

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Livingston, the American Minister to France, is here, in pursuit of some agricultural information, it is said in some of the papers, in others it is conjectured, that his object is to negotiate a loan for the purchase of the Floridas. Mr. Fox, and many of the British nobility, have been particularly attentive to him; and some of the London editors have expressed an astonishment at these attentions, considering his conduct with respect to the late "conspiracy."

Sir John Challender gave an elegant dinner on Friday, at his house in Mansfield street, to Mr. Livingston, the American Ambassador, and a number of nobility and fashionables.

On the 30th of May, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill for the total Abolition of the Slave Trade; which he obtained by a majority of 75 out of 173 votes.

It is reported in London, that government has proposed to receive into its pay 25,000 Russians, 10,000 Danes, and 16,000 Swedes, to co-operate with a British army in the reconquering of Hanover and Holland. A French army is shortly to be established in the Alsace, and the army of Hanover is to be reinforced. Fresh troops are constantly moving towards Mantua.

Three large camps are to be formed in Prussia, early in the summer, one in Prussia Poland, another in Silesia, and the third on the frontiers of Hanover.

June 4:

The cause of the removal of Lucien, we beg his pardon, of his Royal Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte to Italy, is now obvious. He is to be offered to the Queen of Etruria, and after his marriage will be created King—King Lucien the First.

In the Gazette de France, we find the following paragraph in regard to the demand made on Prussia respecting Embden:—

"His Prussian Majesty has, it is said, rejected the proposal of the French Government which required permission to occupy Embden, on condition of indemnifying the Prussian finances for the loss of the Custom-House and other duties, which would necessarily result from that measure."

On this subject it may afford our readers some amusement to have the following particulars stated, some of which have been given, but they are worth bringing to recollection: Immediately after the violation of the neutrality of the German Empire, by the invasion of Hanover, in May, 1805, Bonaparte negotiated with Prussia concerning the occupation of Embden, during the present war; and offered, as a security for its future evacuation, the Fort and town of Hameln, in Hanover, with a yearly pecuniary indemnity of twenty thousand Prussian Louis-d'ors. This is one of the many plans of the Usurper to exclude us from all continental trade and connections; because at the same time, he negotiated with Denmark for the occupation of the coast in Holstein and Jutland, and for the fort and town of Holsinger, which command the entrance of the Baltic by commanding the Sound; with Sweden and Mecklenburg, he intrigued for garrisoning Swedish Pomerania, and the sea-ports on the Baltic belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg, offering all these states pecuniary or territorial indemnities at the expense of the pillaged and oppressed Hanoverians. While this was going on in north of Europe, Austria was asked to give up, during the war, Venice and Trieste, and occupy, in return, as security, Mantua and Peschiera. Any person looking upon the map of Europe will see, that had our atrocious enemy succeeded in his plan, from the Russian frontiers on the Baltic to the Turkish on the Mediterranean, not a continental sea-port would have been open to us; because, in that case, no money would have insured the neutrality of Spain and Portugal; and Gottenburg in Sweden, as well as Stettin in the Prussian Pomerania, would have been shut against our commerce. Surprised that no other state espoused his hatred against this country, Bonaparte changed his plan of military occupation into that of an armed neutrality; into which Russia, Sweden and Denmark, in the north; and Turkey, Austria, Naples and Spain, in the south, were invited. Again disappointed, threats succeeded negotiations, the territory of neutral Germany was again invaded by the occupation of Meppen, which excluded all trade between Embden and the interior of Germany, whilst, on the other hand, the French army of Italy was augmented and the dominions of Austria, as well as those of Turkey, menaced. In Holland and in Germany, in Switzerland and in Italy, every where on the French frontiers, depots of English goods were seized, and the merchants of those countries were ruined, but no British subject a sufferer, because they were already paid, or had security for payment, from merchants at Hamburg, Lubeck, Embden, Venice or Trieste. This insolent and impolitic conduct, at last, began, it is said, to alarm the King of Prussia. Haugwitz was disgraced, and it is even asserted, that overtures were then made by the Court of Berlin to those of Vienna and St. Petersburg, for uniting in defensive measures against the foreigner who tyrannized over France, and dared, or oppressed all other states. A treaty of defensive alliance had previously been agreed to between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, which late occurrences may perhaps change into an offensive treaty with England, and should a new league be formed, it is improbable and almost impossible, that Austria or even Prussia can long preserve a neutrality so often violated by Bonaparte.

If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say one, two, three, fire—and he shall then fire or lose his fire." He then asked if they were prepared, being answered in the affirmative, he gave the word present, as had been agreed on, and both parties presented and fired in succession, the intervening time is not expressed, as the seconds do not precisely agree on that point. The fire of Colonel Burr took effect, and General Hamilton almost instantly fell, Col. Burr then advanced toward General Hamilton, with a manner and gesture that appeared to General Hamilton's friend to be expressive of regret, but without speaking; turned about and withdrew, being urged from the field by his friend as has been subsequently stated, with a view to prevent his being recognized by the surgeon and bargemen, who were then approaching. No further communication took place between the principals, and the barge that carried Col. Burr immediately returned to the city. We conceive it proper to add that the conduct of the parties in this interview was perfectly proper as suited the occasion.

It will be observed that this paper has been published according to the correction that has since taken place in one important particular. Instead of saying both parties "took aim," as it originally stood, which might imply that Gen. Hamilton took aim at Col. Burr, it has been agreed that the phrase employed should have been "both parties presented," which means merely an elevation of the arm.

The Morning Chronicle of yesterday contains a statement relative to the late fatal duel, introduced in the following manner:

"The gentleman who accompanied Col. Burr to the field in the late unfortunate contest comes forward reluctantly with a statement on the subject, at a moment when any publication of the kind may expose his principal to judicial embarrassment, perhaps to very serious hazard."

This statement consists of the correspondence as published in the Evening Post of Monday last, and an additional paper given as no. 7, accompanied occasionally with the narrative of Col. Burr's Second. At this time we deem it proper to confine our remarks to this single additional paper which follows together with its introduction.

"At nine o'clock, on Monday, the 25th inst. I called on Gen. Hamilton, at his house in Cedar-street, to present the letter No. 4, already alluded to, and with instructions for a verbal communication, of which the following notes No. 7, handed me by Mr. Burr, were to be the basis. The substance of which though in terms as much softened as my instructions would permit, was accordingly communicated to Gen. Hamilton.

No. VII.

"A. B. Far from conceiving that rivalry authorizes a latitude not otherwise justifiable, always feels greater delicacy in such cases, and would think it menness to speak of a rival but in terms of respect; to do justice to his merits; to be silent of his foibles. Such has invariably been his conduct towards Jay, Adams, and Hamilton; the only three who can be supposed to have stood in that relation to him.

"That he has too much reason to believe that in regard of Mr. Hamilton, there has been no reciprocity; for several years his name has been lent to the support of base slanders. He has never had the generosity, magnanimity, or the candor to contradict or disavow. B. forbears to particularize as it could only tend to produce new irritations; but, having made great sacrifices for the sake of harmony, having exercised forbearance till it approached to humiliation, he has seen no effect produced by such conduct, but a repetition of injury. He is obliged to conclude that there is on the part of Mr. Hamilton, a settled and implacable malevolence; that he will never cease in his conduct towards Mr. B. to violate those courtesies of life, and that hence he has no alternative but to announce these things to the world, which consistently with Mr. B's ideas of propriety, can be done in no way but that which he has adopted. He is incapable of revenge, still less is he capable of imitating the conduct of Mr. Hamilton, by committing secret depredations on his fame and character; but these things must have an end."

This paper, now for the first time ever seen by any one, excepting Mr. Burr and his friend, is offered as a proper document for public inspection, to enable the reader to form a judgment of the case. But after the acknowledgment of the person himself who produces it, that he not only did not read or deliver it, nor even the substance of it, but only the substance softened (into what no one can tell) we submit it to every disinterested and unprejudiced man, whether the publication at all is not highly improper? A single remark shall be indulged.—This foisting a secret and till now an unheard of paper into the genuine correspondence, shews, in no equivocal manner, that the writer was conscious that the correspondence which really took place presents a case no way favourable to his principal.

And here we cannot refrain from remarking, that the "assurances" of the editor of the Morning Chronicle on Monday, that "when a fair and candid statement is laid before the public, the conduct of Col. Burr would be justified by every disinterested and unprejudiced man," were certainly precipitate and a departure from strict propriety. All comment on the fatal transaction should have been foreborne till, at least the publication of the statement itself. It is now before the world and we have no doubt what will be the general sentiment on this subject.

N. seemed equally confident in opinion that General H. did fire first—and of course that it must have been at his antagonist.

General Hamilton's friend feels it to be a sacred duty he owes to the memory of that exalted man, to his country, and his friends to publish to the world such facts and circumstances as have produced a decisive conviction in his own mind, that he can not have been mistaken in the belief he has formed on those points—

1st. Besides the testimonies of Bishop Moore, and the paper containing an express declaration, under General Hamilton's own hand, inclosed to his friend in a packet, not to be delivered but in the event of his death, and which have already been published, General Hamilton informed Mr. P. at least ten days previous to the affair, that he had doubts whether he would not receive and not return Mr. Burr's first fire. Mr. P. remonstrated against this determination and urged many considerations against it, as dangerous to himself and not necessary in the particular case, when every ground of accommodation, not humiliating, had been proposed and rejected. He said he would not decide lightly but take time to deliberate fully. It was incidentally mentioned again at their occasional subsequent conversations and on the evening preceding the time of the appointed interview, he informed Mr. P. he had made up his mind not to fire at Col. Burr the first time, but to receive his fire, and fire in the air. Mr. P. again urged him upon this subject, and repeated his former arguments. His final answer was in terms that made an impression on Mr. P's mind which can never be effaced. "My friend, it is the effect of a religious scruple, and does not admit of reasoning: it is useless to say more on the subject, as my purpose is definitively fixed."

2d. His last words before he was wounded afford a proof that this purpose had not changed. When he received his pistol after having taken his position, he was asked if he would have the hairspring set?—His answer was, "Not this time."

3d. After he was wounded, and laid in the boat, the first words he uttered after recovering the power of speech, were, (addressing himself to a gentleman present, who perfectly well remembers it) "Pardon me, I did not mean to fire at Col. Burr the first time."

4th. This determination had been communicated by Mr. P. to that gentleman that morning, before they left the city.

5th. The pistol that had been used by General Hamilton, laying loose over the other apparatus in the case which was open; after having been some time in the boat, one of the boatmen took hold of it to put it into the case. General Hamilton observing this said "Take care of that pistol—it is cocked. It may go off and do mischief." This is also remembered by the gentleman alluded to.

This shews that he was not sensible of having fired at all. If he had fired previous to receiving the wound, he would have remembered it, and therefore have known that the pistol could not go off; but if afterwards it must have been the effect of an involuntary exertion of the muscles produced by a mortal wound, in which case, he would not have been conscious of having fired.

6. Mr. P. having so strong a conviction that if General Hamilton had fired first, it could not have escaped his attention, (all his anxiety being alive for the effect of the first fire, and having no reason to believe the friend of Col. Burr was not sincere in the contrary opinion,) he determined to go to the spot where the affair took place, to see if he could not discover some traces of the course of the ball from General Hamilton's pistol. He took a friend with him the day after General Hamilton died, and after some examination they fortunately found what they were in search of. They ascertained that the ball passed through the limb of a cedar tree, at an elevation of about twelve feet and an half, perpendicularly from the ground, between thirteen and fourteen feet from the mark on which General Hamilton stood, and about four feet wide of the direct line between him and Colonel Burr, on the right side; he having fallen on the left. The part of the limb through which the ball passed was cut off and brought to the city, and is now in Mr. Church's possession.

No inferences are pointed out as resulting from these facts, nor will any comments be made. They are left to the candid judgment and feelings of the public.

The following is the Document No. 13, which first appeared in the Morning Chronicle of Tuesday and is above referred to.

The occurrences of that interview will appear from the following statement, No. 13, which has been drawn up and mutually agreed to by the seconds of the parties.

Col. Burr arrived first on the ground, as had been previously agreed; when General Hamilton arrived the parties exchanged salutations, and the seconds proceeded to make their arrangements. They measured the distance, ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of position, as also to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of Gen. Hamilton. They then proceeded to load the pistols in each others presence, after which the parties took their stations. The gentleman who was to give the word, then explained to the parties the rules which were to govern them in firing, which were as follows: "The parties being placed at their stations—the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; being answered in the affirmative, he shall say "present," after this the parties shall present and fire when they please

The following lines, from the AMERICAN CITIZEN, are marked by delicacy and feeling.—Ev. Post.

THE GRAVE OF HAMILTON.

SOFT beam thy rays, fair daughter of the skies,  
With rich profusion gilding o'er this scene  
Of deep repose and death: each vagrant breeze  
Lies hush'd within its cell, in seeming fear  
The solemn calm of nature should be broken,  
Save when a solitary zephyr's sound  
Sighing, in mournful cadence, thro' the trees,  
Seems like a parted spirit's whisp'ring voice  
Which tells of woe to come—  
A chilly horror runs thro' my frame,  
As o'er this sad sepulchral scene I tread,  
With slow and winding step—lest on some grave  
Haste might impel my feet—Nor you, ye wise,  
Smile at the superstition fond, which deems  
The act unholy and a sacrilege  
To nature's laws: Oh! rather join and pay  
The reverence due to nature's sad remains.  
This is the spot my wand'ring feet have sought,  
The last receptacle of him, who once  
Was great and good—alas! how far beyond  
The reach of common natures—his it was  
To blend each nobler quality which forms  
The soldier, statesman, and endearing friend  
Which to the tender charities of life,  
Beat in kind unison—the electric power  
Of Genius was his own, in such degree  
That all stood mute before him—A wulless  
To man's fond vanity—that HAMILTON,  
Whose wisdom, goodness, valour, were almost  
Beyond all parallel, has bow'd beneath  
Death's iron sceptre; and but late entom'd  
That eye, whose lightning spoke the soul  
Within;  
Those lips, whose sounds in pleasing fetters held  
Each ear attentive, mouldering in the dust.  
Bright dart the moon beams o'er his lowly grave  
And, by their silv'ry light, methinks I read  
A name to him allied—his eldest hope!  
Heart-piercing sight! here, side by side,  
arrang'd,  
Father and Son lie wrapt in long repose!  
Alike untimely fallen, victims alike  
To honor—tyrant of the feeling heart.  
Oh hapless mother! widow'd wife! what words  
Can paint thine anguish? Scarce the streaming tears  
Which deep maternal sorrow taught to flow,  
Were dry'd from thy pale cheek, when this rude blow  
Struck at the heart of peace that still remain'd,  
And tore it from thy breast. May each blest power,  
Kind guardians of the good, with constant care  
Support thy grief-worn heart; and resignation  
Upon thy bosom shed her healing dew.  
For him, who lies, this sacred dust beneath,  
Vain is our deep regret—a nation's tears—  
A nation's prayers could not avail, to add  
One moment to his life—Yet to ourselves,  
A soothing, melancholy pleasure springs,  
From ev'ry tribute render'd to his worth—  
How justly all must know. Fond mem'ry still  
Belights to trace the youthful warrior's steps  
From field to field; but chiefly loves to dwell  
On southern plains, where York extends her bounds;  
Where, to the desperate charge his troops he led,  
Then on the vanquish'd foe benignly smil'd.  
Sure angels, from their bright abodes, look'd down  
And blest a victory worthy of a hero.  
Unmark'd with blood's contaminating stain,  
Valor and Mercy, for his youthful brow,  
A laurel crown entwined with fairest flowers  
Perennial intermix'd—still shall it bloom,  
Tho' "cold and motionless" the hand that won it,  
And to remanet ages give its sweets.  
But why recount his deeds in war or peace?  
O'er all Columbia's wide extended shores  
His name, long since, was heard. Who did not know  
In worth and valor few were found his equals—  
In genius none? Then, be his well-earned fame  
Confided to a grateful people's care.

CLARA.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE statement containing the facts that led to the interview between General Hamilton and Col. Burr, published in the Evening Post on Monday last, studiously avoided mentioning any particulars of what past at the place of meeting. This was dictated by suitable considerations at the time, and with the intention, that whatever it might be deemed proper to lay before the public, should be made the subject of a future communication. The following is therefore now submitted.

In the interviews that have since taken place between the gentlemen that were present, they have not been able to agree in two important facts that passed there—for which reason nothing was said on those subjects in the paper lately published as to other particulars in which they were agreed.

Mr. P. expressed a confident opinion that General Hamilton did not fire first—and that he did not fire at all at Col. Burr. Mr. V.