

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 6.

Captain Merrit, who arrived yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that the Portuguese government had declared war against the Moors; and that a ship of the line had sailed from Lisbon to cruise in Tangier Bay.

NAPOLEON I.

The question of Buonaparte's assumption of the imperial dignity, was discussed in the tribunate, on the 1st and 2d of May. Carnot was the only member who opposed or offered to oppose it. He asked, whether sacrificing liberty was granting the first consul a reward for his services? whether it was not destroying his own work to make France his private patrimony? He said he voted against making him consul for life, and he would be consistent—but if the order of things proposed took place he would be a faithful subject.—He mentioned the United States, to shew the practicability of a free government.

Faure said, the proposition was the only one which could prevent the return of anarchy.

Savoï Rollen said, absolute monarchy is the most degrading system—but monarchy connected with the representative system, conciliated liberty.

The motions on the subject were agreed to.

An extraordinary crowd of spectators were present.

Died, in Ireland, Mrs. Parry, relict of the late rev. William Parry, of Rutbin; she only survived her husband a few days, owing to the affectionate regard she had for him; this was the lady whose personal charms, in early life, drew from the pen of LITTLETON, the appellation of "The Fair Maid of Bala."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Arrived yesterday, at quarantine, the ship Charles and Harriet, Delano, in 84 days from Sligo. [She had in upwards of 200 passengers, but they left her in the found—some in boats from this city, and others jumped overboard, and swam on shore, in violation of their engagement with the captain, and of the quarantine law of this port: measures will be pursued to apprehend them.]

Jerome Buonaparte, it is understood, has abandoned all intentions of immediate return to France, and contemplates commencing in a few days a pretty extensive tour, in the course of which, after passing through the eastern states, he will visit the springs of Lebanon and Ball-Town, and pursue the customary route to view the grand falls of Niagara. His lady will be of the party.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Captain Callender, of the Ganges, from Calcutta, informs that the war with the Mahrattas was brought to a close, and peace established; that five British ships of the line had arrived at Madras from Europe—a number of stout French privateers were cruising in the bay of Bengal, and that several of them had been captured.

Ship Martha, capt. William Henderson, arrived at Newcastle from Batavia.

On the 25th February a French Squadron of one ship of the line and 4 frigates arrived at Batavia, bringing in a British ship of 700 tons; they had taken several other prizes and sent them for the Isle of France. March 5th sailed, 2 Dutch line of battle ships and a frigate, destination a secret. March 4th, the French Squadron sailed for the Isle of France.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, received by the Sally, arrived at New-Bedford, dated Liverpool, May 18, 1804.

"Mr. Pitt has resumed his station as prime minister; this gentleman is much looked up to by the nation, and will most probably have recourse to vigorous measures; the change may have a favourable effect upon our commerce. No nearer prospect of invasion."

A very respectable commercial house in this city has favoured us with the perusal of Liverpool letters of the 21st of May, which state, "the public prints of yesterday announced the arrival in London of a Mr. Livingston from France, whose object, it is supposed, is to tender overtures of peace to this country.

Accounts from the Continent state, that the emperor of Russia had ordered 200,000 men to march to the frontiers. This movement is attributed to the feeling which had been excited in that court by the murder of the count D'Engheim. The papers of today are totally silent on the subject, being engrossed with the details of the ceremony of Buonaparte's being crowned emperor of the Gauls."

CINCINNATI.

The members of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, are requested to wear a Black Crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a respectful tribute to the memory of general HAMILTON, the much esteemed and lamented president general of the Society.

R. PORTER, Sec'y.

July 12, 1804.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 19, 1804.

FROM TRIPOLI.

The following extracts are from letters received on the 29th ult. from the same gentleman whose letter we published on Saturday last, giving an account of the burning of the frigate Philadelphia.

[Phil. Journal.]

In Prison, Tripoli, 11th Feb. 1804.

"We had flattered ourselves, at the commencement of our imprisonment, that we should have had some little indulgence, as we had the liberty of walking on the terrace; but alas! this hope was soon destroyed; in a few days some masons were sent to our prison, who immediately walled up the passage which led to the terrace; thus were we debarred of the only gratification we could experience in this dreary place: the order was cruel, was inhuman, and plainly shewed the disposition of him who sways the sceptre of Tripoli. Void of humanity, he cares not how he oppresses those whom cruel fate has made his slaves. His subjects, as they pass our prison doors, mock and deride us; they laugh at the Christian's sufferings, and in the most brutal manner, point the finger of scorn at us. To be the sport of such villains maddens me; but Heaven in kind compassion will, I hope, soon relieve our sufferings. Shortly after the passage was walled up, we were fed with hopes by the minister that we should soon have a parole of honour, but more than three months have already elapsed, and yet no hopes that our situation will be ameliorated; there is no confidence to be placed in promises: there is nothing left us but resignation to bear our fate with fortitude.

"When you write tell me what prospect we have of relief."

February 23.

"By a vessel which sails to-morrow for Malta, I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 24th of August last.

"I received at the same time information from my father, who also wrote to me, but through mistake of the consul at Malta, it has been sent back to America without my ever seeing it. His not understanding English, certainly can be no excuse, it must be owing entirely to inattention and neglect of duty."

February 29.

"The minister has at length permitted a few of the officers to walk out attended by Mahamud the Turk, who stays at the prison. I am heartily glad of it. We shall now have an opportunity of seeing Tripoli."

This last paragraph was written in haste, as a post-script, and it would appear from it, that since the burning of the ship, the bashaw was inclined to better their situation.

Persons writing to their friends in Tripoli will see from the above that they cannot be too careful in directing their letters, as there is a risk of their being returned.

The two letters of which the receipt is acknowledged above, were forwarded, one by the United States brig Syren, and one by the brig Union, via Gibraltar. That is stated, for the information of those who wrote by those vessels, as nothing has yet been published, advising of the receipt of any letters since the frigate failed from Philadelphia.

The letters from which the above extracts are made were since received under one enclosure on the 29th ult. via Malta and Gibraltar. They say nothing whatever of a sickness prevailing among the crew of the frigate Philadelphia, as has been lately reported. Had there been any such thing, the writer would not have neglected to mention it, and as far as we have been able to learn, there has been no intelligence from Tripoli later than the above.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday last.

From New-York, July 11.

"The greatest man in America has this morning fallen in a duel!—GENERAL HAMILTON!—Yes—HAMILTON!—the pride of every true American, is, by this time, no more!"

"Early this morning, he and COL. BURR settled an affair of honour at Hoboken. Hamilton fell the first shot, without touching his antagonist; though they fired nearly at the same instant.

"Gen. Hamilton was brought over to col. Bayard's place at Greenwich, where, an hour since, it was supposed he was breathing his last! He was shot just under the ribs, and the ball lodged in his body. He bled profusely, both from the wound and from the mouth. He did not speak till nearly half over the river, when, in a very faint tone of voice, he said he could not live, and expressed a wish to see his family.

"Judge Pendleton was the general's second, and Dr. Hofack his physician. I do not know who attended col. Burr.

"The agitation which this affair has produced in this city, is indiscribly great. The cause of the duel is not yet known."

Other accounts mention, that W. P. Van-Ness, Esq. was the second to col. Burr.

It is a melancholy circumstance, that the father should fall on the same ground on which his son was killed a short time since.

The circumstances which led to the above unfortunate duel are thus stated in an extract of a letter from New-York to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"A short time previously to the late election a letter was published in Albany, written by one ———, in which it was stated that gen. H. in conversation had declared that Mr. Burr was a dangerous man, and ought not to be trusted. This letter was republished in New-York. About a fortnight ago col. B. wrote to gen. H. wishing to know whether he had ever declared any thing like that attributed to him. The general answered, that he had no recollection of the conversation alluded to, nor were any particular words attributed to him, in the letter, and that he could not therefore undertake to say whether he had or had not held such a conversation; but that if col. B. would specify any particular conversation, or state any particular words, that he, gen. H. would at once either avow or disavow them. Col. B. replied that it was not in his power to specify the particular conversation alluded to, but insisted that gen. H. should declare whether he ever had, in any conversation whatever, made use of any words derogatory to his character. To this sort of demand gen. H. declared he did not think himself bound to answer, but again expressed his willingness at once frankly to avow or disavow any particular conversation which might be specified. Col. B. was not satisfied, and declared, that unless gen. H. gave him a direct answer, he must fight him. The general declared that it was improper in col. B. to make such a demand of him, and that he could give no other answer to it than he had already given, and would therefore accept of the challenge. But as the court was then sitting, and his services had been engaged in several important causes, he did not feel himself at liberty to fight until after the court should rise; that he would then, after devoting a few days to the arrangement of his private affairs, inform col. B. of the time of meeting. This took place a fortnight ago; the general went through the business of the court as usual, and after it had risen, arranged all his private affairs, and on Monday last made his will. On Tuesday he attended at his office as usual, gave one of two elaborate opinions, and was apparently in good spirits; yesterday morning, very early, he went out to meet col. B. attended by ———, as his second, to whom, on their way, he declared that he should not fire at col. B. as he had not the most distant wish to kill him. * * * * * gen. H. fell and declared he was a dead man."

From the New-York Evening Post of Friday last.

With emotions that we have not a hand to inscribe have we to announce the death of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He was ruthlessly cut off in the 48th year of his age, in the full vigour of his faculties and in the midst of all his usefulness.

We have not the firmness to depict this melancholy heart-rending event. Now—when death has extinguished all party animosity, the gloom that overspread every countenance, the sympathy that pervades every bosom, bear irresistible testimony of the esteem and respect all maintained for him, of the love all bore him; and assures us that an impression has been made by his loss which no time can efface. It becomes not to enter into particulars; we have no doubt, that in compliance with the universal anxiety of the inhabitants, a statement will soon be exhibited to them containing all the circumstances necessary to enable them to form a just opinion of this tragic scene. In the mean time we offer the following letter that we have received from the reverend bishop Moore. The testimony which this pious and venerable clergyman bears to the virtues of the deceased, will we are sure not be lost on a discerning community.

As soon as our feelings will permit, we shall direct it a duty to present a sketch of the character of our ever-to-be-lamented patron and best friend.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, 1804.

MR. COLEMAN,

The public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of that great man, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow-citizens, would provide against misrepresentation, and, perhaps, be conducive to the advancement of the cause of religion, were I to give a narrative of some facts which have fallen under my observation, during the time which elapsed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

Yesterday morning, immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the house of Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, a message was sent informing me of the event, accompanied by a request from general Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpose of administering the holy communion. I went; but being desirous to afford time for serious reflection, and conceiving that under existing circumstances, it would be right and proper to avoid every appearance of precipitancy in performing one of the most solemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his desire. At 1 o'clock I was again called on to visit him. Upon my entering the room and approaching his bed with the utmost calmness and composure he said, "My dear Sir, you perceive my unfortunate situation, and no doubt have been made acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added, "It has for sometime past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention, to take an opportunity of uniting myself to the church, by the reception of that holy ordinance." I observed to him that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which I was then placed: that I was ever desirous I might be to afford consolation to