NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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From the French Moniteur.

MADRID, March 10.

"Frere, the Engliſh miniſter at this place, ſeems to be much aff ected by the news which has arrived from Paris. A few days before he forgot himſelf ſo far, as to aſſert in a converſation which he had with the *Prince of Peace*, that aſſaſſination and murder a e lawful in the preſent ſtate of things, to ſave England from the extraordinary ſituation in which it is placed. The *Prince of Peace*, bluntly replied: But, Sir, ſhould France adopt the ſame principle, nations would carry on war by the medium of aſſaſſins, inſtead of fighting with fleets and armies. I cannot help declaring, that this morality would excite horror in the mind of his *Catholic Majesty*. For my part I can only tell you that the example of all ages proves, that crimes in the end always fall on the heads of thoſe who order, or are the inſtruments of them."

"*Note by the Editor of the Moniteur.*—The obſervation of the *Prince of Peace* has been verified; and at the moment when England was employing the Count *d'Artois* as an aſſaſſin, one of the individuals of his family periſhed as an atonement for the crime, under the ſword of juſtice. Infamous ci-devant Biſhop of *Arras*, ſuch is the reſult of your counſels!"

OFFICIAL.

Copy of the correſpondence between the Prince of Peace and Mr. Frere, relative to the converſation aſcribed to them in the preceding article from the Moniteur, No. 184.

(TRANSLATION.)

Madrid, April 7, 1804.

Sir,

Your Excellency has undoubtedly read the converſation aſcribed to us by the French Official Gazetteer, concerning the late event in Paris. As I flatter myſelf that my colleagues, and the enlightened perſons of the Court, will not be apt to credit ſtories ſo ridiculous and ſo diametrically oppoſite to the principles which they know me to poſſeſs, I might perhaps have diſpenſed with noticing a calumny which muſt reflect upon its authors, and ſhould merely have invited your Excellency to eſtimate the accuracy of other accounts proceeding from the ſame ſource as this, of which you are at once the judge and witneſs. And yet, as it appears that the writer of that article preſumes to ground his ſtatement on the teſtimony of your Excellency, it appears to me, that I ſhould in ſome manner be wanting to my own juſtification, and to the repreſentation with which I am entruſted, were I to neglect appealing to that very teſtimony myſelf. Beſides, the official character of that accuſation ſeems to demand an equally formal and authentic contradiction.

Theſe conſiderations induce me to apply to your Excellency, and to requeſt that you will declare whether any ſuch converſation did really paſs between us, in which I aſſerted the principle imputed to me by the Official Gazetteer, and above all, as maintained by him before the Paris news arrived, in ſhort whether your Excellency acknowledges the anſwer aſcribed to you, and which concludes by a very intelligent threat of aſſaſſination.

(Signed)

J. H. FRERE.

To his Excellency the Prince of Peace.

Madrid, April 8, 1804.

Sir,

I have actually ſeen, that in the Madrid article, inſerted in No. 184 of the Gazette, an account is given of a converſation between us, and I was waiting, Sir, for your application, to remove, by my anſwer, the unfavorable opinions you might have formed. But, as in this kind of buſineſs the degree of probability entirely depends upon opinion, and our conferences have taken place without either witneſſes or hearers, and as it is impoſſible, therefore, that they ſhould have been tranſmitted to the Gazetteer with truth or accuracy, I deem the juſtification you require from me perfectly uſeleſs, ſince it will be indifferent to the Editor of the Gazetteer, whether he publiſh a contrary ſtatement to-morrow, the value ſet upon thoſe accounts being relative to the truth they contain. Such has been my opinion when I have ſeen my character blackened in ſtill darker colours; and he who ſhould endeavor to reſtrain the actions of men, whom fortune has placed out of his power, would obtain no other end than that of giving himſelf conſtant uneaſineſs.

(Signed)

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

Mr. Frere, Miniſter of England.

Madrid, April 10, 1804.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note, and you will ſee by the date of this, that I have well reflected, before I determined to renew ſo unpleaſant a ſubject; but, in truth, the longer I weigh the expreſſions of your Excellency's note, the leſs I find that they anſwer the purpoſe for which it was dictated, namely, to remove the unfavorable opinions I might have formed.

Your Excellency does me the honor to obſerve, that you expected me to take ſuch a ſtep: it was not, therefore, quite ſuperfluous in itſelf. And, indeed, ſince I was to make application to your Excellency, I do not ſee how it was poſſible for me to prefer a demand more moderate, or how I could now deſiſt from it, without obtaining ſome way or other, a ſatisfactory anſwer. I am fully aware how delicate and difficult the preſent circumſtances are: but if your Excellency did not think it proper directly to oppoſe the Official Gazetteer's aſſertions, it would, at leaſt, have been poſſible by ſtripping his ſtatements of all authority, to reduce it to that vague and conjectured character which you yourſelf have aſcribed to it; for this purpoſe nothing more was required, than that your Excellency ſhould aſſure me you never had divulged any particulars of our converſations; ſince it is evident, that the Moniteur did not mean to cite fugitive and clandeſtine witneſſes, but the very perſon of your Excellency. Your Excellency might likewiſe have given a very plain and very natural teſtimony in my favor, namely, that the only time I ſpoke with you upon the ſubject, I expreſſed an opinion preciſely the reverſe of that which the Gazetteer pretended to cite.

(Signed) J. H. FRERE.

To H. E. the Prince of Peace, &c.

Aranjuez, April 13, 1804.

The Editor of the French Gazette ſuppoſes, in his No. 184, that a converſation has taken place between you, Sir, and me, has been wanting in the conſideration due to my character, by believing me capable of entering upon ſubjects unworthy of the *greatness of soul which adorns me*. I do not complain of his offence, and you cannot calm the perturbation of your mind at being implicated in it. How ſhall I be able to perſuade you? I have nothing to add to the reflections contained in my preceding note; may this anſwer to yours of the 10th, prove more ſatisfactory, and let vague opinions circulate in arbitrary prints.

(Signed)

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

John Hookham Frere, Esq,
Minister of his Britannic Majesty.

Madrid, April 17, 1804.

Sir,

It had appeared to me that my perſonal honour, as well as my ſovereign's, in fine, that the value I ought to ſet upon the good opinion of the Spaniſh nation, equally impelled me to take the ſtep I have towards your excellency; and, though that greatneſs of ſoul your excellency has ſo juſt a title to claim, had leſſened the importance of theſe conſiderations in your eyes, I ſhould ſtill have flattered myſelf, that you would ſhow ſome indulgence for the weakneſs of thoſe who, on being conſcious of thoſe diſtinguiſhed qualities which raiſe people above calumny, think that there are inſtances in which a man without being wanting to his own dignity, is called upon to ſhew ſome reſpect for public opinion. But, if our notions upon the ſubject be greatly different, the ſituation we are in is no leſs ſo. On my part, I am charged with having maintained an atrocious principle, while they put in the mouth of your excellency ſentiments worthy of your character and ſuch as all who are not ſtrangers to your loyalty, muſt know that you yourſelf could have wiſhed to have had aſcribed to you, had I been capable of holding the language attributed to me.

I cannot, therefore, conceal, that in the denial of your excellency to diſavow that converſation, I look in vain for that greatneſs of ſoul which you invite me to imitate, when ſilence, on your part, coſts you nothing but the ſacrifice of my reputation, inaſmuch, at leaſt, as it depends upon your ſuffrage.

Seeing myſelf deprived of this advantage, there ſtill remains for me the ſatisfaction to think that I can deſiſt from further importuning your excellency upon the ſubject, and that I am able to await, without that perturbation of mind you aſcribe to me, the deriſion of the public, the opinion of my colleagues, & that of the enlightened perſons in this court. They have hitherto been pretty decidedly in my favour, and I flatter myſelf they will prove ſufficient to protect me not only againſt the aſperſion of the gazetteer, but likewiſe againſt the conjectures that may be built upon the ſilence of your excellency.

(Signed)

J. H. FRERE.

To his Excellency the
Prince of Peace.

Madrid, April 19, 1804.

SIR,

I cannot avoid returning an anſwer to your note of the 17th inſt. as although its contents do not vary from the former one, concerning the opinions entertained in France upon your character and mine, I ſee that you touch on other points of greater importance, ſuch as the dignity of your ſovereign, and the public opinion. This queſtion is too ſerious, and ought not, therefore, to be blended with private intereſts. I will never believe that the King of England gives his majeſty's miniſters directions derogatory from his majeſty's dignity: I reſpect his high rank as I ſhould, and will not conſent, ſir, to your making a court buſineſs of what is merely perſonal; you know, ſir, that whenever you have called to converſe with me, I have anſwered, that political affairs were not within my province, and that the king my maſter has his ſecretary of ſtate, through whoſe medium the demands of foreign courts were to be tranſmitted to him. To the other ambaſſadors and miniſters, I made the ſame obſervation ſo that I have received their viſits as mere acts of goodneſs and civility from them. Under ſuch circumſtances, therefore, cauſes ought not to be confounded with ſubſequent events, nor ought what depends upon the private conduct of ſubjects, to be imputed to edicts of the government. My ſincerity has more than once prompted me to caution you, ſir, that ſome individuals about you could do you neither honour nor credit, ſince their reputation being blaſted in other courts, no great opinion could be entertained of their morals in this. And do you know, Sir, whether or not theſe people may be the authors of the ſtory publiſhed by the Paris Gazetteer? I have likewiſe mentioned ſeveral other things to you, and it was, perhaps, owing to my advice, that you avoided their conſequences; as, for inſtance, Gen. Bournonville's affair, when you wanted to make yourſelf maſter of his papers. Let your Excellency call to mind my former conduct, and entertain a proper regard for the ſincerity you have experienced from your affectionate ſervant,

(Signed)

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

If you chuſe, ſir, I will give an account of what has taken place to the king my maſter, that it may be forwarded to the Miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty, through the channel of his Ambaſſador in London; and your excellency may, from the moderation and terms of my note, form an idea of the high reſpect I bear His Britannic Majeſty, ſince, if it were not for this juſt conſideration, I ſhould not have anſwered your laſt note.

John Hookman Frere, Esq.
Miniſter of His Britannic
Majeſty.

Madrid, April 20, 1804.

I yeſterday received the note of your excellency which I have read with all the attention it merits. There is a very plain conſideration which directly occurs to one's mind, namely, that your excellency might have ſpared yourſelf the unpleaſant taſk of of continuing a painful correſpondence. Your excellency does me the honor to tell me, that, being no miniſter, your correſpondence cannot be drawn to political conſequence; and yet you propoſe to tranſmit it to the miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty in London, for the purpoſe of ſhewing your reſpect for his Britannic Majeſty. Your excellency adds, that without ſuch motive you would not have thought yourſelf bound to anſwer my note. Upon this I muſt obſerve, that expreſſions of perſonal reſpect from a private individual to a ſovereign do not appear to me to be cuſtomary; and that viewing the note of your excellency in this light, I would not undertake to lay it officially before his majeſty. And yet, as it contains certain alluſions to my conduct, I thought it my duty to tranſmit it to the ſecretary of ſtate of his Britannic Majeſty, with proper explanations. If I return no direct anſwer to your excellency concerning thoſe alluſions, it is becauſe I think them foreign to the ſubject upon which we began to correſpond, abſolutely without an object, ſince your excellency has declared that you will not be looked upon as a miniſter. Moreover, nobody being preſent when the converſation took place the diſcuſſion would prove endleſs, and be of no other uſe than that of preſenting to the public the indecent ſpectacle of two perſons, each of whom has ſome claim to their reſpect, mutually contradicting one another in the face of the whole world.

(Signed)

J. H. FRERE.

To his Excellency the
Prince of Peace.

Madrid, April 23, 1804.

I perſuade myſelf that your Excellency will not be ſurpriz d at the courſe I take, and which is in my opinion, the only rational one. Since I deſiſted in my note of the 17th from the demand of a diſavowal, our correſpondence could no longer have any object. From the moment that your Excellency declared that you would not be conſidered as a miniſter, I became ſenſible, that further diſcuſſions would only produce a perſonal altercation. This was the motive why I avoided diſcuſſing various points contained in the laſt Note of your Excellency, and it is alſo the motive which influences me at preſent. When your Excellency has taken into conſideration the ſituation you place me in, by ſtripping me as well as yourſelf of our miniſterial characters, I am convinced you will not aſcribe to a want of regard that which is, in reality, the reſult of the moſt ſerious reflection.

(Signed)

J. H. FRERE.

To his Excellency the
Prince of Peace.

STATE PAPER.

Tranſlation of an Imperial Ukaſe, iſſued by the Emperor of Ruſſia at St. Peterſburg, the 7th of May, 1804, relative to the admiſſion of foreigners into his Imperial Majeſty's dominions.

1ſt. To enter our frontiers, all perſons, except in the undermentioned caſes, are to be provided with paſſports from our Miniſters and other Agents reſiding in foreign countries. Particular inſtructions will be ſent to our Miniſters and Conſuls as to the manner in which ſuch paſſports are to be granted, ſo as to cauſe the leaſt inconvenience to trade or general intercourſe.

2d. Perſons coming from cities or places where we have neither miſſions nor conſuls, muſt produce paſſports at the frontiers from the governors or chief officers there. Paſſports from inferior officers, from the country juſtices or commiſſioners, or from the magiſtrates will not be acknowledged. The governors of our frontier provinces will receive inſtructions in what manner they are to communicate with the Governors of provinces belonging to another power relative to this point, and directions will be given at the barriers where paſſports are to be acknowledged.

3d. Ruſſian ſubjects, traders, and other perſons uſually reſiding in Ruſſia, having paſſports to go abroad for a limited term, will be permitted to return with the ſame paſſports.

4th. Perſons owing allegiance to two powers (*Sujets mixtes*) muſt, from outſide, be provided with a paſſport for a year from the regency of that government in which their property lies, with which, during that term, they may paſs out and in without interruption.

5th. All perſons muſt produce their paſſports at the frontiers; and, if conformable to theſe regulations, they will be allowed to paſs without moleſtation, except ſuch as may be particularly ordered to ſtop.

6th. Theſe regulations are to extend to all ſea ports in ſo far as regards paſſengers arriving there—Ship maſters, and perſons ſerving on board ſhips, are to be admitted upon the former exiſting regulations.

7th. All theſe regulations ſhall be enforced for the nearer ports of Europe, within two months; and for the more diſtant, namely, Spain and Portugal, within four months, reckoning from the day of this ordinance (Ukaſe,) which ſhall be publiſhed in the newſpapers of both our capitals.

8th. The daily communications of perſons reſiding on the frontiers will remain on the former footing.

9th. The intercourſe with various Aſiatic nations on the frontiers of the Cuban, on the lines of Caucaſus and Orenburgh, and alſo with the Turkiſh ſubjects in general is to remain on the former footing.

10th. Paſſports will be granted to perſons going out of the country as formerly.

Signed with his Imperial Majeſty's
own hand,

Counterſigned.

COUNT V. KOTCHUBEY.

FOR SALE.

A Tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred thouſand acres, ſurveyed in tracts of one thouſand acres each, lying on the great and little Satilla rivers in the counties of Wayne and Tallaſſee in the ſtate of Georgia, diſtant about 40 miles from the town of St. Mary's and the ſea. This land is an undivided moiety of two adjoining tracts containing each 100,000 acres, and is remarkable for its extenſive foreſts of large and valuable yellow pine, and the luxuriant growth of natural graſs, affording an inexhauſtible range of paſturage for cattle. A great bargain may be had to a purchaſer of the whole undivided moiety; for terms of ſale apply to

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington.
Sept. 12—tf.

In the caſe of JOHN AIKEN an inſolvent debtor.

District of Columbia, Washington County: to wit

ON the petition of John Aiken an inſolvent debtor confined in the priſon of Waſhington county for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid John Aiken that on the 17th day of September inſt. at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the Capitol, the oath preſcribed by the act of Congreſs for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia, will be adminiſtered to the ſaid John Aiken and a truſtee appointed unleſs ſufficient cauſe then and there be ſhewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be publiſhed twice in the National Intelligencer before that day, by order of the honorable Wm. Cranch an aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

Sept. 12—2t.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, an eſtate called Chicheſter, lying on the banks of the Eaſtern Branch, immediately oppoſite the city of Waſhington. This eſtate extends from near the foot of the Bridge to a little below the Navy Yard, and contains 695 acres of land. It is laid off in lots of from 83 to 117 acres. Dyers Ferry is on it.

The price and conditions of ſale may be known on application to captain Marbury of Blue Plains oppoſite Alexandria, to colonel Hanſon, of the Navy yard, or to the ſubſcriber.

Captain Marbury who has a plat of the eſtate, may be ſpoken with on any Thurſday at the Bank of Columbia.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby Prince Georges County.

September 12—2aw3w

JUST PUBLISHED,

HERTY's DIGEST

Of the Laws of Maryland,

VOL. II.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS 25 CENTS,

In blue paper.

District of Columbia, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, Thomas Herty, Eſq. of the ſaid diſtrict, Conveyancer and Notary Public, hath depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit: "A Digeſt of the Laws of Maryland, being a complete ſyſtem alphabetically arranged of all the public acts of aſſembly, now in force and of general uſe, from the firſt ſettlement of the ſtate, to the end of November ſeſſion 1803, incluſive—to which is added, the acts of Congreſs for the diſtrict of Columbia, from the aſſumption of juriſdiction to the end of the ſeſſion, which terminated in April 1804, incluſive—Alſo a variety of precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of juſtices of the peace; and alſo a table explanatory of ſundry technical Law terms, Volume 2nd. In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United ſtates, intituled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the time, therein mentioned.

G. DENEALE, Clerk of
the diſtrict of Columbia.

☞ The above may be had at the publiſher's office for the preſent.

September 5—2aw4t