

ceremonies. The successors of the Emperor cannot derogate from this statute by a *Senatus Consultum*.

TITLE VI.—Of the Grand Officers of the Empire.

48. The Grand Officers of the Empire are; first, Marshals of the Empire chosen from among the most distinguished generals. Their number shall not exceed sixteen. In this number are not included the marshals Senators. Secondly, eight Inspectors and Colonels-general of the Artillery and of the Engineers, of the troops of the horse and of the marine.—Thirdly, of the Grand Civil officers of the Crown, such as they shall be instituted by the statutes of the Emperor.

49. The places of the Grand officers are permanent.

50. Each of the grand officers of the Empire presides over an electoral college, which is specially attached to him at the time of his nomination.

51. If by an act of the Emperor or any other cause whatever, the functions of a titular of a high dignity of the Empire or a grand officer, should happen to cease, he preserves his title, prerogatives, and one half of his salary—he only loses them in consequence of a judgment of the high Imperial Court.

TITLE VII.—Of the Oaths.

52. Within two years after his accession, the Emperor accompanied by the titulars of high dignities, ministers and grand officers of the Empire, takes the oath on the Evangelists to the French people, in presence of the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, the Tribunal, the Court of Cassation, the Arch-Bishop, Bishops, Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, the Presidents of the courts of appeal, Presidents of the electoral Colleges, the Presidents of the district Assemblies, the Presidents of the Consistories, and the Mayors of the 36 towns that will be pointed out by a *Senatus Consultum*.

53. The oath of the Emperor is thus conceived:—"I swear to maintain the integrity of the Territory of the Republic—to respect and cause to be respected the liberty of worship and the laws of the Concordat—to respect and cause to be respected the equality of rights, political and civil liberty, and the irrevocability of the sales of the national domains—to levy no impost, to lay no tax, but in virtue of the law—to maintain the institution of the Legion of Honor—and to govern with a view only to the interest, welfare, and glory of the French people."

54. Previous to assuming the exercise of his functions the Emperor accompanied by the titulars of the high dignities of the Empire, shall take the oath on the Evangelists, and in presence of the Senate, the Council of State, the presidents and quettors of the legislative body, the presidents and quettors of the tribunals, and the high officers of the legion of honor. The secretary of State shall prepare the process verbal of this ceremony.

55. The oath to be taken by the Regent shall be thus:—"I swear to administer the affairs of the State conformably to the constitutions of the empire, to the *Senatus Consultum*, and to the laws; to maintain their integrity, the territory of the republic, the rights of the nation, and those of the imperial dignity, and to refuse, faithfully, to the Emperor, on the moment of his majority, that power, of which the exercise is confided to me."

56. The titulars of the high dignities of the Empire, the Ministers, the Secretary of State, Grand Officers, Members of the Senate, Council of State, Legislative Body, Tribunal, Electoral College and district Assemblies, take the oath thus:—"I swear obedience to the Constitutions of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor."

The public functionaries, civil and judiciary, and the officers and privates of the land and sea army take the same oath.

TITLE VIII.—Of the Senate.

57. The Senate is composed, 1st, of the French Princes having attained their eighteenth year; 2d, of the titulars of the high dignities of the Empire; 3d, of the eighty members named on the presentation of candidates chosen by the Emperor upon the lists formed by the electoral colleges of department; 4th, of citizens whom the Emperor thinks proper to elevate to the dignity of Senator.

58. The President of the Senate is named by the Emperor, and chosen from among the Senators. He remains in office for one year.

59. He shall convocate the Senate on an order issued by the Emperor, at his own pleasure, and upon the demand of either of the Committees hereafter named, in article 60 and 64, of a Senator, conformably to the dispositions in article 70, or of an officer of the Senate on affairs relating to the interior of the body. He shall make known to the Emperor the convocations held at the instance of a Senator or of the committees, their object, and the result of their deliberations.

60. A Committee of seven, named by the Senate, and chosen from its members, shall have cognizance of the communications made to it by the ministers; of the arrests in consequence of the 64 article of the constitution, when the persons arrested have not been examined before the tribunals in ten days after their arrestation. This committee shall be called, *The Senatorial Committee of personal liberty*.

61. All persons arrested, & not brought to judgment in ten days after their arrest, may have recourse, directly, by themselves, their relations, or their representatives, and in form of petition, to the Senatorial Committee of personal liberty.

62. When the committee are of opinion that the detention prolonged beyond the tenth day of arrest, is not justified by the interest of the State, it shall invite the minister by whose order the arrest was made, either to release the person detained, to liberty, or to conduct him for trial before one of the ordinary tribunals.

63. If, after three successive invitations renewed within one month, the person arrested shall neither be released to liberty nor brought to trial, the committee shall demand in assembly of the Senate, which shall be convoked by the president, who shall lay before it the following declaration:—"There are strong presumptions that N. is arbitrarily imprisoned in article 112 title XIII."

[For the remainder, see last page.]

Late Foreign News.

The British Packet Prince Ernest, Capt. Petre is arrived at New-York. She had a passage of 35 days from Falmouth to Halifax, and 12 days from the latter to New-York. London papers to the evening of the 8th of June are received by her. It appears from a hasty survey of the papers, that the situation of the King is to bodily and mental health, is very precarious.

The London Editors notice his absence from the Drawing room on the royal birthday as a circumstance indicative of a settled arrangement to exclude his Majesty from the public eye; and as amounting to more than an acknowledgement of an incapacity for the royal functions. Others affirm that the circumstance was unconnected with any such consideration, and was a matter of mere personal convenience and choice. The new administration does not appear to be ultimately formed. On the 6th of June, Mr. Fox had an interview of an hour and an half with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street. The nature or result of this conversation was not publicly known, but was supposed to relate to some "important communication" about to be laid before Parliament by the Minister, upon which Mr. Pitt had deemed it necessary and essential previously to consult Mr. Fox. Mr. Pitt reported to Parliament on the 8th, his own expected bill for the more effectual defence of the country. It was opposed by Messrs. Fox, Windham and Adlington. It was expected that a powerful opposition to it would be made on the second reading.

—*Bremen, August 2.*

Last evening we received by the ship *Sachsen*, arrived at Portland from Liverpool, London papers to the 13th of June. We find after a short perusal of them, that Mr. Pitt meets with powerful opposition in the British House of Commons. On the subject of the National Defence, on the 11th of June, he introduced a bill for the augmentation of the public force. The combined oppositions were rallied to oppose going into Committee on the bill; and, on the question, *shall the Speaker leave the chair?* the numbers were

For it - - - 219

Opposed to it - - - 169

Ministerial majority, 50

Among the opposition were Mr. Adington, Fox, Tierney, Gray, &c. The Courier of the 13th, mentions that Mr. Pitt's majority was increasing.

—*LONDON, May 27.*

IN the Court of King's Bench on Thursday, an information was filed by the Attorney-General against W. Cobbett, (P. Portu-piner for a libel in his political Register, on Lord Hardwick and Redcliffe, Mr. Justice Osborne, and Marsden; the object of which, according to the Attorney-General, was to bring the Irish Government into contempt, &c. After the necessary proof had been established, Mr. Adam spoke at some length for the defendant; and Lords H. Stuart and Minto, Messrs. Windham, York, Reeves, &c. gave testimony in favor of his character and principles; when after a short charge from Lord Ellenborough, the Jury found him Guilty.

—*June 5.*

The *Moniteurs* to the 23d ult. Dutch papers to the 23th, and a Hamburg mail, have arrived since our last. In the French papers we find a letter from Admiral Linois to the Minister of Marine, confirming what we have already stated relative to the destruction by his squadron, of the English magazines of pepper, and opium, at Bencoolen, together with several vessels richly laden, which were in the harbour. Linois adds, that he has taken an English merchantman of 1500 tons, from Bengal to China, carrying 16 guns, and valued at several millions; besides which, he has taken the ship *Eliza Anna*, bound to Madras, and two brigs. The loss sustained

by the British at Bencoolen he estimates at ten or twelve millions of francs.

—*June 6.*

From the accounts given in the Dutch papers, of the engagement between Sir Sidney Smith's Squadron and their Flotilla, it appears that they have suffered very considerably; for though they acknowledge the loss of two vessels, yet they confess that the loss of men and the damage done to the shipping was very great. We have very strong reason to believe that the number of their men killed and wounded exceeded 300.

The King has been pleased to appoint Augustus Foster, Esq. to be His Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

—*June 7.*

The installation of the new Emperor is fixed for the 14th of July, and is to take place in the Champ de Mars.

The mantle and sword of state are to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Paris, as the Emperor professes the Roman Catholic faith.

—*June 10.*

The Americans are allowed to build gunboats at Naples, at their own expense, in order to proceed with the Neapolitans, in great force against Tunis, Tripoli, and other Barbary states.

—*June 11.*

Dispatches were received at the admiralty on Saturday from Lord Nelson, brought home by Capt. Layman. By these it appears that the *Torion* fleet had put to sea, but returned again to port, after being chased for two days by our squadron. The crews, we understand, were well and in high spirits, but it is said Lord Nelson, by his unremitting attention, and the fatigue inseparable from the trust reposed in him, has suffered a little in his health.

—*June 12.*

Paris papers to the 3d instant have brought the continuation, but not the conclusion of the trial of Moreau and the other prisoners. It will surprise those who are acquainted with the forms of criminal jurisprudence in this country, the only system of jurisprudence in the world which, reaching perfection as nearly as any human system can reach, deserves to be universally admired and adopted; it will surprise those persons, we say, to find that the only parole evidence adduced, is that of the prisoners themselves: they all give evidence against each other, and furnish the tribunal with all the particulars of their views, their objects, and their operations.

The principal witness against Moreau is a man of the name of Rolland, who gave evidence of some expressions alleged to have been used by Moreau; who, to a question put to him by Pichegru, replied, "that if they would act according to his opinion, the consuls and the government of Paris must disappear, and in that case he had a party strong enough to obtain the authority." Moreau positively denied having made use of any such expressions. Rolland persisted in asserting that he had. Moreau then suggested that Rolland had endeavoured to criminate him, for the purpose of saving himself; a suggestion, in all probability, but too well founded. Pichegru was the only man who could have contradicted Rolland; and Bonaparte knowing this, took care that Pichegru should disappear. Moreau's evidence is in the same spirit with his letter. The Pignons and Georges appear to conduct themselves with great dignity and firmness.

The following account has been given in a morning paper of the departure of Mr. Livingston; which we think far more probable than the contradictory accounts:

"Mr. Livingston left London for Paris on Friday last; but there is no foundation whatever for the reports that his departure was accelerated by any hints from government, and that the provisions of the alien act were put in force against him. His mission to this country had no political object, and it is ridiculous to suppose, as it has been asserted in several of the public prints, that he brought an offer of Malta to our government, on condition that it would recognize Bonaparte's assumption of the imperial dignity. His errand, as we mentioned on his first arrival, was to do in this country, that which could not be done in any other; to negotiate a loan for the United States, in order to complete the first instalments engaged to be paid by them to Bonaparte for the cession of Louisiana. Sir William Pultney and Sir Francis Baring, have, we understand all the advantages arising from the negotiation. The former has a very large property in the states of North-America, and the latter is at the head of the first commercial American House in the City of London. This accounts for the sumptuous dinner which Sir William gave to Mr. Livingston."

—*Private Correspondence.*

—*June 13.*

There is this day a very confident expectation that peace will be speedily restored. Mr. Pitt, on being informed of Bonaparte's pacific disposition, expressed his readiness to attend to any overtures made through a direct and proper channel. As Mr. Livingston is known to have had instructions to sound our government on a point which must be so interesting to the new Emperor, it is considered that direct overtures will immediately be made; and peace is looked for in consequence, even though there should be a change in administration.

—*PARIS, June 11.*

The Council of State of the Italian Republic has decreed, that a monument shall be erected to the honor of Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, the founder and restorer

of the Italian Republic, and that his accession to that dignity shall be solemnly celebrated on the 16th August, the day of St. Napoleon.

Most of the Bishops have already addressed to the faithful of their diocese a mandate; ordering solemn thanksgiving for the accession of Bonaparte to the dignity of Emperor of the French.

A flotilla of 50 sail, 10 of which were gunboats, sailed from Calais the 14th inst. for Boulogne, where it arrived in safety, in spite of the English attempting to lay obstacles in its way.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1804.

An official statement of the votes for a Representative to Congress from Wilmington District.

	GILLESPIE.	SMITH.	ASHE.
Caslow,	141	294	2
Sampson,	332	397	60
Bladen,	242	185	5
Brunswick,	79	213	0
Duplin,	553	111	6
New-Hanover,	281	93	154
	1618	1293	237

Returns of the Election for members of the General Assembly, as far as have come to hand.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Senate—John Bludworth.
Commons—Timothy Bludworth and James Foy. Town of Wilmington, Joshua G. Wright.

BRUNSWICK,

Senate—Benjamin Smith.
Commons—Morris Moore and Th. Leonard.

CASLOW,

Senate—John Fulyood.
Commons—Messrs. French and Williams.

BLADEN,

Senate—Richard Holmes.
Commons—Michael Melton and Amos Richardson.

DUPLIN,

Senate—Thomas Kenan.
Commons—Charles Hooks and Hugh McCann.

SAMPSON,

Senate—J. Blackman.
Commons—Thomas King and Olin Mobley.

WAKE COUNTY—William Hinton, Senate; Henry H. Cooke and Nathaniel Jones, Commons.

Franklin—John Foster, Senate; Epps Moody and Britain Harris, Commons.

Warren—W. P. Little, Senate; William Hawkins and John Harwell, Commons.

Cumberland—Hector McAllister, Senate; Stephen Gilmore and Archibald McNeill, Commons. Town of Fayetteville, Robert Cochran.

Northampton—Richard Freear, Senate; Mess. Edmunds and Turner, Commons.

Granville—Thomas Person, Senate; Henry Yancy and — Pulliam, Commons.

Nash—John Arrington, Senate; W. Arrington and — Griffin, Commons.

Halifax—John Alston, Senate; William Williams and M. C. Whitaker, Commons. Town of Halifax, Dr. Thomas Hall.

Representatives to Congress.

Duncan McFarland, for the district composed of the counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Moore, Cumberland and Robeson.

Nathaniel Macon, for the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Warren, Granville and Nash.

Richard Stanford, for the district composed of the counties of Wake, Orange & Chatham.

On the 27th ult. the Legislature of Tennessee, by an unanimous vote of both Houses, passed an act ratifying the amendment to the Constitution respecting the election of a President and Vice-President, so that now the amendment has become a part of the Constitution.

Captain Peck, arrived at Norfolk, from Cadiz, informs that news was received there on the 10th of June from the most respectable houses at Gibraltar, stating that Admiral Nelson had sent into Toulon Roads three sail of British ships of the line, who fired upon the town and shipping. The French sent out eight sail to give them chase; when Admiral Nelson with four additional ships, which were in the offing gave chase to them and cut them off the land. The French commenced a running fight and bore away for Corsica—Nelson pursuing them. An American vessel arrived at Gibraltar from Marseilles, passed them when in chase.

On the 10th of June, the French-National ships of war at Cadiz, consisting of one 74, & some smaller vessels, hoisted the Imperial flag, and fired three *Royal or Imperial* salutes; and the French Consul administered to the people the oath of allegiance to his Imperial Majesty.

We had occasion to mention (says a New-York paper of July 31) the boarding of several American vessels and the capture of one off the Hook, by the Cambrian and Boston British frigates. The following letter on this subject is put into our hands by a respectable gentleman, dated

—*Sandy Hook July 29, 1804.*

"Since you left me I have witnessed the greatest insult that could be offered to a nation. The British frigate has detained for some considerable time two inward bound vessels while within two miles of American land. In fact I am informed by the person who keeps the light-house, that no vessel inward or outward bound pass without molestation, and that within the jurisdiction of the United States. If this be permitted, we may