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Latest Foreign Intelligence, (Received via New-York.)

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1804.

LONDON, May 16. Price of American Stocks at London, May

> 3 per Cents 8 per Cents 104 105 Old 6 per Cents. 89 90 New 6 per Cents

89,90 Five and Half per Cents 90 with dividend Irom April 1. Bank Stock, 1181. 1291. per share, with dividend from January 1.

May 17. This morning we received Dutch Jourbals to the 10th inst. The articles of importance which they contain relate to the assumption of the Imperial-dignity of Bonaparte. An extract from a Paris paper states that the resolution of the Tribunate upon that subject has been transmitted to the Conservative Senate in the following terms-"That Napoleon Bonaparte be declared Emperor of the · Fiench,"

The Argus makes the following interesting remarks on the exaltation of the First Consul. They certainly speak the sentiments of the Corsican and his Cabi-

er From events which will result from this important step, some augor the approach of peace, as it will demand the hearty appr bation of a certain great Potentate, whose decision on the one side or the other will, doubtless, have a happy influence in settling the existing differchces.

This act is the eternal disinheritance of the Bourbons, which the French people are about to pronounce; by it, they rid themselves of all apprehension and of all inquietude; they have performed nothing more solem or more productive of universal safety. This general wish is the Finis to the history of the revolution. It has been said that, like Saturn, the Revolution devoured its children; at present the ancient fable seems to be completely realized; it is a child of the revolution who takes its place, without forgetting the benefits of its mother."

We cannot undertake to say, whether the Potentate alluded to be the Emperor of Germany or the Emperor Alexander, but it appears from the publications which have recently issued from the press at Berlin that Bonaparte has obtained the sanction of his Prussian Majesty.

Mr. Pitt has now nearly completed the whole Ministry. Mr. William Dundas having been appointed Secretary at War, the militia and naval patronage of the British Empire is now vested in the family of Arniston. It is, we understand finally settled, that Mr. Canning is to be Treasurer of the Navy : Mr. Rose, Joint Paymaster: Lord Mulgrave, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster : Earl Bathurst, Master of the Mint: and the Earl of Ayleslord, Lord Steward of the Household: Earl Molra's answer to the proposal for vesting in him the Lieutenancy of Ireland with the Chief Command of the Irish Army, has not been yet receiv. ed. The plan of separating the offices of Lord Chancellor, and Speaker of the House of Lunds has been abandoned, and they will continue to be filled by Lord Eidon.

"Mr. Pitt has been returned for the University of Cambridge; but he probably will not take his seat on the Treasury Bench until the middle of next week. The House of Commons will adjourn tomorrow until Wednesday next.

Welearn, from undoubsed authority, that Lopis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, meuns solumnly to protest, in his own name, in that of the Bourbons, and particularly in the name of the French nation, against the elevation of a foreign usurper to his Majesty's throne, under the title of Emperor, by certain individuals, calling themselves the Senate and Tribunate of France, and falsely arrogating to themselves the power to dispose of lits Mujesty's rightful crown and dignil In this protest, his most Christian Majesty will call upon all legitimate Sovereigns to defend their rank and rights upon all Europe to defend its independence; and upon all the world to defend the laws of humanity; upon all civilized mations to resist the return of Vandalism: and upon all Christians to unite in opposing athelsm and immorality:

The capts of the American ship Friend. ship, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday in 83 days from the Cape of Good Hope, repetts that the Durch troops at the Capa Mere daily descriing, and that were many of them had expressed a wish that there were urier the British Covernment. The Captain is of ppinion, that a small force! whill lake it from the Dutch :-2000 trobps had sailed from thence a few dara before for Bataria. Accounts were received, as the Friendship was about to early that Admiral Linois equadron had partived at the Liburitips, and was taking Tesh troops on board.

Gufee, who made the motion in the tribunate for a change of the constituti- nal barrier will thus be opposed to the constitution and dynasty, is an inhabitant of St. refurn of faction, and the French peo-Audie 10 the district of Lodeve, of the ple will be certain of preserving, their

department of Herault. In 1791 he was | dignity, their independence, and their | pasty; If the establishment of a new dy- In vain political maladies affect and such passion; and letters from Paris say, that | mination; I do not find a little for the | consists in adherence to justice. Far be | kings. Rome after conquering her he has received from Bonaparte 800,000 | chief of the national power more wor- it from me here to make any particular | neighbours expelled the kings and crealivres in money, and the assurance of a thy of the splendour of the nation than application, or to cast any blame on ted consuls. When her power had gone place in the Senate, worth 5,000 livres in | the title of emperor. I move then, that | the operations of government.—Such a | beyond the limits of her territories, when the year. -

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FRANCE.

TRIBUNATE, 10 FLOREAL, APRIL 30:

Sitting extraordinary, of the Tribunate. Fabre de l'Aude, President.-Aster the minutes of the last sitting had been read, and approved, the president addressed the assembly as follows: "On the 23d of this month our colleague, Curee, laid on the table a motion of order, in which he demanded, 1st. That the government of the republic shall be confided to an Emperor; 2. That the empire shall be hereditary in the family of Japoleon Bonaparte, now First Consul; 3d. That such of our institutions as are only traced out, shall be definitely suppressed."

Curee then said, "Citizens Colleagues, I appear in this assembly to call your attention to weighty objects in which the nation is highly interested. In a matter of so much unportance, it is necessary that you should grant me that attention and indulgence which the purity of my patriotism gives me reason to hope; for the success and duration of every political system depends on the stability of the Government which forms as it were the centre of it where every thing terminates. This principle is incontestible for all times and for all circumstances, but its application becomes a necessity still more incontestible, when, in consequence of great changes having produced, and developed an order of things which fixes under new points of view the destiny of the people, it can be evidently proved that these political changes are sanctioned for ages, and the maintenance of the grand results they have left behind them are secured for ever, by bringing back and re-establishing, in a certain auther tic hereditary course of succession, the Government incorporated with these great results, and which is connected in as intimate a manner with them as the trunk of a tree is with

its roots. The Speaker then called the attention of the tribunes to the memorable epoch of the revolution, when the French, (according to his blasphemous expression) " wish an unanimous will, and a voice as powerful as that of the Creator the first day of the existence of the universe, exclaimed, let equality be established, let privileges disappear, and let the nation be what it ought to be!" He then took a view of the Government of Charlemagne, and the abuses introduced into France after that glorious epoch when one of the most powerful samilies of the Feudal system was called to the sovereignty.-He then adverted to the year 1789, when the French people, he said, committed the great fault of leaving the supreme power in the hands of a family essentially feudal. Louis the XVI King of France, would never condescend to be King of the French. Being born a Sovereign, he could never consent to become a Magistrate. Having then made some observations on the Constituent Assembly, the Constitutionof 1791 and the state of things since that period, he observed, that the happy situation of the French people, who were now in the full possession of all the rights which were the object of the revolution in 1789, was disturbed only by uncertainty in regard to the future. "The enemies of our country," said he, " are alarmed at our prosperity, as they are at our glory. Their plots have been multiplied, and one might say, that instead of a whole nation, they had to combat only one man. Him they have attempted to strike, in order to effect his destruction, being, well assured that France, in mourning for the loss it would that day sustain, for the great-man who organized it, and the chief by whom it is governed, divided by ambitious rivals and torn by parties, would' sink amidst the storms let loose against it in every direction .-- What security can we give it against the fear of so many misfortunes? What remedies can we oppose to so many evils? Opinion of the armies, and the whole people have pronounced it. Hereditary succession in a family, rendered illustrious by the revolution, consecrated by equality and liberty, in a family of a chief who was the first soldier of the republic before he became the first magistrate; a chief who would have been eminently distinguished by his civil qualities, even had he not filled the whole world with the fame of his arms and the splendor of his victories. Here (continued lie) we have the inappreciable advantage of finding at the head of a nation the chief of an august family proper to form the first link of the new-dynasty; an eter-

First Consul, be declared Emperor, and my heart tells me that its government in that quality remain charged with the government of the French republic. 2d That the Imperial dignity be declared hereditary in his family.

3d. That such of our institutions as are only traced out, shall be definitely suspended.

Almosst all the members of the tribunate having inscribed their names to speak on the motion, Savoye Rollin, observed, that it will be difficult for them all to be heard, and on a proposal being made, the tribunate referred to a commission of 13 members; the motion of order, the speeches delivered, and those which should be spoken till the day fixed for the report. The commission were to make their report on Thursday.

The members who composed it are Curre, Sachue, Jaubert (de la Gironde) Duveyrier, Euvidal, Gillet (de Seine et Oise,) Freville, Carion pe Nisaz, Srove, Rollin, Albisson, Greenier, Delatre, Chabaud Latour. The members of the Bureau, Febre President, Jard Panvilliers, Faure, Simeon and Arnauld, Secretaries, are to form a part of this commission also.

Extraordinary Si ting 11 Flo eal, May 1 An extraordinary crowd of spectators this day, as yesterday, filled the Tribunes, and the interior of the Hall .-The sitting was opened at two o'clock. The President intimidated that Carnot being the only Tribune, whose name was inscribed against the motion, liberty of addressing the Tribunate was afforded him.

Carnot mounted the tribune. He set out with declaring, that going to speak against the motion, of Caree, he should endeavour to preserve the same moderation in delivering his opinion, which had been exhibited-by the tribunes who had spoken in favour of the motion. He added, that he referred those who wish. ed to put a bad construction on his fentiments to the rigid examination of his conduct since the commencement of the revolution. He took up the question of conferring on Bonaparte the dignity of Emperor for life, and making it hereditary in his family .- He asked, If it was to grant the First Consul a reward for his services to offer him the sacrafice of liberty? He asked, whether it was not to destroy Bonaparte's own work to make France his private patrimony? I voted against the Consulate for life, continued the orator, and I will not this day follow a different course. I will be consistent with myself: but the moment that the order of things which is proposed is established, I will be the first to conform to it, and to yield to the new authority proofs of my deference. May ail the members of the community follow the same example! The orator then went on to the examination of the form of government proposed to be established. He cited a number of examples from the history of Rome, and drew an inference from them, that a government by one individual was not in the smallest degree a sure pledge of its stability or its tranquility. He applied the same inference to the history of France, where intestine commotion, and civil discouls so often existed under the government of princes weak or unworthy of goverping- After the peace of Amiens continuted Carnot, Bonaparte had the choice between a republic or monarchy; but he had sworn to defend the former, and to respect the wishes of France, which had made him their guardian. Now it was proposed to make of that power a property, of which at present only the Administration is possesed. The Romans were more jealous of their liberty, and Camillus Fabius and Cincinnatus only saved their country because they relinquished the power which had been confined to them after they had saved their country. But the liberty of Rome perished as soon as Caesar wished to usurp absolute power. Carnot cited the example of the United States. It was reserved for the New-world to say to the old the practibility of a nation's enjoying liberty, and the rising prosperity of the people. The destinies to which they appeared to be called lest no doubt remaining of the existence of the truth. After discussing a variety of general prin ciples, Carnot mide some particular remarks. Will, (said he) the opinion of the public functionaries be the free wish of the whole nation; Will there not be inconveniences attending the expression. of an opposite sentiment? Is the liberty of the press so much restrained and degraded that in will be impossible to make, in the public prints, the most respectful remonstrances against the proposed arrangement? The orator considered the

and abilities. Avarice is his principal world the respect due to a sublime deno. consulidating itself. The means of this which surrounded were governed by is easy. In conclusion, said the Orator ditating universal oppression. I vote against the motion.

> manifested his respect-for the law, by reminding him that he had on a preceeding occasion voted against the Consulship for life, sanctioned by the vote of more than a million of Frenchmen? He asked him if he had forgotton the regime of 1793, and that horrible Decemviral Committee, which in cold blood signed arrests for death and proscriptsons? We are not here to consider the interests | world. of an individual samily, but the interests of the whole nation. Here Faure of France in 1789 and its present situation. He inquired what were the propositions contained in the loose draught to the Constituent Assembly, and he found their completion in the form of Government which it was now proposed

lic safe'y, which carries into the directory, and cannot furnish him with the means of doing good to the people which on the 11th Fructidor renders him the victim of the events of that day, and does not permit him to perceive the share which Pichegru then had in the conspiracy formed against France?

Albisson, Grenier, Chabot, (de l'Allier) Deletre and Challand, severally spoke in lavor of the promotion. Carion Nisez refused the opinion of

The tribunate ordered six copies of

the opinion of the orators to be printed.

-EXTRAORDINARY SITTING. 12 FLOREAL, May 2.

The order of the day was called for the continuation of the discussion on the motion of Curee, Chassison tontended that the intention of the French had a!ways been to establish a monarchicai form of Government. The wish formed in 1789, was now to be fu filled, and no person than Bonaparte could better fulfil this wish, which constitute the happiness of France and our posterity. He of GENERAL HAMILTON! He died voted for the motion, and six copies of

his speech were ordered to be printed. Perre formed the wish dictated to him by his sincerity and his conscience. He added a lew words to corroborate what had been said to prove how well Bonaparte was worthy the dignity to which the French people talled him. He particularly directed his observations to shew what a pawerful guarantee posterity would possess in the hereditary succession proposed. The latest posterity of the head of the government, said he, will seek in the history of Bonaparte the example which they ought to follow. They will respect his glory, and never shall our posterity have reason to reproach us for the wish which we form this day. The speech was ordered to be

Carret and Delpierre joined their wishes to that of their colleagues. This is not the time, said Delpierre, when the people were the property of kings. The interests of both are now common. Their repose, their stability, and their happiness, are henceforth inseparable.

Favard-I know the first Consul, the August head of the state, has the wishes of the French people, The pens of the cloquent are employed in celebrating his glory; and posterity, which is the judge of great men, will only re-echo the myself, the devotion which he merits, and with which he has inspired you. know all the right which his eminent services give him to the dignity of Emperor, and to have it made hereditary in his family. Hut let us examine abstractedly, from all personal feelings of gratitude and love, if the unity and hereditary succession of the Chief Consul be consistent with the government of

clected a Member of the Legislative As. territory. Let us hasten them my coli nasty would not place obstacles in the pend those principles for a moment. In: sembly, and in 1792 of the National Con- leagues, to demand that the thief ma- way of a general peace; if it would be crisis ceases, and nature resumes her vention, where he voted for the impri- gistracy may be made hereditary; for, recognized by foreign powers and if in rights. It is the nature of things, that a sonment of Louis XVI. for life, or his in voting a chief to be hereditary, as case of a refusal to recognize its arms country of vast extent, whose security is banishment. In 1798, he became a mem- | Pliny said to Trajan, we prevent the | would necessarily, be resorted to, and not guaranteed by its physical position, ber of the Council of Fve Hundred; and return of a master. But at the same from an empty title the security of the and whose relations with its neighbours after Bonaparte's revolution, in 1799, he | time let us give a grand name to a great | French nation would not, perhaps be en- 'incessantly menace its tranquility, ought was made a Tribune. He was always power: let us procure to the supreme | dangered? This is not the only means. to be governed by one head. Rome, at regarded as a man of moderate principles | magistracy of the first empire of the which the existing Government has of its birth, had kings, because the states

we refer to the senate a wish which is thought has no place in my heart. Is she had to combat nations far removed Price of Stocks this day, at one o'clock. that of the whole pation, and of which liberty then disclosed to man only that from the centre of her dominions, even it may never be enjoined-No! I can- the excessive love of liberty could not 1st. That Napoleon Bonaparte, now not regard it as a mere chimera, and prevent the ruin of the republic, and emperors were elévated to the throne. Happy would have been that great nati-I am ready to sacrifice my personal opi- on if the first of their emperors had, as nion to the interests of my country. My he had it in his power, made the gorespect for the law will remain unaltera- vernment hereditary in his family. The ble, and I desire above all things, to see secenes which covered the throne with every opinion, and every sentiment uni- blood-the civil wars which desolated ted against our eternal, our implacable that vast empite and precipitated its enemy, that enemy, which is now me- downfall, would not have sullied the page of the history of the matters of the world-But one greaterror led to dreadful abuses. Faure next mounted the Tribune. He ! On the ruins of a monarchy destroyed, applied himself to the resutation of Car- an attempt was made to substitute a incnot's speech. He asked if he had well | narchical government. France must have been destroyed if the genius of Bonaparie had not created the Consulship to precede, for a few years, the creation of the imperial dignity. He is called to this elevated post by the unanimous wish, and this wish is, the first sentiment which ought to give rise to military services. He had, as consul. the power of performing vast services, & and he was astonished at hearing of op- you have seen that he has used it with position to that proposition which could a degree of success of which no examalone prevent the return of such miseries. | ple is recorded in the history of the

> This is enough for his own glory, but it is not enough for the happiness entered into an examination of the state of France. It is in the nature of things, that if empires prosper under a gieat man, the moment which' deprives them of his services menaces them with some dreadful explosion, if the same moment does not substito establish. He supported the motion, tute in his place him who is to be his Arnold began in the following terms successor. It is then that ambition the speech which he also delivered in hecomes enflamed, and not long befavor of the motion :-- What is this fa- | fore ambition prepares in secret the tality which has seized our colleague, means of supplanting rivals. Long. which renders him the passive witness disputes, succeeded by civil war, agiof the outrages of the committees of pub- tate the minds of men, disturb for ages the union of citizens, and the people are often so unsortunate as not to see who is the most worthy among the rival candidates to receive the sceptre of which death bas bereaved the object of their regret. What then can prevent these disasters? A constitutional law which fixes the line f succession, and which gives to the family of the Chief the new dynasty. This is the object of the motion under discussion, and I assent to it, persuided that if the empire is the price of the virtues of the great man who is called to the Imperial dignity, the succession to it by the fimily guarantees to France ages of glory and of

PARIS, May 1. Sixty six Communes in the department-of Deux Sevres have voted a medal to the First Consul.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Death has scaled the eloquent lips. Vesterday at two o'clock P. Marthe house of Wm. Bayard, esq. at Garenwich. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday from Mr. Church's house in Robinson street. The Society of Cincinnati, of which he was President-General, will direct the order of the Funeral Procession? on which occasion such Public Bodies, Societies, and Citizens, as well strangers as inhabitants, . who wish to testify their respect for his memory are requested to attend.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of Merchants and other Citizens of New-York, at the Tontine Coffee-House, on the evening of Thursday, the 12th of July, 1804-Wm.W. Woolsey, in the Chair.

MATURIN LIVINGSTON, Secretary. This meeting having been informed of the melancholy event of General HAMILTON's decease, and being deeply sensible of the irreparable loss which the United States have sustained by the death of a man whose pub. lic and private virtues have endeared him to his friends and acquaintance. and whose patriotism, talents, integrilanguage of the age in which he lived, I ty, and eminent services, have renknow the place which he occupies in | dered him peculiarly valuable to his their hearts; I knew, il I can judge by country: And being anxiously, desirous to render to so great and amiable n'character the last tribute of respect in their power, do Resolve;

1. That this meeting will unite with their fellow citizens of all classes in every suitable demonstration of se... row, for the death of Gen. ALEXAN: DER HAMILTON—and that for this purpose they recommend to the citi-France. Different states have a right to | zens at large to shut up their stores, question in another point of view. He | that form of government which they en- | and generally to suspend business on asked, if the expulsion of the Bourbons joy, according to principles invariable as Saturday next and assemble at 10 at all involved the necessity of a new dy. I that nature from which they originate. O'clock in the forencon of that day,

form a proces mains of the de of Mr. Churc to the place of 2. That it-b owners and r direct the colo the harbour t high, during t

> 3. That Mr Livingston, M Kane, Mr. H mittee on the meet such pers by other bodie in order to ma ments as the c

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ALE Arr ved peral Pinc Trinadad. in compan of and fo northern v Two days of the hard was board privatect, armed wit duct & lan lity which these free after quest to any mo rumaged of it; and gallon cas and' abou Ms intenti head of si

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