NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
AND
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DLXXII.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Repealing part of the act imposing certain taxes and providing for their collection.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That so much of the act imposing certain taxes and proving for their collection as imposes an additional tax in the holders of dogs who neglected to make entry thereof previous to the first day of October last be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2 And be it enacted, That in all cases where the Treasurer has received the said additional tax, he is hereby directed to make repayment thereof to the party on whom it was imposed or to his or her order.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
DANIEL CARROLL of Dud'n.
President of the second chamber the city council of Washington.
Approved, May 30th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

AN ACT

Making an appropropriation for the repair of a bridge in New Jersey avenue.

BE it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards the erection or repair of the bridge in New Jersey avenue: to be expended under the direction of the Mayor.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.
Approved, May 36th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the repair of North K street.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the first and second chamber of the city council of Washington, That there be appropriated for the repair of K street north, and west of west 23d street, the sum of thirty dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the repair of said street be made under under the direction of the Mayor.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
DANEL CARROLL of Dud'n.
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.
Approved, May 30th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange: and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unaveilable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

May 30—2aw6m

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Tuesday last, a large Pointer Dog, named PILOT, lately owned by Mr. Sau 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—4t

National Intelligencer.

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

LETTER TO M. DE MALESHERBES.

Versailles, May 2, 1776.

TURGOT, my dear Malesherbes, is no longer fit for the place he occupies: he is too pertinacious, even in the good he wishes to do. Despotism, in my opinion, is good for nothing, even when it would force a great people to be happy. The parliament, the nobility, and, above all, Maurepas, who loves me sincerely, demands his retreat; and I have just signed it. I do not see why this act of rigor, necessary for the public tranquility, should occasion your resignation. You possess Turgot's talents, without his asperity of character: you are tolerant, without being weak; and the good which you despair of accomplishing today, you have the wisdom to defer till to-morrow.

Remain in the ministry, my dear Malsherbes. Your freedom of character is still necessary to me; and it is a debt you owe to your friend, if not to your king.

LEWIS.

Observations on the VIth letter.

M. TURGOT had not reached the end of his ministerial career. He had succeeded in gaining enemies wherever he proposed reforms; and, as his principal support, next to the rectitude of his views, had been the approbation of the king, he had only to fall when this last stay bent under him.

Two or three days before the king pronounced the sentence of dismission against him, M. Turgot observed to the monarch that this event must soon necessarily take place. He had already given Lewis some intimation on this subject in preceding letters; and, conscious by what a feeble thread he hung, when it was on the king's favor and perseverance, he observed to him with somewhat of prophetic harshness, that the fate of weak princes was that of Charles the First of England, or of Charles the Ninth of France.

It is to M. de Malesherbes that the kings imparts his intention: it is to the friend and colleague of the minister he is about to disgrace, that he brings the accusation. "Turgot, My dear Malesherbes, is,"—what?—an ambitious, inattentive, or prodigal minister?—no! he is so obstinately persevering in the good he would do—too inflexibly just! What a minister!—what an accusation! "Despotism," says the king, "is good for nothing, even when employed to force the people to be happy." This sentiment, taken in the abstract, is just, and even sublime, when proceeding from the lips of a monarch: but the following sentence of the king's letter furnishes the commentary of the apophthegm, and the excuse of the minister.

"The parliament, the nobility, Maurepas especially, who loves me, demand his dismission; and I am going to sign it." This was the division against the minister;—in his favor were his inflexibility in good, the applauses of the wise and virtuous, and the benedictions of the people. But this is a subject too serious for declamation; let us review, in an authentic document, this host of enemies held up by the king against his minister; let us read the defence of this minister, not in apologies written by himself or his friends, but in the solemn and public acts of the monarch, confirming the great reforms which Turgot had projected.

This act is the answer of the king to the remonstrances which the parliament made against the enregistering the edicts for the suppression of the *jurandes*, (the privileges of the companies of arts and trades,) of the *corvees*, and for the generalisation of the *taille*, or personal tax. This answer was given about six weeks previous to the dismission of M. Turgot.

"I have examined," says the king, "with great attention, the remonstrances of my parliament; they contain nothing which has not been foreseen, and maturely digested, before I decided on sending my edicts and declarations. But my parliament ought to have seen that all these laws have for their object to secure abundance in my good City of Paris, to release commerce from restrictions that were injurious to its prosperity, and to provide relief for such of my subjects as subsist only by their manual labour, and who are the most exposed to indigence. My intention is not to confound rank, nor to deprive the nobility of my kingdom of those distinctions which it has acquired by its services, which it has always enjoyed under the kings my predecessors, and which I will always maintain. There is no question here of an humiliating impost (*taille*, or personal tax, but a simple tax to which every one will think himself honored in contributing, since I myself have set the example in proportion to my domains. I am happy to believe that my parliament has been moved only by its zeal; for I can never suppose that it has any intention to withdraw itself from the submission which it owes me. But, now that I have myself explained the motives which engage me to persist in my resolution, I expect that it will no longer defer proceeding to the pure and simple enregistering of my edicts and declarations. It may rest assured, that, if I hereafter find that any of the articles contain inconveniences which I have not been able to foresee, my regard for my people will engage me to remedy them."

The parliament continuing refractory, the king a few days after held a bed of justice, in which he enregistered M. Turgot's edicts. "There are none," said the king, "who love the people but myself and M. Turgot." The monarch at this time acted from no impulse of enthusiasm; it was the result of calm, reflective deliberation. The parliament had remonstrated; the nobility, the courtiers, the whole cast of the privileged of every description, the titled, and the rich, had put themselves in the insurrection against the minister; the king had weighed their objections, had considered all the tendencies and bearings of M. Turgot's reforms, and yet stood stern with the minister against the tempest. This triumph was, however, but short. The rock against which Turgot leaned, was at length undermined. "Maurepas especially, who truly loves me," says the king, "demands his dismission." If a review of the former part of the administration of this minister favors the supposition that he acted sincerely with respect to the reforms, though he was more moderate in his views than the ministers whom he introduced to the king. M. de Maurepas, on further examination, appears to be nothing but the mere courtier, and of a nature more designing and dangerous than it is commonly the misfortune of princes to find. Two years before this period, he had expelled Maupeou, and his parliament, the creatures of the crown to the lowest dregs of servility, introducing a refractory parliament, and a reforming ministry. These instruments were necessary for the consolidation of his own power. Having gained the ambitioned ascendency over the monarch, he now uses his influence to defeat these new competitors for royal power; and, alarmed at the progress which liberal and philosophical principles had made on the mind of the king, he checks at once the dangerous propensity, and, with the authority of a Mentor, as he was titled, demands the minister's dismission.

Demand Turgot's dismission! The minister might indeed be dismissed from the royal presence; but could the recollection of his virtues, his acts of beneficence, his enlarged and noble projects, his great and stupendous enterprise of calling a whole nation into political existence, be dismissed from the minds and hearts of the people? Vain illusion! The immortal principle had now taken root, that privileges, when opposed to the happiness and well-being of the people, were but dust in the balance,—had been proclaimed loudly from the throne; the doctrine was embodied; it had put on form and substance. Unlike the idle hypotheses of visionary statesmen, there was in Turgot's plans that full, practicable, and practised benevolence, which comes from the heart, and goes to the heart. His capacious mind embraced the universality of his country; it was the love of mankind which devoured him. Turgot might be disgraced by the court: but his name will for ever be held in honorable remembrance by his country.—A few years only have intervened; the parliaments, the nobility, Maurepas, the monarchy, have all been swept away; and what remains? the recollection of Turgot's virtues, and that stupendous monument, of which he laid the foundation, the great and immortal principles of the French Revolution!"

Five days after Turgot's dismission, Malesherbes resolutely retired in opposition to the unfortunate interests of the King, who was thenceforth left to the direction of M. de Maurepas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, May 28.

French acounts to the 13th April are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle by the Young Edward, from Bourdeax.

Of France, we do not find any thing of particular interest, Moreau had not been tried, nor had any thing particular taken place relative to his fate. It was reported that Georges had destroyed himself in prison. The preparations for invasion had been interrupted in a small degree by the conspiracy, a secret knowledge of which on the part of the French government, was supposed to have thus far delayed the expedition. The preparations were now resumed with particular rapidity, and the attempt was expected to be shortly made. The general appearance of affairs in France was thought more friendly than formerly to the idea of a change of government.

The Paris papers mention the arrest of two more conspirators, named Couchery and Charles d'Hozier in the following terms:

"Citizen Paques Inspector General of the Grand Judge, accompanied by citizen Comminges, commissary of Police, and some chosen gen d'armes has arrested Charles d'Hozier, one of the principal brigands, he was concealed with one Gallet, a salesman in the street of St. Martin. He had with him several wigs for disguises, and false whiskers of the same colors as the different wigs. It was this Charles d'Hozier who provided at Paris the lodgings of the brigands. It was he, disguised as a coachman, who went for Georges, at St. Leu, the 1st of Sept. last, and brought him to Paris.

"Victor Couchery the confidant and accomplice of Pichegru, equally distinguished in the official list, was arrested on the 8th Germinal, (29 March) by citizen Paques, in the street of Babylon, where he was concealed; the brother of this Couchery, has become at London, the hired calumniater of the French nation, in the Journal, entitled "Le Courier des Londres:" being prevented by sickness from accompanying Pichegru in his passage to France, he associated his brother in the plot."

A number of persons had been taken up by the police and sentenced to punishment for keeping the doors of their habitations open at improper hours, in violation of the law of 22d July.

At Toulouse, citizen Paris, commissary of war, and citizen Paule Vaisse, had been arrested, and their papers put under seal.

From Strasburg mention is made of the further arrest of several emigrants on the borders of the Rhine, who had come from the interior of France and were on the wing for Germany. It is said that they hoped to escape, by prompt flight from the searches, and perquisition which might be made against them, in consequence of the discoveries relative to the plot against the First Consul. They speak also of several very important papers, which throw great light on the plan of the conspirators.

From Constantinople, accounts of the 29th February, state:

"There has been for some time a great activity in our arsenals.

Gen. Brune, ambassador from France, has had for some days frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi, minister of foreign affairs. They have been in part relative to a new tariff on duties of entry. General Brune, has also made some suggestions relative to Egypt and has proposed certain means of protecting that country against every influence inimical to the interests of the Porte.

It appears that those overtures of the French ambassador have taken place, since the receipt of a note from the English minister to the Ottoman minister, in which he demands, "that the Porte shall receive in Egypt a certain number of English troops, to guard and defend that important possession of the Grand Seignior. His Britannic majesty will engage by means of a sufficient guarantee, which he offers to restore the said country, and entirely to remove his troops, as soon as circumstances, will cease to require them as a defence." For the present, the Porte has made no reply to this note; there is no doubt but the reply will be negative, or at least evasive.

We have received intelligence, that a Russian frigate with several transports have arrived in one of the ports of the Black Sea. The frigate, and the troops are destined for Corfu.

Information is received via Smyrna, that Ali Pacha, governor of Alexandria has become reconciled with the foreign consuls. He quits Alexandria for Cairo, the Porte having confided to him the general government of Egypt.

The ambassador from Russia has declared by a circular letter to all the foreign ministers, that according to a decision of his court, the harbor of Sebastopol will be appropriated exclusively to receive the Russian vessels of war, and that no others will be admitted.

The Grand Signior is about to marry the daughter of his predecessor Abdul Hamedan, to the Pacha of Erzerum.

FROM RUSSIA.—Accounts to the 10th March from St. Petersburg mention that the frequency of couriers both Russian and foreign, who arrive and depart, induces the belief that some important negociations are pending, but the whole is conducted with the utmost mystery.

An ukale had been recently published which is considered as highly creditable to the emperor Alexander. Under the reign of Catharine, the inhabitants of Tambow complained heavily against the officers who administered their government. A committee sent to investigate the affair pronounced in favor of the magistrates who were the most powerful party. The complaints were renewed under the reign of Paul, who contented himself with punishing some [illegible] offenders. The emperor Alexander having examined these affairs himself has set aside the judgment formerly pronounced by the senate, and has passed in its place a sentence, depriving all the persons who compose the government of their functions. The governor himself is not suffered to appear at St. Petersburgh, several have been degraded of their nobility, and all, from the first to the last, are prohibited from ever holding any office either in the civil or military departments.

The emperor Alexander is not yet 28 years of age, (he was born in 1777) it is mentioned to his honor that in the short space of six months, he has produced a reform in the colleges of medicine, and the departments of finance; he has founded and organized the university of Wilna; he has called round him a number of the most learned characters of Europe; he has punished with equal severity and justice, those agents who abused the power he had delegated to them; and he has rewarded with magnificence the princes, senators and counsellors, who by their zeal, their talents and their integrity, had merited his confidence.

THE TURKISH FRONTIERS. Under date of Semlin, March 6, it is stated that the troubles in Servia are daily becoming more serious. Most of the Christian inhabitants of that province are in a state of insurrection against the Turks: those who have retired to the woods receive daily supply of provisions, arms and ammunition, from the chief men of the territory, and even from the Pachas of Ustiz and Nisa, the declared enemies, of the Deys of Belgrade. Their number is about 6000 divided into three columns.

The animosity of the Servians to the Deys has reached its height. The Deys continue to pursue the persecuting system they adopted. On the 21 Feb. they sent a detachment of 400 Turkish infantry against the insurgents; this troop was welcomed with a smart reception, and, after a short action, was repulsed with considerable loss. The Deys then demanded of the Pacha his mediation to reduce the insurgents to order. He replied that as he had borne no part in the acts which had incited the Christian inhabitants to insurrection, he would not interfere in the affair, and left to the Deys all the responsibility. We are assured that the insurgents have sent a deputation to Constantinople to inform the Porte of the state of things and to demand the punishment of the Deys. In the mean time, Servia is in the most melancholy situation; not only commerce suffers, and the communication is interrupted, but all travelling has entirely ceased.

New-York, May 30.

By the British Packet LEICESTER, London and Halifax papers are received at the Office of the Morning Chronicle. The London dates are not so late as those already received. The only additional article of interest, which on a hasty perusal they appear to contain, is the following letter from Paris, which was written the day after the Duke of Enghein's execution, though previous to that event being generally known. It is stated to be from a diplomatic agent in Paris, to his friend in England.