

such injurious expressions; and that the partial negative he is disposed to give, with the reservations he wishes to make, are proofs that he has done the injury specified.

Col. Burr's request was in the first instance proposed in a form the most simple, in order that Gen. Hamilton might give to the affair that course to which he might be induced by his temper and his knowledge of facts. Col. Burr trusted with confidence, that from the frankness of a soldier and the candour of a gentleman, he might expect an ingenuous declaration. That if, as he had reason to believe Gen. H. had used expressions derogatory to his honor, he would have had the magnanimity to retract them: and that if, from his language, injurious inferences had been improperly drawn, he would have perceived the propriety of correcting errors, which might thus have been widely diffused. With these impressions, Col. Burr was greatly surprised at receiving a letter which he considered as evasive, and which in manner he deemed not altogether decorous. In one expectation, however, he was not wholly deceived, for the close of Gen. H.'s letter contained an intimation that if Col. Burr should dislike his refusal to acknowledge or deny, he was ready to meet the consequences. This Col. Burr deemed a sort of defiance and would have felt justified in making it the basis of an immediate message. But as the communication contained something concerning the indefiniteness of the request; as he believed it rather the offspring of false pride than of reflection, and as he felt the utmost reluctance to proceed to extremities, while any other hope remained, his request was repeated in terms more explicit. The replies and propositions on the part of Gen. Hamilton have in Col. Burr's opinion been constantly in substance the same.

Col. Burr disavows all motives of predetermined hostility, a charge by which he thinks insult added to injury; he feels as a gentleman should feel when his honor is impeached or assailed, and without sensations of hostility or wishes of revenge, he is determined to vindicate that honor at such hazard as the nature of the case demands.

The length to which this correspondence has extended, only tending to prove that the satisfactory redress, earnestly desired, cannot be obtained, he deems it useless to offer any proposition except the simple message which I shall now have the honor to deliver.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient, and humble serv't,  
W. P. VANNESS.

Wednesday morning, June 27, 1804.

With this letter a message was received, such as was to be expected, containing an invitation, which was accepted, and Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. he should hear from him the next day as to further particulars.

This letter was delivered to Gen. H. on the same evening, and a very short conversation ensued between him and Mr. P. who was to call on him early the next morning for a further conference. When he did so, Gen. H. said he had not understood whether the message and answer was definitively concluded, or whether another meeting was to take place for that purpose between Mr. P. and Mr. V. N. Under the latter impression and as the last letter contained matter that naturally led to animadversion, he gave Mr. P. a paper of remarks in his own hand writing, to be communicated to Mr. V. N. if the state of the affair rendered it proper. In the further interview with Mr. V. N. that day, after explaining the causes which had induced Gen. Hamilton to suppose that the state of the affair did not render it improper, he offered this paper to Mr. V. N. but he declined receiving it, alleging that he considered the correspondence as closed by the acceptance of the message that he had delivered.

Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. of the inducements mentioned by Gen. H. in those remarks, for the postponing the meeting until the close of the Circuit; and as this was uncertain, Mr. P. wanted to let him know when it would be convenient.

On Friday the 6th of July, the Circuit being closed, Mr. P. gave this information, and that Gen. Hamilton would be ready at any time after the Sunday following. On Monday the particulars were arranged, and the public are but too well acquainted with the sad result.

[See the 1st Page.]

#### VERY LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 16th ult. arrived at Newburyport, ship Aurora, Follansbe, 35 days from Liverpool; by whom a London paper of the 5th of June, with two or three of previous dates are received.—The following is a summary of the most interesting articles.

On the 20th of May Buonaparte was proclaimed Emperor.

All the Officers of the Philadelphia have been liberated at Tripoli on the interference of the French Consul. Moreau & some others are to be pardoned.

The French Princes and Princesses are to be addressed by the title of their Imperial Highnesses; and the Sisters of the Emperor are to enjoy the same dignity. The Great officers of the Empire are to receive the title of their Serene Highness, and they, as well as Princes are to be addressed "Monsieur."

Capt. Cantilo from India, via Egypt and Lisbon. Left Lord Nelson with his fleet off Toulon, on the 23d of April, all well.

His Imperial Majesty has nominated to the dignity of Grand Elector, His Imperial Highness Prince Joseph Buonaparte: to that of Arch Chancellor of the Empire, the Consul

Cambaceres: and to that of Arch Treasurer, the Consul Lebrun.

Capt. Dagget, arrived from Marseilles, informs that an Italian vessel, which arrived at Marseilles on the 21st of April, brought intelligence of the fitting out of several Tunisian ships; and that the American Consul had quitted that Regency.

A letter from Petersburg of the 25th of April, says, "Count Woronzo, our Minister at the court of London, is recalled, to fill a place in our Ministry. The next courier from England is expected to bring an answer, which will be immediately followed by a declaration of war against France. Louis XVIII will be acknowledged King of France by all the Members of the Coalition, and all conquests but in his name will be renounced.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Podolia has been considerably reinforced; and on the 7th of May, orders were issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march.

By the last accounts from Hamburg, it was the general opinion there that a Continental War would speedily take place, and that Russia will shortly declare herself. The Russian troops, it is said, are ready to act; and the fleet at Sebastopolis is in a complete state of equipment. A letter from Lemberg also states, that great numbers of Russian troops are assembling on the frontiers of Poland.—Other letters say that two more Russian frigates have passed in the Dardanelles for the Seven Islands.

From Lang & Co's New-York Gazette of the 26th ult.

Last evening arrived here from Nantz, which place she left the 15th of June, the ship Logan, capt. Macey. We have received by her French papers to the 11th ult. They are principally filled with official documents, and the proceedings on the trial of the conspirators.

Moreau's fate is at last determined. He is to be imprisoned for two years.

In the last paper we find the following decision of the Criminal Court at Paris.

Court of Criminal Justice.

Bulletin of the proceedings of the Court of Criminal and Special Justice, against Georges, Moreau, and others, 15th sitting, June 11, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The Court of Criminal Justice, after 24 hours deliberation, have rendered a decree, which condemns to the punishment of death Georges Cadoudal, Bouvet de Lozier, Rousillon, Rochelle, Armand Polignac, d'Hozier, de Rivierre, Louis Ducorps, Picot, Lajolais, Coster St. Victor, Deville, Armand Caillard, Joyant, Burban, Lemercier, Lelan, Caudal, Merille, Roger.

To two years imprisonment—Gen. Moreau, Jules Polignac, Leridant, Rolland, Hizay the younger.

Acquitted—Victor Coucherry, David Herve, Lenoble, Rubin Lagramaudiere, Noel Ducorps, Datry, Even, Troche (father) Troche, (the son), Moutier and his wife, Denaud and his wife, Caron, Galais and his wife.

Denaud and his wife, Dubuisson and his wife, and Verde, are remanded to the Correctional Police.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Favorable state of the health of the city.

It is with the highest satisfaction that we are able to represent the very favourable state of the health of our city, with the flattering prospects that this most valuable blessing is likely to be continued through the summer, and that there is every ground to indulge a rational hope, that the season will pass away without the recurrence of the dreadful maledy with which we were afflicted. We neither wish to appear presumptuous, nor to inspire our fellow-citizens with undue confidence. Our hopes are founded as well on the propitious influence of the temperate weather, as on the extraordinary exertions of the corporation to improve the city, and remove every cause of nuisance that could endanger the public health. To this end, a general survey and accurate reports were made, by intelligent inspectors, in the course of last winter, of the actual state of every house and lot throughout the city. Numerous ordinances have been passed to remedy every evil, and to provide, as far as human means extend, against every hazard. The hearty concurrence of all classes of citizens has given complete efficacy to these acts. More has been accomplished within a few months past, towards the general improvements of the city, especially the ancient parts, by filling up damp cellars, sunken lots, and removing noxious substances of every description, than has been done at any former period.—While the vigilance of our police continue unremitting, and individuals persevere in their attention to domestic cleanliness, we may reasonably flatter ourselves that the public health may continue, under the smiles of providence, and that we may escape the direful scourge of the yellow-fever.

By capt Powel of the sloop Mary, in 16 days from Guadaloupe, we learn that a few days before the Mary sailed, a proclamation had been issued by the Governor of that Island which declares all vessels trading with the Island of St. Domingo good and lawful prize; and moreover, that the crews of the vessels captured, shall be considered as pirates; in consequence of which several privateers, mounting from 16 to 18 guns were fitted out, with a pretended view to intercept American vessels bound to that Island. It does not require much penetration to perceive what will be the effect produced by this measure; vessels bound any where to leeward will be bound to St. Domingo, and as the

crews are to be treated as pirates, they will tell no tales. We cannot forbear expressing our apprehensions that the commerce of this country is menaced with the most extensive injury. [N. Y. Paper.]

DECREE.—Relative to vessels bound to such ports in the island of St. Domingo as are in possession of the Brigands—dated at Guadaloupe, 16 Prairial. (June 17) the 12th year of the French Republic.

A. Ernouf, General of Division, Captain General of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, Considering that those vessels which have communication with the Rebels of St. Domingo can be regarded in no other light than as the enemies of France, since all the neutral powers, or those allied to the Republic have prohibited all intercourse between their subjects and the brigands—

Decrees.—Art. 1. The privateers of Guadaloupe shall detain all vessels bound to the ports of St. Domingo in possession of the insurgents, as well as those coming from them. That part of the island subject to France, is comprehended between Cap-Raphael and the Bay of Ocona.

Art. 2. Those vessels whose destination shall be proved for the ports, or coming from the ports in possession of the rebels shall be considered as the enemies of France. They shall consequently be declared lawful prize, and condemned according to the usual forms. ERNOUF.

NORFOLK, July 24.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR, LILLY.

Sunday morning last arrived here part of the crew of the British sloop of war Lilly, captured on the 15th inst. by the French privateer La Danne Aubert, capt. Charles Lemarque, who, the day before, captured the ship Mary, belonging to Liverpool, from Africa to Savannah, with a valuable cargo of slaves, ivory, &c. and a ship from Honduras to London, laden with mahogany.—After taking out the most valuable part of the Mary's cargo, they gave the crew a "deed of gift" of her, and put the Lilly and the other ship's men on board. They detained Mr. Ashton, (captain of the Mary) on board the privateer, and purpose carrying him to Guadaloupe as an evidence for her condemnation.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1804.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting held in this town by Capt. THOMAS N. GAUTIER's Company of Volunteers, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence of the death of General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, it was unanimously agreed that they wear Crape on their left arm for thirty days, in order to evince their deep regret and to sympathize with their fellow-citizens in the irreparable loss their country has sustained by the untimely death and unfortunate termination of the career of that virtuous Soldier and Statesman.

General Hamilton has left eight children, four sons and four daughters, the youngest an infant.

Yesterday was observed as a day of mourning; the Bells were rang muffled, the Colours of the shipping in the harbour were displayed half mast, &c. agreeable to a resolve of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs, convened at the Coffee-House on Monday the 17th inst. in commemoration of the death of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.—Phil. pap. July 23.

Information is received by an arrival at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia, in 12 days from St. Thomas, of the defeat of the Haytian army near St. Domingo, by the French and Spaniards, with the loss of 2000 men.

On the 17th ult. at the Federal City, the Osages chiefs in the presence of the President, the heads of department and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, exhibited a very interesting spectacle, principally composed of the war dance in various forms.—The spectacle was exhibited in an open area, handsomely lighted by lamps, in which seats were assigned the officers of government, ladies, and the king of the Osages, who was the only chief that did not take a part in the dance. The entertainment was accompanied by the Italian band.

A gentleman of New-York has received a letter from his brother at Augusta, (Georgia) mentioning that a disturbance had taken place with the blacks, but their designs being timely discovered, were prevented from doing any injury. Several of the ringleaders had been executed. Great confusion prevailed among the inhabitants, who are kept under arms night and day.

THE MOBILE.

A gentleman at New-Orleans, who is in a situation which gives him an opportunity of being well acquainted with the commercial and political interests of that province, gives to his friend in New-York in a letter dated the 4th June, the following interesting information:

"You know, I presume, that we claim Mobile as part of the cession from France. Spain objects to this; and, being in power there, exacts from us the ancient duties.—Congress, however, have passed an act for the regulation of this part of the province, as if they were without apprehension that

their right to do so would be disputed. The governor-general, who resides at Pensacola, has seen this act, and it has excited much alarm and ill-temper. I saw last night, a translation of his letter to Governor Claiborne on the subject, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, in which he assumes a bold tone, and says he views our conduct as a serious violation of the treaty, and of the harmony that ought to subsist between the two governments. He adds, that he shall feel it his duty to resist with force of arms every such violation. He then endeavours to shew, by a variety of arguments, that we have no right to that country and hopes the President will be satisfied on due consideration that he (the Governor) is correct in his opinion, and that the President will take measures to abandon a claim so unfounded; but if not, and the American Government persist in the exercise of legislative and executive controul over that country, however painful the alternative, he shall use the force entrusted to him to repel with arms every such unjust encroachment.

"How this disagreeable business will end, I know not. On the truth of the facts, you may place the most implicit confidence.—The translation of the letter is attested by the interpreter to the government; and I expect will soon be published in your papers from the proper authority."

The above letter, by later accounts, appears to be perfectly correct. Five regiments have been ordered by the Spanish government to repair to Pensacola, to keep possession for Spain.

The British frigate Cambrian, which a few months ago bid defiance to the laws of nations, and shewed such marked disrespect to our country, by making impressments in the port of New-York, has been doing equal injury on our coast. It is said she has not met a single vessel which has received decent treatment and from which persons have not been impressed: The ship Diana, from Liverpool, which arrived at New-York the 22d ult. we have to add to the number. The following is the statement of her Captain:

July 13, Sandy Hook, N. N. W. distant 2 leagues, was brought to by the British frigate Cambrian, who took out six passengers, all respectable men and farmers, intending to settle in America; their names are William White, Joseph Dickins, Thomas Dove, George Dexter, M. Worthington, and Henry Willson. The remaining passengers would have shared the same fate, but having families on board, were permitted to remain, viz. Mr. William Lythall, Miss M. Harris, Mrs. Bakewell and four children, Mr. Adcot and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Musson and Mother.

In consequence of information given to the Officers of the Revenue, stating that a sch'r called the Eliza, alias the Divina Pastora, commanded by a man named Bernard Johnson, had been fitted in this port (Charleston) and was intended to be converted into a French privateer; she was sent after early in this month by the Collector, to where she lay at anchor near Sullivan's Island and brought back to town. A libel was filed against her in the Federal District Court, holding Admiralty Jurisdiction. On Tuesday last her trial came on, when after a hearing of eight hours, the jury brought in a verdict against the vessel and cargo, which are in consequence condemned as forfeited to the United States for the said offence against the laws of the United States.

Captain Johnson is now in confinement, and will be tried at a Special Circuit Court. [City Gazette.]

Newbern, July 27.

The Superior Court for this District, present, the Hon. Spruce McCay, Esq. commenced its session on the 16th inst. in this town. Much civil business of a litigated nature, and of considerable importance to the parties has been done. Wednesday and yesterday, were devoted to the trial of state causes—Augustus Wheatle, and John Roach, severally charged with passing counterfeit money, were upon trial acquitted. An indictment was presented in the course of the court against Mr. Jeremiah Mastin, of this place, preacher (of the Methodist church) upon a charge of publishing and distributing certain pamphlets, the tendency of which, was deemed inimical to the security of the citizens. The charges not being sufficiently strong, he received an honorable acquittal—his counsel deemed it unnecessary to address the Court and Jury, in his defence, and his honor the Judge thought the testimony fully exculpatory of the defendant from all criminal intention.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Wilmington Packet, Dudley, Philadelphia  
Sch'r Venus, West, New-York

CLEARED.

Brig Alexis, Allison, Greenock  
Sch'r Cynthia, Albany, Nassau

The sch'r John Ellis, captain Dempsey Wade, of Newbern, bound to Jamaica, with a cargo of provisions and lumber, was captured on the 4th of June, near Cape Nichola Mole, by a French privateer—the capt. and crew put on board the privateer, and the schooner left under the management of a prize master and a few men to navigate her. The next day the privateer arrived at Baracoa; but it was not until after some time that capt. Wade had the liberty to go on shore.—Whilst there he experienced very ill treat-