I have always entertained for the person of the First Consul is so well known to your Excellency, that you need no assurances to be convinced of the sentiments of indignation and horror with which the dishonorable conduct of Mr. Drake has inspired me.

I venture to intreat your Excellency to make known these my sentiments to the First Consul, and to accept at the same time the assurance of my high consideration.

Paris, the 5th Germinal, year 12th, [26th March, 1804.]

AUGUSTUS De PAPPENHEIM.

SIR,

I hasten to inform your Excellency that I have received your letter of the 31 Germinal, with a copy of the report of the Grand Judge, relative to the conspiracy designed by Mr. Drake, Minister of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Munich. I shall immediately transmit this communication to his Highness the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem: His attachment, his profound devotion, as well as that of the Order over which he presides, to the interests of France, and to the august person of the First Consul, are such, that he will feel the greatest horror and indignation when he hears of this odious plot.

Accept, Sir, the homage of my most high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant,

THE BAILIFF OF FERRETTE,
Minister Plenipotentiary of his Highness the Grand Master of Malta.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I have just received the letter which your excellency did me the honor to address to me together with the printed letter and authentic papers of Mr. Drake, Minister of his Britannic Majesty at Munich, relative to a conspiracy planned under his direction.

The impression which a knowledge of these details must make upon every man who respects the rights of nations and the general interests of humanity, cannot but be of the most painful nature. Such at least will be the feelings of the magistrates of the free towns of the Empire. This sentiment will be the stronger, as the conspiracy was principally directed against the person of the First Consul, whom all the inhabitants of the free towns of the Empire regard as the generous protector, who has preserved their independence, and for whom they feel the highest veneration and the most perfect attachment.

The discovery of this plot has no-where produced so strong and general sensation of sorrow as among the inhabitants of these towns. The letters which I received on their hearing the news of this conspiracy discovered, how great was the consternation among all classes of the citizens, and subsequent ones testify the general felicity on hearing that this plot has been completely crushed.

Deign to accept, citizen Minister, the assurance of the highest consideration, with which I have the honor to be your

Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

ABEL,
RESIDENT MINISTER OF THE FREE CITIES of the EMPIRE.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

For the accommodation of those citizens who are desirous of paying their taxes previous to the election of the City Council, I will attend on Monday the 4th inst. at my office until 1 o'clock, and at Mr. Stelle's on the Capitol Hill, from 2 o'clock until the evening.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Treasurer.

COMMUNICATION.

The prospect of a recommencement of our operations at the theatre will be generally gratifying.—As the title to the ground on which it is erecting has been for some time conveyed according to contract: As the object is certainly an important one to us, and as the means necessary to the speedy accomplishment of the work are comparatively trifling, it is presumed that the same spirit which a few days since manifested itself upon this subject among a number of gentlemen at the city council room will pervade the community at large; and that the meeting notified for Thursday next, will be generally attended.

It may be further stated that the obstacle to the execution of the Canal which has for some time been apprehended, is only a supposed one; and that there is a probability of a perfect harmony and understanding with the parties immediately interested.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

First Chamber.
Cornelius Coningham,
George Blagden,
Samuel H. Smith,
Joseph Bromley,
Henry Herford,
Thomas Carpenter,
Daniel Rapine,
Robert Alexander,
Samuel M'Intire.

Second Chamber.
Nicholas King,
William Brent,
Alexander M'Cormick,
William Woodward,
Charles Jones,
John Sinclair,
George Andrews,
James C. King,
Charles Minifie,

SIR,

Lieut. Decatur is an officer of too much value to be neglected. The important service he has rendered in destroying an enemy's frigate of 40 guns, and the gallant manner in which he performed it in a small vessel of only 60 tons and 4 guns under the enemy's batteries, and surrounded by their corsairs and armed boats, the crews of which stood appalled at his intrepidity would in any navy in Europe insure him instantaneous promotion to the rank of post captain.—I wish as a stimulus, it could be done in this instance, it would eventually be of real service to our navy. I beg you most earnestly to recommend him to the President that he may be rewarded according to his merit.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD PREBLE.

Honorable Secretary
Navy.
Feb. 19th, 1804.

The piece under the signature of "A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR," is alone inserted from motives of impartiality. But for such motives, it would have been considered as inadmissible on account of the reproaches cast upon particular descriptions of citizens; it being the firm purpose of the Editor to exclude from his columns personal reflections, whether true or false—The same regard to impartiality has imposed upon him the duty of making known the *general contents* without an exhibition of the piece to those who had previously offered the Republican Ticket and Address that they might have an opportunity of making a fair reply in time to be of any avail; this step being rendered necessary by the piece not appearing before the day of election. The citizens who offered the ticket and address have in consequence desired the insertion of the following remarks:

"Several respectable meeting of republican citizens, as well for their numbers as the personal characters of those who composed them, have been held, open to the admission of every *genuine* republican, and to which the republicans have generally, though not universally, been invited. At these meetings the greatest harmony has prevailed and a common sentiment to sacrifice all local and personal interests to the general good. Men of fair private characters and of public spirit were selected to compose the tickets; and as far as public opinion has been ascertained, it appears to have expressed itself strongly in favor of the nominations. As no peculiar credit can be expected to be given to the assertions of an *anonymous* writer no further refutation is conceived to be necessary".

Mr. Smith,

In your last paper I observe a nomination for members of the City Council, very gravely said to have been made "at a numerous and respectable meeting of republicans, convened for the purpose of nominating fit characters to be supported at the next election of City Council." A number of the gentlemen there nominated I highly esteem as valuable citizens, and very proper to sit in our council; and they will of course receive my vote, as a republican and a friend to the City:—Others again I view in a different light, and of course I shall oppose them.—At the foot of this nomination I find something with the same *sombre gravity* called an "ADDRESS," and directed to our citizens. The author hoping to escape particular observation, attempts to give the whole the air of a solemn and authentic act of a public meeting—to make an impression that it is the result of a deliberate and fair discussion by a meeting of republicans, fairly and publicly convened.—Now, Sir, any individual has a right to propose any measure:—but he ought to do this candidly and not pretend to an authority to which he is not entitled.—I am a republican, and as neither myself or any of my neighbours of similar sentiments, I find, have ever heard of the meeting whose proceedings are pompously offered to us; I must conclude that this is one of those *little*, low intrigues which distinguish a *little* faction in this place, whose members I need not now designate, which having, intrinsically, neither any individual or collective importance, derive their whole consequence from the divisions and subdivisions of our citizens. Owing to the want of co-operation in others, their votes and petty influence they flatter themselves will be efficient and successful;—and, indeed, perhaps their calculation is a sound one. Unless, therefore, such of our fellow citizens as have the real interest of the place at heart, come forward openly and actively on Monday next and discountenance this attempt, they may not only be imposed upon in this instance by the introduction of some improper characters into our City Council; but they will encourage future attempts, not perhaps more fraudulent, but more dangerous to the community.—By what authority, in what manner—when and where was this celebrated meeting convened? Was any notice given to the citizens or the republicans, generally? By what authority was the Address drawn or sanctioned?—Why are all those things so studiously kept out of view?—Was there a chairman—a secretary or a committee?—If so are they ashamed of their names?—This is a subject that will admit of much remark. I shall only now express my confidence that we are not to be gulled by such shallow artifices;—and add the description of characters of which I think our Council ought to be composed, viz. a decided majority of republicans in order to produce a cordial co-operation and harmony between the general government and ourselves, at the same time an intermixture of those of different political sentiments—men of understanding—fair private characters—who are firmly attached by a well established business or family connexions to the City—and lastly men of property.—I know, Sir, that a strong prejudice exists in the minds of some against this latter class of citizens;—this prejudice, however, is extremely weak: and were it not fostered and encouraged from ambitious and improper views by a few designing intriguing and unprincipled individuals among us, reflection would easily subdue it. It must be evident that all men of property have a strong interest in promoting the immediate object we have in view, the prosperity of the city. It is that prosperity only which can raise and appreciate their property. If they have no other claims, therefore, and are not otherwise particularly disqualified, their interest is an infallible security we have upon them. Can we who have a less pecuniary interest, suppose ourselves more anxious for measures of a beneficial tendency than those who have a much greater? All laws must be general.—The high and the low, the rich, the poor and the middling classes of society must be proportionately affected by them. And could we even possibly suspect the disposition of men of large property, on this head, there is no danger of their acquiring in point of numbers an ascendancy in the council—Let us not believe in the ridiculous pretext that the rich will injure their own property for the sake of injuring others. They generally, as all others, like their own interest too well to be guilty of such an absurd act.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR.

For the National Intelligencer.

The limited powers of the Corporation of this City in regard to taxation, and some disagreement between the two Chambers concerning the extent of their authority, are understood to have hitherto prevented the Council from making any pecuniary allowance to the Mayor. A late law of Congress having entirely removed the last mentioned obstacle, and given the Corporation command of abundant resources for the purpose, it would be but an act of Justice in the Council, upon the point of being elected, to make a prompt and an adequate provision for that magistrate. He received his appointment more than two years ago, and has exercised the duties of the office ever since, without deriving from it one cent, in any shape whatever; whilst, it is presumed, it must have subjected him to some expense, must trouble, and, not unfrequently, a good deal of responsibility. In addition to these considerations it is believed, that there is not a citizen of Washington, who would unwillingly contribute his proportion, towards a decent and reasonable allowance for this first municipal officer of the place.

NEW SERIES OF FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

No. XI.

We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of facts in refutation of certain falsehoods contained in a late number of the Washington Federalist. Our insertion of this statement evinces our entire reliance on its accuracy, on which the public may place implicit reliance. With our correspondent we coincide in opinion that "we owe it to the public to detect such gross misrepresentations;" and with him we consider them "wicked, because the persons who make them generally know them to be untrue."

"In the 635th No. of the Washington Federalist published May 30th 1804, a person under the signature of "A Correspondent" has stated that "It is confidently maintained by the best informed of the district that about one million of dollars has been wasted by the present administration in the most shameful manner. In the navy department particularly, the most extravagant wastefulness has been committed. Nothing has been heard of to exceed the temptation under which they place the Pursers of the navy, to squander the public money, and the improper use and application of the wood prepared, when Mr. Jefferson came into office to build the frigates—that the Pursers are furnished with about twelve or 15 thousand dollars as an outfit, and left, when they return, to account for the application of that money in the best manner they are able."

Having the highest confidence in the gentleman, who has for more than two years past conducted the business of the Navy department, greatly to his own honor and to the satisfaction of all parties, I was convinced in my own mind, before I made any enquiry into the subject, that "Correspondent's" statements were incorrect—and having made the necessary enquiries, I can now state that the circumstances are simply these.

Under the administration of Mr. Adams, it was customary to provide at public expence, certain articles of clothing for the crew of each ship put into commission—this clothing was issued by the Pursers of the ships to the crews under the direction of the Commanders, and charged to the individuals to whom it was issued, and the amount deducted from their wages on an ultimate settlement of their accounts.

In no case, however, was all the clothing thus provided, issued—and on the return of the vessels to the United States it was uniformly found that the clothing which remained on hand was injured and unfit for further use—it was consequently sold, and considerable loss was sustained on every piece sold. As Mr. "Correspondent" is a clerk in the Treasury Department [if I am correctly informed] he may satisfy himself of the truth of this statement by referring to the original accounts in the possession of that department. With the view then to guard the public from such heavy losses, and to economise in this instance as far as the nature of the service will permit, it has been judged expedient to advance to the purser of each ship a sum of money to enable him to purchase clothing for the crew on his own account—and to allow him to charge to the persons to whom, under the direction of his commanding officer, he may issue clothing a reasonable compensation for his trouble and risk. This compensation is fixed by the department. The pursers on their return to the U States exhibit their accounts, to the proper accounting officer of the government—they produce to him accounts supported by vouchers, of all the articles of clothing issued by them during the cruise—the accounting officer examines their accounts, and finding them correct, and that no injustice has been done to the crews, passes them to their credit.—The public cannot lose by this arrangement one solitary cent.—The sums of money advanced to the pursers are in reality advances to the crews on account of their pay.—Under the arrangement made under the former administration, it may be stated with confidence that the public sustained a loss of from 30 to 50,000 dollars from the sales of clothing provided at the public expence, for the use of the crews.

As to "the improper use and application of the wood prepared, when Mr. Jefferson came into office, to build the frigates," Mr. Correspondent has demonstrated by the observation that he did not understand his subject—there was no "*wood*," prepared to build frigates when Mr. Jefferson came into office.

EXAMINER.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been legally authorised, by Messrs Henry Pratt Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun John Ashley, and Jacob Baker, trustees of a fund created from the joint and separate estates of Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and generally denominated, the "Aggregate Fund," hereby calls on all persons, having any claims or pretensions, by Mortgage or otherwise, to any of the objects of the said Fund, to make the same known to him, with a view to their adjustment. And all persons disposed to purchase any of the property of the said Fund either for cash, or on terms of short credit, are desired to make early application to

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia April 13—wtf

The property of the AGGREGATE FUND lying in or near the river Potomac, consists of
A large number of house lots in the city of Washington.
A number of handsome brick houses and a few wooden houses in do.
A wharf and store on do.
Lands on the Eastern Branch, opposite do.
Do. on Hunting Creek near Alexandria
Do adjoining Fort Cumberland.
Do, about 12 miles from do.

The subscriber will in person receive applications on any of the objects of his agency, at Mr. Stelles hotel, until the 10th inst. after which until farther notice, he requests that all applications may be made to, cant. Thomas Tingey, William Cranch, esq or Mr. Samuel Eliot. jun.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Washington, June 4—3t twf

TO be rented and possession given on 15th August, that commodious three story brick Dwelling House now in the occupation of George Quinn, west good merchant on the North side North F street——for particulars enquire of William Lovell near the premises.

Washington, June 1—2aw6w

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, intituled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act intituled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia," except so much of the same as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby continued in force for and during the term of fifteen years from the end of the next session of congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the council of the city of Washington, from and after the period for which the members of the present council have been elected, shall consist of two chambers, each of which shall be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement; a majority of each chamber shall constitute a quorum to do business; In case vacancies shall occur in the council, the chamber in which the same may happen shall supply the same by an election, by ballot from the three persons next highest on the list, to those elected at the preceding election; and a majority of the whole number of the chamber in which such vacancy may happen, shall be necessary to make an election.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the council shall have power to establish and regulate the inspection of flour, tobacco and salted provisions, the guaging of casks and liquors, the storage of gunpowder, and all naval and military stores, not the property of the United States, to regulate the weight and quality of bread; to tax and licence hawkers and pedlars, to restrain or prohibit tipling houses, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming; to superintend the health of the city; to preserve the navigation of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, adjoining the city; to erect, repair and regulate public wharves, and to deepen docks and basons; to provide for the establishment and superintendance of public schools; to licence and, regulate, exclusively, hackney coaches, ordinary keepers, retailers and ferries; to provide for the appointment of inspectors, constables, and such other officers as may be necessary to execute the laws of the corporation; and to give such compensation to the mayor of of the city as they may deem fit.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the levy court of the county of Washington shall not hereafter possess the power of imposing any tax on the inhabitants of the city of Washington.

NATH'L MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 24, 1804.
APPROVED,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

—NOTICE.—

THE voters in the city of Washington are hereby informed that an election will be held on the first Monday in June next, at such place in each ward as the judges of the election may prescribe, for the purpose of electing members for the next City Council—the council to consist of two chambers, the First Chamber composed of 9 members, and the Second Chamber composed of 9 members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the foregoing act, and of the act to which it is a supplement.

By order of the Mayor,
THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Washington.
May 18—tJun6

—NOTICE—

THE legal voters in the city of Washington are hereby informed that the ballots for the City Council will be received as follows:

For the first division or ward, comprehending all that part of the city south, including the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, and west, including the west side of sixth street west, at Morin's tavern Pennsylvania avenue.

For the second division or ward all that part of the city north, including the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, and west, including the west side, of sixth street west, at Rhodes's Hotel.

For the third division or ward, all that part of the city east, including the east side, of sixth street west, at Steile's Hotel.

The polls will be open on the first Monday in June next, precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
CORNL. CUNNINGHAM,
BENJAMIN MORE.
May 18—

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—epam

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being legally and fully authorised, by his assignees, to adjust, and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendered under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice of what property is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, April 13—wtf