

conducted with so much expedition, that the object was effected before orders could be given by the Bev, although he saw the burning from the window of his palace. Nothing I am told can be compared to his unavailing anger; in order, however, to spend his rage on some object, he has ordered an additional portion of labour to be foremast-men of the Philadelphia, and the officers are so closely guarded, that communication by writing is interdicted them. Were it not for his hopes of a heavy ransom, they would assuredly experience some more distressing marks of his displeasure."

NEW-YORK, July 12.
Very late News.

Late last night a commercial friend put into our hands London papers to the 18th of May, received by the ship Sally, arrived at Newbedford. We regret that we have not time to give more copious details. The following articles, however, are the most interesting.

LONDON, May 17.

We learn from undoubted authority, that Louis XVIII. King of France, means to protest most solemnly, in his own name, in the name of the Bourbons, and particularly in the name of the French nation, against the elevation of a foreign Usurper to his Majesty's Throne, under the title of Emperor; and to call upon all legitimate sovereigns to defend their rank and rights.

The Resolution of the French Tribunal on the subject of the assumption of the Imperial dignity by Buonaparte, has been transmitted to the Conservative Senate in these terms:—"That Napoleon Buonaparte be declared Emperor of the French." By this act it is intended to disinherit eternally the family of the Bourbons.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, May 14—Present the King in Council—the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord George Thynne were sworn two of his Majesty's privy council. Lord Harrowby and Earl Cambden were sworn two of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

On the day following, Mr. Pitt, Lord Lottaine, Viscount Fitzharris, Mr. Long, and Mr. Henry Wellesley, were appointed commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer; and Lord Melville, Sir Phillip Stephens, Admiral Gambier, Sir H. Neale, Admiral Colpoys, Vice-Admiral Patton, and W. Dickinson, jun. Esq. were admitted Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Lord Auckland retires from the post-office. Lord Charles Somerset is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. Pitt has now nearly finished the whole of his ministry. It is settled that Mr. Wm. Dundas is to be Secretary at War, Mr. Canning Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Rose Joint Pay-Master, Lord Mulgrave Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl Bathurst Master of the Mint, Earl of Arlesford Lord Steward of the Household, and Earl Moira Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Captain of the American ship Friendship, which arrived at Falmouth in 83 days from the Cape of Good Hope, reports that the Dutch troops there were daily deserting, and expressed a wish to be under the British government. Admiral Lincolns's squadron were taking in troops at the Mauritius.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1804.

We have pleasure in announcing that the Trustees of our Academy have engaged Mr. Chesley Daniel, a Graduate of the University of this State, and late one of the Masters of the Preparatory School of that Institution. We trust, that being so ably provided with Teachers, our Academy will soon be full of students.—*Raleigh Reg.*

A few days ago John High (son of Mark High) of this county, deliberately shot his neighbour William Bibb. We are informed a quarrel had for some time subsisted betwixt the deceased and High, and that High had frequently complained of the abuse he received from Bibb, and on the day that this unhappy affair took place, on Bibb's collaring and striking him, he threatened that if he did not desist from troubling him he would shoot him. Bibb disregarding his threats; High went home, fetched his gun, and some persons who were present getting betwixt him and the deceased, he swore he would fire upon them if they did not move out of his way. Alarmed by the menace, they retreated, and the moment he got the opportunity, he fired and lodged the contents of his piece, (which was loaded with buck shot) in the breast of the deceased who died in less than an hour after. Whilst the persons present were attending to the deceased, High made his escape and has not since been heard of. High was overseer to Mr. Norris, on whose plantation the affair took place, and to whom the deceased was son-in-law.—*ib.*

YELLOW-FEVER.

The following is the concluding paragraph of a report, drawn up by three physicians who went to Long Island for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of the yellow-fever there, presented to the Mayor of the city of New-York on the 30th ult.

From this statement, it appears that three persons have died with yellow-fever, and that five are now labouring under the disease. We do not wish to hazard a prognostic as to the result. Two women more have been infected since this report.

to what may be the termination of either of them, except in the instance of Edward Livingston, all of whose symptoms strongly indicate a speedy dissolution.† We forbear making any comment, only wish to present such a statement of facts as may enable you to take the most proper methods for the preservation of the health of our city.

† Since dead.

WE are happy to perceive, from a letter since written by the Mayor of the city of New-York to the Board of Health of Philadelphia, that proper measures have been taken to check the progress of the epidemic. The Mayor, in his communication, says, the city is perfectly free from yellow or malignant fever, and that as the Waalabout is separated from New-York by the East River, and every proper measure had been adopted to prevent a communication of the contagion, they were under no apprehension of a visitation of the fever from that source.

The Philadelphia Board of Health has addressed the citizens, on the necessity of their paying particular attention to cleaning their cellars, gutters, &c. and requesting that lime may be thrown into their Privies. This the Board proposes to furnish, at prime cost to those who are able to purchase, and gratis to the poor.

The news, announced by an arrival at Alexandria, of Buonaparte having been proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls appears to be incorrect. Letters received in Washington City, from Mr. Jarvis, as late as the 25th of May, are entirely silent on the subject. They mention the celebration of *Te Deum* at Lisbon, not on this account, but for the birth of the Prince.

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 late conspiracy.

Dell's London weekly Messenger of a late date in March has the following article:—"They write from Hamburgh, that the English have employed more than sixty millions in France. Drake at Munich; Spencer Smith at Stutgaru; their agents at Hamburgh, Frankfort and other places have immense sums at their disposal."

General Armstrong, who is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Government, takes his departure, we understand, about the first of next month.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has put his veto on the bill passed by the Legislature of that State for ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; but we observe the Governor of Tennessee has issued his Proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the 24th inst. to consider the subject, and have, therefore, no doubt the Amendment is nevertheless secure.

The same Governor has also refused to sanction certain Resolves of the Legislature approbatory of the conduct of the present Administration of the General Government.

DUEL.

From the *New-York Gazette* of the 12th inst. Yesterday morning Gen. Hamilton was badly wounded in a duel with Col. Burr. The citizens are generally and deeply affected with this event to a man who is greatly beloved, and whose talents and virtues as a statesman are not exceeded, perhaps not equalled by any one now upon earth. The General, tho' he reprobates the practice of duelling, yet was induced to go to the field, [Hoboken] but went with a firm determination not to take the life of his adversary; to receive and not to fire. Fond hopes are entertained that the wound will not prove mortal. The United States have not since the death of Washington, such another man to lose. If the wishes of his fellow-citizens prevail, he will live to be, as he has long been, the ornament and boast of his country.

We took notice, in our paper of Saturday, that Baron Humboldt, and his associates and fellow-travelers, went passengers in the favorite, which sailed for Bourdeaux on Friday. During the baron's short visit to our city, he made himself highly acceptable to a number of the gentlemen, of the faculty, and to other scientific characters, by his amiable manners and instructing information, relative to all the objects of inquiry and curiosity in nature and art in South-America. We hear that he intends to publish an account of his travels in the French, German and English languages, soon after his arrival in Europe.—*Nat. Intell.*

The United States' squadron, under the command of Commodore Barron, sailed from Hampton Roads for the Mediterranean on the 3d inst. It consists of the following frigates:

President,	Commodore Barron.
Constellation,	Capt. Campbell.
Essex,	Capt. J. Barron.
Congress,	Capt. Rogers.
John Adams,	Capt. Chauncey.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, residing in Winchester, Virginia.

"A mountain, 15 or 20 miles hence, (from Winchester) bursted; and an area of 15 or 20 acres of earth fell into the adjacent valley, to the consternation and utter ruin of the inhabitants; the force & violence being such as to have crushed and destroyed trees, fences, houses, and every thing which was in its way.

The mass of earth, gravel and rocks fallen on the surface of the bottoms has not only destroyed the crops then growing, but has covered the soil so deep as to render it almost useless for cultivation in future."

The black general Dessalines does not seem satisfied with the massacres which he has perpetrated in St. Domingo, but is pursuing the unhappy fugitives with his vengeance into the island of Cuba, to which many of the French of St. Domingo had effected a retreat. A letter from that island, dated St. Jago, May 6, states that brigand boats from St. Domingo were making daily incursions on the shore, plundering and destroying the inhabitants—and that a revolt had taken place among the blacks of the island, who had risen and massacred several inhabitants. The writer states also, that apprehensions were so serious of approaching distress and bloodshed, that the white residents were preparing with all possible expedition to leave the place, the only probable means of saving their lives.

A letter from Cape-Francois, dated May 25, received in New-York, via Alexandria, says, "The sloop Philadelphia got under way yesterday morning, but was ordered to be detained. She had 41 passengers on board, of whom four were smothered in the hold, by the agents of government—the remainder being all relanded, were immediately massacred."

Capt. Taylor, of the brig Favorite, from Bourdeaux, informs that about the 20th of May, on the coast of Spain, he spoke a vessel from the Straits, which reported that a number of the British men of war, had been driven ashore and wrecked in the Mediterranean, in a gale of wind.

The Editor of the "*Philadelphia Evening Post*," a neat and well conducted paper, has, for certain political reasons, altered the title from "*The Philadelphia Evening Post*," to "*THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL; AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY ADVERTISER*."

Mr. ALLMAN HALL, Editor of the *Wilmington Gazette*,

Sir, I have seen, with surprise, in your Gazette of the 3d instant, a production signed a Voter, which is fraught with falsehood, malice and scurrility. With that gentleman I will have no communications under his present signature, for as you refuse to give up his proper name, I shall pass him and his nefarious piece over for the present.

How far your avocation will justify publishing notorious falsehood and calumny I shall not undertake to discuss at this time, as it is well known to all with whom I am acquainted, that my mode of electioneering is the reverse of what you have published—this will be admitted by my greatest opponents, and can be proved by many others. My attention to the duties of a faithful Representative, integrity, and attention to the various interests of the union, is so fully established as to set calumny and calumniators at defiance.

You informed me that the production alluded to was intended to produce a paper contest: how far I may gratify your volunteering scurrilous productions, I have yet to determine on. The Journals shewn to you in presence of Gen. Kenan, Col. Dickson, and Doctor Wilkinson, evince the time I took my seat in the last session of Congress, and my attention to business to the end of it;—and how far an absence of 26 days, at the commencement of a session called at an early period, many of which were consumed by the formalities usual on such occasions, can be construed into an absence of three months at an important period of the session, remains for your ingenuity and the opinions of the unprejudiced to determine.

The friendly declarations of my former opponent and the candor with which my present antagonist, Mr. Ashe, declared his innocence of the production in question, had induced a hope that my ordeal at the present time would be easy, but when you say the person who delivered the piece to you was not the author, and that the author's name was not subscribed to the order of publication, I must say that you are awed by no shame, nor controlled by no respect—busy in scandal, &c.

Mr. Hall, you have grappled with my reputation on troubled waters, and if I have been constrained to state facts injurious to your feelings, blame your own temerity; convince me and those you have misinformed that you are innocent, and that what I have stated against you is not founded on the fairest truth, and I will feel a greater pleasure in retracting my opinions of you, than I have felt in travelling over the shameful detail of your malice and ingratitude.

JAMES GILLESPIE.
Duplin County, July 12, 1804.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That I was present when the above piece, or one nearly similar to it, was handed to Mr. Hall by Major Gillespie, and read by Mr. Hall.—Mr. Gillespie requested Mr. Hall to give him the name of the author of the piece signed a Voter, which Mr. Hall refused to do.

Wm. DICKSON.
Duplin, July 21st, 1804.

TO THE ELECTORS OF
Wilmington District and Sampson County.

Fellow-Citizens,
BEING informed that measures were adopted to concentrate the political ideas of the Electors of the above Division, I omitted to address you until an opinion was formed re-

specting a person to represent you in Congress; and as I have discovered a general wish in my friends, former supporters, and others, that I should again offer as a candidate at the approaching Election, I thus publicly make you a tender of my service.

Should I be honored with your confidence, be assured my fellow-citizens, that whilst these marks of your esteem fill up the measure of that satisfaction which hath already been derived from your suffrages, it inspires me with zeal to promote the interest, peace, and happiness of the Union, and to preserve inviolate (so far as my talents will enable me) all the benefits which the Constitution of the United States has placed under the guardianship of the general Government.

It is with pleasure I can inform those I have the honor to represent, that the prompt, wise and economical conduct of our Government, enables us, with the existing sources of Revenue, to meet every standing expenditure, and pay annually 7,300,000 dollars of the principal and interest of our Public Debt. From this favourable situation of our public relation, the great accumulation of Territory and other national advantages lately acquired by peaceable negotiation, there is certain prospect of a speedy annihilation of our national Debt.

Contrast our present situation with the ruinous system that preceded it, and let the unprejudiced form their own conclusions.

With the highest respect,
Fellow-Citizens,
I have the honor to be
Your most obedient

JAMES G. GILLESPIE.
June 11, 1804.

(Circulate — Fayetteville District.)

LAUREL-HILL, JULY 11, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

THE choice of a Representative for your District will again be exercised on the days of your next annual election—when it becomes the duty of every free citizen duly to appreciate that inestimable privilege.

As the diffusion of correct information is essentially necessary to promote a sound and judicious exercise of the elective franchise; and as calumny, false insinuations, and personal invectives are the engines which are calculated to destroy that invaluable right—every honest man ought to be aware of such attempts as are continually made to prejudice and delude the good citizen. By the bold intrigues of designing men, (whose envious principles and ambitious views are daily exhibited in the numerous false reports and malicious misrepresentations, invented and circulated to destroy and blacken the reputation of those who will not submit to their speculative views, but have taken a decided stand against them), violent attempts have been made to contaminate the channel of elections, in order to defeat the choice of a majority of the people, in the constitutional exercise of their will.

Whilst some of those partisans have acted so inconsiderately, they, to gratify a private pique or political prejudice, have sacrificed their own reputation, in the search of an instrument by which they could destroy their opponent's character; and deluded by the excess of their ambition, they have insulted the interest and harmony of their fellow-citizens in trying to increase their own.

But when we contrast the particulars of our own District with the situation of the Union, we find just reason to rejoice that the discernment of the people has made such a wise choice of enlightened rulers, as to have hitherto frustrated all the attempts which have been made to plunge our country into war and domestic broils;—and that, by Divine aid, we have attained that summit of national character which ranks us among the most free and independent people of the universe.—To preserve this invaluable blessing, is an object of national attention, and requires the selection of such men, as will use every exertion to promote the interests and prospects of the people.—In effecting it, it becomes the indispensable duty of every voter to make this impartial examination of his suffrage: "Does the candidate, for whom I intend to vote, possess such a freehold estate as will make him be essentially concerned in the prosperity of his country?"—"Can he neglect or sacrifice the interest of his constituents, without materially injuring his own?"—"Will the hopes of gain or future preferment change his mind or alter his sentiments?"—"Has envy or malice ever biased his judgment so far, that he has sacrificed his principles at the shrine of prejudice?"—"Has this candidate at all times faithfully discharged those public offices which have been conferred upon him; and has he wilfully lavished or unnecessarily expended the public money?"—"Would he willingly expose his interest, his property or his life in defence of his rights?"—"Is he a man possessed of candour, temperance, firmness and assiduity; and is he so stable as not to be too easily elevated by success, or depressed by disappointment?"

These and similar enquiries should be a subject for the cool and dispassionate contemplation of every freeman, who is anxious to protect a Republican Government.—And your acquaintance with the practical experience and conduct of the candidates, will enable you to apply these rules and to make such a judicious choice as will be most consistent with your welfare; although perfection is not to be expected in this life, and human nature is continually liable to err.

Still retaining confidence in the discernment of the citizens of this District, I deem it unnecessary to apologise for the freedom