

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

LONDON, May 16. Price of American Stocks at London, May 15.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 3 per Cents, 8 per Cents, Old 6 per Cents, New 6 per Cents, Five and Half per Cents, and Bank Stock.

This morning we received Dutch Journals to the 10th inst. The articles of importance which they contain relate to the assumption of the Imperial dignity of Bonaparte.

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

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

This act is the eternal disinheritor 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 solemn or more productive of universal safety.

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 Armitage.

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.

We learn from undoubted authority, that Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, means solemnly 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 Tribunal of France, and falsely arrogating to themselves the power to dispose of the Majesty's rightful crown and dignity.

The Capt. of the American ship Friend-ship, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, the 8th inst. from the Cape of Good Hope, reports that the Dutch troops at the Cape were daily deserting, and that many of them had expressed a wish that they were under the British Government.

Curee then said, "Citizens Colleagues, I appear in this assembly to call your attention to weighty objects in which the nation is highly interested.

department of Herault. In 1791 he was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1792 of the National Convention, where he voted for the imprisonment of Louis XVI. for life, or his banishment.

Price of Stocks this day, at one o'clock. Consols 55 1/2 - 56 - Reduced 55. - Omnium 3 1/2 - 4 - premium.

FRANCE. TRIBUNATE, 10 FLOREAL, APRIL 30.

Sitting extraordinary, of the Tribunal. Fabre de l'Aude, President.—After 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 Napoleon Bonaparte, now First Consul; 3d. That such of our institutions as are only traced out, shall be definitely suspended."

The members who composed it are Curee, Sachue, Jaubert (de la Giroude) Duveyrier, Euvidal, Gillet (de Seine et Oise,) Freville, Carion pe Nisaz, Srove, Rollin, Albisson, Greenier, Delatre, Chabaud Latour. The members of the Bureau, Fabre President, Jurd Panvillers, Faure, Simeon and Arnaud, Secretaries, are to form a part of this commission also.

Extraordinary Sitting 11 Floreal, 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 intimated that Carnot being the only Tribune, whose name was inscribed against the motion, liberty of addressing the Tribunal was afforded him.

Carnot mounted the tribune. He set out with declaring, that going to speak against the motion, of Curee, 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 wished to put a bad construction on his sentiments 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 sacrifice 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.

He 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 discords so often existed under the government of princes weak or unworthy of governing. After the peace of Amiens continued 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 possessed. 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 pay to the old the price of a nation's enjoying liberty, and the rising prosperity of the people. The destinies to which they appeared to be called left no doubt remaining of the existence of the truth. After discussing a variety of general principles, Carnot made 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 it will be impossible to make, in the public prints, the most respectful remonstrances against the proposed arrangement? The orator considered the question in another point of view. He asked, if the expulsion of the Bourbons at all involved the necessity of a new dy-

nasty; if the establishment of a new dynasty would not place obstacles in the way of a general peace; if it would be recognized by foreign powers and if in case of a refusal to recognize its arms would necessarily, be resorted to, and from an empty title the security of the French nation would not, perhaps be endangered? This is not the only means which the existing Government has of consolidating itself. The means of this consists in adherence to justice. Far be it from me here to make any particular application, or to cast any blame on the operations of government.—Such a thought has no place in my heart. Is liberty then disclosed to man only that it may never be enjoined—No! I cannot regard it as a mere chimera, and my heart tells me that its government is easy. In conclusion, said the Orator I am ready to sacrifice my personal opinion to the interests of my country. My respect for the law will remain unalterable, and I desire above all things, to see every opinion, and every sentiment united against our eternal, our implacable enemy, that enemy, which is now meditating universal oppression. I vote against the motion.

Faure next mounted the Tribune. He applied himself to the refutation of Carnot's speech. He asked if he had well manifested his respect for the law, by reminding him that he had on a preceding occasion voted against the Consulate for life, sanctioned by the vote of more than a million of Frenchmen? He asked him if he had forgotten the regime of 1793, and that horrible Decemviral Committee, which in cold blood signed arrests for death and proscriptions? and he was astonished at hearing of opposition to that proposition which could alone prevent the return of such miseries. We are not here to consider the interests of an individual family, but the interests of the whole nation. Here Faure entered into an examination of the state 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 to establish. He supported the motion.

Arnold began in the following terms the speech which he also delivered in favor of the motion.—What is this fatality which has seized our colleague, which renders him the passive witness of the outrages of the committees of public safety, 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) Delatre and Chaland, severally spoke in favor of the promotion. Carion Nisaz refused the opinion of Carnot.

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, Chafisison contended that the intention of the French had always been to establish a monarchical form of Government. The wish formed in 1789, was now to be fulfilled, and no person than Bonaparte could better fulfil this wish, which constitute the happiness of France and our posterity. He 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 few words to corroborate what had been said to prove how well Bonaparte was worthy the dignity to which the French people called him. He particularly directed his observations to shew what a powerful 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 printed.

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. Favaud.—I know the first Consul, the August head of the state, has the wishes of the French people; The pens of the eloquent are employed in celebrating his glory; and posterity, which is the judge of great men, will only re-echo the language of the age in which he lived; I know the place which he occupies in their hearts; I know, if I can judge by myself, the devotion which he merits, and with which he has inspired you. I know all the right which his eminent services give him to the dignity of Emperor, and to have it made hereditary in his family.—But 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 France. Different states have a right to that form of government which they enjoy, according to principles invariable as that nature from which they originate.

In vain political maladies affect an independent those principles for a moment. In crisis ceases, and nature resumes her rights. It is the nature of things, that a country of vast extent, whose security is not guaranteed by its physical position, and whose relations with its neighbours incessantly menace its tranquility, ought to be governed by one head. Rome, at its birth, had kings, because the states which surrounded were governed by kings. Rome after conquering her neighbours expelled the kings and created consuls. When her power had gone beyond the limits of her territories, when she had to combat nations far removed from the centre of her dominions, even the excessive love of liberty could not prevent the ruin of the republic, and emperors were elevated to the throne. Happy would have been that great nation if the first of their emperors had, as he had it in his power, made the government hereditary in his family. The scenes which covered the throne with blood—the civil wars which desolated that vast empire and precipitated its downfall, would not have sullied the page of the history of the matters of the world. But one great error led to dreadful abuses. On the ruins of a monarchy destroyed, an attempt was made to substitute a monarchical government. France must have been destroyed if the genius of Bonaparte had not created the Consulate 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, & you have seen that he has used it with a degree of success of which no example is recorded in the history of the world.

This is enough for his own glory, but it is not enough for the happiness of France. It is in the nature of things, that if empires prosper under a great man, the moment which deprives them of his services menaces them with some dreadful explosion, if the same moment does not substitute in his place him who is to be his successor. It is then that ambition becomes enflamed, and not long before ambition prepares in secret the means of supplanting rivals. Long disputes, succeeded by civil war, agitate the minds of men, disturb for ages the union of citizens, and the people are often so unfortunate as not to see who is the most worthy among the rival candidates to receive the sceptre of which death has bereaved the object of their regret. What then can prevent these disasters? A constitutional law which fixes the line of 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, persuaded 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 family guarantees to France ages of glory and of repose.

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 sealed the eloquent lips of GENERAL HAMILTON! He died yesterday at two o'clock P. M. at the house of Wm. Bayard, esq. at Greenwich. 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; of 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. M. W. 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 public and private virtues have endeared him to his friends and acquaintance, and whose patriotism, talents, integrity, and eminent services, have rendered him peculiarly valuable to his country; And being anxiously desirous to render to so great and amiable a 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 sorrow, for the death of Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON—and that for this purpose they recommend to the citizens at large to shut up their stores, and generally to suspend business on Saturday next and assemble at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

form a procession of the remains of the deceased of Mr. Church to the place of interment. 2. That it be the duty of the owners and directors of the harbour to keep the high, during the day, the flag at half mast. 3. That Mr. Livingston, Mr. Kane, Mr. H. Mitche, and such persons by other bodies in order to make arrangements as the

PHILADELPHIA.

A very rich House in this city with the perusal of the 21st of public prints of the arrival in Philadelphia from London of the accounts of the Peace, to this

Accounts of the Peace, to this that the Emperor ordered 200,000 frontiers. T. ed to the feeling cited in that the Count E. of to-day are subject, being of the ceremony crowned Emperor.

The distressable relief must be greater than had attained a season of brilliant short space of time may she excite

"Misfortune" "Swell o"

The members of the Cincinnati requested to on the left a respectful to Gen. HAMILTON and lamented the Society.

Extract of a Gen. wounded—ported at the really dreadful general fought consequence dispute. C. ed in the sto he had died ken, New-over to Bay three miles ton, Esq. v. general H. Esq. second lanchoy ciral should f which his s since.

"P. S. more I—H

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ALEX. Arrived general Pinco Trinidad. in company of and for northern v. Two days of the bark was boarded privateer, armed with duct & lanity which these free after quest to any more rumaged h of it, and gallon cash and" about his intent head of st of it, as a his boat, putting the man at the to windw down for ordered for capt. B. a hg was t