

The following message from the First Consul to the Conservative Senate has been printed by order of the Senate.

St. Cloud, 28th Germinal, (18th April) 12th year of the French Republic.
BUONAPARTE, First Consul of the Republic, to the Conservative Senate.

SENATORS.

THE Senator Joseph Buonaparte, grand officer of the legion of honour, has testified to me his desire of partaking in the dangers of the army encamped on the coast of Boulogne, that he may share in its glory.

I have thought it for the good of the state, and that the Senate would perceive with pleasure, that after having rendered important services to the Republic, as well by the solidity of his counsels in circumstances the most serious, as by the knowledge, ability, and wisdom he has displayed in the successive negotiations of the treaty of Morfontaine, which terminated our differences with the United States of America; in that of Lunéville, which gave peace to the Continent; and more recently in that of Amiens, which had restored peace between France and England, the Senator Joseph Buonaparte should be placed in a situation to contribute to the vengeance which the French people promise themselves for the violation of the latter treaty, and that he should have the opportunity given him of acquiring a still stronger title to the esteem of the nation.

Having already served under my eyes in the first campaigns of the war, and given proofs of his courage and of his skill in the art of war, in the rank of chief of battalion, I have nominated him Colonel Commandant of the 4th Regiment of the line, one of the most distinguished corps of the army, and which is reckoned amongst those who, always placed in situations of the greatest peril, have never lost their colours, and have very frequently decided the victory.

I desire, therefore, that the Senate agree to the request which will be made to them by the Senator Joseph Buonaparte for leave of absence from the Senate during the time which the occupations of the war may detain him with the army.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

The Senate charged its Vice-President and Secretaries to express to the First Consul the sentiment which that body partake of with all France for his illustrious brother.

The gates of the city of Havre were closed on the 17th of April. It was said that the search for an officer of distinction in the English navy, who has introduced himself under the disguise of a French sailor, occasioned this measure. The inhabitants have been invited to make known all strangers whom they may have in their houses.

Accounts of April 18, state that the Senate Consultum, which is to settle the hereditary permanence of the Government, in a manner the most conducive to the welfare of France and the tranquility of the world, is expected shortly to make its appearance. Also that Louis Buonaparte has been appointed Counsellor of State, as he is the only one of the brothers of the First Consul who has made issue. This circumstance seems not irrelevant to the reports which still continue, of the establishment of an hereditary succession.

From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S LETTER.

The Argus, a paper printed at Paris in the English language, published on the 31st of March, gives the following as the letter of Mr. Livingston, the American minister, in reply to Talleyrand's circular. It will be perceived that the terms of it are not quite so strong as in the translation, extracted from the English papers. In this, Mr. Livingston says, that the papers indicate—the other translation says, that they “prove,” that Mr. Drake had held a culpable correspondence.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S LETTER.

SIR,
I HAVE been honoured by your note of the 3d Germinal, together with a copy of the report of the grand judge, relative to the papers which indicate, that Mr. Drake, minister of his Britannic Majesty at Munich, has maintained an unwarrantable correspondence with traitors in France, for purposes which every civilized nation must regard with horror; a horror that must be greatly increased by the prostitution of the sacred character of a minister to such unworthy purposes. When an inferior agent commits an atrocious or base action, it may be ascribed to personal and private motives, but the atrocities of a public minister are too commonly supposed to be those of the government he represents, and though he even acts without their instruction (which is doubtless to be hoped in the present instance) yet they are in some sort connected in public opinion, and have therefore a tendency to change the law of civilized nations and bring them back to a state of barbarism.

“Though my distance from my government prevents my having instructions upon the subject of the plot so happily discovered, yet, sir, permit me to anticipate them without the least danger of being disavowed.... The candour and integrity of the President's character, and his esteem for the First Consul and the French Republic, furnish me with sufficient proofs of the sentiments he will entertain on this interesting occasion. Let me then pray your Excellency to offer to the First Consul in the name of my government, their felicitation on his happy escape from the horrible attempts of his enemies, not only upon his life, but upon what he has proved on many occasions to be dearer to him, the happiness of the nation o-

ver which he presides; a happiness derived from his exertions in the cabinet and the field, and which is not yet so firmly established but that it would be deeply affected by his loss.”

BUONAPARTE MADE EMPEROR.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.

Captain Carew, of the brig Neptune of this port, in 30 days from Lisbon, came up from his vessel yesterday, and has obligingly furnished us with the following information:

The American consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, had received letters from Mr. Livingston at Paris, announcing that Buonaparte had been proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls, that the French minister had received official information of that event, in consequence of which Lisbon was illuminated, and Te Deum sung in all the churches, to attend which all the foreign ministers and consuls had been invited, and none refused except the English consul.

A report had prevailed there a few days, said to have been brought by a New-England captain, that Admiral Nelson was dead, but it had been contradicted.

LEXINGTON, [Ken.] June 14.

On Saturday evening last 12 chiefs, deputed from the Osage nation of Indians, and two boys, arrived in this town, on their way to the City of Washington, on a visit to the President of the United States. It is said the object of their visit is to enter into a treaty with the United States, with whom they are desirous to be on friendly terms. Their towns are situated upwards of 500 miles up the Missouri, on the Osage river. The tribe consists of about fifteen hundred warriors, who live in two settlements, at no great distance from each other. They are of a gigantic stature, being all (the men) above six feet in height and well proportioned. They are represented as a ferocious people, who wish to be at war with all the other tribes of Indians. On their passage down the Missouri, five of their party were killed by the Saccias and Renard tribe of Indians. Several others returned from St. Louis, having fallen sick.

Mr. Choteau, a French gentleman of the first respectability, and a citizen of Louisiana, and who has for a number of years had the exclusive privilege of trading with the Osages, has been induced by Capt. Lewis to accompany them. There are also in company several young French gentlemen, who intend applying to be admitted into the military academy.

The party left St. Louis the 17th ultimo, at which time captains Lewis and Clarke were there, and would leave it the 19th, on their tour to explore Louisiana. Three men who had been for three years hunting in that country, and whose knowledge of the different tribes of Indians extended a considerable distance, have been engaged to go with captain Lewis as guides. Those hunters relate, that during their excursions they saw an Indian woman, who had been taken prisoner from a nation who live on the shores of the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Choteau carries with him to the President, a toad or frog, of a very curious species—its form is that of a land tortoise, very flat, covered with scales, of a dark grey color, a short tail, and a head formed like that of a buffalo, and is ornamented with six horns—it lived four months in the possession of M. Choteau, without taking any other nourishment than a little water, which was given it from time to time.

This species of frog is frequently found in the prairies within the territory of the Osage nation. They live in association with a species of ground squirrel and a species of snake. Those associations occupy an area from one to two acres of ground—from the surface are a number of holes which communicate with their subterraneous habitation—it is kept free from dust or grass by the squirrels, who brush it with their tails; they are of a brown color, slender made, and very active. They frequently play among themselves on the surface, keeping centinels; as soon as any one appears the watch gives the signal and they all instantly disappear. The snakes do not move until they perceive the object themselves. The frogs being of a slow indolent disposition, are easily taken.

[Remarks on Mr. Ely's Motion, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, for obtaining an amendment to the Constitution, inserted in our last paper.]

From the National Intelligencer.

The resolutions offered in the Massachusetts Legislature by Mr. Ely, merit the notice of the people of the United States; not because at the present time, the principles they contain and the effects to which such principles necessarily lead, can be in the least dangerous, but because it is all important that in the present period of tranquillity, when permanent impressions may be expected to be made, a clear understanding should be had of the motives of men, who under different circumstances might, by the wantonness of an intemperate ambition, hazard the peace and destiny of the nation.

So many indications have been recently made of a wide spread purpose in the Eastern states to sow the seeds of disunion, that it cannot be considered incharitable to pronounce this measure a link in the general chain that unites a body of men, who having been disappointed in their lofty hopes of directing the operation of the general government, are ready, in anxious, in order to regain their abused power, to subject their

country to all the evils of dismemberment.

It is impossible for a moment to entertain the belief that Mr. Ely, or his federal friends have the least hope of success in the proposed amendment destructive of that portion of representation derived from slaves. We say it is impossible; for however, in the abstract, we may consider that basis of representation incorrect, it is universally known that the provision of the constitution which establishes it was one of the many features of concession with which it is replete. And, however unequal the representation in the councils of the general government may, on first view, appear, it is a fact, which has been demonstrated, that the superior political strength in the House of Representatives given to the Southern states, is more than counterbalanced by that acquired in the Senate, and in the election of a President under the constitution by the Eastern states and other states not containing slaves—for instance, the states of Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Vermont, Delaware and Ohio, which, according to the ratio of numbers, would be only entitled to seven Senators and thirty-four Electors. The absolute gain by these states in Senate—the most important department of the government, inasmuch as it combines legislative, executive and judicial powers, reposed in the same men for the long period of sixty years,—is therefore, seven votes out of thirty-four, which is equal to twenty-eight votes in the House of Representatives. Let us see whether the representation of slaves confers upon the states containing them so many additional members. By the last census, which is the basis of the present apportionment of Representatives, there appear to be in the states of Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee,

Slaves	845000
From this number are to be deducted those in the other states,	47000
leaving	796000
This number of slaves, according to the provision of the constitution entitles the states containing them, to fifteen representatives.	28
The smaller states, principally eastern, without a black population, gain a weight beyond that to which their numbers entitle them in the Senate equal to	15
representatives	28
The southern and western states containing slaves, gain	15
Leaving a balance in favor of the former, of	12
Without taking into consideration their gain in the choice of the electors of President and Vice-President, which is very considerable.	

If then the Eastern states are so desirous of establishing the several departments of the federal government on the basis of numbers; if their sincere wish is that a majority shall govern: let them come forward with a proposition of amendment that shall place the election of the President and Senators on the same footing. Then, indeed, their professions would be consistent with their conduct. But, while they declare their object to be an equalization of power according to numbers, and, at the same time, propose measures whose necessary effect would be to render more unequal that apportionment which is already so much in their favor, the world will give them credit neither for the purity of their motives nor patriotism.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1804.

The Anniversary of America's Independence was celebrated by the Rifle Company at Fayetteville. After dinner, at which Capt. Dick assisted by Robert Cochran, Esq. as Vice-President, presided, the following Toasts were drunk.

1. The 4th of July, 1776—Let our celebration of this day publicly evince to the world, that Freemen have not degenerated.
2. The Citizens of the United States—May useful knowledge be so diffused amongst them, as to discover the true patriot from the artful cunning of the sycophant.
3. The Constitution of the United States, with the proposed amendment—May the union of its friends be a lasting barrier against its enemies.
4. Congress—May it be constituted only by men, in whose bosoms glow the love of freedom, the sovereignty of the people, and unbiassed by foreign influence.
5. THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States—May the many services he has rendered to his country, be gratefully rewarded, and only cease to be remembered when time shall be no more.
6. The State of North-Carolina.
7. JAMES TURNER, Governor of North-Carolina—A friend to his country & humanity.
8. WASHINGTON, the great, the friend of man, he's gone!—May the many services he has rendered his country be handed down to the latest posterity.
9. The memory of the heroes who fell in our revolutionary conflict—May we never surrender the rights they bled for, but with a total annihilation of our own.
10. A well organized Militia, a sure defence against the necessity of a standing army in time of peace.
11. Industry—May the worthy citizens pursuing it, never again be oppressed with direct taxes.

12. A Republican Government—May the people see that it is their interest to preserve it pure, and to hand it down to their posterity unimpaired.

13. Freedom of the press, and sensibility to the editors—May they never employ their time or talents in ridicule against a government so mild and lenient.

14. Emigrants finding an assylum here: they have fled from tyranny—May they see that it is their interest to rally round the standard of Liberty, and leave their prejudices behind them.

15. Our western brethren—May the acquisition they have obtained make lasting impressions on their memories, and shew them how much the general Government has their welfare at heart.

16. Our suffering Brethren in Tripoli—May the chains which they have to wear, soon be transferred to their tyrannic oppressors.

17. Louisiana, free and independent, our new and great acquisition—May the citizens thereof ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of JEFFERSON, MONROE, and LIVINGSTON.

18. The Daughters of Columbia—May Virtue, Science, and Industry be their study, and their charms only be known, to the lovers and supporters of their country.

Errata—In the Toasts drunk at the celebration of American Independence at Smithville, inserted in last week's paper, the following errors escaped notice.—In the 3d Toast, for “return” read retain. In the 15th Toast, for “the founder” read its founder.

Captain Crooker, of the brig Sally-Tracy from Gibraltar arrived at New-York, informs, that previous to his sailing a report prevailed there of the Regency of Tunis having declared war against the United States.

Mons. Jerome Buonaparte has, we understand, concluded not to leave this country till next autumn at least, and has taken that elegant place called Belvidere-House, for his summer retreat, where he will reside with his lady. It will be perceived from a Paris article, under the head of foreign news, that Louis Buonaparte has been appointed Counsellor of State, “as he is the only one of the brothers of the First-Consul who has made issue.” Monsieur Jerome is to be sure a younger brother, but it may be reasonably hoped, that he will provide against accident, there will ere long be equally good cause to add him also to the list of Counsellors of State—surely no improbable event—and who knows but America is destined to at least share the glory with Corsica, of giving France a new race of Kings.—*New-York Herald.*

Driver sloop of war—This vessel sailed on a cruise upon Sunday morning, and about 3 P. M. same day, off the Hook, brought to and boarded the ship Diligence, Capt. Crooker, from Dublin, and impressed from her two British sailors and three steerage passengers. [Dat. Adv.]

After the horrid massacres which have lately taken place in St. Domingo, where the dead bodies were exposed for three days to corruption under a vertical sun, it will be necessary to keep a faithful watch, lest a pestilential disease should be imported into the United States, by vessels arriving from that Island.

A London paper of April 30, says—“A Commercial Treaty between Russia and America, on terms highly favorable to the latter, is stated to be on the eve of conclusion.”

MARRIED—In this town Mr. JOHN FOOT, merchant, to Miss MARGARET KINGSBURY. DIED—In Brunswick county, on Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM HOOVER.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Adventure, Johnston, Jamaica
Cleared.
Sch'r Core Sound, Jones, Washington City
Brothers, Shackelford, do.
Brig Jane, Hastic, Gaudaloupe

Arrivals at LIVERPOOL, May 5.

The Orange, Pelham, from Wilmington, North-Carolina; Rover, Starbuck, Boston; Washington, Howland, New-York; George, Rockwell, Philadelphia; Polly, Persoll, Wilmington, N. C.; Centurion, Hiller, of New-York, from Charleston for Russia; Ticonia, Parsons, Savannah; Iris, Smith, Wilmington, N. C.; Orb, Fraily, Charleston; Mark, Burdick, do; Laura, Newman, New-York.—Capt. Persoll, from Wilmington, April 17, spoke lat. 50, 40, long. 24, 30, ship Paragon, Bryen, 27 days from Norfolk for Hull.
Vessels advertised in a Liverpool paper of the 5th of May.
For New-York—Ships Laura, Newman; Warran, Hammond; Sally, Thomas; and George, Rockwell.
For Wilmington, N. C.—Brig Orange.
For Boston—Brig Ranger, Witson; ships Merchant, Curtis; and Ticonia, Parsons.
For Baltimore—Ships Orb, Early; and Mercury, Smith.
For Philadelphia—Ship Washington, Howland.
For New-Orleans—The Palmyra, Remington.
For Charter to America—the brig Lucy Ann, Green—For Freight or Charter—the ship Columbia, Hayden.
At Bristol for New-Orleans—ship Hope, Campbell.