

French have just experienced (the massacre) but have I not had reason to treat them so? The wrongs of the French, do they appertain to the Spaniards? and must I visit on the latter the crimes which the former have conceived, ordered and executed upon our species? They have the effrontery to say, that reduced to seek safety in flight, I am gone to conceal my defeat in the southern part of the island.—Well then! let them learn that I am ready, & that the thunderbolt is going to fall upon their heads. Let them know that my soldiers are impatiently waiting for the signal to go and reconquer the boundaries which nature and the elements have assigned to us. A few moments more, and I shall crush the remnant of the French under the weight of my mighty power.

Spaniards! you to whom I address myself, solely because I wish to save you; you who for having been guilty of evasion, shall speedily preferve your existence, only so far as my clemency may deign to spare you: it is yet time! abjure an error which may be fatal to you, and break off all connections with my enemy, if you wish your blood may not be confounded with his. Name to me without delay that part of your territory on which my first blow is to be struck, or inform me whether I must strike in all points without discrimination. I give you fifteen days from the date of this notification, to forward your last intentions, and to rally under my banners. You are not ignorant that all the roads of St. Domingo, in every direction, are familiar to us; that more than once we have seen your dispersed bands fly before us. In a word, you know what I can do, and what I dare; think of your preservation.

Receive here, the sacred promise which I make, not to do any thing against your personal safety, or your interest, if you seize upon this occasion to show yourselves worthy of being admitted amongst the children of Hayti.

Head-Quarters at the Cape, May 8, 1804.
First year of Independence.

The Governor-General,
(Signed)
DESSALINES.
(A true Copy.)
The Secretary-General,
JUSTICE CHAULATTE.

Of the white persons who escaped from the island almost by miracle, several have arrived at this port in the Greyhound; nine in the Almy which sailed for New-York, six days before the Greyhound, viz. Carne, and daughter; Helen, wife and son; d'Almeida; A. L. G. Gibeau and wife; and the Nancy for Charleston, Messrs. Oliver and G. O. H.

MR. DRAKE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[Translated for the Aurora.]

The original papers, containing instructions given by Mr. Drake to the person, believed to be his principal agent, for conducting the intrigues in France, was, as heretofore mentioned, delivered by the grand judge to the conservative senate, accompanied by ten letters, in the hand writing of Mr. Drake. As some of these letters were written in cyphers, the key to which was not possessed, as others merely consist of minute details, and others again of tiresome repetitions; a selection has been made of the most remarkable passages, and such as most clearly point out the object of Mr. Drake's machinations.

Extract from Letter No. 3.

"To the mission of a person in Helvetia, to conduct your correspondence with the army, I can have no motives for objecting; but you should not forget the observation which I have so often made to you, that the ramifications ought not to be multiplied, since by doing so we multiply the chances of the discovery, and that reposing confidence, unless absolutely necessary for conducting the operations, is not merely useless but dangerous. However, I flatter myself there will be no precipitation, and that no one will begin to act, until the fact is fixed and known in every quarter, so that all may proceed together to the point proposed. Partial or unconnected measures will be productive of nothing but defeat and disaster.

"I am very desirous of knowing who the persons are, who compose your committee, and above all, desire to know the character, talents, opinions, and person you contemplate making your leader; but I am perfectly aware of the impracticability of your communication, until you can have a very safe conveyance by Toulouse (Strasbourg) since it would be risking too much to trust to the post.

"It is of the utmost importance you should be thoroughly acquainted with what passes in the offices or cabinet, for a knowledge of the projects of the consular government is necessary in order to secure success to your own; and you will find what I have so often said to you, to be correct, that one of the best means of subverting that government is by attacking it with its own weapons.

"With regard to the reward to be given to your agents, in the public offices, I shall find no difficulty in furnishing you with the two hundred Louis you require for the pur-

pose, as soon as you inform me that those agents can render effective service.

Extract from Letter No. 4. (9th Dec.)

"I have just received your letter of the 23th November, and hasten to inform you in the most solemn manner, that I have no knowledge whatever of the association, of the existence of which your committee conceives it has evidence. If such an association really exists, I am sure, you and your friends will not only refrain from embarrassing its movements, but afford it your aid; for it is of very little importance by whom the beast is brought down, it will be sufficient if you are already to join in the chase."

Extract from Letter No. 5. (27th Dec.)

"The information which you have given me, of your committee, is sufficient, and I do not desire to know the names of its members, if the communication can produce inconvenience, or interfere with your engagement to your friends.

"I cannot conceive how any member of your committee could doubt our serious intention of aiding in the attack on the usurper; I am the more surprised, since all my instructions have that end in view; those instructions and the recitals of the various conversations I have had with you, will, I trust, be sufficient to satisfy them. You know I would not have recommended that you should pay every attention to procuring intelligence of the projects of B— were I not firmly convinced that it is one of the most surest means of sapping the foundation of that man's power. However, you can assure your committee, again, that the chief object shall be pursued on my part without relaxation, and in a manner most conformable to your original instructions; but it rests with your committee, on a due consideration of the state of affairs, and the dispositions of the persons in the interior, to determine in what manner they can best be complied with.

"Since I have touched on this subject, I will add as a reply to an article in one of your last issues, that I have a correct knowledge that every thing is decided upon in the secret committee at St. Cloud; but I also know that as the measures of detail and execution must necessarily be confined to the public offices, we can derive from them a very correct idea, of what has been, or is about to be done.

"I have no knowledge of M. Fallon; and I repeat to you, on this occasion, that I am connected with no other agency at Paris than yours; but by this I do not wish to be understood, that I maintain no correspondence, for I have correspondents in order that I may be able to judge of the correctness of reports, and to compare them with each other.

"I shall transmit you by the next courier, a letter from an Englishman to B. If your committee think it will answer any purpose, the letter may be printed at Paris, and afterwards circulated; it is rather too long, but may be easily abridged by omitting some of the paragraphs.

Extract from Letter No. 6. (31 Jan.)

"I conceive it proper to inform you that an emissary of the French government has been making enquiries at the post-office at Radstadt, respecting a correspondence supposed between me and the mal-contents in France; but for the manner in which the emissary has executed his commission, it is very evident the French government has not the most distant idea of the existence of ours.

"It was the appearance in almost all the departments of 'the letter from an Englishman to Buonaparte,' which created the suspicion that that letter originated here. However, I merely mention this incident, to prepare you in case you should hear it spoken of.

"I have just conversed with a person recently arrived from Paris, from whom I learnt that the First Consul becomes every day more and more extravagant; that the reign of terror is rapidly returning; that his violent conduct proves, that he is not easy in his situation; and that every thing which passed before presages a storm more or less distant. It appears evident that the consuls much embarrassed about the descent on England; for though they affect a fixed resolution to make the attempt, he is undoubtedly aware of the danger of the enterprise; not knowing, besides, how he could retire from the contest or relieve himself in that kind of engagement which he would undertake. I beg you will pay every attention to the present state of things, which according to the well informed person with whom I have just conversed, must sooner or later produce a most important and decisive crisis.

"I have no knowledge of what is passing in La Vendee. It is unnecessary for me to repeat my opinion, that every partial movement, and all measures which are not essentially combined with a general and fixed plan can produce nothing but mischief. I am, however, inclined to consider all these insurrections as absolutely spontaneous, arising solely out of a spirit of opposition to the conscriptions.

"In an article of your instructions, I recommended that you should write twice a week, but that we may not make too great a use of our means of conveying intelligence, I think it should be advisable that you should write at such times only as matter of an interesting nature will present itself."

Extract from Letter No. 7. (27th Jan.)

"I am extremely grieved to hear of the partial movements, of which you inform me, and I perfectly agree with you in the opinion, that they will have no other effect than that of exciting the government to increased

vigilance, and of producing measures of security, which may be fatal to many honest men, who might render important services if they were well employed.

"The fate which has befallen the committee, of whose existence you questioned me in your letter the 5th, and which I knew nothing of until I then heard from you, serve without doubt to put you on your guard against false friends, and render you very circumspect as to the persons to whom you confide all your secret. The great art of conducting a dangerous enterprise, such as that in which you are now engaged, consists in giving so much information to each individual as will enable him to perform the particular duty entrusted to him, but confiding no more.

"As to the desire which your general has expressed, according to the bulletin No., of knowing the moment when he ought to give the impulse to the machinery, I answer that he must be regulated on this point, by the intelligence which shall be received of the progress of your operations. By your letter of the 25th December, I find, you proposed to make an explosion in four departments on one given day, but I doubt that such a measure, if unconnected with others, could produce a great effect. It might give the First Consul a momentary embarrassment, but it seems impossible it could succeed if B's army is faithful to him, or at least if we could not assure ourselves of the aid of a large portion of his troops."

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, the BARON HUMBOLDT, accompanied by two of his fellow-travellers in S. America, and by Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, (England), Dr. Woodhouse, Dr. Collin, and Mr. Peale of Philadelphia. The Baron Humboldt is a distinguished philosopher of Prussia, of which country he is a native. Animated by the wide field for research presented by the New World, he about six years ago, under the auspices of the King of Prussia, and with facilities to intercourse afforded by the monarchy of Spain, exchanged the ease and enjoyments of his own country for the hardships and perils of a climate to which he had been entirely a stranger. Since that period he has been actively engaged in exploring the interior of South America; in making himself acquainted with the manner of the inhabitants, their numbers and their political economy; in making astronomical observations, for which he was provided with the best instruments; in examining the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and in becoming acquainted, from personal observation, with the mountains, volcanoes and mines so numerous scattered over the country. He has had the singular good fortune of having endured, for a considerable length of time, a degree of heat, in which the mercury stood at 105 degrees, without experiencing one day's sickness; and of passing through a greater variety of climates than are to be found in any other portion of the globe.—Among his peculiar triumphs is the having gained a higher elevation of the Chimborazo, (itself by far the highest mountain in the world) than had ever before been reached by natives or foreigners. He is about returning to Europe to publish the result of his researches, which we have no doubt will not only give new views of a large portion of South America, but likewise rescue the accounts of that region from the fiction and incorrectness with which they are at present enveloped.

We are pleased to add, that the citizens of Washington, and more especially the President, fully impressed with the great and disinterested services of the Baron, have, by their attentions, paid his talents the respect to which they are so eminently entitled.

NORFOLK, June 12. HORRID MURDER.

"An industrious Frenchman named Louis L'Orient, (but better known in this place by the name of Look Sharp) who, for some years kept a retail dry goods store in Church street, was found murdered in his bed on Sunday morning last, having his throat perforated, and his head and body mangled in a barbarous and inhuman manner. He was an eccentric character, lived by himself, and notwithstanding his business was confined, still he amassed a large sum of ready cash, which he kept by him for the purpose of attending venues, not having confidence in any body! A crowbar and two chisels were found in his house. It is supposed the murderers have got a considerable sum in gold, and bank notes. There was near 150 weight of silver in dollars, &c. found in the house, which they had not time to carry off. This unfortunate man had a wife and child, which, we are told, he sold some years ago, and that she was lately in Baltimore in the capacity of a servant.

A little after the above shocking murder was discovered, a young fellow of the name of Greenlaw, or Greenlow, was apprehended on suspicion, and after a strict examination, it transpired that the unfortunate man had been gaming with him at a house of ill fame on Saturday night, and had lost some money; also the smith that made the crow came forward and made oath, that Greenlaw was the man who ordered and paid for it; this with other strong testimonies, (which we do not wish to state at present) induced the examining magistrates to commit him to prison; and last evening a man of the name of Smith was also committed to prison, on suspicion of being an accessory in the above murder.

Monsieur Jerome Duonaparte and his lady left Baltimore on the 7th inst. for New-York, where it is said they will immediately take shipping for France.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1804.

The North Carolina Circular of the 1st inst. states, that a publication will soon appear from a citizen of Newbern, proving beyond doubt that General Lee was the author of Junius's Letters.

A letter dated May 1st, from New-Orleans, mentions, that business from a most torpid had returned to a very lively state. Freights of Cotton to England were brisk at 4 cents per pound, and business generally wore a very favorable appearance.—Cotton sold at 14 and 15 cents per pound. Sugar 7 dollars per hundred.

A gentleman at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, writes to his friend in Pittsburg under date of May 5th, 1804, that Capt. Lewis, who had been sent by the President of the United States to explore the newly acquired territory of Louisiana, was at that place, and intended leaving it in a few days on his return to the city of Washington, accompanied by 20 Indian Chiefs.

The letter does not mention the distance Captain Lewis had been from that place, but we presume he was prevented from proceeding by the nations of Indians to whom the Chiefs belong that are accompanying him to visit the President.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The ship Hazard, Barker, arrived at Boston from Barbadoes, was brought to on the 12th ult. by a French privateer, and the boat ordered on board. The chief mate of the Hazard went on board. The boat's crew were ordered into the privateer's hold. The Capt. of the Privateer then went on board the Hazard, with some of his own men, abused capt. Barker, and compelled him to go on board the privateer. The freebooter then flung the 2d mate of the Hazard, and all hands left on board, and drove them with swords and knives in the fore-castle, and then the villains began to plunder the vessel. They stole off the live stock and cabin stores; and then, after a detention of four hours, suffered the ship to proceed. The privateer had two prize brigs with her.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American officer to his friend in Philadelphia, dated,

Tripoli, Jan. 6, 1804.

"Since my last, we have been closely confined, which makes our time very disagreeable. A few days past, at the instigation of our carpenter, 3 of the crew were put in the screws, and received 150 bastinadoes each. He has not yet turned Turk, but I expect he will in a few days, as he has left the prison, and lives with our guard. Four of our crew have turned already.

"For this week past, the bashaw's child, by a favorite wife, has been very ill, with the croup, (as the doctors call it.) He called on our doctor four days after the child's illness, when he pronounced it dangerously ill.—The bashaw immediately offered him his liberty provided he cured the child. It recovered, and is at present well; but not a word said about the doctor's liberty.

"During the last two days we have lost 10 of our crew."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE THE 12TH INST.
Ship Isabella, Livingston, Greenock
Brig Wilmington Packet, Dudley, N. York
— Jane, Hastie, do.
— Alexis, Allison, Newry, (Ireland)
— Betsey, Fanning, Muhrat Bay, Jam.
Sch'r Catharine, Griswold, Middletown
— John & William, Owen, Swansborough
— Eliza, Perkins, Charleston
— Venus, West, New-York
— Britannia, Baxter, Barnstable
Sloop Nancy, Smith, Baltimore
— Rebecca, Day, Norfolk

CLEARED.
Ship Association, Knight, London
Brig Wilmington Packet, Dudley, Philadelphia
— Sch'r Mary, Oliver, Jamaica
— Eliza, Perkins, Liverpool
— Eagle, Sutton, Antigua
Sloop Charlotte, Cartwright, Nantucket

FOR SALE,
39 Puncheons 4th proof
RUM,
Received per the brig Betsey, Capt. Fanning, from Jamaica.
F. Fontaine.
Wilmington, June 25, 1804. 90

Notice.
ON or about the first of May last, the subscriber had his Chest broke open and sundry Notes of Hand found therefrom to the amount of 1432 dollars, but has since got all the notes except two, one of them is for 550 dollars on Thomas Rogers, Black-River, the other is on George Taylor, of Sampson County near the Six Runn Bridge, for 205 dollars. Any person that will secure the said Notes and deliver them to me, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, by
JOHN GOFF, sen.
living in Duplin County, on Rockfth.
June 12, 1804. 90 210