

far from having borne the least share in it, &c. I repeat to you general, whatever proposal may have been made to me, I repeated it as an opinion to my opinions, and because I looked upon it as the most egregious folly; when the chance of a descent upon England was represented to me as favourable to a change of government, I replied that the Senate was the authority to which all Frenchmen would not fall to have recourse in case of trouble, and that I should be the first to submit to its orders. Such overtures made to me, a solitary individual, wishing to keep up no kind of relation either with the army of which nine tenths had served under my orders, or with any authority whatever, could only demand a refusal on my part: an information was no repugnant to my character, always judged with severity, it became odious and stamps him with reprobation who has been guilty of it towards those to whom gratitude is owing, or with whom we may have formerly lived on terms of friendship.

The commissary of government then established by a multitude of facts witnesses, that the end of the conspiracy was the assassination of the First Consul. He proved equally by other facts, and by the authentic correspondence of Mr. Drake, that the English government is the main spring of it. The afterwards proceeds to the proof of the third point, viz: that all the individuals comprised in the act of assassination are authors or accomplices of the conspiracy or guilty of having concealed the conspirators.

BOSTON, August 18.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday we received English papers to the 6th of July, and London to the 4th. They are quite barren of political intelligence. There were no prospect of a Continental Coalition. Austria, though she has 350,000 men in readiness to take the field, has declared her determination to maintain her neutral system; and from Russia there was nothing decisive. It was reported that she was a serious negotiation with both England and France, and that the Emperor had ordered a fleet of ten sail of the line and 5 frigates, with four months provisions, to be equipped for sea; for what purpose time must unfold.

In France the preparations for invasion were considerably advanced since our last accounts, and still wore the appearance of sober earnestness. The Imperial Constitution met with no obstructions in its execution, and the activity and celerity of the Emperor, in reviewing troops, was as great as that of the First Consul. The convention of Napoleon it was expected, would not take place until September. Georges, and the other Italian prisoners had not been executed; and we had no mention made of Mareau.

In England things were tranquil. Mr. Pitt met but little opposition in his late measures. His bill of defence passed the House of Lords by a majority of 15—for it 154—against it 69. The British King had completely regained his health, and transacted business as formerly. The discussion of the Agency had subsided. The forces of the Kingdom were daily increasing. On the 1st of July the naval force in commission consisted of 104 sail of the line, 25 fifty gun ships and 129 frigates, and 303 smaller vessels. Total 557.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.

British Army.—Will it never cease to be our duty to record British aggression committed in our harbour? It would be less unpleasant to report than to record these insidious attacks. It is more agreeable to an individual and honorable to a nation to resist than to suffer indignities.

On Friday last the ship Cicero, Morgan, master, arrived from Liverpool. In sight of the white buoy (half a league N. E. of the Hook) the Cicero was fired at by an armed vessel. As the latter approached she fired a second time, without halting. The second shot was in a direct line, but struck the surface of the water about ten rods from the Cicero. The armed vessel was the Leander, by which our harbour has been for several weeks blockaded—compelled to leave too, the Cicero was boarded in our waters. The language of the boarding officer was insolent, and disrespectful. Captain Morgan says that the boarding officer of the Leander declared the main object on our coast was to "catch the Americans."

The conduct of the Leander in respect to the white buoy, Dec. master, from London, I will more credibly state. Captain Morgan was treated with a rudeness but little compatible with our ideas of civilization. Fifteen of our own waters without being hailed, he was afterwards dragged on board the Leander, insulted by the foul language of Seaman, commander, abused by his officers and ordered among his men! They ransacked his trunk for letters, and broke them open; not permitting those which had been written to him by his wife to escape the hand of violence. They ordered on board Mr. Ludlow, son of Mr. Cary Ludlow of this city, merchant, but after detaining him some time they suffered him to return to the Live Oak. Mr. Ludlow bears a commission in our Navy. The passengers on board the Live Oak were ordered on board the Leander, of which 50 which were impressed. The following communication from those who were so lucky as to escape imprisonment.

"We, the remaining passengers now on board said ship, from London, feeling for the cruel treatment of our unfortunate fellow passengers, now prisoners on board his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Leander, Skaine, commander—think it a duty incumbent on us to publish a few of the numerous cruelties exercised on them, in hopes that some American will interest himself on their account.

"We sailed from Iceland the 23d of June, and after an agreeable passage, arrived in sight of Sandy Hook the 3d inst. all in good health, and highly elated at the near prospect of a happy termination of our voyage; but about 7 o'clock we were brought to by the Leander, who fired at us. On her coming a long side of us and asking the captain a few questions, they ordered him to heave to, and they would send their boats on board; this was done, and a lieutenant attended by two or three midshipmen and two boats manned, boarded us. We were now ordered on deck to be examined, the lieutenant taking charge of our ship. At the same time he obliged our captain to go on board the Leander, and taking every paper and letter whether belonging to his ship or of a private nature that he had in his possession; as also the ship's letter bag and the mate's log-book; using the most abusive language to our captain and officers.

"Our names were then called over, and every male passenger on board, without distinction whether of age or otherwise with the exception of four or five, was forced into the boats and taken on board the Leander. They were thus torn from their mothers, wives and sisters, who were left in distress that cannot be described, and this with a roughness and cruelty usual only among Algerine Corsairs. Arrived on board they were examined and confined without either meat or drink or a bed to lay on. If you have a son, a brother, or a friend, whom you esteem, think, ready what would be your feelings on having him forced from you in such a manner? We however, entertained a hope that they would be returned to the Live Oak the following morning; alas, it was a vain hope.

"We had supposed, that as we were under the protection of the United States Flag; in one of their ships, and we may add in one of their ports, that they would not dare to detain any of us, especially as the officers of the Leander said they were in no want of men.

"The visiting gentlemen of the Leander rummaged every box, chest, and trunk on board in the greatest confusion, and even had the meanness to steal some of our clothes when searching."

"The Leander, on Thursday afternoon, captured the ship Hibberts, from Havana for New-York, with a cargo of Mahogany and Logwood, and sent her for Halifax. She was an English vessel, and was lately captured by the French.

"The schooner Araminta from Cayenne (not the Armita as mentioned yesterday) was captured on Wednesday by the Leander, and ordered for Halifax.

"The captors of the ship Eugenia of this port, have entered a plea, for the restoration of the ship and cargo, on the ground of the illegality of the re-capture by American citizens.

"We are informed that col. Barclay, the English Consul General, has drawn up a representation of the business, and has forwarded it to Mr. Meery, the English Ambassador at Philadelphia. This subject will now become a national question. A full and liberal discussion on the part of the two governments is expected. The right of British cruisers to block up, as it were, our seaports will also no doubt, be a subject of investigation.

"The ship Little Cornelia, capt. Harrison, from Rochefort for this port, captured on the 6th inst. by the British ship Leander, and ordered for Halifax, was re-captured on the 9th by the captain, mate, and crew, and has arrived safe at New-London. The re-capture from the prize-master and eight seamen who were put on board, was effected without the loss or injury of an individual.

"Captain Fly, who arrived here last evening from Amsterdam, informs that admiral Verhuul, commander of the United Batavian and the French flotilla, sailed from Flushing about the beginning of June, with a squadron of about 50 gun-boats, some brigs & schooners, for Ostend, that on his way, he fell in with a division of British ships, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith; and after a severe engagement had them off, and got safe into Ostend, with the loss of only 3 boats after which admiral Verhuul returned to Flushing, where he received two words mounted with gold and many handsome compliments for his bravery; the emperor promoted him to the rank of vice-admiral, &c. The British lost a cutter, and one of their frigates two of her masts.

"Capt. Fly further informs that the Dutch would not suffer any American vessel to enter New Dieppe; but it was supposed that this prohibition would soon be removed.

CHARLESTON, August 21.

With great regret we have to state that one of the most atrocious and premeditated murders was perpetrated in this city yesterday afternoon on the body of Mr. James Shaw, merchant, of this city, by a young man named Richard Dennis, jun. that perhaps has ever been laid before the public.

The circumstances as far as we could collect them last evening, are as follow:—Richard Dennis, jun. keeps the Carolina Coffee-House in Tradd-street in this city; on Thursday last Mr. Shaw was there, when Dennis made a demand on him for a small reckoning which he said he owed him; Mr.

Shaw told him that he had paid it to the Bar-keeper, that he had discharged; an altercation immediately took place, some blows passed and Dennis was worsted; this irritated Dennis's son to such a height, that he though a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, challenged Mr. Shaw, who, considering the lad beneath his notice, paid no further attention to the challenge, than to give him a kick or two in the Market on Friday morning. Mr. Shaw, it is said, had determined to take no further notice of the affair. Early yesterday morning, printed papers signed Richard Dennis, jun. which stated that Mr. Shaw was a poltroon and a coward, were posted up at different corners of the street, which Mr. Shaw pulled down; between two and three o'clock Mr. Shaw dined at an acquaintance's house; he left the table a little before 4 o'clock and passed down Tradd-street to go to his business at his counting-house as he turned out of Tradd-street into Beeson's alley, of which the Coffee-House forms a corner, it is said, he was called through a window, a pistol was fired and a ball passed directly through his body; he was only able to retreat a few steps when he fell on a cellar floor and died in an instant. Some people who saw Mr. Shaw fall rushed into the house and found that it was young Dennis who had discharged the pistol, he was immediately seized and committed to jail by Justice Bentham. Dennis the elder was in the house at the time; on examining him a pair of loaded pistols were found in his pockets. In consequence of this he was also committed.

Thus, in an instant, has a worthy and industrious man been torn from society. We believe Mr. Shaw was about 28 or 30 years of age. He was a native of the state of Maryland, and has resided in this state about 10 years.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1804.

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTIONS.
[For her Name.]

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

- Richmond County—James Stewart, Senate. Moses Knight and Robert Webb, Commons.
- Burke—John H. Stevely, S. Alexander Erwin and Hodge Rabourc, C.
- Lincoln—Henry Hooke, S. John Moore and Hoyle, C.
- Greene—Herrick Hooker, S. Jonas Williams and Alexander Kipatrick, C.
- Chatham—John Bond, S. Reuben Small and Stephen Cabarrus, C.
- Town of Edenton, Thomas Jonson.
- Washington—Daniel Davenport, S. Joseph Christopher and Leven Bosman, C.
- Tyrone—Richard Davis, S. Jesse Alexander and Moses E. Latou, C.
- Forsyth—George Lee, S. James Cochran and Wm. Mitchell, C.
- Carteret—Samuel Morton, S. Laurence Lea and Richard Hornbuckle, C.
- Rockingham—Alexander Martin, S. Nathaniel Scales and Joseph Gentry, C.
- Randolph—Alex. Gray, S. Clement Arnold and Colin Steed, C.
- Jedell—David Caldwell, S. G. L. Davidson and Wm. Young, C.
- Surry—Peter Eaton, S. Nicholas Horn and Michael Oglesby, C.
- Wilkes—James Wellborn, S. Edmund Jones and Wm. Hulme, C.
- Buncombe—Joshua Williams, S. Thomas Love and Jacob Dyer, C.
- Carteret—Ana Bishop, S. Samuel Easton and John Roberts, C.
- Bertie—Joseph Jordan, S. Joseph H. Bryan and William Cherry, C.
- Camden—Arthur Olds, S. Joseph Morgan and ———, C.
- Gates—Joseph Kiddick, S. Humphrey Hudgens and ———, Woodley, C.
- Hertford—Robt. Montgomery, S. James Jones and Abner Perry, C.
- Hyde—Henry Selby, S. Thomas Spencer and David Carter, C.
- Fayetteville—Timothy Colter, S. F. B. Sawyer and Jesse Redding, C.
- Perquimans—Joseph White, S. Thomas Harvey and Eli Burrow, C.

The total number of votes in Fayetteville division, was, for McFarland 2033, Pickett 1730, Hay 23. So that McFarland is elected by a majority of 261 votes.

Several facts appear in this day's paper which confirm the disserviceable intelligence of several of our trading vessels being captured off Sandy Hook, by the British ship of war, the Leander, and sent to Halifax for adjudication. This result can be offered to our flag under no other plausible pretext, than that these vessels have come from French ports, and are suspected of having enemy's property on board. As all the articles of the British treaty have expired, except the first ten, and as neither of these pretends to regulate the intercourse between the two countries should either of them be involved in a war, we can only examine the justice of this pretext by referring to the common laws of nations. Here we meet with various shades of exact, to which the public codes of different nations have given different decisions. Has a British ship of war a right to search an American vessel on the high seas conveyed by a national armed vessel? This is one case in which the British court has not always pursued a consistent conduct; sometimes giving up and sometimes refusing to relinquish the privilege. Has a British ship a right to examine and send into their own ports for adjudication, an American vessel sailing on the high seas and unprotected by a national vessel? This is a right which they have always claimed, and which the

17th article of Mr. Jay's treaty gave up to them. Have they a right to take one of our vessels placed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and send it to their own ports for adjudication? This is a right which no nation can claim, and which no independent nation can resign. How far then does the jurisdiction of the United States extend? Most of the modern writers on the law of nations, place it within a marine league of their shore; and a late decision of Sir W. Scott, of the High Admiralty Court of England, has applied the same jurisdictional limit to Prussia. Most of the captures, however, made by the Leander have taken place within less than a marine league of Sandy Hook, the farthest point that projects into the sea. This conduct, therefore, is a palpable violation of our most sacred national rights.

[Continued.]

We are authorized by the Collector of the Customs to state, (says a Charleston paper) that he has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, notifying him that the President had deemed it expedient to send to the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, gun-boat No. 1, under the command of lieutenant John Powell. That another gun-boat in a few days will be sent to our coast, and that arrangements have been made for holding a gun-boat at Charleston and another at Savannah. The protections which will be then given, as well to the revenue, as to all vessels whatever, whether neutral or American, against the aggressions of the armed vessels of any nation whatever, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, cannot fail to be highly gratifying and satisfactory. Pirates, wherever found within the jurisdictional limits, will be taken and brought into port. Other laws of the United States can and will be effectually executed.

A gentleman in London has informed his correspondent at New-York, that he had just returned from the admiralty, where he had seen a Declaration of War on the part of Great-Britain against Spain.

A letter, dated Tripoli, April 6th, mentions that the crew of the Philadelphia were in good health, that the officers had received permission to ride occasionally in the country, accompanied by a Dragoon; but they were not allowed to visit the Consuls.

The following is a letter from Mr. Cathcart, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli, to Mr. Cathalan, their commercial Agent at Maracilles, dated Leghorn May 11, 1804.

"The government of Naples has sent to sea two large frigates and four corvettes to guard their coast and annoy the Tunisians, should they put to sea this summer. A seventy-four gun ship is fitting out with all expedition, and will be manned with the crews of the corvettes, which are recalled for that purpose. The seventy-four and two large frigates will be kept continually at sea, so that if the Tunisians do declare war against us, this force will be of infinite service to us until a reinforcement arrives from the United States. I have also procured from the government of Naples the loan of four Bombardiers and four large gun-boats, artillery, mortar, bombs, ammunition and every apparatus complete. The boats are ready for sea at Messina, and an order was forwarded to the Count Tourne, or in his absence to the Governor of Messina, to deliver them to Commodore Preble upon demand before I left Naples and to render him every service in his power."

Capt. Cox from Coves (says a Norfolk paper) handed us the following; and as we consider it Commercially Important, we give it a conspicuous place.

CAUTION.

Whereas for want of proper information of the laws which exist in Great-Britain, relative to Tobacco, or from inadvertency, American and other foreign ships, laden in part or wholly with tobacco, are in the practice of putting into different ports in the Channel, to disembark passengers, getting letters from London, or for some commercial views; and as such ships and cargoes thereby become subject to forfeiture,

Notice is hereby officially given,

That the Law of the 29th of his Britannic Majesty, chap. 68, sect. 30, forbids any ship or vessel, laden in part or wholly with Tobacco to touch at any Port in the Channel of England, except at Coves and Falmouth to wait for orders, on pain of forfeiture of ship and cargo; and the said act further enacts, that the Master of any ship or vessel so laden with Tobacco, shall immediately on his arrival within the limits of the ports of Coves or Falmouth, make a true entry on oath of the contents of his lading before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Port, on failure whereof both ship and cargo will be subject to the penalties and restrictions of the act.

It is therefore hereby enjoined to all Captains of American or other ships having Tobacco on board, that they do not, unless from damage or unavoidable necessity, put into any other port or Ports in the Channel, but that, avoiding all hovering on the coast, they make the best of their way with their ships to the roads of Coves or Falmouth as the law directs.

THOMAS AUDIO,
American Consul.

On Saturday M. Jerome Buonaparte, and his fair spouse, set out from this town on their return to the southward. During their short residence here they have received

A Live Oak, Christopher Dear, Master, at anchor off the Government Wharf, August 18, 1804.