CONSPIRACY

AGAINST

BONAPARTE.

Second report of the Grand Judge, respecting the plots of the person named Drake, minister from England, at Munich, and of the person named Spencer Smith, minister from England, at Stutgard, against France, and the person of the First Consul.

[*Concluded.*]

" Mr. Drake will be punished, when he shall know, that his bills, his gold, his correspondence, those of his colleagues, the spies at Rotterdam, Abbeville, Paris and Munich, are the sport of men, who, by approaching him and colleague at Stutgard, by watching their steps, and by studying their character, have learned and can teach Europe, that its ministry, which renders itself despicable by the choice, and by the conduct of the diplomatic agents, cannot inspire either fear or confidence in the government of the Continent; and that the insolence and corruption, which that ministry employ as weapons to intimidate or lead astray the councils of sovereigns, do now find a powerful antidote in the discovery of the meanness, the immorality and stupidity of their diplomacy.

" Concerning Mr. Spencer Smith, I have strong reasons to think that the operations entrusted to him are not confined to these plots—that he directs the events which have taken place in the Canton of Zurich; and that the disturbances, by which that miserable district is again agitated, are owing to his gold and his intrigues.

" Citizen First Consul, perhaps I transgress the bounds of my function; but I must tell you, with that truth which you love to hear, France cannot suffer a hostile power to establish on neutral territory, accredited agents, whose principal mission is to carry discord to the bosom of the republic. You are at the head of a nation great enough, strong, and brave enough, to obtain, as your right, an absolute neutrality. You have constantly commanded me not to suffer that a conspiracy be framed in any part of our immense territory, against any existing government; and already, during the short space of time elapsed since I have been entrusted with the administration of the police, I have repeatedly annulled machinations which threatened the king of Naples and the holy see; I have pursued as far as Strasburgh, the forgers of Vienna bank notes. All these facts have proved how sincere your wish is to secure established governments against every kind of propagandas and plots. Why should you not have the right to demand an entire reciprocity from the States of, the Germanic empire? Why should Munich, Stutgard, Ettenheim, and Friburg, have the right of remaining the centre of the conspiracies, which England never ceases to form against France and Helvetia?

" These objects deserve your utmost solicitude, citizen First Consul; and I dare to tell you so, because this privilege belongs to the chief of justice, and that the most serious attention in this respect forms part of your first duties.

" It may be objected, I know, that England, as a friendly power, has a right to send ministers to the electors of Bavaria, Baden, and Wirtemburgh.—But English diplomacy is composed of two sorts of agents, whom all the continent well knows how to distinguish. Such ministers as Cornwallis and Warren, are never accredited but for honorable missions, to maintain a good understanding between nations, and to regulate the grand interest of policy or of commerce; whilst the Wickhams, the Drakes, and the Spencer Smiths, are known throughout Europe as the artificers of crimes, whose cowardice is protected by a sacred character. I will say no more, the presence of these contemptible agents is very mortifying to the Prince in friendship with France; and the courts of Munich and Stutgard cannot support, without disgust, Drake and Spencer Smith, whom numberless reasons render suspected of a very different mission from that which is announced in their official title. In consequence of the demand that you have made them, the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemburgh have driven from their states the impure remains of French, who are enemies to their country, and whose hatred has survived the calamities of civil war, and the pardon which you have granted them. Let them equally drive away these artifices of conspiracy, whose mission has no other object but to reanimate the intestine dissensions of France, and to sow a fresh discord on the continent.—Ought not our neighbors to suffer an equal alarm with ourselves at the return of the political troubles, and of all those horrors of war, which can be profitable only to that nation, which is the enemy of every other? I demand, in the most earnest manner, and every duty which I owe you, citizen First Consul, impels me to make the request, that the cabinet may take such effectual means, that the Wickhams, the Drakes, and the Spencer Smiths, may not be received by any power in friendship with France, whatever may be their title or character: men who preach up assassination, and foment domestic troubles; the agents of corruption, the missionaries of revolt against all established governments, are the enemies of all states, and of all governments. The law of nations does not exist for them. I have fulfilled my duty, citizen First Consul, in exposing to your view, the facts which prove, that Drake and Spencer Smith exercise upon the continent, the same mission with which Wickham was charged during the last war. Your supreme wisdom will do the rest.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation adjoining the town of Upper Marlbro' in Prince Georges county, containing eight hundred acres. This plantation is considered amongst the best in the neighbourhood, it is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and fine tobacco, and has a great sufficiency of wood for its support. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling house, with every other necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large and genteel family, all in good repair—There are also on the premises several large tobacco houses, corn house, stables, &c. most of which are almost new—As it is presumed that those who are desirous to purchase would wish to view the premises, it is thought unnecessary to be more minute.—A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars apply to Nathaniel Craufurd residing within eight miles of Washington or to the subscriber.

DAVID CRAUFURD.

Upper Marlbro July 23—1awtf

☞ The purchaser may be accommodated with negroes, farming utensils, and stock of ery kind. W. C.

To be Rented.

THE subscriber has two or three small Farms to let from two to three hundred acres in each, in Prince George's county about six miles from the city of Washington and two from Bladensburg; he will let them on a moderate rent, to industrious farmers who will keep them in good repair, and use the Plaister and Clover, for terms apply to the subscriber near Bladensburg.

LEONARD M. DEAKINS.

August 3—5tw

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.

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 unavailable 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

A GARDENER

Who understands ALL the branches of

His Business,

is SOBER, HONEST and INDUSTRIOUS, and no other need apply.) Will meet with a GOOD place by applying to the *printer*. If he will also engage to manage well a *small farm* his wages will be INCREASED.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's Farm, near Rock Creek Church, a small RED and WHITE COW, appears to be about six years old, with a white face and a remarkable short body, the left ear slit, the right branded with two letters not remembered, and a piece of her tail cut off. The above reward will be paid to any person on the delivery of the Cow at said place.

S. H. SMITH.

August 11.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION,

For members of Congress.

Mr. Holland, Dr. N. Alexander, William Blackledge, and Thomas Wynns, are elected without opposition.

Mr. Thomas Blount is elected by a majority of 99 over Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Winston by a majority of 6 or 700 over Mr. Franklin.

M. D. Williams and Mr. Gillespie, are re-elected

It is with lively satisfaction that we present our readers with the following *View of the fiscal concerns of Connecticut*, for which we are indebted to the Courant.

A VIEW of the FISCAL CONCERNS of CONNECTICUT.

Capital funds of the civil list.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Funded 6 per cent stock, (real capital)	209 273	83
Deferred do. do.	148 632	83
Funded 3 per cent do.	50,038	11
Bank stock	44,725	
	452,669	77

School Funds.

Bonds collatterally secured	1,020,542	27
New lands received in payment of school bonds, price at which received,	194,000	
Funded 6 per cent stock, (real capital)	14,048	
Deferred do. do.	5,455	7
Funded 3 per cent do.	4,571	95
	1,238,617	29

Annual expense of Government.

VIZ.

Salaries of executive officer,	8,630	
Debentures and contingent expences of the legislature for two sessions,	17,100	
Debenture of the supreme court of errors	550	
Judicial expences,	6,100	
Expense of Newgate prison,	4 000	
Charges of paupers and vagrants,	4,500	
Allowance of 2 dollars on the 1000 of the list being a drawback from the state tax	12,000	
Contingent expenses comprising all other charges of government	6,200	
	59,080	

Means for defraying the annual expense of the civil list.

Viz.

Annual interest on the above mentioned stock appertaining to the civil list funds	26,553	54
Duties on civil processes	5,700	
Annual tax of 7 mills on the dollar, neat amount,	35,700	
	67,953	54

N. B. One eighth part of all the state taxes and one tenth part of all rateable polls are abated for the relief of the indigent.		
The yearly interest of the whole school funds would be	74,179	88
Deduct the interest on that part which lies in lands, and also on those bonds whereon interest has not yet commenced, amount to	7,324	12
N. B. Several bonds draw interest the present year, which were not on interest the last year.		
And the whole present annual interest will be	66,855	76
Add to this the allowance of two dolls. on the 1000 of the list,	12,000	
Total annual amount payable for schools,	78,855	76
Drawable from the state treasury annually, by the people in their capacity of school societies.	78,855	76
Payable by the people into the state treasury annually in taxes (including duties on civil processes) only the sum of	41,400	
Balance drawn out beyond what is paid in by taxes and duties,	37 455	76

' From the foregoing view of their financial arrangements, it appears that the people of Connecticut not only enjoy the blessings of civil government free from expense, but even receive from the public treasury yearly, the sum of 37 455 dollars 76 cents more than they contribute to it in taxes, &c.'

This view exhibits a picture of political economy, which reflects the highest honor on the people of Connecticut. It supplies arguments in favor of republican institutions that outweigh volumes of detraction. Let it be recollected that Connecticut is, in the structure of her government, the most republican state in the union. Her population according to the last census was 251,000—and may be at present estimated at 280,000.—This large population enjoys the blessings of government for the sum of 59 080 dollars, of which 26,553 is derived from permanent funds, leaving a tax of but 41,400 dollars, which is no more than 15 cents for each person.

But the most admirable feature of this picture is the liberal allowance made for the *support of schools*, which amounts to the annual sum of 78,855 dollars, and exceeds the whole amount of the civil list the sum of above 10,000 dollars, and that of the taxes raised the sum of 34,000 dollars. This bright example should be constantly held forth as worthy of the imitation of every state in the union. Nor should it be forgotten that the most economical state in the union has the most liberally endowed institutions for the education of youth; and thereby established the truth that even a rigid economy is not inconsistent with a large expenditure on this interesting object. Let the southern states look to this object! Their state of society is rapidly changing, and unless they soon pay a greater attention to the education of youth, we predict that their relative weight in the union will decline. A republic can only exist among an enlightened people, and such a people will forever be governed by talents.

Norfolk, August 25.

Captain Riddick informs, that the United States squadron were all off Tripoli, together with the gun boats fitted out at Naples and Malta. The apprehensions of a war with Tunis had entirely subsided—all misunderstanding between the United States and Tunis having been amicably adjusted by Mr. O'Brien, who went to Tunis for that purpose.

Captain Reddick heard no talk of a Spanish war when at Gibraltar, which he left the 19th July.

The history of Ireland is a chequered narration of oppression, revolution and ruin. The gallant sons of Erin have alternately struggled in attempts at liberty, and in the agonies of execution for treasons. Unfeeling, and miserably degraded must that mind be, which can view without shuddering, valor, genius, and honor, prostrate before the omnipotence of power. In this devoted country, anarchy is the rule of order—penury and persecution the reward of virtue. The laborer goes forth to his work, and returns to a starving family, the mournful messenger of accumulated want. The mechanic and the manufacturer seek in their ingenuity the comforts of competence, while extortion deprives them of the necessaries of life. Humanity weeps over the distresses of Ireland. There does *despotism* sway unlimited her iron sceptre. There does *innocence* languish in dungeons, and the gallows marks *patriotism* for its peculiar victim. But faint, and feeble, and unmeaning, must be our description, compared with the animated and glowing picture pourtrayed by the matchless genius of CURRAN. The pencil of Curran can alone do justice to the interesting scenes on which it is employed. Well may he be impressive, for deeply has be drank in the cup of his country's sorrows. The execution of thousands of his fellow countrymen—the sacrifice of an intended son-in-law—the amiable, the accomplished, the intelligent and patriotic EMMET—the consequent disappointment, and distraction of a daughter, would have roused his feelings from the most torpid indifference. But the sensibility of Curran needed not such incitements. Liberty had chosen her for his own, and in the destruction of this *idol* of his hopes, every sentiment of his soul seems agitated.

In presenting to our readers the subsequent display of splendid, independent, and dignified eloquence, from this unrivalled orator, we forbear to comment on the causes which produced it. *Upon such subjects language must indeed lag behind the rapidity of feeling.* Let it be remembered, however, that a government, which could authorize, and a judicature, which could sanction these savage proceedings, impiously assumes the attribute of *justice*, and boasts of *mercy* in its administration! This inimitable effusion of glowing and splendid eloquence was produced in defence of MR. FINERTY. FINERTY was printer of the celebrated paper called the "*Press*," the only one who dared to speak for the people, and to denounce their oppressors. He was persecuted for "*bringing the government into contempt*," by publishing a faithful *statement of the trial* of WM. ORR who was sentenced to the scaffold upon the evidence of a perjured common informer. CURRAN did not expect to take any part in the trial; nor did he receive licence, till the jury were sworn.

National Ægis.

" Few men see at once, that they cannot be hurt so much as they think by the mere battery of a newspaper. They do not reflect that every character has a natural station from which it cannot be effectually degraded, and beyond which it cannot be raised by the bawling of a news-hawker. If it is wantonly aspersed, it is but for a season, and that a short one, and it emerges like the moon from a passing cloud to whatever original brightness it possessed. It is right however, that it is law, and that you should hold the strictest hand over this kind of animadversion, that forces humility and innocence from their retreat into the glare of public view; that wounds and terrifies; that destroys the cordiality and the peace of domestic life; and that without eradicating a single vice, , a single folly, plants a thousand thorns in the human heart.

" The learned counsel has been pleased to say, that he comes forward in his prosecution as the real advocate for the liberty of the press, and to protect a mild and merciful government from its licentiousness; and he has been pleased to add, that the constitution can never be lost, while its freedom remains, and that its licentiousness alone can destroy that freedom. As to that, gentlemen, he might as well have said, that there is only one disease of which a man can die; and when he comes forward to extinguish this paper in the ruin of the printer by a state prosecution, in order to prevent its dying of licentiousness, you must judge how candidly he is treating you, both in the fact and in the reasoning. Is it in Ireland, gentlemen, that we are told licentiousness is the only disease that can be mortal to the press? Has he heard of nothing else that has been fatal to the freedom of publication? I know not whether the printer of the Northern Star may have heard of such things in his captivity, but I know that his wife and his children are well apprised that a press may be destroyed in the open day, not by its own licentiousness, but by the licentiousness of a military force. As to the sincerity of the declaration that the state has prosecuted in order to assert the freedom of the press, it starts a train of thought, melancholy retrospect and direful prospect, to which I did not think the learned counsel would have wished to commit your minds. It leads you naturally to reflect at what times, from what motives, and with what consequences the government has displayed its patriotism by these sort of prosecutions. As to the motives; does history give you a single instance in which the state has been provoked to these conflicts, except by the fear of truth, and by the love of vengeance? Have you ever seen the rulers of any country bring forward a prosecution from motives of filial piety, for libels upon their departed ancestors? Did you read that Elizabeth directed any one of those state prosecutions, against the libels which the divines of her times had written against her catholic sister, or against the other libels which the same gentlemen had written against her protestant father?—No gentlemen, we read of no such thing; but we know she did bring forward a prosecution from motives of personal resentment, we know that a jury was found time serving and mean enough, to give a verdict which she was ashamed to carry into effect. I said that the learned counsel drew you back to the times that have been marked by these miserable conflicts. I see you turn your thoughts to those pages of governmental abandonment, of popular degradation, of expiring liberty, of merciless and sanguinary persecution, to that miserable period, in which the fallen and abject state of man, might have been almost an argument in the mouth of an atheist and the blasphemer, against the existence of an all just and an all wise first cause, if the glorious