CALCUTTA, March 2. 1801.

The fall of the Chinese Prime Minister Ho-xen, has long since been communicated to our readers. As a matter of curiosity, however, it may not be unacceptable to be informed of the circumstances that led to and attended his disgrace and ultimate ruin; and the translation of a Chinese newspaper, containing the articles of accusation against the Minister, published on the highest authority, of which the following is a copy, has been kindly furnished us by a correspondent recently returned from China:

Summary of the crimes, and confiscation of the property of the first Minister of State of Pekin.

"On the 25th day of the first moon and 4th year of the emperor Kiaking, the tribunal of the affairs of War of the court of Pekin, lays open, by order of the great Emperor dated the 11th of the first moon of the said year, the delinquencies of the first minister of State Ho-xen, who after having received from the defunct Emperor Kien long rewards and honors greater than any other Vassal, raising him from the mean class in which he was born, to the high and honorable office of Chung tang or Minister, by his own individual faults has rendered himself deserving the greatest and most exemplary punishments.

The emperor thus declares the principal crimes of which this wicked Vassal has been convicted, and directs the most rigorous examination and an adequate punishment.

Although says the new emperor, according to the custom of the Empire, I ought not during the next three years following my Father's death, to alter any decision of his, in honor and tender regard to his ever to be revered memory; which in effect is most just and conformable with the will of Heaven and so in truth I ought to do, since my defunct Father for his great virtues and compassionate heart towards his people merits that I should abstain from all innovations, not only for the space of three years, but even for many thousand, and for this reason I have not removed any Mandarin or officer from the post in which the deceased emperor placed them; nor shall I fail henceforward to over look any defect or omission not being an affair of weight or that has serious consequences, which I protest and promise before heaven and earth. Notwithstanding all this the crimes and excesses of the Minister Ho-xen are so serious and horrid according to the heavy charges brought against him by the great Mandarines that it is not possible for me by any means whatever to act towards him with either pity or indulgence, and therefore without further delay as soon as I had finished dispatching the necessary advises to the Provinces of the Empire of the death of my Father, I immediately deprived the said Ho-xen of his office and directed his arrest, summary trial, and judgment, of which I give notice to all my Vassals.

ARTICLES OF ACCUSATION.

1.—My Father having determined to abdicate the Government in my favor on the 31 day of the 9th moon of the 60th year of his reign, Ho-xen came the preceding day, (2d of the said moon) to congratulate me on my election before my Father had yet made it public, rendering himself thereby guilty of the deepest treachery only because he judged that by such means he might gain my good will and affection.

2.—In the 31 moon of the last year Ho-xen being summoned by my Father to his Country House denominated Yaen-ming-yean, had the boldness to enter on horseback even to within the left door of the hall called Ta king-ming, behaving like a man who neither acknowledged my Father or the King.

3.—Under the pretext of a complaint in one of his legs he continually caused himself to be carried out and brought into the Imperial Palace through the door Xen-u, without embarrassment or any fear of those who saw with indignation such reprehensible audacity.

4.—The virgins for the use of the Palace who were at times sent to their Father's house, Ho-xen, with his absolute power seized and had them conducted without shame to his house to serve as second Wives.

5.—The advices from Generals in all the wars of late years, either intestine or foreign, Ho-xen retained many times in his own hands, or destroyed without communicating them to the Emperor, who of course could not direct the necessary measures for the happy issue of military expeditions, making himself in this manner an accomplice in the failure of innumerable combats.

6.—Ho-xen being Intendant General of three great Tribunals of the Court, to wit, that of the Mandarines, of crimes and of the Imperial Exchequer: arrogating to himself the whole authority, did not permit the members to act as reason and justice required.

7.—It is an absolute certainty that this Ho-xen concealed and even tore wholly or in part the decrees of the deceased emperor when they were not made according to his wish, and fabricated suppositious ones to which, taking advantage of the weakness and insufficiency of my old father, he obtained his signature.

8.—At the place, Sin-hoa, there being a band of vagabonds of more than a thousand who attacked the flocks of sheep of a farmer, they robbed him several times and killed two shepherds, Ho-xen did not consent that so horrid a fact should be communicated to the emperor, but on the contrary destroyed the libel, only because two subjects, patronized by him and his creatures, were Mandarines of that district.

9.—Immediately on the decease of my father, having determined that all the regulars and grandees of Tartary, fendatories of the empire, should be summoned to Pekin, to perform the funeral honors and customary libations due to the body of the defunct emperor, and excepting from this journey those who had not yet had the small-pox, Ho-xen daringly perverted my determination, ordering all to appear indifferently, whether they had or had not had the small-pox. This evidently shows his great pride and extensive views.

10.—The Mandarines U-Sing-Lang, Li-Hang and Li-kuang-ling, solely because they had been teaching in the house of Ho-xen, were, without merit or examination, sent to posts of Mandarins of weight.

11.—The Great Mandarin of the tribunal of doctors (learned men) by name Su-ling-go, being deaf of both ears, and unable to perform the duties of his station on account of his decripid age—Ho-xen did not inform the emperor of his inability that the post might be conferred on an able person, and this because the same Su-ling-go was father-in-law of his younger brother.

12.—The superior officers of the secretary's office of state were all appointed at the will of Ho-xen. He placed them at pleasure, acting in this instance with an unnatural arrogance.

13.—And now since Ho-xen has been under a state of confiscation, it is observed that he had in his palace many apartments built of the wood called na-mu, a material destined solely for the royal habitations; and more than this he constructed new apartments and gardens exactly in imitation of the country house of the emperor, and in the same style and architecture. It is not easy to conceive what were his views and ideas in so doing.

14.—In the seizure of Ho-xen's property which has taken place, more than 200 strings of pearls have been found, whose number far exceeds that which the emperor possessed, and among the innumerable jewels which he possessed, was found a ball of coral of wonderful magnitude and of incalculable value, of which sizes the emperor himself has no equal. Item some dozens of precious stones, red and transparent, of which from his station he could make no use. Besides these there were found a great number of precious stones of different kinds of high value and estimation, and of quality (some) which have not been found in the imperial treasury.

15.—The gold and silver confiscated of Ho-xen, though the prosecution is not yet finished, amounts already to some millions, at least ten.

16.—The insatiable ambition of this wicked subject was so great as to urge him to the absurdity of venturing on the sale of the Mandarinates and public employs of the empire, of which in truth there is no example in history.

Of all the above articles Ho-xen was convicted by the interrogation put to him by the Regulo-vang-la-jin and others appointed to the prosecution, and plainly confessed that it was all true. This bad man, devoid of conscience and lost to all sentiments of humanity abused his unlimited power, acting on all occasions contrary to justice and reason, and as if he had no superior who was to take account of his proceedings, nor laws according to which he might be judged and punished.

All that is above related is not finally the worst to considered in this evil designing man. His impoverishing the empire and the emperor to enrich himself alone, this is the least; what is more than all to be condemned in him, and which overheaps the measure of his iniquities, is his disloyalty and the perfidious ingratitude with which he has conducted himself towards my deceased father and emperor, from whom he received so many and important benefits, which he certainly would not have obtained, had there been any person who had accused him to my deceased father, laying open to him his iniquities, at sight of which there is much without doubt which would have been punished. But, this silence as well of those vassals about the court, as of those in the interior provinces is in part excusable because it arose not only because they feared to afflict my aged and valetudinary father, but also to avoid the fatal consequences which they foresaw might result to them from the pre-eminent authority of the said Ho-xen whom they feared more than the Emperor himself, of the truth of which I am myself an authentic testimony. But now that the wicked actions of this perfidious man arriving at the highest summit have appeared publicly without disguise, and it is clearly known their numbers exceed the hairs of his head, nor can eloquence depict them as they deserve, how shall I appear to answer for it to the supreme being of Heaven leaving unpunished so perverse and abominable a man? How shall I be able to stifle the remorse of my conscience were I to make myself an accomplice in so great neglect of duty?

I therefore command that the Regulos and Mandarines, and great officers of my Court of Pekin examine attentively this cause and adjudge it; and farther that they dispatch without loss of time the most strict orders to the Viceroys and Intendant general of all the provinces, that at sight of all the above mentioned articles of this accusation they may pass sentence on the said Ho-xen, and further may make the most exact enquiries into his past errors and conduct, and give me information of the whole with the greatest expedition.

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The following paper followed the publication of the summary of the crimes of Ho-xen, Minister of State at Pekin.

The Mandarines of the six tribunals of Pekin, together with the President of the nine tribunals of the departments of the Imperial Palace, and the thirteen of the provinces having by order of the emperor, examined the criminal proceedings of Ho-xen, prime Minister, pronounce him guilty of having craftily and surreptitiously disposed of and sold the first offices of Government which has already been set forth in 16 charges, amongst which some capital charges are to be found, such as the permission given to his son of carrying off occultly the virgins belonging to the Royal Palace, for the purpose of indulging or gratifying his base passions.

The dismission of his own accord and clandestinely from the public service, several Mandarines of the *Ming tao-feo*, arrogating to himself the power of promulgating laws or edicts, and of altering at his own will and pleasure those already made, in the view of filling all the places of trust with creatures of his own or those mandarines, more particularly attached to him. His scandalous conduct as exhibited in the remaining charges is inexplicable.

The Mandarines named by the Emperor to attend the confiscation of Ho-xen's property have already discovered in Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Household Goods and Furniture, to the immense value of 70 Millions of Tails. Of large Pearls alone, there were more than 200 strings, and of small a quantity equal to fill 60 quarts. The Coral-beads used by Mandarine's of superior rank in their Caps, and other precious Stones of an extraordinary size, exceeded many dozens. The remainder of his goods have not yet been estimated.

From hence a judgment may be formed of the insatiable ambition, and of the tyrannical conduct of this Minister, and if the Viceroys and great Mandarines of provinces neglected prefering their complaints against him to the Emperor, it may readily be attributed to their extreme fear of finding him in the possession, and exercising a power beyond all propriety and bounds.

For these causes he is ordered to be delivered to the tribunal of crimes, that upon a review of his crimes he may be judged and condemned accordingly, and it is further ordered that the Viceroys and Mandarins of the different provinces shall make the most strict and rigorous investigation of any other crimes or misdemeanours of Ho-xen, transmitting the result to the Emperor, with the most faithful exactitude to the end that he may order him to be punished in the manner he so justly merits.

The Fate of Ho-xen was intimated to him by the present of Silken Cord; speedily after receiving which he terminated his persecution and his days.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE period is approaching when, according to the original and indispensable terms of The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, each subscriber will be required to pay Five Dollars in advance for his second year. As the chief support of the paper depends upon subscriptions, it is confidently hoped that subscribers will be punctual in their remittances, which may be made in any Bank Paper, or in Gold, the postage being paid.

A considerable number of subscribers of respectability, as far as the Editor is acquainted with their characters, have requested papers, which have been accordingly forwarded, under the unequivocal engagement to render immediate payment. This, in many cases, has not been done. Unless payment be soon made, a discontinuance of their papers will be unavoidable.

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Some misconception of the provisions of the post-office law existing, the Editor informs his subscribers, that the mode of stating his accounts was not adopted, until he had obtained the approbation of the Post Master General. On examination it will be seen, that the *existing law does not*, though the previous law did, *prohibit such statement.*

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Sept 16, 1801

Bag of Feathers mislaid.

IN December last JAMES MITCHELL received from Messrs. M'Culloch and Birkhead, at Baltimore, a Bag of Feathers, directed to Samuel H. Smith, Washington, which he engaged to deliver to Mr English, George-Town. Mr. Mitchell did not deliver the Feathers according to their direction, owing, as is supposed, to the obstruction of ice. In the spring he was at Baltimore, when he stated that he still had the Feathers.

The Feathers belong to the subscriber, who requests Mr. Mitchell to forward them to him, or to Mr. English, George-Town.

The subscriber will feel grateful for any information respecting the residence of Mr. Mitchell.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

City of Washington.

September .