neral he turns his back on his duty, and to the great injury of the public service, commits the most important command within the national limits to the discretion of a captain, without information, orders or instructions. He embarks for Pittsburg, on the 21st of August, 1802, and after about nine months unlicenced absence, he presents himself at Fort Adams.

From this candid exposition of facts, it follows incontrovertibly, that the colonel positively disobeyed his orders; by not following the officer ordered to the Mississippi and taking the command of Fort Adams, and that he was guilty of the most flagrant neglect of duty, by not informing and instructing the officer next of rank for his government—had the general suffered so high a transgression to pass over in silence, he would have betrayed a shameful ignorance of his profession, and merited the obloquy and abuse levelled at him for the faithful discharge of his duty.

The misapplication of mercy in military life should be cautiously avoided because it gives encouragement to vice, and occasion to cruelty, for every officer of experience must have remarked, that in armies the more certain and sudden the punishment, the fewer the offenders—but with us it has become a kind of fashion to extenuate our transgressions by bold pretensions to long service, great experience, and conspicuous merits. The artifice deserves credit on the score of its plausibility—it may excite our sympathy, but must not biass our judgment. If it be permitted to rank any intelligence to sanction error, what is to be our treatment of the youthful subaltern? How are we to conciliate the principles of subordination, and the obligations of duty? Or where are we to look for example, the soul of military institutions?

Away with such miserable shifts, such false doctrines, and let it be received and remembered as a sound military maxim, that rank and responsibility go hand in hand, and that they are inseparable, that a young officer may offend ignorantly and without intention, but that grey hairs imply an extent of service, which repels the same justificatory pen. We may therefore pardon the novice with safety, in cases where it would be hazardous to excuse the veteran—knowledge of service exalts the character and increases the responsibility—grey hairs, wounds, scars, and a broken constitution, present strong claims to our compassion and our bounty, but they ill apply to the vindication of military trespasses.

The general will dismiss the subject with a single remark more, to which he claims the particular attention of all ranks—the evasion of an officer is more dangerous and less excusable than a direct breach—the last may be justified, but the first is dishonorable.

(Signed) J. WILKINSON.

Inspectors office, Frederick Town Maryland, 27th. April 1804.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in this office.

TH: CUSHING,
Adjutant and Inspector of the army.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The king has learnt with surprise, that notwithstanding the most strict clauses by which he has been pleased to grant unto the count of Mopox the privilege for the introduction of one hundred thousand barrels of flour from the United States of America into your island, under the conditions contained in the Royal ordinances which I communicated to you, Sir, for their performance; and although all the posterior favors were granted without being prejudicial to those of the said count, your administration has suffered and induced the council of foreign relations to delay the execution of the first privilege aforesaid; both under pretext of necessity, without proof, and pretences still more voluntary.

His majesty, however, being thoroughly informed of the whole, has condescended to declare void, annul and repeal such contracts and permissions as shall have been made and granted to natives and foreigners, for the introduction of flour from North America, prejudicial to those obtained in the first instance by the count de Mopox; and ordains in consequence, that until he has effected the privileged introduction of one hundred thousand barrels, provided this be done without intermission, and in such a manner as to keep the place and fortifications well provided, according to orders from the captain general of the island, you, Sir, will prevent and hinder any other person, although in the revenue, either any of those privileged posterior to the count, or any others of whatever class, to employ themselves with the introduction of said flour; as you, Sir, will be made answerable for the smallest transgression of this express will of the king, conformable to the said first privilege.

Of the receipt of this royal ordinance which I communicate to you, Sir, and forward a triplicate to the captain general, having sent the original by the said count de Mopox, you'll give me advice, for the government of his Majesty, and the result of this expedient. May you live many years.

Talavera de la Reina, Dec. 28, 1804.

SOLER.

To the Intendant of the Havanna.

London, April 14.

By a neutral vessel that arrived from Holland, we learn that the French have demanded possession of 60 or 70 houses at Utrecht, which was done in a summary way, by sending a note to every occupier, signifying they must quit possession immediately, leaving the furniture on the premises, of which they might take an inventory. An encampment of 40,000 men is immediately to take place at Utrecht.

The answer of the ministers of the different powers at Paris to the address of Talleyrand must excite a peculiar interest in this country, which is vilified and calumniated in a manner most undeserved and unexampled. They are all more or less suitable to the character, policy, and independence of their respective courts. The minister of Austria states generally that every member of the corps diplomatique must condemn any thing that is done by a diplomatic agent contrary to the laws of nations. The minister of Russia speaks generally to the same effect. The ministry of Prussia goes farther, and writes like a prefect of one of the United Departments; he says that M. Talleyrand can easily conceive "the whole part which the king his master will take in the entire cessation of so many subjects of alarm for the friends of France." The American minister doubts whether Mr. Drake can have been acting with the approbation of his government. M. Cetto, the Bavarian minister, expresses the utmost indignation that the territories of his master should have been selected as the rendezvous of intrigue and conspiracy against the tranquility of France. The elector of Baden's minister speaks in the same tone. M. d'Hervas, the Spanish minister, and most of the corps diplomatique, whether connected with France or not join in reprobating such transactions as those imputed to Mr. Drake. If the letters, &c. ascribed to that envoy be forged, and that they are we entertain not the smallest doubt, we think the calumny ought to be rebutted in some official way.

OFFICE OF THE POLICE.

Paris, March 25.

The counsellor of state, presiding over the police, is informed, that many inhabitants of Paris are in the habit of letting furnished apartments to strangers without making the usual declarations to the commissary of police in their respective divisions. Such persons are acting directly contrary to the regulations concerning furnished houses, and shall be proceeded against for the same; for every hiring for a month, or even for a year, is to be interpreted as a hiring of a furnished house; and no proprietor or renter of a house at Paris, can let out an apartment or even a single room, furnished or unfurnished, to any person, a stranger to this capital (that is, to a person that is not domiciliated here, and who does not prove the same by his card of citizenship) without giving in, within 24 hours, his declaration to the commissary of police, under the pain of being prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

(Signed,) DUBOIS.
Councellor of state,
Prefect of the police.

Gen. Moncey, in his reports to the First Consul, of March 26, and April 4, mentions the arrest of the following Brigands:

In the district of Finistere—Lemercier, John Lelan, Alias Brutus, and Peter Jean, alias Cadoudal—John Louis, another brigand, escaped.

Near Pontoise, after a desperate resistance, Raoul Gairard, (of Rouen) known by the name of St. Vincent, and Armand Gaillard, his brother.

At Andily, in the valley of Montmorency, Tamerlan, alias Tata, alias Derville.

At Paris, Charles d'Hozier, and Victor Coucherry, the confidant and accomplice of Pichegru.

A brigand named Picot Lamoelan, alias Beaumont, one of the principal authors of the execrable attempt on the 3d Nivose, shot himself at Lagnieux, in the district of Belley.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Tuesday last, a large Pointer Dog, named Prince, lately owned by Mr. Saul of this city. He is wholly white, except a brown spot about his right eye. Upon delivering him in the city, at the treasury, or in George Town, at the store of Messrs. Ross and Pleasanton, opposite the Union tavern, the above reward will be paid.

City of Washington, June 1—3t

Replies of the member of the Diplomatic Corps to M. Talleyrand.

TRANSLATED
For the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

I have received with the letter of your excellency, of the 3d Germinal, a copy of the report of the Chief Judge, relative to the correspondence of M. Drake, minister of his Britannic majesty at the court of Bavaria, with a list of those who have conspired in the interior of France against the government. The tender attached of his holiness for the person of the First Consul, the respect which I know he entertains for him, in consideration of the important services he has rendered to religion, and the special protection he has extended to the Church, the gratitude which, not only French catholics, but likewise those of neighbouring contries, owe him, have excited in me the most lively sorrow when I learned that his life was in danger, and the public tranquility had been so near being disturbed. I was then very far from thinking that any of the diplomatic agents could be implicated in this conspiracy; the public and sacred character with which they are clothed sheltered them from such a suspicion. I perceive with great regret, by the correspondence which your excellency has transmitted to me, that one of these agents has permitted himself to address to the enemies of the French government in the interior, instructions, means and plans. I am persuaded that his Holiness will feel as sensibly as myself this melancholy intelligence. Deign to assure the First Consul that the Sovereign Pontiff has viewed, and will always continue to view with horror whatever shall tend to disturb the interior peace of his government, on which rests the entire edifice for the re-establishment of the catholic religion in France. Every attempt against his precious life will be viewed by His Holiness as a crime as atrocious in itself, as it is fatal to the Church, and to the repose and tranquility of France. I have no doubt but that the diplomatic corps of Europe will participate with me in these sentiments, and that they will openly disavow whosoever, among the members that compose it, shall abuse his character to propagate discord, and foment disturbances.

Your excellency will please to accept on this occasion the assurance of my high consideration.

J. B. Cardinal Caprara,
legate of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Paris, March 26th, 1804.

Citizen Minister,

I offer my thanks to your excellency for the communication you have been pleased to make to me of the report of the chief judge, a copy of which I have forwarded to Vienna for the information of my court. The opinion which the First Consul entertains of the sentiments and character of the diplomatic corps which has the honor of being accredited near his person, evinces that he renders justice to all the members which compose it. And surely he does not deceive himself by entertaining the opinion that there is no one amongst us who will not strongly condemn whatever a diplomatic agent or his government allow themselves to do contrary to the laws of nations and the principles of justice generally adopted among civilized nations.

Accept, citizen Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

LE COMTE COBENZEL,
Embassador of the Emperor, &c.

Paris, 25th March, 1804.

Citizen Minister,

I have hastened to transmit to my court, by a courier, the letter which your excellency did me the honor to write to me on the 3d Germinal, and a copy of the report of the grand judge on the conspiracy fortunately discovered by the vigilance of the police.

You know, citizen minister, the lively interest which the king, my master, has always felt for the life and welfare of the First Consul, as well as for the maintenance of order and tranquility in the state, of which he is the worthy chief. You may then imagine the effect of this communication on the mind of his Prussian majesty, whoever may be the authors and agents of the conspiracy, and your excellency will easily conceive the interest which the king will take in the cessation of those alarms which have disturbed the friends of France. In acquitting myself of the commission which has been given me, I have conceived it my duty to assure his majesty of the perfect union which reigns between the august chief of the Republic and all the servants of the state, between the whole nation, its representatives and defenders.

It is by such details that I shall always endeavor to reconcile with the sacred function, with which I am invested, the confidence and esteem of the government to which the king my master has deigned to send me.

Receive, citizen minister, the expression of my high consideration.

At Paris, the 26 March, 1804. [6 germinal year 12]

MARQUIS DE LUCCHESINI,
Envoy extraordinary from his Majesty the king of Prussia.

The ambassador of the Batavian Republic, to the minister of Foreign Affairs.

Citizen Minister.

The ambassador, who while at London, saw the vessels of his nation, brought into English ports, during the time of peace, had reason to expect that a war preceded by such a flagrant violation of the common principles of justice, and of the rights of nations, would be carried on with little delicacy as to the choice of means. It is with governments, as with individuals, when once the barriers of justice have been broken down, power is the only guide, and neither know where to stop their career. Although the history of every nation attested this melancholy truth, it was still difficult to conceive the possibility of an event, such as is detailed in the communication of your excellency, and it has been reserved for the present age to furnish so fatal and daring an attempt.

If the facts developed in this correspondence inspire the deepest affliction in the breast of every individual, capable of calculating the fatal consequences arising from the abuse of one of the most sacred and respectable of characters, how poignant must be the sensations of one who is invested with this character and who has endeavoured by an adherence to his own duties, to acquire a right to that respect, protection and inviolability which the laws of nations assure him?

The Batavian ambassador, the minister of a nation renowned in all ages for its justice and incorruptibility, to whom loyalty has became habitual, and which observes a religious respect for the laws of nations, must in the present case, feel a double portion of the general indignation.

Will you, citizen minister, be the interpreter of the sentiments to the First Consul, and accept the assurance of my high respect.

Signed,
J. R. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Citizen Minister,

I have the honor to announce to your excellency the receipt of the communication which has been made to me by order of the First Consul, of the report which has been presented by the grand judge on the conspiracy, contrived in France by Mr. Drake, his Britannic majesty's minister, at the court of Munich. I have made it my duty speedily to transmit this communication to my court.

The reading of the letters and authentic papers emanating from Mr. Drake, which are printed at the end of the grand judge's report, the originals of which your excellency informed me have been sent to his serene highness the elector of Bavaria, will deeply afflict all the members of the diplomatic corps. It is afflicting to discover that a public minister should descend to practice intrigues which should be abhorrent to the honorable character with which he is invested, and to the dignity of his functions. Every foreign minister will regret with me that a public man exposes himself to an accusation for such conduct; and I do not doubt but all the members of the diplomatic corps, accredited by the First Consul, will share, in respect to the conduct of Mr. Drake, my sentiments and my opinion.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

DREYER.
Envoy extraordinary and minister plenepotentiary of his majesty the king of Denmark.

Paris, 25 March, 1804.

SIR,

I have just received the communication which your excellency had been pleased to make to me of the report of the Grand Judge to the First Consul, and the annexed papers, on a conspiracy directed against France.

The justice which the First Consul rendered to the sentiments of the diplomatic corps who have the honor of being accredited by him, excites the gratitude and corresponds fully with the sensation of profound sorrow with which it has beheld the sanctity and dignity of a public character profaned, whose functions are consecrated by honor and fidelity.

I cannot conceal from your excellency the extreme pain with which I read the papers which contain this communication, and which I have made it my duty to transmit immediately to my court. The sentiments of his majesty, the king my master, for the person of the First Consul and for the interior tranquility of a respected nation, whose situation has such influence on surrounding nations, are too well known to the First Consul to render it necessary for me to remind your excellency of them on this occasion.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the highest consideration, Your excellency's
Most obedient and most
Humble servant,
The Marquis De Gallo, ambassador extraordinary of his majesty the king of Naples, and of the two Sicilies.

Paris 26th March, 1804.

Citizen Minister,

I have received the letter in which you have communicated the report of the Grand Judge on the shameful and criminal plots of Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic Majesty at my court. I do not hesitate to assure your excellency, that the Elector will manifest by measures the most severe, the most effectual, and the most conformable to his personal friendship for the First Consul, the grief and indignation which this Prince will feel at any one having dared to meditate and pursue in his states, under the mask of a sacred character, designs the most wicked and perverse.

I should vainly endeavor to express to you, citizen minister, how greatly I deplore the violence offered by such conduct to the respectable functions with which I am invested. I am fully sensible of the value of your attention in making known to me the justice rendered by the First Consul to the sentiments of all those who have the honor of being accredited by him. I shall be always ambitious of his approbation, as a flattering recompense of my zeal, and as the most honorable means of meriting the favor of my sovereign.

I pray your excellency to accept the homage of my respectful consideration.

Paris 26 *March*, 1804. (5 *Germinal, year* 12.)

CETTO, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the elector of Bavaria.

Citizen Minister,

I have received the note which your Excellency did me the honor to address to me, of the date of 3d Germinal, with a copy of the report which has been presented to the First Consul by the Grand Judge on the conspiracy formed by Mr. Drake, Minister of his Britannic Majesty, at the court of Munich; also the printed copies of letters and other authentic papers of the said Mr. Drake, and I have hastened to transmit the whole to my court. There is no one, Citizen Minister, who will not learn with grief that Mr. Drake, invested with the most honorable public character, should descend to such a profanation of it.

I pray your Excellency to receive the homage of my respectful consideration, Paris, 4th Germinal, year 12.

COUNT DE BUNAU,
Minister Plenipotentiary of the Elector of Saxony.

To his Excellency M. Talleyrand Perigord, Minister of Foreign Relations of the French Republic.

Citizen Minister,

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Highness the Elector Arch Chancellor of the Germanic Empire, having received with respectful acknowledgment the letter which your Excellency had been pleased to address to him, of the date of the 3d inst. in which is enclosed a copy of the report presented to the First Consul on the conspiracy formed in France by Mr. Drake, Minister of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Munich, he has hastened to send the above pieces to his Highness the Elector. The more necessary fidelity, honor, and probity are in the actions of a man to whom has been entrusted the honorable function of diplomacy the deeper is the sorrow which must be felt at the contemplation of this perfidious plot.

The unbounded sentiments of attachment, and the high consideration which the Elector Arch Chancellor has expressed for the First Consul, are so well known that the indignation which he will feel at this news may be easily conceived.

The undersigned, who by the express order of his Highness the Elector his Master, has already had the honour of expressing these sentiments himself at the last Diplomatic Audience, begs of your Excellency to repeat to the First Consul an assurance of the warm interest in and sincere wishes for his preservation entertained by his Highness the Elector.

CHARLES COMTE DE BOEUST,
Minister to Arch Chancellor of Empire.

The Baron of Pappenheim, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Serene Highness, Landgrave of Hesse, Darmstadt, near the First Consul of the French Republic, to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

Citizen Minister,

I have hastened to transmit to my Court the letter with which your Excellency has honored me, and a copy of the report of the Grand Judge, with the printed letters and authentic papers of the Minister of his Britannic Majesty at Munich.

Every honest man must be deeply afflicted on discovering that Mr Drake has so far forgotten what he owed to the dignity of his public character and to himself, as to become the author of the vile conspiracy against the French Republic and its august chief.

I am persuaded that the opinion of the First Consul relative to the diplomatic corps will be fully justified by each of its members, and I hope in regard to myself that after a residence of many years, the respectful attachment which