

Here we shall dismiss the subject, and we trust we have not only exonerated ourselves from the charge, that our first objections to the toast were mere "party effusions," but that we have completely substantiated every assertion we have made in the course of the discussion. As Mr. Gales has intimated that he shall hereafter remain silent on the subject, we wish on taking leave, to assure him that we are as much as he can possibly be averse to a personal altercation; but that we do not consider this discussion as being of that kind. It goes to correct a gross mistake or a flagrant falsehood—it might have been an error in some, but it was flattery in *agere*; and in both cases it was mean and contemptible in the President to countenance and encourage the imposition. But we are now satisfied, as we believe we have corrected the procedure.

New-York, August 3.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house in Hester-street, owned by Mr. Jesse Oakly. This building, and another adjoining, with all the furniture, &c. they contained, were entirely consumed before the progress of the devouring element could be effectually arrested. A lighted candle left carelessly on the stairs, occasioned this misfortune, by which an honest and industrious citizen with a large family, has lost nearly the whole of his property.

August 4.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Live Oak, in 40 days from Londonderry, Irish papers to the 19th, and London to the 18th June, are received at the Office of the Morning Chronicle. They contain voluminous and interesting intelligence; but the lateness of the hour at which they were received, prevents us from giving copious extracts. We select those that appear most interesting.

LONDON, June 8.

The last Hamburg mails brought nothing of material importance.

Accounts from Vienna state Bonaparte will undoubtedly be recognized by that court, Emperor of the French, with the accessory rights of hereditary succession, but on certain conditions to be settled hereafter.

JUNE 9.

Mr. Livingston's visit to this country continues to be the subject of much speculation. It is now generally understood to be of a political nature, and that the late visit of Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey to Mr. Pitt related to it, and to the business which public rumour has hitherto assigned as the cause.

JUNE 10.

Yesterday evening we received French papers to the 1st inst. but they contain no intelligence of material interest.

The criminal tribunal, on the 16th ult. pronounced sentence of death at Zurich on Klemere one of the chiefs in the late rebellion; and 15 years imprisonment on Haser, secretary of Willi.

T. F. Frankville, condemned to death by the military commission as a spy, for having kept up a correspondence with the English, was executed at Boulogne on the 26th May at 4 o'clock.

The senate of Hamburg has resolved to send a second deputation to our new ministry, to urge the discontinuance of the blockade of the Elbe in regard to neutral vessels.

The course of exchange rose higher than it had been for many years in consequence of this measure, and an opinion (which we believe fallacious) of its success.

The Americans are allowed to build gun-boats at Naples, at their own expence, in order to proceed with the Neapolitans in great force against Tunis, Tripoli, and other states of Barbary.

JUNE 11.

The following interesting article appears in an Italian newspaper, dated Rome, May 5; it is well known that some months ago, at the request of the First Consul, a French emigrant, count Vergennes, was arrested & imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, but who appealed to the privilege which he had acquired of a citizen of Russia. On this subject several couriers were exchanged with the Russian court. In the mean time the French government has expressly demanded that the said emigrant should be given up to them, and the Pope was resolved on compliance. On the other hand, the Russian minister, count Samoini, has left Rome with all his family, and his secretary of embassy, after having previously delivered a declaration, that from that moment all communication ceased between him and his holiness. It is said the count has gone for Tuscany. So enraged are the Russians at this conduct, that many individuals of that nation have also left Rome in disgust.

It is mentioned in a letter from Vienna, dated the 16th ult. that the Emperor of Germany had consented to acknowledge Bonaparte as his equal in dignity; and it is further stated, that Prince Esterhazy would be appointed to proceed to Paris as Ambassa-

dor Extraordinary, for the purpose of congratulating the new Emperor.

JUNE 12.

On Saturday, while Mr. Livingston was anticipating the hospitalities which he was to enjoy at the Woburn sheep-sheering, and the agricultural meeting at Rolkham Hall, he received his passports, and an intimation from government that his presence in this country was not desirable. He accordingly left town, we understand, immediately, and has probably before this sailed for France. We were the first to state that the visit of Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey to Mr. Pitt, on Monday last, related to this gentleman, and we have had since reason to think that our information is correct. It was matter of surprise to many that a man, who has uniformly shewn an unfriendly disposition towards England; who had in the recent instance of the charge against Mr. Drake, betrayed an indecent zeal to flatter Bonaparte, and to pronounce the British Minister guilty upon *exparte* evidence, should have come to England at such a crisis. All those who regarded Mr. Livingston as an object of suspicion, & viewed him with a jealous eye, will applaud Mr. Pitt for his act of vigour and energy. Others will recognise in it too great a resemblance to the conduct of Bonaparte, who in 1802, ordered the Imperial Minister, Count Stahrenberg, to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, because he was suspected of being hostile to the French government. For our own part we are not aware that any real or serious danger was to be apprehended from his presence, in a country which is, from end to end, one blaze of loyalty, patriotism and courage. We think it would have been more dignified to have acted like the General, who took the spy to every part of the camp, shewed him the spirit that his army breathed, the discipline that prevailed in it, and sent him back with an injunction to tell the enemy all that he saw.

Paris papers to the 3d inst. 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, & their operations.

The principal witness against Moreau is a man of the name of Rolland, who gave evidence to 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 endeavored 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 Polignacs 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 bro't an offer of Malta to our government, on the condition that it would recognise Bonaparte's assumption of the imperial dignity. His errand, as we mentioned on the 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 instalment 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 advantage 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 speedily be restor-

ed. 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."

BRUSSELS, May 20.

It is said that when the Imperial Government is established in France, a new Governor-General of Belgium will be appointed, who will reside at Brussels, and be invested with the Government, not only of Belgium, but of the department, on the left bank of the Rhine. This Governor will reside in the Palace of the late Governors of the Netherlands.

Paris, June 7.

The Emperor's civil list will be augmented to twenty-five millions of livres; each of the French Princes is to have three millions, and each of the six superior officers of state to have one million yearly. The admiral who succeeds in making a landing in England will be made a grand admiral.

New-York, July 29, 1804.

WM. COLEMAN, Esq.

SIR,

In one of the papers introduced by Mr. V. N. into the correspondence which terminated in an event, which every real friend to his country must ever deplore, I observe the illustrious deceased, charged with "a settled and implacable malevolence" and with "committing secret deprecations on Mr. Burr's fame and character."

Opposed to this, are the declarations contained in the paper written by Gen. Hamilton immediately prior to the fatal interview with his antagonist—those made in his last moments to the Rev. Bishop Moore—and the whole tenor of his conduct and conversation for many years past.

To those who had the happiness of being most intimately acquainted with Gen. Hamilton, it were needless to state, that "distinct from political opposition, proceeding from the most pure and upright motives," there is every ground for believing that he never did harbor the least degree of personal ill-will towards Col. Burr; they well know that such was the General's native and distinguished magnanimity—such his superiority to selfish competitions and private interests—such his unalterable goodness of heart, and universal philanthropy, that the charge of "settled and implacable malevolence" is as little attributable to him as it would be to a HOWARD of WASHINGTON.

Yet, lest any one from not knowing the elevation of his mind and the purity of his motives, should attach a degree of credit to the charge alluded to, I feel myself called upon in justice to a character which I shall ever venerate and love, to state the substance of a conversation I had with this excellent man a few years ago, but which is still fresh in my recollection.

Some time early in the year 1804, while the question of who should be President of the U. States, Mr. Jefferson or Col. Burr, was yet undetermined by the House of Representatives, having one day called on Gen. Hamilton and finding him alone and disengaged, I had a full and free conversation with him on the pending election, then the topic of the day. The respective qualifications of the two candidates for the Presidency, and the probable consequences, likely to result from the election of the one or the other, were considered. The general did not for a moment conceal his decided preference for Mr. Jefferson; the reasons however, which led to this preference arose wholly from a regard to the public welfare.

In the course of the conversation, I could not forbear noticing that his feelings had been wounded by an idea, which he learnt, had gone abroad, that his preference of Mr. Jefferson had arisen from motives of personal antipathy to Col. Burr. He did not merely disclaim the sentiment as unworthy and totally false, but entered fully into considerations to show that if motives of personal feeling could have influenced his judgment, they would have operated rather to the prejudice of the former than the latter of these Gentlemen.

He observed in substance, that during the eventful administration of our first President, on various questions of the last importance to the country, which arose from the critical circumstances in which our government was then placed, frequent collision of sentiment had existed between Mr. Jefferson and himself, and that for several years they had been competitors for the respect and confidence, not merely of the first Magistrate of the Union, but of the National Legislature and the country at large.—That between himself and Col. Burr, no personal competition could be supposed to exist, unless at the bar; but here, their respective circle of connections and sources

of business were separated by so broad a line of distinction, that any interference, or rivalry on this ground, was incredible to a person of reflection. That if competition existed any where it was more likely to take place between himself and the more eminent counsel in the federal interest, than with Col. Burr. For the talents of this gentleman as an *advocate*, he professed a high respect, but as a *political character*, he frankly avowed the opinion, that if elected to the Presidency of the United States, Col. Burr would greatly disappoint the expectations of those gentlemen in Congress, who with the best views were endeavoring to advance him to the highest office in the United States.

In the whole of this conversation not a word escaped Gen. Hamilton in any degree indicative of the sentiment of "malevolence" towards Col. Burr; had it existed, it would not probably have been disguised, when from the period, & confidential nature of the conversation, every ground of objection to the election of Col. Burr would have been stated by Gen. Hamilton, that impressed his own or was likely to influence the mind of another.

I remain, with respect & esteem,

Sir, your most obedt. servant,

SAMUEL BAYARD.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from the New York State Society of Cincinnati, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

New-York, July 1804.

DEAR MADAM,

In the deep and universal sorrow, occasioned by the death of your illustrious husband, the President-General of the Cincinnati, the New-York State Society, sincerely sympathize with you. They cannot find words to express the estimation in which he was held, and their affliction at the blow which their country has received. To you he was peculiarly endeared; and with the national loss, you have to bewail the removal of one whom you tenderly loved, & whose life was important to the welfare & comfort of you and your rising family.

Your own good sense and piety will suggest the sources from which consolation is to be derived, and teach you the duty of bowing with submission to the sovereign & mysterious will of Heaven. Those whose hearts are overwhelmed are ill qualified to soothe the griefs of another. But if there is any consolation in sympathy, in a mixture of tears, and in the union of a common lamentation, few ever had these in so high a degree as yourself. Providence seems to have singled out him whose fall would produce the greatest public consternation and woe. Let it be said, then, with tenderness, that the citizens of the United States, however largely they participate in your distress and though every thing which respects the unparalleled man deceased must be forever dear to them, yet they weep most of all for their country.

The testimony which your beloved partner has left in writing against the practice of duelling, the abhorrence of it which he manifested in his last moments, his bitter regret that he had been led into the field, though with the determination not to shed blood, and his open profession of the christian religion, have added a lustre to his character, and crowned his splendid talents & his extensive services with immortal honor.

You need not be reminded that you are under more obligations than ever, to attend to the preservation of your health and life. A weighty charge is committed to you.—The society recommend you to the Divine care and protection, and are, Dear Madam, with the highest respect and affection, your sympathizing friends.

Signed by order of the Society,

WM. SMITH, President,

WM. FOPHAM, Secretary.

Copy of a letter from the New York State Society of Cincinnati, to the Presidents of the different Societies of Cincinnati throughout the United States.

(CIRCULAR.)

New-York, July, 1804.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose to you the Resolutions of our State Society, on the late public loss sustained by them, by you, by America, and by the world, in the death of our President, General Alexander Hamilton. The Lawyer, the Soldier, the Statesman, the Patriot, have perished in his person. We have lost our brightest ornament, our best hope, our truest friend.

With sentiments of perfect respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. SMITH, President.

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The Copartnership of Robert Fleming & Co.

Having been this day dissolved,

The Stock of Goods

On hand, will be sold at cost for cash, by JOSEPH ROSS.

To whom all persons indebted to the late firm of Robert Fleming & Co. are requested to make payment.

Raleigh, August 1, 1804.