

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From Glasgow, Pa. In the 25th of April, received by the armed ship Pitt, arrived at New-York, from Greenock.

GREENOCK, APRIL 24.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday last, on a motion made by Lord Carlisle for the production of papers relative to the conveyance to India Intelligence of hostilities. The motion was carried against Ministry by a majority of one, there being for the motion 29, & 30 against it. Ministry, however, recovered the majority on the next question, respecting the British Militia, and we are disposed to consider them as having been taken by surprise on the former subject. The removal of ministry, would we presume be preceded by more unequivocal symptoms than an accidental circumstance like this. At the same time it is certain, that the oppositionists have of late been uncommonly busy; and it must be confessed have weakened Ministry; but they are a heterogeneous mass, composed of discordant materials, and we think, even if triumphant, could form no efficient Ministry, unless Mr. Pitt and his friends made a component part. It is above all desirable, that the factious scenes exhibited during the American contest should not be renewed. At that period, the enquiry upon the continent at the arrival of each English Mail was, "Who is Minister this Post?"

The French papers contain an account of the death of Pichegru, which is stated to have happened by his own hand; and to this is appended a circumstantial *procès verbal* of Physicians, shewing the marks of violence found by them on the body, whence the nature of the death is concluded. This latter report is more to be relied on the former.

It may fairly be suspected, that the bow-string of the Mameluke guard executed the will of the ferocious Italian on this brave man. Indeed it is asserted, that the account of the pretended suicide is so clumsily forged, as to contain internal evidence of its falsehood. The *Moniteur* prepares for new tragedies, by announcing Moreau and Georges to be sick.

A report has been circulated within these few days of the Dutch fleet having come out of port; but it appears void of foundation.

It appears that the King of Sweden who was at Baden when the Duke D'Enghein was kidnapped, exerted himself most honourably to accomplish his release, by endeavouring to procure, through his ambassador at Paris, an union of the several foreign Ministers for that purpose; but his efforts were unavailing. It will have been seen, that the Swedish Minister is the only one of the Corps Diplomatique who did not re-echo the note of Talleyrand; a distinction very honourable to the power which he serves.

The different attempts to execute the scheme with the stone ships have failed. Perhaps they might be usefully employed as *parisons* in the formation of a harbour in some port of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The journey of Madam Bonaparte, mother of the First Consul, to Rome, at the present conjuncture, is a circumstance which may give rise to various conjectures, especially as she was attended with a strong guard, and seemed in such haste that she would not stop to receive the congratulations of the public functionaries. A letter from Rome in the *Clef de Cabinet*, of April first says, that "Madame Bonaparte, mother of the Princess Borghese, was soon expected in that city." The object of the old lady's journey may indeed be merely a visit to her daughter; but we recollect that at the commencement of the French revolution, the aunts of Louis the XVI. when they observed the storm gathering, wisely withdrew in time, and took up their abode in a state of greater tranquility. By these means they escaped the melancholy fate which had awaited many of their friends and relations. Madam Bonaparte may have thought it prudent to follow their example. Diamonds and Jewels are easily carried, and would no doubt, be perfectly safe under a guard of hussars and gens d'armes.

According to letters from Paris, an address has been presented to the First Consul, by the Conservative senate, praying him not only to name a successor, but to take upon himself a higher title than he has yet assumed, and to make the same hereditary in his family. The title of King or of Emperor, is what he is known to have long sighed for, and now it appears an attempt is to be made to assume it.

The Gazette de France, of April 8, says, "The public funds have risen since the day on which the Senate in a body presented an address to the First Consul, though the object of it is not exactly known."

The preparations for invading this country are now in such a state of forwardness that the attempt might be expected in a very short time.

APRIL 18.

By the Hamburg Mail which arrived yesterday, we learn, that a great part of Switzerland is in a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities imposed upon that once happy country, by the common scourge of Europe. The absence of the French troops was made the signal of revolt. In the cantons of Berne, Soleure, Argon, Fryeburg, &c. the temerity of the insurgents had reached the highest pitch. They every where prevent the people from taking the Oath of Allegiance to the new constitution. In the night of the 23th ult. some of the disaffected, set fire to the Castle of Wadensweid, on the Lake of Zurich, and the last letters state, that the Landmaun, unable to resist the torrent, had solicited the return of the French army. So much for the boast of the Consular official scribe, of the happy and independent state of regenerated Helvetia!

We this morning were favoured with a note from a gentleman who has just escaped from France, having left Dieppe on board an American ship homeward bound on Friday last, landed on the Coast of Dorset, from an open boat on Monday, and arrived in town yesterday. He states that the army encamped along the coast of Picardy have begun to manifest great discontent at the delay which has taken place respecting the invasion of this country, which they have been assured three several times in the course of six months would certainly be put in execution at a given period. The middle of November was the first time mentioned, the last of January was the second, and the third the middle of March, since which the activity of the preparations has considerably relaxed, except in what regards the exchange of troops, above twenty battalions of whom our informant assures us, were ordered into the interior during the period of his stay on the coast, which was about a fortnight.

In regard to rumours of insurrections, &c. in Paris, he says they arrived daily; and though altogether unfounded, they are generally considered as strongly expressive of the wishes of the people, which are every where explicitly in favour of a peace with England.

British House of Commons.

APRIL 18.

Mr. Drake's supposed Correspondence.

Lord Morpeth said, that he trusted the House would excuse him for deviating a little from the rules of debate, and particularly as the subject upon which he would occupy a small portion of its time, was one in which the honour and character of the country were materially involved. He alluded to the foul imputation that had been endeavoured to be cast on the Government and its representative, by a recent publication in a French official paper. To the circumstance of that transaction, he thought it beneath him to advert, as long as they had been confined to the foul and malignant pages of the *Moniteur*; and while they only tended to demonstrate the rancour of the French Government, he thought it was the best and most dignified course to treat them with scorn. But the papers purporting to be a correspondence between the British envoy extraordinary at Munich, and a person residing at Paris, have been officially communicated by the French Minister to the different Ambassadors in that city, and the honour of the nation has been impeached upon unsubstantiated facts, improbable in their nature, unproved, and, he confidently trusted not to be proved. To those communications acknowledgments had been made, of some diversity in their tenor, but most of them certainly adopting and sanctioning, in a great or lesser degree, the foul reproaches that had been cast on the British character; and in the degraded state in which the greater part of the Courts of Europe was placed, the Representative of the Court of Russia was the only one of the Diplomatic Body who did in his answer express any doubt of the fact. Some of the Ambassadors to whom that communication was made did certainly go to very extraordinary lengths in their replies to a French Minister, and such as he should hope would be found to deserve the censure of the different powers they represent. He particularly alluded to the answer of the Representative of a Power who had sprung from the same source with ourselves, whose language was the same, and whose interests, he trusted, were not opposed to each other. (A loud cry of hear! hear!) He was sorry to see sentiments so derogatory from the honor of the British character, received with such pliant facility, by the resistance of a Power that should have known how to appreciate our

national character, in a more friendly and favourable way. He had no motion to make, but he thought it incumbent on ministers, either to disavow or exculpate Mr. Drake, and to prove to Europe, and to the world, that they have not "pointed the dagger of the assassin."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my unfeigned obligations to the noble Lord for alluding to his Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of repelling the foulest and most infamous charge that has ever proceeded from a Government claiming to be considered as part of the civilized world, a charge the most unprovoked and diabolical, urged by a Government the most sanguinary and tyrannical, for the sole purpose, I implicitly believe, of giving a colour to the commission of crimes the most heinous and atrocious that have ever disgraced and blackened human nature. As to the imputation that the authors and perpetrators of that foul crime have attempted to throw on his Majesty's Government, it is almost beneath their dignity to condescend to refute it; but I think it my duty to state to this house, and to the civilized world, that no authority has been given, that no instructions have been transmitted to the British Minister at the court of Munich, to engage in or undertake any think that was not strictly consistent with the most scrupulous observance of the rights of nations, and what perhaps is paramount to them, the duties of humanity. After having said thus much, I hope it will not be expected of me that I should say any thing more in reply to that most false, most scandalous and malignant imputation. As to the correspondence to which the noble lord has alluded, it is impossible for me to enter upon the subject, until some communication shall have been received from the honourable person who has been so infamously attacked in it—a Gentleman of whose character I, perhaps, think as highly, and am certainly as solicitous as the noble Lord, or any one in the Kingdom can be. I have perfect confidence, that the more the particulars of his conduct are enquired into, the more apparent will be the propriety of it, and the vileness and falshood of that (as I have the best ground to suppose) most impudent and infamous fabrication. As soon as his Majesty's Government shall have received the communication they expect from Mr. Drake, the noble Lord may be assured they will not fail to adopt the most effectual measures for asserting and maintaining the honour of the country. I must again express my obligations to the noble Lord, for affording me an opportunity of dispelling the anxiety of the country upon a subject, the honour of its representative, for which they entertain all that laudable jealousy that befits a great and high minded nation."

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Letters received, via Harwich from Holland state, that amongst other preparations for the reception of the invading army, the French have peemptorily demanded the possession of nearly seventy houses at Utrecht, besides which an encampment is marked out in that neighbourhood for 40,000 men. The houses, it is supposed, are intended for the officers.

Stone Expedition.

His Majesty's ship *Immortalite*, with the stone ships, bombs and cutters, under the orders of Captain Owen, sailed from Dungeness on the morning of Thursday, the 12th inst. and anchored off Boulogne before the close of day. On their arrival, Commodore Morris made the signal for the boats of the blockading squadron (viz Leopard, Euryalus, Leda, Seine, Chiffonne, Autumn Larke and Harpy) to assemble on board the Leopard, at 9 P. M. manned and armed. There had been a moderate breeze from E. N. E. all the day, but, as the evening approached, it gradually died away, and at midnight it fell calm, nothing, therefore, could be attempted, the ships which had got under weigh were obliged to anchor and the boats returned on board. Had the breeze continued, every thing would have seemed as favourable for the expedition as its projectors could have desired. The spring tide was at its height about one o'clock the water smooth, the night extremely dark, and only ten of the enemy's gun boats were without the harbour; but the Bolognese were doubtless fully apprised of what was going on, and well prepared for resistance, as we observed lights at their numerous batteries long after midnight, and the next morning we discovered that they had got out an additional force of ten briggs, and forty-two luggers making in all sixty two sail, which were moored across the mouth of the harbour in the strongest position for its defence. The enemy's coast exhibited a most interesting scene of bustle and

exertion. They have now 109 vessels out of Boulogne, and about 30 more lying off Vieuxport; 25 of the former are briggs, yet the forest of masts does not appear to be thinned in the least. The calm continued the whole of yesterday, and the attempt to sink the stone ships must now be deferred till the next spring tides, if not altogether abandoned.

The ruin of the Harbour of Boulogne is perfectly dry at low water and the foundation so hard that, we often observe carts and waggons passing to fro, and people walking across at a considerable distance from the Pier Heads; of course, should the stony masses be placed there (the wooden case of the ships surrounding them being burnt, as is intended) they would lie exposed for some hours of the day and night, and could be easily blown by gun-powder and removed piece by piece, so as most admirably to assist in the repair of the Pier Head, and in the construction of a formidable battery hard by at low water, at which the French are at this moment busily employed.

Should the stone ships take ground more remote from the entrance of the harbour, it is the opinion of many, that there would yet be ample space for the small class of vessels, which alone can enter this port, to find a ready passage at the proper time of tide as usual, and that artificial rocks would not occasion them the least hindrance or annoyance.

On the 16th Germinal (April 6th) the Commissary of Government appeared before the criminal and special Tribunal of the Department of the Seine, sitting at the Palace of Justice in Paris, and reported, that he had just received intelligence from one of the judges of the tribunal whose office it was to prefer articles of accusation against Georges, Moreau and Pichegru, that the latter had on the preceding evening committed suicide in the prison of the Temple. He demanded that the tribunal take the subject into their immediate consideration.

A committee was accordingly appointed to investigate and report agreeably to the general usage in such cases; who, having visited the prison, and heard the examination of the keeper, ordered that the body of the ex-general Pichegru be inspected by six of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the department and that they certify the cause of his death.

Being conveyed to the Temple, and having taken the oath prescribed by the laws, the said physicians and surgeons unanimously declared, that being conducted by the gaoler into the chamber which had been occupied by the ex-general Pichegru, they found upon a bed a corpse which they recognized to be masculine; that the body appeared to be that of a man between 40 and 45 years of age, his height a metre and 71 centimetres: his hair a dark brown; arched eyebrows of the same colour; forehead large and bald; clear blue-grey eyes; long nose, thick, flat at the end, and hollow at the top, &c. that after having minutely examined the said corpse they remarked a circular impression on the neck, about the breadth of two fingers, and much marked on the left side; that the strangulation was effected by the help of a cravat of black silk, which had been twisted so tightly round the neck with a stick, as to have produced death; that the face was livid, the jaws locked and the tongue pressed between the teeth; that the same livid appearance affected every part of the body; that the extremities were cold, the muscles and the fingers of the hands very much contracted; that in their opinion the corpse was that of the ex-general PICHEGRU; and that he committed suicide by strangling himself.

The person of Pichegru was identified by ten citizens to whom he was well known in his life time, who were severally examined, and made oath of the fact. The soldiers on guard near the chamber where the suicide was committed, the keepers, and turnkeys of the prison, were then interrogated as to what they knew of the circumstances attending it; but (excepting one, who had heard during his watch, about three o'clock in the morning, an uncommon coughing as of a person under pressure) they were entirely ignorant.

The turnkey who had waited on Pichegru at supper in the evening, and had locked him up at ten o'clock deposited that he had kept the key of his chamber in his pocket from that time until seven o'clock in the morning, when he went into the room to light him a fire, and had found him in the situation above described.

DUBLIN, APRIL 19.

We are authorised to say, the Banks of Ireland take and pay in change Spanish Dollars at 5s. 11-3d each.

The exertions of the Ordnance of the tower is beyond all precedent. A manufactory of small arms has been recently established there, under the auspices of Mr. Wellesly Pole, which already furnishes at the rate of above three thousand per week.

It was mentioned on Tuesday, that it is intended to fortify the Hill of Howth, which is capable of being made impregnable, other fortifications, it is said are to be erected from the coast at Dunlary along the Head of Bay.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Raleigh Academy respectfully inform the Public, that having engaged the Rev. MARK DETARGY (late of Princeton College and the College of Maryland) as their Principal Teacher, and Miss Charlotte Brodie as Teacher of Needle Work, they propose to open the Academy on the 1st July next, on the following Terms, viz.

For the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian or French Languages, Mathematics, with their Application to the system of the World, Astronomy, Navigation, &c. Five Dollars per Quarter.

For Geography, the use of the Globes, Surveying, English Grammar, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, &c. Four Dollars per Quarter.

For Reading and Writing, Three Dollars per Quarter.

Young Ladies will be taught Needle-work without any additional Charge.

Students entering this Institution, as in usual in similar Establishments, will be expected to pay for one Quarter's Tuition in Advance to the Treasurer of the Board.

The Trustees flatter themselves, that from the Talents of their Principal Teacher, the extensive plan of Education proposed, and the central and healthy situation of Raleigh, this institution will be favoured with a considerable degree of public patronage.

It is supposed that good Boarding may be had for Students at sixty dollars per annum. Mr. Detargy being a complete Stereographer, will initiate such of the Students as desire it, in the Art of writing Short-hand for which two Dollars per quarter additional will be charged.

Such persons as are willing to receive Boarders into their Houses, are requested to inform either of the Printers thereof, that on the arrival of Students, this Information may be communicated to them. June 26.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Regiments which compose the 4th Brigade are to be reviewed by the Major-General at the respective Court-Houses in the District of Fayetteville, in the following order—

At Sampson, on Saturday, October 12th. Cumberland, on Monday the 15th. Moore, on Wednesday the 17th. Anson, on Friday the 19th. Richmond, on Saturday the 20th & Robeson, on Monday the 22d.

The Officers commanding said Regiments will have their Troops paraded precisely at one o'clock, P. M. on each day. Punctuality in making Returns will be expected. T. DAVIS, Brigadier-General of the 4th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia.

Fayetteville, June 15th, 1804.

State of North-Carolina, } February Sessions Surry County. } 1804.

WHEREAS at the aforesaid Term held for the said County, a Petition was filed by James Roberts, in right of his Wife, against Randal & Samuel Lawrence, Administrators of Richard Lawrence, dec'd and the Sheriff of said County having returned to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the said Petition was not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered, that Notice of said Petition be given by Advertisement in the Gazette of the State for three weeks successively, and if the said Randal Lawrence do not appear at the next Court, to be held for said County on the second Monday in August next, then the Petition to be taken pro confesso. Teste, JO. WILLIAMS, Clerk. May Term, 1804.

THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH, ENCORE.

DRESUMING that no new Contingent has yet received the finishing Stroke on the Political Ariel—nowwithstanding the Arrival of that Archetype of Renovation, to set the Crowd agape—who perhaps drop his Pandora's Box at modern Oliver's Levee—1 beg leave to acquaint all Parties contained in my former *Number-Roll*, that new Baths and Houses over the Springs, together with a Range of Stables 60 by 20, ought to have been finished long ago; having contracted with federal and republican Subjects for that purpose, but find both deficient in Practice, however assuming in Theory.

The Castle of Thundertrentsch was also to have been revolutionised, *cum mulier aliis*.

In future, I am firmly determined to employ no man but a real American, whose mind is alone influenced by true American Principles, unbiassed by the fluctuating rotations of political cant phrases.

For forms of Government see Book entitled, "What is the best administered, is best." To elevate to Republican-Whigs I conceal my address of 1804, with

VIVE LA REPUBLICUE! And to enlighten the Federal Tories, I throw down my pen this 4th Day of June, 1804, with VIVAT REX, TORIORSUM. J. LENOX.

Lenox Castle, N. C. N. B. I next a Patent Shower-Bath with the Apparatus complete last Year, in a House as tight as a Drum, containing a Spring of most as cold as Greenland.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st of July, A. MAIN OF COCKS, in WILL be fought at this for One Peter Casso's Incl. of 1000 Hundred Dollars, and a new lars, raised at the Court, 1804, Raleigh.