

order to have an opportunity of delivering his opinion upon the tyranny of Buonaparte. Besides, it is, we believe, impossible for a man to commit suicide in that manner—the hands would lose their power of grasp and their strength long before death. It is supposed, therefore, by Pichegru's friends here, that he was strangled by order of Buonaparte. The fate of Moreau may easily be predicted.

#### BOSTON, June 19. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Patterson arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, which he left the 25th of April. From him we have received the "Amsterdam Courant," a Dutch paper, to the 17th of April.

In these papers we find the following article, copied from the Paris Moniteur:

"Munster, April 2.

"We had reason to expect that Mr. Drake the British envoy, would have refuted the charges alleged against him—But he has taken another method—He has informed the baron Von Montgelas, that sixteen gend'armes had been sent off express from Strasbourg to arrest him—and requested that the baron would inform his court, that measures might be taken to prevent his arrest.—But no answer having been given, for several hours after Mr. Drake expected one; and the gend'armes having arrived at their last change of horses, he set out on foot in disguise, having changed his clothes several times in the distance of three miles." "In this manner," adds the Moniteur, "he left his residence like the chief of a band of assassins."

The emperor of Germany has ordered that no French emigrant shall reside within fifty miles of the French Republic.

Under the Genoa head of the 28th of March, we find a correct account of the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate in the harbor of Tripoli. The account adds—"It seems, Commodore Preble will try his utmost against these Barbarians."

The trial of those implicated in the conspiracy at Paris, was to commence the 5th of May. The counsel assigned Moreau, are Chassan, Legarde and Lamelle.

Captain Patterson informs, that the invasion of Great-Britain had not been attempted—though the preparations continued in vigour, and the public expectations of the event to increase daily.

Captain Wilds, arrived here yesterday from Rochefort (France) after a passage of fifty-six days. He reports that the construction of gun-boats and craft had ceased;—and the attention of the French appeared directed to the building of men of war. Two seventy-fours, had been launched at Rochefort, and a ship of one hundred guns put up, previous to captain Wilds's sailing. Five sail of the line equipped; and an embargo was daily expected. Captain Wilds brought no papers.

The English have a squadron of ships of war and frigates off Rochefort.

#### CIRCULAR NOTE,

Addressed to the Foreign Ministers, residing at the Court of London.

Downing-street, April 30, 1804.

SIR,

THE experience which all Europe has had of the conduct of the French government, would have induced his majesty to pass over in silence and to treat with contempt, all the accusations which that government might have made against his Majesty's government, if the very extraordinary and unauthorised replies which several of the ministers of the foreign powers have thought proper to make to a recent communication from the minister of foreign affairs at Paris, had not given to the subject of that communication a greater importance than it would otherwise have possessed. His majesty has, in consequence, directed me to declare that he hopes he shall not be reduced to the necessity of repelling, with melted scorn and indignation "the atrocious and utterly unfounded calumny that the government of his majesty have been a party in plans of assassination." An accusation already made with equal falsehood and calumny by the same authority against the members of his majesty's government during the last war—an accusation incompatible with the honor of his majesty, and the known character of the British nation, and so completely devoid of any shadow of proof, that it may be reasonably presumed to have been brought forward at the present moment, from no other purpose than that of diverting the attention of Europe from the sanguinary deed which has been recently perpetrated by the direct order of the First Consul of France, in violation of the law of nations, and in contempt of the most simple laws of humanity and honor.

That his Majesty's government should disregard the feelings of such of the inhabitants of France as are justly discontented with the existing government of that country; that they should refuse to listen to their designs of delivering their country from the degrading yoke of bondage under which it groans, or to give them aid and assistance, as far as those designs are fair and justifiable, would be to refuse fulfilling those duties which every wise and just government owes to itself and to the world in general. Under circumstances similar to the present, belligerent powers have an acknowledged right to avail themselves of all discontents that may exist in countries with which they may be at war. The exercise of that right, even if in any degree doubtful, would be fully sanctioned in the present case; not only by the present state of the

French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which, since the commencement of the present war, has constantly kept up communications with the disaffected in the territories of his majesty, particularly in Ireland, and which has assembled at this present moment on the coast of France a corps of Irish rebels destined to second them in their designs against that part of the United Kingdom.

Under these circumstances his Majesty's government would be unjustifiable if they neglected the right they have to support, as far as is compatible with the principles of the law of nations, which civilized governments have hitherto acknowledged, the efforts of such of the inhabitants of France, as are hostile to the present government. They ardently desire as well as all Europe, to see an order of things established in that country more compatible with its own happiness; and with the security of the surrounding nations; but if that wish cannot be accomplished, they are fully authorised by the strictest principles of personal defence, to endeavour to cripple the exertions, to distract the operations, and to confound the plans of a government whose system of warfare, as acknowledged by itself, is not only to distress the commerce, to diminish the power, and to abridge the dominions of its enemy, but also to carry devastation and ruin into the very heart of the British Empire.

In the application of these principles his Majesty has commanded me to declare, besides, that his government have never authorised a single act, which could not stand the test of the strictest principles of justice and usage recognised and practised in all ages. If any Minister accredited by his Majesty at a Foreign Court has kept up correspondence with persons resident in France, with a view to obtain information upon the designs of the French government, or for any other legitimate object, he has done nothing more than what Ministers under similar circumstances, have always been considered as having a right to do, with respect to the countries with which their Sovereigns were at war, and he has done no more than that which it could be proved the Ministers and Commercial Agents of France have done towards the disaffected in different parts of his Majesty's territory; that, in carrying on such a correspondence, he would not have in any manner violated his public duty. A Minister in any foreign country is obliged, by the nature of his office and the duties of his situation, to abstain from all communication with the disaffected of the country where he is accredited, as well as from every other act injurious to the interests of that country; but he is not subject to the same restraints with respect to countries with which his Sovereign is at war. His actions to them may be praise-worthy or blameable, according to the nature of the actions themselves; but they do not constitute any violation of his public character, except in as far as they militate against the country, where he is accredited.

But of all the governments which pretend to be civilized governments, that of France is the one which has the least right to appeal to the law of nations. With what confidence can it appeal to that law? a government which, from the commencement of hostilities, has never ceased to violate it! It promised protection to the British subjects residing in France, and who might be desirous of remaining there after the recal of his Majesty's ambassador. It revoked that promise without any previous notice; it condemned those same persons to be prisoners of war; and it detains them still in that quality, in contempt of its own engagements and of the usages universally observed by all civilized nations. It has applied that new and barbarous law, even to individuals who had the authority and protection of the French ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts, to travel through France on their return to their own country. It commanded the seizure of an English packet-boat in one of the ports of Holland, tho' its ambassador in that country had previously engaged to let the packet-boats of the respective countries pass in perfect safety and no notice should be given to the contrary. It has detained and condemned in one of the ports of France, a vessel which had been sent thither as a matter of indulgence, in order to carry to France the French Governor of one of the islands which have been conquered by his Majesty's arms. Its conduct relative to the garrison of St. Lucia has not been less extraordinary: the principal fort of that island had been taken by assault, yet the garrison had been allowed all the privileges of war, and had been permitted to return to France, with an understanding that an equal number of English prisoners should be released. Yet notwithstanding that indulgence on the part of the British Commander, to which by the nature of the case, the French garrison could not have the slightest pretension, not a single prisoner has been restored to this country.

Such have been the proceedings of the French government towards the power with which it is at war. What has its conduct been to those powers with which it remained at peace? Is there an adjoining territory whose independence it has not violated? It is for the powers of the continent to determine how long they will tolerate these unexampled outrages. Yet it is too much to say that if they do suffer without control or resistance the continuance of such a course of proceedings on the part of any government whatever, they will soon see an end to that salutary system of public right, in virtue of which the societies of Europe have maintained and enforced for ages, the sacred obligations of humanity and justice?

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

#### NEW-YORK, June 20.

On the 16th the British frigate, Cambrian, capt. Bradley, of 44 guns and 300 men, and the ship of war Driver, capt. Lyall, of 18 caronades, both in 7 days from Halifax, anchored in the mouth of the Narrows, within a mile of the French Frigates Dido and Sybelle, both of 44 guns. The French Frigates were ready for sea, and would have sailed on Saturday morning had the wind served. Jérôme Buonaparte and Lady went on board early in the morning; but in a half an hour after the British vessels anchored, we are informed they returned to town. It is now conjectured that they will not fail very soon; if they do, the Cambrian and Driver will certainly follow them.

The British ship Pitt just arrived in 52 days from Greenock, was taken possession of by six armed boats from the British men of war, for the purpose of pillaging the people. The officer of the revenue cutter was prevented from boarding the ship, and it was with some difficulty that the health officer got on board; finding the ship in possession of the men of war's men, Dr. Rodgers would not examine her, but entered a formal protest against these extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings. They took 18 men, one of whom was a passenger.

We are informed that dispatches have been sent on to government respecting the conduct of the British officers toward the above vessel accompanied by the protests of the health and revenue officers of the port; as also by affidavits proving the disrespectful and contemptuous terms in which the government of the U. States, its laws and officers were spoken of at the time. The Pilots, it is said, were ordered from on board the British vessels;—writs issued against their commanders to be served should they be found on shore; and an order given by the Mayor to captain Campbell, of the Pitt, on captain Bradley, of the Cambrian, to deliver up the men impressed. In the mean time, we are informed that the Pitt cannot be suffered to enter at the Custom-House, till these matters are adjusted.

The British ship Leander of 50 guns is rumored to be in the sound. The Lilly floop of war is hourly expected, having been seen by capt. Montgomery, of the Hornets.

Upon application to the British Consul, for the release of the men impressed from the ship Pitt, founded upon the illegality of the proceeding, he immediately gave orders to that effect, and a boat went down last evening for the purpose of bringing the men up to town.

It is said that the French frigates claimed the privilege of 24 hours' stay, and that the Mayor applied to Col. Barclay, British Consul on the subject, who declined any interference. The captains of the Cambrian and Driver, their pilots having left them, got under way themselves and beat down through the narrows. Whether this was done to avoid any consequences that might result from the affair of the Pitt, or with a view to wait for the French frigates is not precisely ascertained.

The French frigates have come up to Governor's Island. And rumour adds, but without satisfactory authority, than J. Buonaparte has left this place by private conveyance on board some merchantman within the last two or three days.

It is said that his individual opinion was in favor of going at all events in one of the frigates, and taking the chance of combat if pursued. It is added that his youthful bride was decidedly of that sentiment.

The pilots who were on board the British frigate Cambrian and ship of war Driver, received orders yesterday not to conduct said vessels out within 24 hours after the sailing of the French frigates Dido and Sybelle, in consequence of which they were put on shore, and the vessels proceeded for sea without pilots. The wind being easterly, they probably anchored last evening within the Hook. And, what is very singular, shortly after the British ships WENT DOWN, the French frigates CAME UP from Staten Island, and anchored near the city—probably with an intention of making their escape through the Sound the first fair wind!

June 20.  
By the ship Columbia, arrived yesterday, we learn that a few days before she sailed, intelligence was received at L. Bon, that the King of Naples on his whole fleet had been arrested by the French; the precise time nor the place, at which this extraordinary outrage was committed has not been mentioned to us, but of the fact there is no doubt. About three days before the Columbia sailed a report was circulated that Admiral Nelson was killed and two British frigates taken in an engagement with a fleet in the Mediterranean, supposed to have escaped from Toulon.

The alteration of the Constitution of the United States, relative to the election of President and Vice-President, was agreed to in the House of representatives of the state of New-Hampshire, yeas 81, nays 74; in the Senate, yeas 7, noes 5. The Governor had not yet approved the bill. This alteration has been adopted by two-thirds of the States, exclusive of New-Hampshire, and of course now forms a part of the constitution.

#### WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1804.

#### CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, At Smithville, Cap. Fear, N. Carolina.

THE day was ushered in by a Federal discharge of Artillery from Fort-Johnston, which, from its regularity, did honor to the Commanding officer, Lieut. JOHN FERGUS. At 12 o'clock, Capt. Brown, of the United States cutter Diligence, gave a very handsome salute, which was answered by the cheers of the Citizens of Smithville.—At half past 2 the Company was summoned by Ross Beef to an elegant entertainment prepared by Mrs. M. Donald, in the Exchange. Good humour and conviviality circulated around the festive board;—the heart of every one was filled with enthusiasm at the pleasing reflection, of thousands sharing the same emotions in as many different parts of the Union. Capt. Brown presided, assisted by Lieut. Fergus as Vice-President, who acquitted themselves with that promptitude and accuracy, which they have ever been known to possess.

After dinner the following Toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of cannon, and appropriate Songs.

1. The Fourth of July, 1776—May it ever be the Festival of Freemen.
2. Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON—May the memory of his virtues remain unimpaired on the minds of his grateful Countrymen.
3. The Patriots of America whose blood was shed at the altar of Liberty—May their Sons return their courage, and cherish forever the principles of their Fathers.
4. The United States of America—May their Union be as lasting as time.
5. The Constitution of the Union—May the just resentment of an enlightened people fall upon all disorganizers of our happy Government.
6. The Governor, Council, Legislative, and Collegiate authorities of North-Carolina.
7. The President and Executive of the United States.
8. Our Navy—May its officers continue to wear the honors they deserve.
9. The Legislative authority of our Country.
10. The American Flag—Long may the starry Standard shine, the honor of a Western World.
11. Arts, Science, and Virtue—To civilize the Savage, and stay the retrogression of the civilized.
12. Agriculture and Commerce—Mutually supporting and supported.
13. LOUISIANA—The Talents that acquired, and the Talents that will retain it.
14. The Militia of the United States, who know the advantages of regular forces.
15. The town of SMITHVILLE—May the exertions of the founder meet with the reward due to his merits.
16. The Fair Daughters of Columbia, who excite and reward our noblest actions, and who like the Flower of an Army, are brought last into the field.

The day was spent in the utmost harmony, and the Evening closed with a splendid BALL.

#### S O N G,

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY,

Sung at Smithville, at the Celebration of that Day, 1804.

[Tune—"RULE BRITANIA."]

HAIL, great Republic of the World,  
The rising Empire of the West,  
Where fam'd Columbus' mighty mind inspir'd,

Gave tortur'd Europe scenes of rest:  
Be thou forever, forever Great and Free—  
The Land of Love and Liberty!

Beneath thy spreading, mantling vine,  
Beside thy flow'ry groves and springs,  
And on thy lofty, thy lofty mountain's brow,  
Let all thy sons and fair ones sing:

Be thou forever, forever Great and Free—  
The Land of Love and Liberty!

From thee may hated discord fly,  
With all her dark, her dreary train,  
And with thy mighty, thy mighty waters roll,  
May heart-endearing concord reign.  
Be thou forever, forever Great and Free—  
The Land of Love and Liberty!

Far as the vast Atlantic pours  
Its loaded wave to human sight,  
There may thy starry, thy starry standard  
shine,  
The Constellation of thy rights!  
Be thou forever, forever Great and Free—  
The Land of Love and Liberty!

May ages as they rise proclaim,  
The glories of thy natal Day,  
And restless Europe from thy example learn,  
To LIVE, to RULE, and to OBEY.  
Be thou forever, forever Great and Free—  
The Land of Love and Liberty!

Let Laureats sing their birth-day odes,  
Or how their death-like thunder hurld,  
'Tis our's the charter, the charter our's alone,  
To sing the birth-day of a World!  
Be thou forever, forever Great and Free—  
The Land of Love and Liberty!

The last Norfolk paper contains the substance of a letter signed by seventeen American seamen at N. Providence dated May 1, 1804, complaining that they had been im-