

The Fruitful Subject of Invasion. LONDON, JULY 16—25.

We are assured, that Gen. Angereau had, on the 28th ult. two long conferences with Bonaparte previous to his departure from Brest. At the last, Talleyrand, Berthier, and a few Senators and Ministers of State, most in the confidence of the Corsican, were present. Angereau is said to have pledged himself for the success of the landing in this country, provided the plan which he has himself projected for effecting the enterprise, be adopted without any change or alteration, and Bonaparte is stated to have acquiesced in the condition.

We are again threatened with the speedy sailing of the Brest fleet, which is stated to be completely ready for sea. The troops in that quarter, destined to embark, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and the Commander in Chief, Angereau, was shortly expected from Paris.

Some military movements which have been suddenly ordered by Government corroborates the statement we gave yesterday, that a serious attempt is expected to be made immediately by the enemy. Mr. Addington too, in the House of Commons last night, seemed to consider the peril as impending.

Government seems fully impressed with the opinion the moment draws near when the enemy will hazard the expense of invasion. The greatest activity prevails in all our principal points of defence, and troops are in constant movement. The brigade of Guards at Colchester, and in that quarter, was this morning to pass the Thames at Gravesend, and we understand that an encampment of 20,000 men will be immediately formed at Coxheath, in order to be ready to defend the southern coast, or to embark for Ireland, as the exigency of affairs may require.

Hostile Indications on the Continent.

Undoubted intelligence is said to have reached our Government, that upon receiving the note respecting the Duke D'Enghien, from the Russian Minister, Bonaparte, in a climax of rage, wrote a note with his own hand to the Emperor of Russia in the most vindictive style. This was instantly dispatched; but after several hours remonstrance from Talleyrand, another courier was dispatched to stop the delivery of this philippic. The messengers, reached Petersburg on the same day, but the flaming note arriving first, had been delivered. The Emperor of Russia has ordered copies of it to be sent to every Court in Europe, and it is said to be of most inique description.

The most likely circumstance to accelerate a rupture between Russia and France is the formal protection which we understand by accounts from Warsaw, of the 5th inst. the Emperor Alexander has recently given to Louis XVIII. A Russian Nobleman is stated to have arrived in that city with a letter written by the Emperor himself, addressed to Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, and inviting that Prince to fix his residence at Mittua, or in any other place in the Russian Empire, where all the honors due to his rank, virtues, and misfortune, shall be paid to him. At the desire of the Emperor of Russia, Louis XVIII. has made known to all his faithful subjects, dispersed and persecuted in different Continental States, that they have a point to rally round in the Russian Empire, where they will be protected, employed, and succoured. According to the same accounts, two new Corps of Emigrants are to be established, and taken into the Russian service, called "The Royal Legion of Honour," and "Legion of D'Enghien."

The former, report says, is to be under the immediate command of Louis XVIII, his royal brother and nephews. The command of the latter will be offered to the Prince Decoude and Duke of Bourbon. Should a rupture take place between Russia and France, these legions are to form the advanced guard of the Russian Army, where the Royal Standard of France, the *Croiflamme*, will be erected, which all loyal Frenchmen, who can escape the degrading tyranny of the Corsican Adventurer, are ordered to join.

A report was generally circulated yesterday evening in the city,

that a courier had arrived from St. Petersburg with dispatches for our Government, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had declared war against France. In addition to the insolent expressions made use of by Bonaparte, in his answer to the Russian remonstrance, it is reported he said, "it was strange that the Emperor of Russia, who was surrounded by the unpunished murderers of his father, should dare charge him with the murder of the Duke D'Enghien."—All this however, we give merely as report.

We are assured that our government has received from the Swedish Minister here, a formal notification on the part of his sovereign, expressing, in the most energetic language, the determination not to recognize the new title of Emperor of the French, assumed by Bonaparte. A similar communication is also stated to have been made to all foreign Courts at which his Swedish Majesty has Ambassadors. It is highly probable that the Cabinet of Stockholm would not have pursued a line of conduct so very bold, unless fully sanctioned by the approbation of the Emperor Alexander.

PARIS, JULY 11. FRENCH NOBILITY.

At noon his Majesty the Emperor will proceed on horse-back to the Hotel des Invalides. He will hear mass there, and while the Gospel is reading, all the Members of the Legion of Honor, who are at Paris, will take the Oath.

The decorations of the Legion of Honor, (the new French Nobility) will consist of a star, with five double rays; the centre surrounded with oak and laurel, will display the head of the Emperor, with this legend "Napoleon, Emperor of the French."—On the other side the French Eagle holding the thunder, with the legend, "Honneur et Patrie." The decorations will be ornamented with white; in gold for the Grand Officers, and in silver for the Legionaries. It is to be worn at the button hole, tied to a red and white ribband. It is always to be worn. The Emperor may wear either of the two stars. Arms are presented before the Grand Officers. The decoration is to be received at the same time with the Diploma. When it is to be presented in the Emperor's name before the corps.

The seal is to represent on one side a spread eagle on an azure field. Above and below the escutcheon is to be the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The escutcheon to be surmounted with an Imperial crown in drapery; the hand of Justice and the sceptre to be placed under the escutcheon and in the drapery. The other side will represent the Emperor sitting on the throne, clothed with the Imperial Robes, with this inscription, "Napoleon, Emperor of the French."

On Sunday, the Emperor gave a private audience to the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to his Court; in the order in which they were solicited. The Cardinal Caprara was first presented. Admiral Gravina, the Spanish Ambassador; then followed the Batavian and Neapolitan Ambassadors; the Prussian and Danish Ministers Plenipotentiary; also the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Elector Arch-Chancellor of the Empire; of the Elector of Bavaria; of the Elector of Saxony; of the Elector of Baden; of the Elector of Wirtemberg, of Hesse Cassel; of the Ligurian Republics; of the Helvetic Confederacy; of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt; of the Lucca; and of the Free Cities of the Empire. Russia and Sweden, not having acknowledged the Emperor; their Ministers were not present. The Americans Ministers credentials not having been renewed, he also was refused an audience;—this also was the case of the Imperial Ambassador.

THE CORONATION.

An Imperial Decree has just been issued; of which the following are articles.

Art. 1. The taking of the oath and the Coronation of the Emperor, shall take place on the 18th Brumaire next, (Nov. 9.)

2. The solemnity will take place in the presence of the Empress, the Princes, the Princesses, High Dignitaries, and all the Public Functionaries, described by the

Senatus Consultum, in the Chapel of the Invalids.

3. After the solemnity, his Majesty the Emperor will proceed to the Champ de Mars.

[Then follow the articles respecting the deputations which are to assemble from every part of the Empire and the disposition for their taking the oaths of allegiance, the bestowment of flags, &c.]

General Augereau is still here, and till he repairs to his post, the expedition of which he has the command cannot sail; he will however, very soon go to Brest.

It is remarked that Admiral Treguet, who formerly commanded the fleet at Brest, is the only one of all the Commanding Officers who has not voted for the assumption of the Imperial Dignity.

Moreau, the day before his departure, signed a legal instrument, by which he empowers his wife and his mother-in-law, jointly, or in case of the absence of the former, the latter alone, to sell his estates in France.

Translated from a Guadaloupe Paper of the 18th August, 1804. REPORT.

Of the attack which has taken place in the night of the 13th to the 14th Aug. between the sloop of war Lilly, prize to the French privateer La Dame-Anbert, and anchored in the Road of the Saints, under the command of Captain Lapoint, and five barges armed with 120 men, from the English frigate Galatea, in an attempt to cut out said sloop of war.

The English frigate Galatea upon being informed that the sloop of war Lilly was at the Saints with very few men on board, sent in the night of the 13th to the 14th her boats to attempt carrying her off. They approached near enough to perceive that there was a detachment of troops of the line on board; and seeing that this vessel kept a good look out, they retired, at day break.

On the next day, 25th at dusk, the same frigate came up the channel and approached the batteries. The commandant Madier caused some cannon shot to be fired at her, and sent off two bombs, one of which having burst in the air, cut some of her rigging. From her coming so near in shore, it was conjectured that the enemy had some projects for the night, 30 men of the 13th and 66th of the line commanded by Lieut. Mouret were put on board the Lilly. The posts intimation of what was going on; Captain Lapoint made his dispositions, and the commandant Madier ordered that, the more to deceive the enemy, the land and sea rounds should be done without the least noise; and especially that the word full-watch should not be cried aloud. Accordingly, at two in the morning, five English barges entered the road and rowed to the Lilly. Captain Lapoint fired a broadside at them, and the troops of the line discharged their musquetry; and notwithstanding all the efforts of the English they could not succeed in boarding; they were vigorously repulsed on every side. They had two barges sunk one taken, and the two others having lost almost all their men, had surrendered; but the commander Madier having no shallops at his disposal could not send people on board to man them. The current drove them from the shore, and the breeze enabled them to get off; not, however, without sustaining the fire of the batteries of l'Islet.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at 60 men, among whom is a Lieutenant, killed on board, in whose pocket has been found a list of men order for this expedition.

On board of the barge that was taken were found a Lieutenant having his arm much fractured, a midshipman and seventeen seamen 4 of whom killed and 12 wounded.

On our side we have lost a Sergeant of the 15th of the line, two chasseurs of the 66th, and a seaman.

Captain Lapoint has been grievously wounded by 2 shots; one in the shoulder, and the other in the breast; Lieutenant Mouret, officer of the 15th of the line, commanding the detachment of infantry has been slightly wounded.

In the course of the morning were found at l'Islet and at Terre de Bas, pieces of the wreck of the two sunken barges, the rudder of a large shalop, ten oars, and several dead bodies.

A neutral schooner which anchored at the Saintes the same day reports that she was visited by the English frigate Galatea which had no other embarkation but a small boat, manned with one seaman

and four cabin boys, and that the Captain of the frigate requested him to pick up those of his crew whom he might meet with off the Saintes. It appears that the two last barges have not been able to get to the frigate.

Such are the outlines of the facts contained in the report of the 26 Themidor year twelve (14th August.)

Signed, The Chief of battalion, Commander of the Saintes, MADIER.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change on form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth Day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the Custom-Houses to every Vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary Powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States from capture, until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and he new one alone in use. Department of State, } May 23d, 1804. }

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS For the Cure of Agues, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine have proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a Bottle.

These Drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low, marshy countries, where the worst sort of Agues generally prevail; which, unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on Dropsies, Putrid Fevers, and a variety of Complaints of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other Medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of; but being a very nauseous Medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost, for want of a more easy and pleasant Remedy.

Extract of a letter from Dr. C. Soper, "Kent Co. Delaware."

"I have given the Ague Drops to a Number of patients this fall, and with constant success; in some obstinate cases they acted like a charm—the disease yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after resisting the barks for months, though they had been thrown in, in the largest doses."

From Dr. J. Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

"I CAN at any moment, if you think proper to advertise them, procure the certificates of very respectable persons in this place and its vicinity, of the efficacy of the Ague Drops and Worm Lozenges, the latter very effectual as a vermifuge, and successfully used in diarrhoea and dysentery, complaints which have been very prevalent here."

From Mr. Gubon White, Annapolis.

"I have sold many of the Ague and Fever Drops to people in the country, and have not known any to fail curing.—The Lozenges have sold very well lately—I hear of several cures such as bringing worms from Children, and doing much good to persons of a bilious habit."

From Mr. Rob. Mercer, Printer, Federicksburg.

"The Ague Drops have cured in every case I have heard of, and increases in demand, as the ague and fever prevail very much here every fall. Some interested Doctors have done all in their power to depreciate their value, pretending they do not act mildly; but the people will not easily believe what so obviously contradicts their senses—I know young Children who have taken it, and no other effect was perceived but the ceasing of the disorder."

I certify, that my wife was a short time since attacked by the ague and fever, and on being informed of the cures performed by the ague drops, sold by Mr. Dawson, I purchased from him a bottle, by the use of which, she soon recovered—I also affirm, that they operated mildly and produced no disagreeable symptoms.

REUBEN LEWIS.

STR,

I have made use of your ague drops—they have operated mildly—and according to my wishes, have performed a cure on me, without producing any inconvenience—I think them a safe and excellent medicine, and would have recourse to them again as a cure for the ague in preference to any other medicine. I am sir with gratitude,

Your obedient servant, JOHN RUSSEL.

These drops are sold by J. Gales, Raleigh, at a dollar and a half a bottle

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received a very extensive and general assortment of FALL GOODS, which they offer by Wholesale and Retail at a moderate advance. By the first of next month the whole Assortment will be opened. The Woolens, the Irish Linens, the Hardware and the Cutlery, are directly from the Manufacturers, and the whole of the Goods whether European, East Indian or American, are laid in on the best terms. Every kind of Produce will be received in payment, and for Cash down a considerable discount will be made. Among the Articles there is about Ten thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt.

DONALDSON MACMILLAN & Co Fayetteville 14th Sept. 1804.

To the Freeman of the Counties of Montgomery, Anson, Richmond, Robeson and Cumberland, CITIZENS,

THE second Friday in November is near approaching, when you will again be called on to exercise your right of suffrage in making choice of an Elector to vote for President and Vice-President of the U. States. Having taken the liberty of nominating myself a Candidate as an Elector for your division, I take this opportunity of soliciting your suffrages, and if honored with a sufficient number of them to elect me, I will vote for Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, as President, and my choice of Vice-President will be governed by future information.

This declaration, deviating in a small degree from my general principles as a Federalist will no doubt be censured by many: But when I declare that party spirit, has always been repugnant to my feelings, and that the Administration of Jefferson, has in general, been satisfactory to me; the right of censure (should any exist) will I trust be removed.

I am Citizens Your obedient servant, A. GILCHRIST, Richmond County, Sept. 20, 1803.

Treasury Office, 28th Sept. 1804. RECEIVED of Samuel H. Williams, Esq. Sheriff of Buncombe County, the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty Pounds 14s. 9d. Current Money, being in full of his Public Tax Account as Sheriff aforesaid for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, as per the Comptroller's Receipt filed in this Office, for which sum and have given two Receipts of the same tenor and date. JOHN HAYWOOD, P. T.

NOTICE

WHEREAS on the 26th of May last, I had in my possession two Notes given me by Isaac Lanier of Anson county, North Carolina; one being for Three Hundred and Seventy-five dollars, which was on demand the tenth day of April last, and had a credit on the said Bond for One Hundred Dollars, the other being for Three Hundred Dollars on demand the first of January next.—Which said Bonds were taken out of a Valisee. I do hereby forewarn the said Lanier taking in said Bonds or paying to any other person except myself. I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any person who will deliver said Notes to me or give such information as may be necessary.

DAVID W. EDMUNDS.

Southampton County, Virg. 25th Sept. 1804



The noted and improved Stallion

JONAH,

WILL Stand at my Stable in Person County, North Carolina, this ensuing Spring Season. The Terms will be made known before the Commencement of the Season, by me BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, September 4, 1804.

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Wednesday, July 4, an Apprentice Boy named John Hendrick, about 19 years old, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on when he went away, a mixed horse-spun Coat, striped Waistcoat and Overall. He was bound by the Wardens of the Poor of Lancaster District, S. C.

WILLIAM FLINN

Mecklenburg, N. C. Aug. 17, 1804.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near York Court-House, South Carolina, on the 4th July last, a NEGRO MAN named JIM, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Foot 8 or 9 inches high, speaks good English, had good Cloathing which he took with him, ties his Hair, and plays on the Fiddle. Any Person taking up said Negro, and bringing him to me, or securing him in any Goal so that I may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, with all reasonable expenses. JOHN WATSON, York District, S. C. Aug. 5, 1804.

Estate of William Bibb.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. Bibb, dec. of Wake County, are hereby requested to pay their respective debts to the undersigned Administrator of said Estate, who qualified at the last Wake County Court; and all those to whom the said Wm. Bibb stood indebted at the Time of his Death, are hereby required to produce true accounts duly attested within the time limited by Law, otherwise they will be barred from recovery, agreeably to statute. JOHN NORRIS, Adm. Aug. 23, 1804

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES WILL commence on Wednesday the 17th of October, and will continue three days, free for any Horse, &c. The first Day's Running will be three Mile Heats, the second, two Mile Heats, and the third one Mile Heats. By Order, P. DURKIN, Clerk Hillsborough, Aug. 24, 1804. N. B. The Particulars will be published as soon as established by the Club.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT FLEMING & Co. Having been this day dissolved, The Stock of Goods on Hand, Will be sold at Cost, for Cash only, BY JOSEPH ROSS, To whom all those indebted to the Partnership of Robert Fleming & Co. are requested to come before me, on or before the 1st of Sept. 1804.