(possible) case that they should be wanted before the remittances arrive, bills may be remitted at a fortnight or three weeks after date, payable to the bearer. The cash arriving before they become due, they will be immediately paid, and this punctuality in fulfilling engagements cannot fail to give a great credit to the insurgents. There are an immense number of details that cannot be touched on in this letter, because it is not wished to keep the traveller longer; but they will be told him.

The general will for the present receive by the bearer, the sum of 9 990 francs, making 10.114 livres 17 sous 6 deniers in four bills of exchange upon Paris, three of which are payable on the 3d of Germinal, and one on the 5th.—The friend has already taken measures to procure whatever sums of money may be wanted in the sequel.

Munich, 16th March 1804.

P. S. The friend may be written to for the present by means of the truly confidant at Toulouse (Strasburgh.)—Address to Mr. L'Abbe Dutresne, ecclesiastical counsellor, at Munich, in Bavaria.

(1) *It is necessary to observe here, that every thing which has been written to Mr. Drake on the subject of the General, spoken of in the last, and relative to the State Messenger in a preceding part of the correspondence, is a mere invention, as Mr. Drake's correspondence will declare in the relation he intends making of the conversations that he had in London with the English ministers; and at Munich with Mr. Drake, concerning the object of his mission.*

(2) *The friend is* Mr. Drake, *who here speaks in the third person.*

From the Morning Chronicle.

[A new report appears to have been made by the Grand Judge at Paris implicating Mr. Spencer Smith, British minister to the Elector of Wirtemberg, in the conspiracy. We have not received the paper containing the first part of this report, but the following article accompanying it appears to be the information given by one of the agents employed.]

THE CONSPIRACY.
No. I.

Report of the mission with which I have been charged by the Counsellor of State and Prefect of the Department of the Lower Rhine, near Mr. Drake minister from England to Munich.

"On the 10th Ventose, after having received from the hands of the Prefect of the Lower Rhine the instruction of Mr. Muller, I quitted Strasburgh to go to Mr. Drake, minister of England, at Munich. On the 13th I arrived at Augsburgh, and sent him two letters, of which I give the copies:

"Sir—I have been charged by Mr. Muller, with a letter which I shall very much wish to give into your own hands. Will you therefore have the goodness to name the day and hour that will be least inconvenient to you. I have the honor, &c."

"On the 17th in the morning, finding that I did not receive any answer, I departed for Munich, on my arrival I wrote again to Mr. Drake, as follows:

"Sir—During the four days that I remained at Augsburgh, I have had the honor to address two letters to you, and I presume that you have not received them, as no answer has been sent to me; will you, sir, let me know the hour when I may hope to deliver to you in person, that which Mr. Muller charged me to deliver to you. I have the honor, &c."

"As soon as he had received this letter, he sent for me to come to him immediately, and that he expected me. I accordingly presented myself to Mr. Drake, as aid-de-camp to a republican general, and delivered to him my letter of introduction, and the tenor of which was as follows:

"Sir—The person who will deliver this note to you, has been appointed by the company to address you, some days since, as my organ: he has the entire confidence of those who send him; and I beg of you to consider whatever he may say as the sincere expression of their sentiments. The most agreeable part of his commission, will doubtless be, to assure you of the devotion of the company. Permit me, sir, to add, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed MULLER."

"He had no sooner read this letter, than he enquired what news there was in France, and how things went on in that country? I answered him that the moment of triumph for the Jacobins was arrived; that every one was of opinion that a more favorable occasion to attempt something against the government would not be found, than that which now presented itself.

"What can I do for you? Tell me what are your views? What do you hope to accomplish? Have your General and your Committee formed any projects?

"Perceiving this to be a favorable moment, I presented him my plan of operations which is the same as that noted down in the minute of my instructions. After having read it three times with attention, he said to me—this is a very good plan, but I do not observe many fortified towns among those that you ascribe, and it is to those, however, we must pay the greatest attention. I named the place of arms, and the citadel of Besancon. I represented to him that this town was very strong, and that we were certain of finding there a large park of artillery and ammunition of every kind. 'Have you horses for your artillery?' We are assured of having them. 'That is very well, but take care to use dispatch, and never strike till you are sure of your blow; but in case it should fail, can you retire to Mount Jura? Can you find a secure retreat there, and be certain of defending yourselves for a long time? In this interval, the other departments, in which you have already formed a party, will produce a division.' After having paused a moment, he hastened to fetch his map, to discover what town of Germany was nearest to one of those that we were to occupy, in order, said he, to render our communication more prompt, and to give every necessary assistance. This plan merits, on my part, the greatest attention, and it has my hearty approbation. To-morrow, or the day after, I shall write to your General, and I doubt not but you will be the bearer of a very satisfactory answer."

"Mr. Drake then spoke to me of Pichegru. I asked him if it were his opinion that he was in France? He said, certainly not; 'I am extremely well acquainted with him, and he is a man of merit; but he is too cold and too heavy to be engaged in such a step; be assured that he is at this moment in London, and propagate that opinion every where. As to Georges, I positively know he cannot be at Paris, as I have received letters from persons in London who had seen him the moment before they wrote to me—I have informed him of the reports which have been circulated of a continental war; I have described such an event as the most terrible blow that could happen for the Jacobins, as that would establish the government forever.' He said in answer, 'That there were strong reasons to justify the expectation that Russia would be prevailed on to declare war against France." He conversed at considerable length on the projected descent on England, and at the same time was very prodigal of injurious expressions against the First Consul; and it was in vain that he dissembled the fear which affected him, respecting the descent and enterprising genius of the French army. He spoke much of Mr. Muller. I answered him according to my instructions, that I had not seen him, &c. and that I knew positively that he was gone to the army of the coast on a very important mission. He smiled with an air of satisfaction and said to me—'On my learning the arrest of Moreau I wrote to Mr. Muller to come to me, with orders to forward the letters to him wherever he might be; nor can I conceive why it has been delayed. I am, however, certain, that he is in Germany; for one of my friends writes me word that he has not only seen but spoken to him; in short I expect to see him every day.' I am very glad to tell you, that this citizen Muller does not possess a very great degree of confidence; he goes rarely to the committee, which is a matter of great complaint. 'With respect to that I desire you to tell your general, that when I sent him into France, it was merely to form a correspondence, but not to remain there, as he has done, for he ought to have been returned these two months. He has also informed me by letter of every thing you tell me, and even more, that the committee had accused him of having received funds for another revolutionary committee, of which I have no knowledge whatever. If I have not remitted more funds, it is, I must avow frankly, that I did not clearly understand the project of your committee. Some time since it was communicated to me by letter, that four departments might be incited to insurrection, and that I was to send them a plan of operations. I ask you, however, if it were reasonable that I should do so, as I was not acquainted with their means, and what they were qualified to execute.

Now, things are very different, and I have a clear insight into them. I shall therefore employ myself most willingly in giving all the pecuniary aids which are at my disposal; you may have an entire reliance on me—come and dine with me, therefore, on Friday at 4 o'clock, and you will find your dispatch ready. On Friday I presented myself again to Mr. Drake, when he gave me a gracious reception—Your business is completed, and I have written to your general, and I think he will have reason to be satisfied with me; the writing is not visible, but I presume that he has a receipt to make it so. If he did not know it, Mr. Muller would communicate it to him. You will also recommend him not to be in too great a hurry; for my first advice was to wait till B—— was departed for Boulogne, and on the point of embarking.—You will make your general feel the necessity of getting possession of Alsace, but principally of Huninguien and the citadel of Strasburgh; Ah! what a blow it would be, if you would obtain those two places; I could come nearer to you, and could give you pecuniary succour; there would be then no delay in our operations, we could act in concert, and every thing would proceed infinitely better; it is also of great importance to have a large party at Paris, for without that the rest is nothing; you must get rid of B—. (I acknowledge my fears at this moment of betraying the lively indignation which agitated me.) He proceeded: "It is the surest means of obtaining your liberty and making peace with England. One thing I recommend to your general, to stir up parties of every denomination; they are all equally important to you, whether they are royalists or jacobins, &c. You must, however, except the friends to B—, whom you cannot trust, from the fear of being betrayed. Your gen. must also set at defiance the proclamations which the consul will not fail to have circulated when your insurrection shall be commenced; he will say that such and such departments had a disposition to rise, but that it is entirely at an end, which will be done to alarm the other departments, and prevent them from acting, for such were the means employed to extinguish the war in La Vendee.

A report was spread abroad that Georges was arrested, a similar rumour was propagated respecting Pichegru; for though this day's Gazette announces his arrest, I do not believe a word of it. It is very possible to seize on some unfortunate person, and say that it is Pichegru; it is a matter of great importance that you should tell your General to take the earliest opportunity of indicating to me one or two towns into which I may send confidental persons, who shall be furnished with funds at the disposition of your general. Two or three thousand louis may be sent him at a time. It is gold, I believe that will be most convenient to him, as I cannot send him paper on Paris without giving cause for suspicion. You will remit to him these four bills of exchange, for 9990 francs, or 10,114 livres 17s 6d; it is all the paper I have been able to procure on Paris. I have just written to Mr. Smith at Stutgard, to collect all the funds in his power, in order that the operations may not languish for want of money. If, however, you will wait till Wednesday, you may carry with you a more considerable sum.

"I answered him that my General had expresly ordered my immediate return, and that it was impossible for me to wait. 'If your General sends you again, or any other person, you will tell him to send them directly to me; an apartment will always be ready for them. I live out of the town on purpose, for I am surrounded with spies; every motion of mine is watched.'

"Apropos, I replied, it had escaped my memory to tell you of the report, that you are about to quit this town, and return to England; you are it is said, recalled by your government, and I declare that the news greatly afflicted me. It is true that such a report has prevailed, but I can explain the cause of it: some time since I furnished my house, and having demanded of the upholsterer the inventory of the goods which he had supplied me with, it was immediately thought that I was about to take my departure; but never fear my friend, this report is without the least foundation.'

He let me out by a secret door, and accompanied me to the gates of the town, telling me, at the same time, that he hoped very soon to hear news from my general.

"Such were the expressions made use of by Mr. Drake in the conversation which we had relative to my mission. The plan or letter of Mr. Drake written in sympathetic ink, the letter which was addressed to me by the name of Lefevre, the Receipt of the Post-master of Rastadt, of the letter addressed to Mr. Smith at Stutguard, with the four bills of exchange, have been sent to the prefect.

"ROSEY,
Adjutant Major, Capt. of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line.
Strasburg, 25 Ventore, An. 12.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, for ready cash on the 2d day of July next on the primises, all the right title claim and interest of Joseph Boone in and to lot No. 2 in square No. 1043 as laid down in the plan of the city of Washington, with a two story framed dwelling house and four other small framed houses thereon, all in good repair; taken by virtue of two writs of Fiera Facias, issued from the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington at the suit of Wilson Hunt for the use of Philip Nichlin & Robert E. Griffith—the sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.
June 11—wtdos

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

THE DAY.

Another anniversary of our national independence has returned to animate the patriotism and excite the gratitude of the people of America. Never was there a nation more deeply indebted for the happiness she enjoys, to the Supreme disposer of events, than the United States. Two centuries have scarcely elapsed since a few exiles from the persecutions of Europe seated themselves in different parts of the continent. In the year one thousand six hundred and eight, one hundred and ten persons settled at James town: and in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty, one hundred and one persons settled in Plymouth. From this vigorous germ has arisen an empire, of larger limits than any on the face of the globe, of present numbers adequate to its protection, and of an expected population superior to that of any European power. Our ancestors, nurtured in the school of adversity, without yielding to the vices it too frequently creates, imbibed from its instructive precepts a love for and an habitual exercise of its peculiar virtues. Invited by the vast field of nature that surrounded them their industry and labor found a constant occupation in subduing the intractable forest, and rendering the earth subservient to useful purposes. The habits of industry of which our ancestors thus set the example they left as the best heritage to their children. Not insensible, at the same time, of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, for the undisturbed enjoyment of which they abandoned their native land, their first and last advice to their offspring was to maintain with their lives that without which existence is a curse. The advice was cherished in the hearts of their offspring with a holy zeal. It was natural for them, from similarity of language and habit, to seek in the mother country a protector; but they invariably resisted oppression, in every shape in which it appeared even from this hallowed source. The time soon arrived when a conviction, hastened by the conduct of England, arose that America was equal to her own government and protection. As this conviction came with the rapidity, so it passed through all ranks with the force of lightening. Upheld by the exertions of a Franklin, a Washington, a Jefferson, an Adams, a Lee, and a band of other illustrious statesmen and heroes, all difficulties were vanquished.

With the successful issue of the revolution arose the dawn of a new day. This revolution made the PEOPLE the basis of all power. To them it assigned the power of raising up and of putting down their rulers; not with the fury of a mob, but with the calm decision of an enlightened judgement. Never before had a fair trial been made of the representative system—The revolution tried it. It has triumphed over prejudice and opposition during the lives of the very generation with whom it originated, notwithstanding the conflicting influence of pre-conceived opinion, and the sordid interest accustomed to seek its reward in a hostile system. On this MIGHTY FOUNDATION our governments, our laws, our liberty rest. While it continues unimpaired, in vain may the tempest of a corrupt world beat against it. The thrones of tyrants may sink, superstition may find the grave it digs for others, oppression may tremble at the re-action of that very power with which it menaced nations—But HERE in THIS ASYLUM of man, the happiness of every citizen is fixed on a rock, whose strength only becomes more conspicuous from the troubled and perishable state of all that surrounds it.

So successful has this experiment been in rendering us happy, that we fearlessly predict its adoption, at some future period, by every nation of the civilized world. A century hence, and our population will exceed fifty millions. The example of such a nation enjoying peace and prosperity will be irresistible. The world will know and imitate it.

It is a fact, which ought to fill every heart with joy and gratitude, that the progress of the United States in arts, in wealth, and in numbers, is unprecedented in the annals of the world; and it is no less a truth that our progress in these is greater at the present than it has been at any antecedent period.

The peace of the country, the key stone of national greatness, is more perfectly guarded than it has ever heretofore been. There is not, at this time, a single *serious* difference with any foreign power. It were vain to expect an exemption from commercial rivalry. This is as constantly the attendant of the prosperity of a trading nation, as it is of a trading individual, and each nation, as well as each individual, will deavour to gain an advantage over her rivals. It is consolatory, however, that this spirit is manifested in such a manner, as not to hazard any dangerous rupture; and it is a fact, which cannot be too highly appreciated, that the prosperity of the United States depends less upon commercial arrangements than that of any nation enjoying so large a portion of trade.

On this day last year the important intelligence of the purchase of Louisiana reached this place. It was then cause of triumph to every lover of his country. How much superior the triumph we now enjoy in the happy completion of this great event! The fears and aweful forebodings, then so loudly rung through the land, have been hushed; and that vast territory has become ours without the effusion of one drop of blood.

It is impossible in a short compass to enumerate the distinguished blessings we enjoy, or the dreadful calamities from which we are exempt. Suffice it to say;

We enjoy, in their greatest purity, religious and civil liberty.

We enjoy the pre-eminent distinction of self government.

We are at peace among ourselves, and with the whole civilised world.

We sustain, among the different nations of the earth, the rare distinction of a just, an enlightened, a powerful and a brave nation.

We enjoy the distinction of knowing how to use without abusing liberty.

We enjoy, every man, without molestation or the least govermental interference, the fruits of our labours.

It is our pride that we have among us eminent philosophers, illustrious statesmen, good soldiers and respectable artists; but it is a GLORY, which we more highly prize, that the great body of the nation is enlightened. Here is our strength and our safety!

For these reasons we will rejoice! For these blessings our voices shall rend the skies; our thanks ascend to Heaven!

Extract of a letter from James Maury Esq. consul of the United States at Liverpool, dated May 4, 1804.

An act has been passed this session for continuing the permission of importing in neutral vessels, until eight months after a definitive ratification of peace, the produce of any part of any of the territories, not under the dominion of this country, either on the continent of America, or in the West India islands, under the regulations and restrictions of the act, which expired the 1st January last.

Baron HOMBOLDT, his two travelling companions, and several French gentlemen and ladies, have sailed in the Favorite, capt. Penrose, for Bordeaux.