

OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Examination before M. THURIOT, of GEORGES CADOUAL, of the principal chiefs of the brigades, sent from England to assassinate his majesty the Emperor of the French, this interrogatory contains the most important discoveries.

Extract from the registry of the special and criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, sitting at the Palais de Justice in Paris.

This day 18th Ventose, 12th year of the France republic:—

Before us Jacques Alexis Thuriot, judge of the criminal and special tribunal of the department of the Seine, instituted by order of the citizen president, dated the 16th of the present month, to investigate the said conspiracy, assisted by Andre Etienne Fremyn, register; appeared a man who was arrested from among the number of those concerned in the conspiracy against the first consul, and the safety of the country, having been conducted thither by a detachment of the military commanded by citizen Jean Barner, captain of the second regiment of the municipal guard of Paris. The said appearer having been requested to declare to us, his name, age, condition and place of residence.—Answered, Georges Cadoual, aged 33 years, without habitation or place of residence.

Q How long have you been at Paris?
A About five months past I came here, but the whole time that I have been in the city does not exceed fifteen days.

Q Where have been your lodgings?
A I will not discover them.

Q Why do you refuse to make it known?
A Because I will not add to the number of victims.

Q What induced you to come to Paris?
A I came hither with intention to attack the first consul.

Q What was the designed method of attack?
A By force of arms.

Q Where did you expect to find that force?
A Throughout France.

Q There is then in France an organized force at your disposal and that of your accomplices?
A That is not to be understood by the force above mentioned.

Q What is then to be understood by the force you speak of?
A A reunion at Paris.

Q Where does this reunion exist?
A It is not yet reorganized, it would have been as soon as the attack had been definitively concluded on.

Q What was then your project and that of the conspirators?
A To fix a Bourbon in the place of the first consul.

Q Who was the Bourbon designated?
A Charles Xavier Stanislaus ex-devant Monsieur, acknowledged by us, to be Louis XVIII.

Q What role was to have been played during the attack?
A A role which one of the ci-devant French Princes (who was to be at Paris) had appointed.

Q The plan then was concerted and was to have been executed in conjunction with the ci-devant French princes?
A Yes, citizen judge.

Q Have you then conferred with the ci-devant princes in England?
A Yes citizen.

Q Who was to furnish funds and arms?
A I have had a long time funds at my disposition; arms I had none.

Q Was not Pichegru concerned in this conspiracy?
A I have no knowledge of any such thing.

Q Was not Moreau?
A I have never seen nor know him.

Q Have you had any correspondence with Pichegru?
A I have seen him two or three times in London, but never have spoke to him concerning the design I have now made known to you.

Q Have you not travelled with him in France, and have you not seen him at Paris?
A No, citizen I have neither travelled with him, nor seen him at Paris.

Q In what part of Paris was you arrested to-day?
A I know not the place, only that it was said to be near the Odem.

Q What transpired at the time of your arrest?
A I was in a chaise, and when one presented himself to arrest me, I was provided with two loaded pistols; I fired twice, after the first fire on a man who held the bridle of my horse, I left the chaise, and by man ran after me, I fired a second time, and was charged with killing the man; I knew not whether it was so.

Q What motives could have induced you to fire on a man?
A The necessity of self defence.

Q Was it not from conviction, that it was impossible your plans should re-

main undiscovered; and that you might be kept out of the reach of the arm of justice?

Q I fired without reflection.
Q What has become of the pistols?
A I do not know, I believe they are lost.

Q Why were you provided with those two pistols?
A For my personal safety.

A poinard was shown him; having an ebony handle, tip'd with silver, the blade of four edges, and cilt; a silver sheath.

Q he was called on to declare if he knew the said poinard.
A Yes citizen; I had it when arrested.

Q Was this poinard made in England?
A Yes, Citizen.

Q Have not all the chiefs of the conspirators such poinards?
A I know no other chief than myself.

Q Have you not for your domestic, Louis Picot?
A I have no domestic.

Q The officers of the soldiery concerned in the conspiracy, have they similar poinards?
A I know no soldiers of the pretended conspiracy.

Q Instead of an attack by force of arms, was it not with a poinard of this nature, seconded by the conspirators, that you proposed to assassinate the First Consul?

Q I should have attacked with arms like those of his own guard.
Q Was not a uniform provided for those of the conspirators who should assemble and embody, and was not the tocsin of civil war to be sounded?

Q I have ordered no uniform, if others have done it, that is nothing to me. I observe to you, as a proof that I did not wish to engage in civil war, is, that I came to execute the plan at Paris; when at the same time it was possible for me to have armed the citizens against each other in other parts of France.

Q Have you not travelled into Bretagne a short time since?
A No, citizen.

Q How many voyages between France and England have you made within this two years?
A I have been once into England and have returned into France.

Q Was you not in England at the head of an armed corps, and paid from the treasury of England?
A No, citizen, several officers whom I commanded in the west, have passed into England but were not employed there; neither was I. A sabre was then shown him, the blade ornamented in Turkish danask, the scabbard in mussy's liver, the belt of green Spanish leather, embroidered with silver.

Q Do you acknowledge this?
A No, citizen.

It was observed to him he did not speak the truth, for by his order it was brought from a sword cutler at Paris, and paid for by him.

Q It is not so.
The interrogatories were read to him and his answers, and demanded of him if true, to which he still answered in the affirmative and thereto affixed his signature, together with the clerk of the registry, who is entrusted with the poinard and sabre to deposit in the registry tribunal.

Signed GEORGES CADOUAL, THURIOT, FREMYN, LE GROS, OUDARD.

BOSTON, August 6.
FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain Brown, of the brig Ann, arrived at Newburyport, on Thursday last, from Gibraltar, mentions, that it was reported there by an American brig from Naples, "that on the 24th May, Corsica bearing E. N. E. Lord Nelson had a running fight with the French fleet." No particulars were received; but the fleet was expected down to Gibraltar every day, in case the report proved to be true.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar dated June 6, 1804, to a gentleman in this town.

"By an American vessel, arrived yesterday, the captain has made a deposition, that on passing Toulon, he saw the English and French fleets engaging. The American consul has since had a letter, and it is reported, that the British have totally defeated the French, and taken eight sail of the line.—Though the intelligence is not completely satisfactory, it is generally believed, that there has been an action."

We think it proper to observe, that in another letter, received by the same conveyance, and dated at the same place and moment, no mention is made of this event. What degree of truth is, therefore to be attached to this news, we know not. Time must determine.

A person was yesterday detected in attempting to pass, at Gilbert & Dean's office, a forged ticket in the 5th class of South Hadley Lottery, and obtain a prize of 1500 dollars. After an examination before Justice Bourne, he was committed to prison for further trial.

NEW-YORK, August 8.
Deaths in this city, during the last week, 7 men; 8 women, 20 boys and 26 girls, total 61—(42 under the age of 2 years); 23 died with the flux.

The ship Little Cornelia, Harrison, from Rochefort for New York, laden with brandy, both vessel and cargo owned by John Jubel, of this city, was captured off Sandy Hook on Monday last, and sent to Halifax.

The Osage Indian Chiefs arrived in

town yesterday from the seat of government, on their way home. They lodged at the City Hotel, Broadway.

Captain Moorhouse, from Guadaloupe, furnished us with the following extract from the log-book of the ship Mary, Captain Snow, of Baltimore.

"July 1, in lat. 27, 54, long. 62, 30, spoke a French privateer of 14 guns, which had captured the ship Hopewell, Captain Scisson, and the brig Rockland, Captain Aiken, both from New York for Hispaniola. They had a contest for half an hour with the Hopewell, after which they boarded and made prize of her. The supercargo and five seamen of the Hopewell were killed—the boat-swain wounded. The privateer then attacked the Rockland, and obliged her to strike. Captain Aiken was dangerously wounded through the body, three of his seamen were killed, and a great number wounded. At 1 P. M. the privateer made sail with her prizes for Guadaloupe. The privateer had 14 guns and 150 men."

This engagement took place in sight of the ship Mary.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the South Carolina from London, that the King was considered in a state of insanity; so much so, that his physician declared that it was absolutely necessary that he should be relieved from the cares of business. The opinion was, that there would be a Regency in the course of two weeks.—Arrangements for that purpose were in forwardness. It was observed with regret, that the Prince of Wales was courted the popularity of the opposition.—And it was said he had declared, that he would only act as Regent unconditionally. It was also stated, that Mr. Fox had said in a private circle, that he would, before the prorogation of Parliament, place Mr. Pitt and his party in the minority.

Our extracts from London papers to the 15th of June (received by the South Carolina) are not interesting.

Latest Foreign News.

By the Schem, at Portland from Liverpool. London papers to the 13th of June were received.

The Court of Vienna has appointed Prince Esterhazy to proceed to Paris to congratulate Bonaparte on his new honors. This shows the pacific disposition of the Emperor of Germany. The designs of the Monarch of Russia, are not ascertained. He certainly has evinced much dissatisfaction at some of the measures of the French Government; but the London editors do not believe that he has any idea of entering into a war with France. This opinion is contrary to their wishes. The French have substituted a Charge des Affaires at Petersburg for a Minister. The Russians had long before committed their diplomatic business at Paris to a similar officer.

The Brest fleet has made some movements indicative of a design to put to sea. In the outer road there were 25 ships of the line, 2 razees, 6 frigates, 6 corvettes and gun brigs, apparently ready for sea.

It is said a new deputation is to be sent from Hamburg, to the British Government, to urge the discontinuance of the blockade of the Elbe.

A motion was made in the British House of Commons on the 12th of June, that the House should go into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade. The motion passed, after much debate, yeas 79, nays 20. The bill was agreed to, and reported to the House. It limits the continuance of the trade to January 1, 1805.—Mr. Wilberforce, in the discussion, contended that the natural increase of the negroes, when well used, was sufficient for every purpose; to support which position he observed, "that he was enabled, on the authority of Mr. King, the late American Minister to the British Court, one of the most respectable men alive, to state that in the 10 years, from 1791 to 1801, the American Negroes had increased in such a proportion as to hold out a fair prospect of doubling their number in 24 or 25 years."

[Two days later from London—by the ship South Carolina, captain Steele, arrived yesterday at this port.]

LONDON, June 14.—The Dutch papers which arrived yesterday, bring no very important intelligence, but they contain some curious speculations upon several changes and partitions of territory which are said to be in agitation on the continent; among other projects, it is said that Poland is again to be erected into a Kingdom, which is to be given to Louis XVIII. and that Austria is to have ample indemnity in Germany for her portion of Poland. These we consider merely as the fine spun theories of German politicians. We have no doubt, however but that in the present state of Europe, France would be more inclined to conciliate than to irritate the Cabinet of Vienna.—The decided disposition manifested by Russia to oppose at length some barrier to the encroachment, and to give some check to the insolence of France, and the increasing coolness between the latter and the Court of Berlin, render it obviously the policy of Bonaparte at present to temporize with the Court of Vienna. This kind of policy, which France has so cheerfully adopted since the Revolution, we trust will not avail her now. The powers of the continent know, by sad experience, the disposition and the objects of the government of France, and if they are not infatuated beyond all example, they will seize the opportunity which now presents itself (and it may be

the last,) of opposing effectual resistance to the avowed designs of France in universal dominion. The present moment we think highly favorable to attempt the emancipation of Europe, because we have reason to know from authority upon which we can place the firmest reliance, that the Emperor of Russia is sincerely disposed, if he meets with any effectual co-operation on the Continent, to take an immediate and decided part against France.

June 15.—The Defence Bill yesterday went through a Committee in the House of Commons, with a few amendments. No division took place. The opposition are reserving their strength for Monday, when they mean to make their grand effort against the present Administration.

The following is given in The Oracle, as a summary of the sentiments uttered by Mr. Livingston during his late visit to this country:

"The only country in Europe for a person now to enjoy liberty and happiness, is France! It is the seat of Hospitality! There are few or no Taxes! The wings of the Clergy are clipped! There is ample security for person and property! Between such a country and England there is a very wide difference! The English are a Nation of avaricious shop-keepers and petti-foggish politicians! If any man would wish to witness the powerful effects of the liberal and enlarged views of society, let him immediately repair to France!"

If this be a fair transcript of his conversation, and we have no reason to doubt what appears in that paper, it is more than ever incumbent on certain English Patriots who dined with the American Minister, and most probably must have heard these sentiments delivered, to make the amende honorable to their insulted country.

[No American, who has any knowledge of Chancellor Livingston, will hesitate in pronouncing the above a base fabrication, calculated to injure his reputation.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.
The brig Union, Captain Thomas, arrived last night, after a passage of forty-five days, from London.

The papers brought by this vessel are to the nineteenth of June, and it is said, that there is a large packet on board, supposed to be from our Legation near the court of St. James directed to the honorable JAMES MADISON, Sec'y of State.

The valuable Library of the late D. PRESTON, bequeathed by him to the Library Company of Philadelphia, is on board this vessel.

By a respectable Merchant of this city we were favoured with the Morning Post of the fourteenth and fifteenth of June, from which we have selected the subsequent articles:

LONDON, June 14.
Mr. DRAKE is to embark at a Danish port for England. The Elector of Saxony would not permit him to remain in his territory, alledging (according to the Paris Papers) "that his principals did not permit him to harbour a man ordered to quit Munich, for having dishonoured the first and most sacred of characters."

We yesterday saw a letter from an Officer of high rank on the Kentish coast, in which it is stated, that from some information received within these few days, from the opposite coast, it is considered exceedingly probable that the enemy will very shortly attempt to carry their threat against this country into execution. Upon this subject we have only to repeat a former observation, that come when they may, they will find us amply prepared to give them the reception they merit.

June 15.
"Men of consequence assert, that the French Emperor has proposed to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, & Berlin, the following new portions:—Austria to have the Inn quarter (without prejudice to Bavaria); the Archduke Charles, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, to have the title of Elector, and all the possessions of the Order of Malta, in Germany (which is to be entirely suppressed, as the English are masters of the Island of Malta), besides the two Prussian principalities in Franconia, of Ansbach & Breuth. Prussia is to have Hanover; and the city of Erfurt, with its district, is to be ceded by Prussia to Saxe-Weimar, along with the Elchsfeld.

"On the other hand, we learn from the Banks of the Maine, that a private arrangement has been made between the court of Petersburg, and the French Government, consisting of the following heads: 1. The French troops are to evacuate the Electorate of Hanover. 2. They are to quit the territory of the King of Naples. 3. The King of Sardinia is to receive a sufficient indemnity. 4. The Elector of Baden shall receive a satisfaction for the invade of the French troops into his territory. 5. The concerns of the German Empire shall henceforth be conducted at Vienna."

The report is revived of an approaching divorce of Madame Bonaparte, in order that his Imperial Majesty may show his handkerchief among the Princesses of the Continent, for another chance of lineage.

A French Paper exhibits the following new charge against England:—

"A rumour has been generally spread by English emissaries in the department of Mont Tonnerre, that the Roman Catholics intended to murder all the Protestants; and notwithstanding the absurdity of this report, it made a great impression upon the minds of the people. Citizen Pietsch, the President of the General Consistorium of the Lutherans, residing at Mentz, has therefore sent a circular letter to all the Ministers of the Protestants, inviting them to use their influence to prevent the consequences of such reports, disseminated by the emissaries of a nation that never was Christian, but entirely merchants, ready as Judas to sell Christ, or Mahomet."—Gazette de France.

A Paris Paper states, that the new fortifications round Alexandria, in Piedmont, are continued without interruption, and will be finished in the course of the summer. This City, it is supposed, will then be one of the strongest in Europe, and may hold out, if well supplied with provisions, ten years, against an army of one million of soldiers. General Chasseloup inspects the works, after having first laid the plan for them. They will cost, when completed nine hundred thousand livres. This General, it is said, has proposed new additions to Mantua, which, if carried into execution, will render that city impregnable.

DOVER, June 13.

"There was a great deal of firing along the coast. It proceeded from Boulogne, but was by no means so heavy as on former occasions. This afternoon it recommenced with increased violence, but has since subsided. It is more likely that some of our vessels got rather too close in land, and were becalmed and that the batteries were firing upon them. We can only see our squadron lying at anchor off Boulogne, but the French land is scarcely visible.

We received yesterday the French papers to the 6th instant, the contents of which are of very little importance. Besides the extracts given in another part of our paper, we find the following articles from Berlin dated the 26th ult. "The news of the Proclamation of the Emperor of the French has been received here by a courier extraordinary. It has excited the greatest interest, and our Court has manifested the most lively satisfaction at this important event. New letters of credence, are, in consequence, about to be sent to our Ambassador at Paris." All the States of the German Empire have likewise acknowledged the new Sovereign of France, and sent credentials accordingly to their respective Ministers at the Court of Paris. These circumstances afford an additional corroboration of what we have uniformly stated respecting the present situation of the Continent. It is obvious that Germany has not at present the slightest inclination to go to war with France, and without the co-operation of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, however sincerely disposed he may be to take a decided part against France, will not, in all probability, deem it prudent to enter the hostile field with that Power. Some further account is given of the proceedings against the conspirators at Paris. Of the condemnation of those unfortunate men no doubt can be entertained; but no confirmation of the execution of any of them has yet been received.

The Military Defence Bill went through a Committee of the whole House last night, and the report is to be received this day. It is understood, that in consequence of the formidable opposition the Minister experiences, he means to prorogue Parliament as soon as the present measure shall have passed into a law.

The German Electors and Princes have sent new credentials to their Ministers at the Court of France. The Elector, Arch Chancellor of the Empire, has written to the Emperor of the French, to compliment him upon his elevation. As his Electoral highness would not act without the concurrence of Austria, we may be sure that the new Government will be acknowledged by the Court of Vienna.

All the English at Leghorn have been arrested and conveyed to the new fortress—seals were put by the French upon all their papers, warehouses, and effects. From this measure only such Englishmen were exempted as have lived there for 15 years as Tuscan subjects.

A letter from Vienna, dated May 23, says, "There is a talk of an important change in the political state of Europe. The principal item of this report is, that, as Napoleon Bonaparte receives the Imperial Crown of France, Poland will, by the intervention of Russia, and with the consent of Austria and Prussia, receive a King in the person of Louis XVIII."