

...icle 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 Enghien'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. Yesterday the minister of the Elector of Baden received a courier from his Sovereign. He immediately went to Talleyrand's Hotel, requesting an audience, and protested in the name of the Elector, against the violation of his territory. He demanded that the French government should disavow the conduct of General Caulincourt, and send back the prisoners whom he had made to the other side of the Rhine. Talleyrand answered that by the treaty of Lunéville, the States of Germany are bound to give up all persons conspiring or plotting against France; and that by the law of nations every state has a right to enforce such stipulations, where the contracting party is not strong enough to cause them to be observed, or its infidelity is suspected; that Caulincourt had only obeyed the orders of the First Consul; that all the prisoners were to be tried immediately, and that the principal of them was at that moment before the tribunal. The Minister of Baden, in the evening, sent back a courier with this answer. The diplomatic corps, and all the people of Paris except those immediately connected with government, were ignorant of the arrest of the Duke d'Enghien until a late hour last night, when his sentence was posted up in the Palace Royal, and on the corners of the streets. The patrols, which were doubled, and the numerous police spies, prevented the surprize and indignation of the people from showing themselves in any acts of violence; but the imprudent declamations of a few added new victims to those who already crowd our prisons. The Minister of Baden, this morning, went to Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Ambassador and communicated to him the particulars of Talleyrand's answer: "The latter had not until then heard of this affair, at least such was his declaration." The Imperial Ambassador did not hesitate to wait upon Talleyrand, and requested the execution of the sentence might be deferred until he had informed his Sovereign of the affair. He requested this delay "more as a personal favour, the emperor being related to the Duke of Enghien, than in the name of the emperor, as Chief of the Empire, the neutrality of which had been violated." The example of the Imperial Ambassador, was followed by the Ambassadors of Spain, Naples, and Etruria, whose Sovereigns, all Bourbons, are more nearly related than the Emperor to the Duke of Enghien. They all received the same answer from Talleyrand, viz. that he "would report their request to the First Consul." In the mean time, these ambassadors dispatched couriers to their respective courts, and many persons think, that Buonaparte's pride will be gratified, by pardoning a Bourbon, and publishing to the world as an act of generosity, a deed commanded by policy, justice and humanity."

[Per the Diana, from Dublin, arrived at New-York.]

LONDON, April 15.  
The Danish militia, ready to take the field now amounts to near 100,000 men.

The house of the Russian Charge d'Affaires is surrounded incessantly by spies and officers of the police, it being supposed that one of the French Princes was concealed in it.

Pichegru was reported to have died of the wounds which he received at the period of his arrest.

Madame Moreau has, at length been allowed to visit her husband in the Temple. The general is stated to have written to Buonaparte, but the purport of this letter is variously represented; some confine it to a complaint at his name being inserted by the Grand Judge in the list of Brigands; others that it was exculpatory, and others again that it was an appeal to the Chief Consul's mercy. In either case, however, the General must have been ignorant of the nature of the man he addressed, as well as wanting in respect to his own character.

Barthelemy, the banker, continues under arrest; not, however, as we heard, for having paid a bill drawn on him from London, but in consequence of his name being on a list of exchange which was taken from one of the conspirators. It is supposed that he will be liberated.

The Dutch Admiral Verhuel was at Flushing on the 9th, preparing another division of his flotilla for sea.

Yesterday we received a letter from Rotterdam, and a packet of Dutch Journals to the 10th inst. by the Hoffnung-Perry, arrived in the river from the Mease. The former announces that all the shipwrights at Rotterdam and Amsterdam have been sent to Flushing, to make some alterations which appeared wanting, on experiments, in the construction of the flotilla there.

All French emigrants have been ordered to leave Frankfurt, in consequence of an intimation from the commandant at Mentz, that if they were suffered to remain, a military force should be sent to arrest them. The elector of Baden, at the same moment that the requisition for the allowance of a French corps to enter Eitenhein, was presented to him, received the news of the arrest of the duke d'Enghien. The duke of Brisgau's territory was violated without even the ceremony of the slightest communication on the subject.

It was reported at Rotterdam on the 10th, that the king of Prussia has directed his minister at Paris to remonstrate against the recent violation of the neutrality of Germany by the French troops from Strasburg.

The captain of the Dutch brig Atalante, lately captured by the Scorpion, fought with a degree of bravery bordering on desperation. When capt. Hardinge boarded the brig, he attacked and wounded the Dutch commander in several places; but in the heat of the contest capt. H. struck his hand against the binnacle, and the sword flew from it. At this moment several of his men rushed forward, when capt. H. offered his opponent quarters, but the other declining it, a seaman from the Scorpion shot him through the body.

Extract of a letter from Capt. A. McDonough, to his correspondent in New-York, dated Oporto, April 12, 1804.  
"I am sorry to inform you of the loss of 40 sail of the West-India fleet. They sailed from Cork on the 24th of March, destined for the W. Indies, composed of a fleet of 71 sail, under convoy of the Apollo and Caryfort frigates. The Apollo being ahead of the fleet on the morning of the 21 inst. at 4 o'clock, struck on a Sand Beach about a mile from the shore and 15 leagues south of this port. Thirty nine sail of merchant ships also went on shore shortly after, & were totally lost. From the best information I can get from the British Consul here, out of the crew of the Apollo, consisting of 257 men, only 123 were saved. Commodore Dixon, the commander, drowned himself. About 400 dead bodies were found on the shore. That Capt. Dixon should have run his frigate ashore on the coast of Portugal, with the wind at S. W. is truly astonishing to navigators. I have on board my ship a seaman belonging to the Peggy, of Glasgow, who says, 14 Glasgow ships joined the above fleet at Cork, 12 of which were lost.

"Yesterday we had the best advice from Vigo, which is, that the Spanish government has positively prohibited the French from carrying in prizes, felling or condemning them in Spanish ports—and that the French had demanded a large sum of money from the Spanish Government, which they have peremptorily refused to grant."

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.  
We are authorized to state that the President of the United States, has extended his pardon to all persons who had deserted from the army of the United States, and taken refuge in the territory of Louisiana, previous to the 20th day of December last, and were on that day inhabitants of said territory.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.  
Yesterday afternoon, we boarded near the point, the Barque Packet, Capt. Hamburg, in 40 days from Amsterdam.—We had hoped to obtain late accounts from Europe by her, but unfortunately the Capt. brought no papers.—Verbal accounts by this vessel to the 14th ult. state, that the British kept up a strict blockade off the Texel, but treated neutrals very politely; that the preparations for invasion were still going on, but that the Dutch did not seem to relish the idea much. A corvette brig of 14 guns was cut out of the Vlie, on the night of the 4th of April, by some boats from the English fleet, and the Dutch capt. killed whilst defending his vessel.

NEW-YORK, May 25.  
The French frigates Dido and Sybille, each of 44 guns, from Guadaoupe, where they recently arrived from France, with troops, arrived last evening and anchored at the quarantine ground. The object of their coming here is unknown.

May 28.  
One of the French frigates from Guadaoupe came up yesterday from Staten-Island and anchored near the city in the North river, for the purpose of taking in provisions. The other frigate is expected up this day. It is said, and we believe with truth, that Jerome Bonaparte and Lady will go to France in one of these ships; for we were recently informed by an official character, that Jerome had received a letter from his brother, stating that he should send a frigate for him. The Dido and Sybille sailed about three months since from Rochefort with troops, and landed them at Guadaoupe, where they were blockaded some days by a British 74 and two frigates; but the English ships having sailed for Dominique, these frigates slipped out and got safe into this port.

The commander of one of the above frigates has gone to the southward on business with young Bonaparte, probably to hasten his return, that they may sail immediately, as a detention in this port might bring some British ships of war within the Lights of Sandy-Hook.

June 1.  
The high price.—Last evening a merchant of this city received a letter from a Young gentleman in Savannah, inclosing two tickets in the present lottery, and requesting him to examine as to their fate.—One of them proves to be the fortunate number 15,978, which is entitled to 25,000 dollars, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. The holder is Mr. James Pelot, a clerk in the house of Dixon & Co. Savannah. Mr. Pelot is supposed to be under 21 years of age and is in moderate circumstances. The ticket is said to be one of a parcel sent to Seymour and Woolhopter, printers of the Savannah Museum.

June 5.  
Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble,

dated on board the Constitution Syracuse, March 19, 1804.

"I have this moment received intelligence from a gentleman just arrived from Tunis, that the Bey of that regency is equipping his whole naval force with the utmost expedition; and it is whispered that his object is the American commerce. From various circumstances, I believe there is much truth in the conjecture. Three of their frigates, from 24 to 30 guns, are now fitting out at Malta; one frigate of 32 guns, and a number of smaller vessels, are getting ready at Tunis."

Commodore Preble further observed, that he intends to collect all the forces off Tripoli and proceed off Tunis to learn the cause.  
Capt. Blagge of the ship Pyomingo, informs that a Neapolitan frigate, and a ship of 24 guns, sailed from Naples on the 20th of March, to blockade all the ports of Tunis; and it was said at Naples that they were to join the American squadron under the command of Commodore Preble. Commodore Preble had 4 frigates ready at Syracuse on the 19th of March. The Syren and Nautilus were cruising off Tripoli. Commodore Preble had applied to the King of Naples for the loan of 25 gun-boats, lying at Palermo, and it was said at Naples that the King had granted them to him. The Tripolitans had only two gun-boats, a brig and schooner, both of which were up the Archipelago.

NORFOLK, June 5.  
Mrs. Willet & O'Connor.  
As it is of real importance that every correct information respecting our commercial concerns abroad, however it may reflect on the unwarrantable conduct of any foreign power, by treaty in amity with us, should be made known as early as possible, I think it my duty to communicate to you, for publication, an account of the unjust treatment our citizens receive from his Britannic Majesty's cruisers and Courts of Vice-Admiralty in the West-Indies.  
The following are a few of the many captures recently made of our vessels under pretence the most trivial and unfounded, & which came under my own knowledge.

NATHAN CHILD.  
Brig Harriot, O'Connor, of and for Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux; cargo brandy, wine and dry goods; taken by the privateer sch'r Colpoys. Vessel at Tortola, waiting trial, on suspicion of having French property.

Schooner Sally, Taylor, of Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, to St. Thomas's; taken by the privateer schooner Burke, of one gun; cargo wine, fruit, and dry goods; brought in on account of breach of blockade, 25,000 francs—condemned as French property.

Brig Actress, Tinker, of and for New-York, from Martinique; taken by his Majesty's brig Drake, for breach of blockade; part of her cargo being forcibly taken out, (sugar, coffee, &c.)—detained 65 days.

Schooner Swan, Bartlett, of and for Plymouth, from Martinique, taken by Commodore Hood's tender, for breach of blockade; cargo sugar, coffee and molasses; detained 37 days and cleared; but on appeal of the captors is ordered for a new trial.

Brig Mentor, Whitney, of and for Salem, from Martinique taken by his Majesty's ship Pandora, for breach of blockade; cargo, sugar, coffee and molasses—condemned.

Schooner Union, Friend, of and for Portland, from Martinique; taken by the Pandora, for breach of blockade; cargo sugar and coffee; detained for further proof.

Schooner Freedom, Hedrick, of and for Cape-Ann, from Martinique; cargo sugar and molasses; taken by his Majesty's brig Drake; detained for further proof, and already detained 120 days.

Brig Nancy, Woodbury, of and for Salem, from Martinique; cargo sugar and coffee; taken by the schooner Eliza; detained for breach of blockade; 100 days elapsed, still undecided.

Brig Polly, Appleton, of Boston, from St. Lucie; detained 70 days on suspicion of having been at Martinique.

Brig Traveler, Gallaher, of and for Philadelphia, from St. Lucie; cargo sugar and coffee; detained 70 days and cleared, but no damages allowed.

Schooner Branch, Sergeant, of and for Boston, detained 100 days and cleared—ditto.

Brig Cleopatra, Isom, of and for New-Haven, from St. Lucie; detained 130 days on suspicion.

Brig Exchange, Manwaring, of Portland, from Bourdeaux, for St. Thomas's; detained at Tortola for trial, and numbers of others at the different islands, names not recollected, lying at heavy expences.

CHARLESTON, June 11.  
Capt. Fuller, arrived yesterday in 21 days from Surinam, informs us that that place was surrendered to the British forces about the 7th ult. after a siege of ten days, in which two of the forts were taken by storm. After the British had succeeded in carrying one of the forts, a Dutch soldier, seeing that all hope of repelling them was lost, ran and communicated fire to the magazine, which blew up and killed a number of men. It was stipulated in the capitulation, that all private property should be respected, and the Dutch troops transported to Europe. Part of the British force sailed in company with captain Fuller, and it was conjectured they were going against Cayenne. American produce, &c. was rising when capt. F. left Surinam.

In consequence of the unanimous Address of the Legislature of Georgia to the Governor, he has removed Judge Bowen from office.

# WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1804.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. the CORNER STONE of a FREE-MASON'S HALL, to be built on Orange-Street, in this town, by JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1. was laid in due form, by the Master of the said Lodge.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the Members of the Lodge with a number of visiting Brethren, met at Mrs. Dossy's, and proceeded from thence to the spot traced out for the building, in the following order, viz.

FORM OF PROCESSION.

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| Tyler.                                 |                               |
| A Brother                              | A Brother                     |
| A Hand-Barrow, carried by a Brother    | on which was stood, A Brother |
| The Master Architect                   |                               |
| A Deacon                               | A Deacon                      |
| A Light—The Bible, Sq. & Comp.—A Light |                               |
| Chaplain                               |                               |
| Music                                  |                               |
| Brethren                               | Brethren                      |
| Steward                                | Steward                       |
| Secretary                              | Treasurer                     |
| Senior Warden                          | Senior Warden                 |
| Master and High Priest.                |                               |

The ceremonies being gone through, the procession retired to a Booth erected for the occasion, and after partaking of some refreshment, an excellent Oration was delivered by the Rev. Brother HALLING. The procession then returned in regular form to the Lodge-Room, where the remainder of the day was spent in social harmony.

Married, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JOSEPH JACOB to Miss NANCY ATKINS.

The Legislature of Connecticut has decided against the proposed amendment of the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President—Yeas 77, Nays 117. There is little doubt, however, that this amendment will be ratified by at least three-fourths of the states. It is only necessary to add Tennessee to the states which have already agreed to it, to make this constitutional majority; and little doubt can be entertained as to the vote of that state.

After the 30th inst. all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported in American vessels, pay an additional duty of 2 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.

It is extraordinary that certain papers should call any tax laid on imported articles, a tax on the mercantile interest.—So far from this being the case, the merchants make such duties an object of profit, by adding the tax to the profit and other expences, & estimating their advance upon the whole, which is doubtless ultimately paid by the consumer!

We learn from Richmond, (Vir.) that the Federal Court have thought proper to revoke Logwood's fine, and exchange it for hard labour, in consequence of the Executive's consenting that he should be accommodated with apartments in the State Penitentiary, to which place he was escorted on the 25th inst. by a strong guard.

Two counterfeit 100 Dollar Notes of the office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, were detected at the bank of Baltimore on the 23d ult. The plate is well executed and also the signatures. The date, the president's name (John Swan) and the numbering are somewhat clumsy, particularly the latter, which is very much so, and is the means by which a detection could easily be made, as the paper is much better than the general run of counterfeit bills.

A Georgia paper mentions that the Indians have consented to have the line of the district of the late ceded territory run, agreeably to the treaty of Fort Wilkinson; consequently the Commissioners and Surveyors will commence that business in a few days.

It is said that a treaty is contemplated to be shortly held with the Creeks, by which an extension of territory to Georgia will probably be acquired.

The appointment of Judge Skrine has been confirmed by the Legislature of Georgia.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Bowen is left with his excellency the Governor to fill.

The Spanish part of St. Domingo, previous to the late war, contained 120,000 inhabitants of whom 110,000 were free. Last year the number of the free people was only 35,000.

The brig Young William, arrived at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 13th April, at which time it was reported that George had been found dead in his prison, supposed to have poisoned himself. The trial of M... had not taken place; neither had the Consul removed from Paris.

Capt. Mason, arrived from the river Gambia, informs that the island of Goree had been retaken from the French by a reinforcement from England, consisting of one thousand ship and five transports; with about four hundred troops. The island was retaken the latter end of February. On the transports arriving off the island a signal was made, which a lieutenant and midshipman, was dispatched who immediately on their arrival, were taken prisoners by the French. But on their seeing the strength of the English, they...