and ordered the two ministers to send it to Alsace by a confidential messenger. A person of this kind was found—one who had been attached to the general through all his fortunes. When he reached his habitation, he found the modern Cincinnatus planting a pear-tree. M. de St. Germain recognised the stranger—" Is it you ?" he exclaimed. " What in the name of heaven, brought you here ?"—" A matter of importance," he was answered : " but finish your planting ; and then we will go into the house." "—Speak : I shall find time enough to plant."—" I come by his majesty's orders."—" What ! has some one again prejudiced the king against one of his faithful servants, and who has no other regret, than that of being no longer useful to him ? have I not yet filled up my cup of misfortunes ?"—" This, Monsieur le Comte, will be easy to bear : here is the dispatch, read it."—M. de St. Germain kissed the letter with transport, and stammered out a few words of acknowledgement. " What has led the king to think of me ?" The messenger told him that he had received instructions to request him to set out instantly."—" But how ! I have neither dress or equipage ; to appear at court."—" In whatever manner you go, you will be welcome. Come along ! let us set off."

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.

To a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Brothers from Liverpool, the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER is indebted for London papers to the evening of the 14th April, and Liverpool papers of the 16th, from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The execution of the Duke of Enghien was as private, and as studiously concealed, as his condemnation was published with eclat. For twenty-four hours after his murder, petitions for him were presented by the Duke De Liancourt, and several others of his friends, through the means of Madame Bonaparte, as the First Consul resides at Malmaison, where he is visible to none but his Minister, favourites and relatives. Even in the Senate, on the 22d, it was proposed by Lanjaunais to advise the First Consul to pardon the Duke. It is said at Paris, that this Senator pointed out in strong language the danger of accustoming Bonaparte to blood in civil causes ; and said among other things, " that Nero wept at one time when he was forced to sign his name to a death warrant ; but, at another time, accustomed to the sight of blood, by the advice of depraved counsellors, he murdered his own mother and brother, tutor, his Senators, Ministers, Generals, and all classes of Roman citizens, with the same indifference as he saw Rome burning."

Bonaparte desired General Mortier to be the President of the Military Commission which condemned the Duke, but he declined it. General Hulin was then appointed (the son of a washerwoman, and formerly a servant in the workhouse of the Court at Versailles,) notorious since July 14th, 1789, in all the dreadful catastrophes of the Revolution. After sentence was passed, the Duke asked, if he could see Bonaparte.

" Yes," said Hulin, " if you have any discoveries to make." " Discoveries," answered the Duke, with indignation ; " carry me to the place of execution." " That cannot be done," said Hulin, " before we have reported our sentence to the First Consul." " I knew the sentence," answered the Duke, " before, against the laws of nations, he carried me away from Ettenheim."

From the time of the Duke's arrest, he had never once been permitted to lay down on a bed, to undress, to shave, or to change his linen, and his feet were so swollen from fatigue that he could hardly stand. In the dungeon at Vincennes, where he was shut up, with four gens d'armes, for the fourteen hours he lived after his condemnation, there was neither a bed nor chairs, there was some straw where he sat down, but he was prevented from a moment's rest, by the noise and questions of these satellites, who had orders to prevent his slumber. A clergyman was with him for an hour, but was not permitted to speak with him, except so loud as to be heard by the guards.

In the morning, before day light, on the 22d, General Murat arrived at Vincennes, escorted by fifty Mamelukes, and accompanied with four Aid-de-Camps, and Generals Mortier, Hulin, and Louis Bonaparte, who had come on purpose from the Coast. Each Mameluke held a flambeaux, and 200 Gens d'Armes and 300 men of the Italian troops surrounded the Castle, prevented the approach of every one, and guarded all the avenues to that part of the wood about a hundred yards distant from the Castle, fixed for the place of execution. The Duke being told that his sentence was to be executed, said, calmly, " I am ready and resigned."—When he heard, upon enquiry, that the grenadiers who should shoot him, were Italians of Bonaparte's guard, he said, " Thank God ! they are not Frenchmen. I am condemned by a foreigner, and, God be praised, that my executioners are foreigners too. It will be a stain less upon my countrymen." Upon the place of execution, he lifted his hands towards Heaven, and said, " May God preserve my King, and deliver my country from its Foreign Yoke." Two gens d'armes then wanted to tie a handkerchief over his eyes ; but he said,—" A loyal soldier, who has so often been exposed to fire and sword, can see the approach of death with naked eyes and without fear." His hat was then taken off. But in looking at the grenadiers, who had already pointed their fusils at him, he said, in Italian, " Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwise you will miss me, or only wound me." Of the nine grenadiers who fired at him, seven hit him ; seven bullets pierced his body. Immediately after his murder, General Murat sent his aide-camp to Malmaison. A small coffin, filled with lime was ready to receive his body, and a grave had been dug in the garden of the Castle, where he was buried.

A new Comet has been discovered by Jean Louis Pons, at the Observatory at Marseilles. It is visible to the naked eye.

April 12.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Sir James Saumarez, at Guernsey. We understand that the enemy on the opposite coast has made no attempt, or any movement indicating an intention to put to sea. The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are in the most complete state of defence, and our forces in that quarter, both military and naval, are in good health and spirits.

April 13.

Circular Letter addressed to all the Members of the Diplomatic Body.

SIR, PARIS, March 24.

The First Consul has ordered me to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the Report presented to him by the Grand Judge, on an intended conspiracy formed in France by Mr. Drake, the Envoy of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Munich, and which, by its object and date, was connected with the infamous plot on which the tribunals are now sitting in judgment.

A printed copy of the letters and authentic papers of Mr. Drake is annexed to the report. The originals will be immediately sent by order of the First Consul to his Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria. Such a prostitution of the most honorable function that can be conferred on men, is without precedent in the history of civilised nations. It will astonish and grieve Europe like the scandal of an unheard of crime, which the most worthless governments have never dared to meditate. The First Consul is too well acquainted with the sentiments and qualities which distinguish the diplomatic body accredited to him, not to be convinced that they will see with profound sorrow the profanation of the sacred character of Ambassador converted into a Minister of plots, villainy and corruption.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) TALLEYRAND,
Minister of Foreign Relations.

The Moniteur contains answers to this letter from Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Minister ; Cardinal Capara, the Pope's Legate a latere ; the Marquis Lucchesini, Ambassador of his Prussian Majesty ; Citizen Schimmelpenninck, the Batavian Ambassador ; Mr. Dreyer, the Danish Ambassador ; Marquis de Gallo, the Neapolitan Ambassador ; M. Cetto, the Bavarian Ambassador ; M. Buneau, Minister of the Elector of Saxony, and several others, all expressing sentiments of indignation against the conduct ascribed to Mr. Drake.

To M. Talleyrand.

" SIR,

" I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me, with a copy of the Report of the Grand Judge, relative to papers which prove that Mr. Drake, the British Minister at Munich, has held a culpable correspondence with traitors, for objects which all civilised nations must regard with horror, and that horror must be redoubled when we see that it is a Minister who thus prostitutes his sacred character. When a subaltern agent commits a base or atrocious act, it may be supposed that he is influenced by personal interest ; but the actions of a Minister are generally attributed to the government he represents ; and even when he acts against his orders (which I hope is the case in this instance) his conduct is so much indentified with his government, that such acts tend to overturn social order, and to bring nations back to barbarism. I beg your Excellency to offer to the First Consul, in the name of *my* government, the most sincere felicitations for having happily escaped the attempts of his enemies, directed not only against his life, but against an object more dear to his heart, —the happiness of the nation of which he is the Chief ; a happiness which is the result of his noble labours in the field of honor and in the cabinet, and which is not yet sufficiently established not to be deeply shaken by his loss.

(Signed) LIVINGSTON,
Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

Dated 25th March, 1804.

WILL be sold at Public Auction if not previously disposed of to a private purchaser. On Friday the thirtieth of June at Mr. Semmes's tavern—Lot no. 57 at the corner of Fayette and First streets next to Mr C. Lowndes' facing the Roman Chapel. There is a two story Frame House, with an excellent well on the premises, and the situation cannot be exceeded for health. The dower in the property will be properly relinquished and satisfactory security given that the subscribers conveyance of the property upon the purchasers fulfilment of the terms. The conditions are one half of the purchase money in cash, and the other in a note of twelve months with approved endorsers negotiable in the Bank of Columbia.

EDWARD NOUN BUTLER.

June 1—tf

For further particulars enquire at Mr. Lee's second brick house west of the War Office Pennsylvania avenue.

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

WASHINGTON LOTS.

Among those considerations which recommend to capitalists the investiture of funds in City property is the lowness of the taxes imposed.

An assessment has been lately made of the property of the city, by which it has been valued on a low estimation, at two millions three hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

On this property an annual tax is imposed of twenty five cents on the hundred dollars, which is but about one third of the tax usually imposed in our large cities. The extreme lightness of this imposition arises from circumstances which will have a permanent existence. These are the vast mass of property compared with the number of inhabitants ; the exemption of the district from all direct taxation other than by themselves for the promotion of their own local interests ; and the large disbursements made by the United States in the improvement of their own City property. All these causes will continue to operate, with, probably, increased force.

Small as the above tax is, it will produce about the annual sum of five thousand dollars, which with the other resources of the city, some of which are already, and many of which will soon be come productive, will establish a fund completely adequate to the immediate wants of the city, & to the eventual establishment of those public institutions which administer equally to the benefit and the reputation of the places in which they are seated. For the ultimate endowment of them, as well as for the promotion of other objects, a fund is possessed by Congress, capacious enough hereafter to insure success to every laudable plan. The reservations of areas appropriated to public purposes, will supersede the necessity of any resort to taxes for the purchase of ground. Nor can it be doubted that the government of the union will devote a liberal portion of the city property held by them to the advancement of these great objects.

Let us estimate the effect of these causes upon the value of city property.

The difference between the taxes in this and in other large cities is about fifty cents on the hundred dollars.

The difference, in favor of the city, arising from its exemption from state taxes may be estimated at about twenty cents in the hundred dollars.

The advantage arising from the application of the resources of the United States to local objects, may be calculated as operating equivalent to an exemption of at least thirty cents in the hundred dollars.

These items amount to about one dollars in the hundred. Let us trace the operation of an exemption from the annual payment of this sum for a period of ten years, on a given mass of property, say 10,000 dollars worth.

The saving will be the,

	Dolls.	*Cents.*
First year	100	
Second year	206	
Third year	318	36
Fourth year	436	86
Fifth year	562	18
Sixth year	706	
Seventh year	848	
Eighth year	998	88
Ninth year	1,158	83
Tenth year	1,328	

That is, property at present valued at 10,000 dollars, will be relieved from the above sums at the respective periods stated. This too is the result of an estimate formed on principle that money is only worth a legal interest of six per cent. Whereas, in truth, it is no difficult task to make it produce ten per cent. which would in a period of ten years extend a relief of above *two thousand two hundred dollars.*

If we connect this circumstance with the rapid increase of the numbers of the city, it will become evident that a more advantageous investment of money can scarcely be found in the union. The inhabitants of the city are now about 5,000. Computing the increase of the ensuing five years to be in the ratio of the three last, as exhibited in the two official censuses taken, there will at the end of five years be a duplication of our present population, that is 10,000—This will necessarily increase the value of lots ; in a ratio greater than that with which the value of other city property has generally increased in the United States. We should not be surprised if its value should double in five years ; it is extremely probable that it will at least keep pace with the progress of population.

NEW SERIES OF FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

No. X.

The following misrepresentation of facts appeared in the Washington Federalist of the 30th ult. Our first impression was that it would be best to resign it to the ordinary fate of the numerous calumnies propagated against the government ; but, on second thought, supposing it possible that the boldness of the assertions might deceive the uninformed, we offer the annexed antidote ; the facts are principally derived from the Post Master of the city.

" Mr. Munroe has been for a considerable time the Postmaster in Washington ; and the emoluments of that office amount to twenty-four hundred dollars a year. When the board of City commissioners was abolished, congress passed a law authorising the President to appoint an officer to superintend the public business in the city ; and allotted to him a yearly salary of twelve hundred dollars. Here I cannot help observing, that it has been the policy and the practice of the present ruling party, constantly to deceive the public with mistatements of economy, and fair equal distribution of benefits in office. This is a case in point ; for although the salary is nominally only twelve hundred dollars, yet he receives in addition five hundred for house rent, and two hundred for fuel ; making the actual salary of the superintendant the sum of nineteen hundred dollars. Mr. Jefferson appointed Mr. Munroe the Postmaster, to this office also ; and he has drawn ever since the emoluments of both ! the duties of the two offices are incompatible ; and no one will venture to say that any man living can perform both. I beg to be understood that I do not consider the salary of either too high, or that Mr. Munroe is not perfectly competent to fill one of them ; but I contend that when he draws four thousand three hundred dollars yearly from two offices (either of which is a handsome support) and he can only do the business of one, it is a shameful Anti-Republican SINECURE."

The author of " plain facts," from which the above is extracted in the Washington Federalist of 30th ultimo, charges Mr. Jefferson with a departure from " *equal and exact justice to all men,*" by appointing T. Munroe the Postmaster of the city of Washington, to the office of superintendant of that city which he calls " a shameful anti-republican sinecure ;" because he says one man cannot perform the duties of both those offices. He states the emoluments of the Post Office per annum at Dolls. 2,400

		Dolls.
Those of the superintendant's office	1,900	
making together		4,300
From this sum of 4,300 dollars the author has omitted to make the following deductions :		
1st. The house rent erroneously asserted to be allowed, there being no such allowance.	500	
2nd. The allowance for fuel, stationary and all other contingent expences of the offices of the superintendant and surveyor of the city not one cent of which is received by the superintendant who is obliged to account at the treasury for all monies intrusted to him	200	
3d. Contingent expences in the post office, viz. fuel, candles, lamps, &c. not allowed by government but paid out of the postmaster's emoluments about	200	
4th. Salary of two good assistants at the same rates as are paid in other post offices where the duties are not more laborious and which cannot be performed by less than three persons here, particularly during the sessions of congress (it being true, as stated by the writer that no man living can perform even all the duties of the post office) say one of 1000 and one of 800	1,800	
Exclusive of unavoidable losses in the collection of postages		2,700
	Balance dolls.	1,600

It is true that the gross commissions of the post office have sometimes been more and sometimes less than 2400 dolls. since the removal of the government to Washington, and it is also true that in consequence of T. Munroe be-