"Yeſterday the Miniſters of the Elector of Baden received a courier from his Sovereign. He immediately went to Talleyrand's Hotel, requeſting an audience, and proteſted, in the name of the Elector, againſt the violation of his territory. He demanded that the French Government ſhould diſavow the conduct of General Caulincourt, and ſend back the priſoners whom he had made to the other ſide of the Rhine. Tayllyrand anſwered, that by the Treaty of Luneville, the States of Germany are bound to give up all perſons conſpiring or plotting againſt France; and that by the law of nations every ſtate has a right to enforce ſuch ſtipulations, where the contracting party is not ſtrong enough to cauſe them to be obſerved, or its infidelity is ſuſpected; that Caulincourt had only obeyed the orders of the Firſt Conſul; that all the priſoners were to be tried immediately, and that the principal of them was at that moment before the tribunal. The Miniſter of Baden, in the evening, ſent back a courier with this anſwer: The diplomatic corps, and all the people of Paris, except thoſe immediately connected with government, were ignorant of the arreſt of the Duke d'Enghien, until a late hour laſt night, when his ſentence was poſted up in the Palais Royal, and on the corners of the ſtreets. The patroles, which were doubled, and the numerous Police ſpies, prevented the ſurpriſe and indignation of the people from ſhewing themſelves in any acts of violence; but the imprudent declamations of a few, added new victims to thoſe who already croud our priſons. The miniſter of Baden, this morning, went to Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Ambaſſador, and communicated to him the particulars of Talleyrand's anſwer. The latter had not until then heard of this affair, at leaſt ſuch was his declaration. The Imperial Ambaſſador did not heſitate to wait upon Tallsyrand, and requeſted that the execution of the ſentence might be deferred until he had informed his Sovereign of the affair.—He requeſted this delay "more as a perſonal favor, the Emperor being related to the Duke of Enghein, than in the name of the Emperor, as Chief of the Empire, the neutrality of which had been violated:" The example of the Imperial Ambaſſador was followed by the Ambaſſadors of Spain, Naples, and Etruria, whoſe Sovereigns, all Bourbons, are more nearly related than the emperor to the Duke of Enghein. They all received the ſame anſwer from Talleyrand, viz. that he "would report their requeſt to the Firſt Conſul," In the mean time, theſe ambaſſadors diſpatched couriers, to their reſpective courts, and many perſons think, that Bonaparte's pride will be gratified, by pardoning a Bourbon, and publiſhing to the world as an act of generoſity, a deed commanded by policy, juſtice, and humanity."

TRANSLATIONS

From Bordeaux papers, received at the Office of the Daily Advertiſer.

PARIS, 15th Ger. [April 5.]

Since the year 8, [1800] a plot has exiſted to deliver Breſt to the Engliſh. A perſon named Revoire, an old officer of marine, was prevented from being the author of this plot. The accumulated proofs againſt him were of great evidence; and yet, according to the forms and the manner of adminiſtering juſtice in the naval courts, a jury at Breſt pronounced, on the the 22d Germinal of the year 10, that he was convicted, but not guilty. The tribunal of Caſſation [repeals] repealed this ſentence the 19th Prairial following: it is ordained that the perſon named Rivoire ſhould be transferred to the maritime court martial of Rochefort. We know not by what fatality he was condemned, the 2d Ventoſe, year 11, only to tranſportation. Was there ever a crime more enormous, or could one make a baſe attempt more diſaſtrous for the nation than the firing of Breſt, or the treaſon that would have delivered this arſenal to the Engliſh. The war having again commenced Rivoire could not be tranſported, and has been retained in the caſtle of Lourdres. At the noiſe of the conſpiracy which had juſt miſcarried, other ſentiments appear to have wakened in his heart, and he has written to the Grand Judge the following letter, in which, he not only confeſſes his crime, but even admits that he had a knowledge of the 3d Nivoſe.

Rivoire, officer of marine, to the Grand Judge. From the caſtle of Loudres, 3d Germinal, year 12.

Devoted, ſince my infancy, to the ſervice of my country; if I have erred in the means of performance, my intentions have been pure, and my object has always been the happineſs of my country. The Firſt Conſul has proſpered by a far different method, and, though for the preſent his enemy and his victim, I find myſelf forced by my heart, to expreſs my wiſhes for his ſucceſs.

For a long, too long time I have ſacrificed myſelf from a motive dictated by my heart rather than my head, and have ſerved an ungrateful party, whoſe puſillanimous chiefs repoſe all their confidence in ſelfiſh and faithleſs miniſters. The victim, for the fifth time, of their fruitleſs attempts, determined to abandon a cauſe, the ſucceſs of which I at length perceive would be the misfortune of France. I waited impatiently the termination of a war, which I regard as the only obſtacle to the execution of my ſentence, when I have learned with aſtoniſhment the diſcovery of the laſt conſpiracy. You will excuſe my ſincerity, (I do not think it prepoſterous with you.) I would willingly have given whatever is deareſt to me in the world, that the government under which I was born, had never been changed—but now, matured by age and cruel experience, I think that thoſe who have not had courage to reaſſume the helm of ſtate, are incapable of directing it.

I have been condemned as agent of Georges; but when I came to Breſt I was charged with orders direct from the prince—I come from London. Georges was only to aid me with his troops, when I aſked him. We were to concert together about every thing. Breſt was then unfurniſhed with troops; the workmen were not paid, a great part of the marines of the French ſquadron were of the inſurgent countries, and ancient Chouans. Spaniſh troops had debarked to ſerve in the place, and I could at leaſt count on their neutrality. My project would have ſucceeded but for the delays, the indeciſion, and the abſurd conduct of the Prince's counſel, which, inſtead of a delay of ſix weeks at moſt, retarded for five months the execution of a plan, the ſucceſs of which promptitude alone could enſure. During this interval the troops aſſembled for the revolutionary army, and the changes which had taken place in the ſquadrens had determined me to renounce the project.

In a council held on this ſubject, different expedients were propoſed, and among others the infernal machine, already tried by the Jacobins. I openly oppoſed it, not from zeal for the Firſt Conſul, (him I regard as an enemy,) but for the intereſt of the party. The idea of aſſaſſination attached to a ſimilar project, had caſt diſgrace upon an honeſt man; beſides I ſaw the reſort would be entirely in the hands of the Jacobins, [always ready to ſeize a favorable opportunity] ſince we had no one ſufficiently deſerving in the armies, to put himſelf proviſionally at the head of affairs.

It was then that I propoſed to imitate the example of the Poloneſe confederates under oath to Ponialowſki, of aſſembling the principal chiefs at Paris: that we ſhould mount horſes, and proceed openly with arms in our hands, to attack the Firſt Conſul when he ſhould go out with his eſcort; that ſuch a ſtroke would win the hearts of men by its greatneſs and its courage; that if we were ſucceſsful, thoſe of us who ſhould ſurvive might be able to profit by the general aſtoniſhment to poſſeſs themſelves of authority; and that, even though we ſhould fail; we would be infinitely uſeful to the party by having ſet an example of devotedneſs to the cauſe, calculated to electrize the minds of Frenchmen.

A few days after, I learned the affair of the 3d Nivoſe. I could not refrain from teſtifying my diſſatisfaction with Georges. At length fully perſuaded, after what had happened me, of the weakneſs of the Prince, and entirely diſguſted at ſo many abortive meaſures, I formed the reſolution of abandoning forever all political intrigue. In conſequence of this deſign, I went over to England to draw a little ſum which I had there depoſited, and to go thence to the United States [Holland] where I poſſeſſed ſome property, when I was arreſted at Calais, and conducted to Paris. For three years I have been a priſoner, and have undergone two ſentences. The foundation of my accuſations is in part true—the details only are not. I have defended myſelf to the beſt of my ability.

If, when I was arreſted at Calais, I had not been in my own opinion, in danger of death, I would willingly have given details and inſtructions capable of preventing new attempts; but I choſe rather to diſſemble, leſt it ſhould be thought that fear had induced me to ſpeak. Now that my fate is decided, that I neither expect nor fear any thing farther, I have lightened my heart in giving you the above information.—Deign to believe me, with reſpect your very humble, and very obedient ſervant,

Signed, RIVOIRE.

DUNKIRK, 7th Germinal.

The ſub-prefect of this town has juſt addreſſed to the mayors within his juriſdiction, a circular letter couched in theſe terms.

"Citizen mayor my arrete of the 23d of laſt Ventoſe informed you of the perfidious project of England to introduce the plague upon the French territory, by cauſing to be thrown upon our coaſt, bales of cotton or wool infected with that epidemical diſorder. This infamous project has juſt been realiſed: five bales have been caſt aſhore in the Bay of Etaples near Boulogne. You will find underneath the order of the day of the army, of the 30th Ventoſe, which confirms the perfidy."

General Staff—Order of the day.

The general in chief Soult has juſt announced to the gen. in chief of the camp of Bruges, that the Engliſh have at length begun to execute their infernal project of caſting upon our coaſt, bales of cotton infected with the plague which they have ſent for from the Levant. Five of thoſe bales have been thrown into the bay of Eſtaples by Engliſh embarkations, under the protection of a frigate and two corvettes. Every precaution having been taken to prevent all communication with theſe objects, they were ſet fire to upon its being aſcertained that they contained peſtilential miaſma. That the Engliſh government, which imagined the infernal machine of the 3d Nivoſe and all other aſſaſſinations attempted againſt the Firſt Conſul, ſhould have conceived ſuch an atrocity, hitherto unexampled among nations, is not in the leaſt ſurpriſing; but that it ſhould have found Engliſh ſoldiers, and officers to execute ſuch a project muſt ſtill aſtoniſh every perſon not totally callous to the dictates of honor. The time is drawing near when we ſhall take full vengeance of ſo many attrocities and perfidious ſchemes. It cannot be too earneſtly recommended to all the ports on the coaſt, from Breekens to Calais, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the order of the day of the 23d of this month, which ſhall be read over at the head of each company for four days ſucceſſively, and the execution of which is particularly recommended to the generals commanding upon the coaſt; they ſhall deſire curates and mayors to communicate the projects and attempts of the Engliſh to the inhabitants the former from the pulpit, and the latter by publication.

The Chief of the general Staff.

Signed, MATHIEU DUMAS.

SEMLIN, March 14.

Some details of the Revolt of the Servians.

They aſſembled to the number of 7000 men, and ſet out in three diviſions, one of which is commanded by Czerne Georges, the ſecond by Glavater, and the third by an arch-prieſt. Theſe three bodies are compoſed of young robuſt men, well furniſhed with arms and ammunition. They receive every day new reinforcements; 500 Burgarians from the environs of Niſſa lately joined them, and brought with them a large quantity of ammunition. The neighbouring Pachas of Belgrade have refuſed the Deys the ſuccours which they demanded; one of them however, Paſwan Oglow, has ſent them 300 Arnautes; but theſe men did not reach their deſtination; they were attacked upon their march by a body of Servians, who cut them to pieces; ſixteen only were able to effect their eſcape, and have brought this afflicting news to the Deys. The deputation conſiſting of the Greek biſhop of Belgrade, four principal lords of the court of the Pacha, and fifteen others the moſt reſpectable Turks of the city, inſtructed to enter into negociation with the deputies ſerving Haſſan Palanka, has unexpectedly returned to Belgrade without having come to any termination. The rebels of Servia do not wiſh to liſten to any propoſition before the four Deys, authors of all the perſecutions which have hitherto taken place, be delivered up to them alive.

VIENNA, March 21.

Since the 4th of this month, the French ambaſſador at our court has ſent to the chancellor of ſtate an official note, announcing the diſcovery of a conſpiracy againſt the life of the Firſt Conſul. This note expreſſed the perſuaſion of the French government "that his majeſty the Emperor would learn with ſatisfaction the diſcovery of a plot, the ſucceſs of which would have produced the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient anarchy, and with it the deſtruction of all the *traites* ſo happily exiſting." In conſequence of this communication he has ſent an order to the Imperial ambaſſador at Paris, to felicitate the Firſt Conſul, in the name of his majeſty, upon the diſcovery of this plot.

CARLSRUHE, March 20.

The following Electorial ordinance is, publiſhed in our Gazette of this day:

"His moſt Serene Electoral highneſs immediately after the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the German Empire and the French Republic, iſſued an ordinance for his ancient poſſeſſions, declaring in the moſt preciſe and poſitive terms, that no farther reſidence in his territory could be granted to any perſons who had emigrated or been deported from the French republic. The war which after enſued having occaſioned theſe perſons again to return into the country, his Serene Electoral highneſs availed himſelf of the firſt favorable moment to order their removal, under the date of the 20th of June, 1799. The renewal of peace again brought back into the country many of thoſe perſons who had ſerved in the army of the Prince of Conde, and his Serene Electoral Highneſs ſaw himſelf obliged to iſſue a new ordinance, which ſtill ſubſiſts, according to which no Frenchman who has ſerved in the army of the Prince of Conde, nor no French emigrant in general, can have permiſſion to reſide in the country in any manner than it is enjoyed by every foreigner who paſſes through it, unleſs he had obtained this permiſſion before the peace. From the operation of this ordinance, his Serene Electoral Highneſs has only excepted, by particular and expreſs reſolutions, ſuch perſons as could prove, by authentic documents, that they had obtained their eraſure from the liſt of emigrants, or that they expected to obtain it very ſoon, who in conſequence were juſtified in preferring a reſidence in the neighbourhood of France to any other; and who, on the other hand, might be conſidered as giving no cauſe of inquietude to the French government. Nothing diſagreeable or prejudicial having hitherto reſulted to the French government from theſe particular permiſſions, his Electoral Highneſs had thought proper, in conſequence of the acquiſitions of new territory which he made in December, 1802, to ſuffer all foreigners in general, and the French emigrants in particular, who were then in the country, to enjoy tacitly the reſidence which had been permitted them by the former governments; but at the ſame time he was firmly reſolved to put an end to this connivance conformable to the firſt article of the treaty of Luneville, as ſoon as he ſhould learn with certainly that the reſidence of any of theſe perſons might become ſuſpicious to the French government, and thereby dangerous to the tranquility of the Empire. The French government have ſince required his Serene Electoral Highneſs to arreſt certain emigrants accuſed of being accomplices in a conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution of the ſtate, and having, at the ſame time, ſuddenly ſent a military detachment to ſeize theſe individuals, the caſe is arrived when his Serene Electoral Highneſs muſt conſider the French emigrants in his territory as dangerous to the tranquility of the Empire in general, and an object of ſuſpicion to the French government; and he in conſequence finds it neceſſary to renew, in all its latitude, the former ordinance, which forbids the French emigrants to reſide in his territory, by extending it to all his old and new poſſeſſions; and at the ſame time referring to it all the unlimited or limited permiſſions of reſidence which may have been granted to the French emigrants by the former or preſent governments in ſuch a manner, that all thoſe who cannot immediately certify, in due form, that they have obtained their eraſure from the liſt of emigrants, and have made ſubmiſſion to the preſent government of France, ſhall immediately quit the country: or if they will not depart voluntarily ſhall be ſent out of the Electoral States within the ſpace of 72 hours; and that with reſpect to thoſe who think they are able to ſhew a claim to a further reſidence, a liſt of them muſt be ſent, accompanied with a copy of their pretenſions, to his Serene Electoral Highneſs, who will finally decide whether the permiſſion of reſidence ſhall be continued to them or whether they ſhall in like manner be ſent aways. All ſuperior and under bailiffs, all preſidents of communes, and all officers of police, ſhall be perſonally anſwerable for the ſtrict execution of this ordinance.

"Given in our Electoral Privy Council."

In the new project for a Penal and Criminal Code, about to be diſcuſſed by the tribunals of the French Republic, great changes are propoſed.

According to this project, Pretors are to ſucceed the Preſidents. The juriſdiction of each Pretor will contain ſeveral departments.—He is obliged to appear at Paris once in the year, to give an account of the judicial affairs of his diſtrict. This Magiſtrate is to be aſſiſted by Pro-pretors and Suppleans. The Pro pretors are to be attached to the tribunals of the firſt inſtance and are to form the criminal tribunals, in meeting once a year at a certain fixed period.

Crimes are to be puniſhed *with a more rigorous pain* than death. The ceſſation of life is to be preceded *by torments* which augment the horror certain deſtruction inſpires. For example, the parricide will have his right hand cut off before he loſes his life, his corpſe is to be buried on the ſpot were he committed the crime, and over his grave is to fixed a gibbet, with his name and the nature of his guilt. In certain caſes, even the tortures which during the reign of Louis the XVIth were laid aſide and proſcribed, are again to be introduced: and for conſpirators, when the death of the Chief Magiſtrate is plotted, the criminal is to be broken upon the wheel.

Mercant. Advertiser.

NOTICE

ON Saturday next, 11 o'clock, will be ſold at Auction, at the Navy Yard,

2 Hogſheads of bread—duſt.

2 and half barrels of damaged beef.

S. HANSON of Samuel, Purſer.

Waſhington, June 5—2t

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

On Monday the annual election for members of the City Council was held; the following votes were given for the citizens elected, viz:

For FIRST CHAMBER.

George Blagden,	196
Samuel H. Smith,	155
Joſeph Bromley,	130
Samuel N. Smallwood,	129
Henry Herford,	128
Daniel Rapine,	123
Robert Alexander,	121
Cornelius Coningham,	118
Thomas Carpenter,	113

Of the above citizens, *eight* were on the republican ticket, and are republicans.

For SECOND CHAMBER.

William Brent,	205
William Woodward,	179
Alexander M'Cormick,	149
Charles Jones,	146
Nicholas King,	145
James C. King,	132
Joſeph Hodgſon,	131
John St. Clair,	124
George Andrews.	115

Of the above citizens, *eight* were on the republican ticket, and are republicans.

We ſhall in our next give a detailed ſtatement of the number of votes given in each ward for the citizens elected, & for thoſe not elected.

ARRIVED the Brig SUCCESS, Capt. M'Neran, in ſix days from Philadelphia.

New Hampshire Election.

This ſtate is divided into 12 Senatorial diſtricts, each of which chooſes one Senator—it is now aſcertained that 6 republican Senators are choſen, 5 federal, and in one diſtrict there has been no choice.

The whole number of votes for Senators, (excluſive of ſcattering) were 19,449, of which the republican candidates had 10,208—and the federal, 9,238—leaving conſequently a republican majority of 970 votes. If this be not proof ſufficient, that the major part of the inhabitants of the State are republican, we beg our readers to purſue the inveſtigation ſtill farther, and for this purpoſe to examine the following ſtatement of *Representatives* choſen.

Counties.	*Republican.*	*Federal.*
Rockingham,	31	10
Grafton,	6	10
Strafford,	11	14
Hillſborough,	22	13
Cheſhire,	14	17
Total,	84	64

Republican majority 20.

Repreſentatives, whoſe political principles are not fully aſcertained, 14,

Theſe returns, we preſume, may be depended upon as *accurate*: they come from a reſpectable ſource. We expect to hear much of "democratic meetings, caucuſſes, poſt-riding intrigues," &c. This is no more than may be preſumed. We did not expect that the feds would yield without ſtruggle—their diſappointment has been great, and their defeat complete—they have fallen, "never to riſe again." But, however low they have *fallen*, we have reaſon to rejoice that this ſtate will no longer ſtoop to their cunning, and be a prey to their ambition; in *rising* ſuperior to tory craft, ſhe ſhall once more be hailed by her ſiſter ſtates as worthy to hold a place among them; among thoſe who are duly appreciating the advantages, and enjoying the benefits of freedom, eaſe and plenty.

N. Hampshire Gaz.

HARTFORD, Thursday May 31.

Amendment to the Constitution.

On Wedneſday the 23d inſt. the following Reſolution was introduced into the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, by Mr. SPALDING.

"Whereas the eighth Congreſs of the United States, at their firſt ſeſſion, begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the 17th day of October, 1803, two thirds of both Houſes concurring, paſſed a reſolution propoſing an amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, which reſolution is in the following words, viz.

[Here follows the reſolution as paſſed by both houſes of Congreſs, which was publiſhed in our paper of the 19th January laſt.]

Resolved, That the ſaid amendment be ratified on the part of this ſtate, to be valid to all intents and purpoſes as a part of the Conſtitution of the United States, when ratified by the Legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſeveral ſtates."

On the reading of which a debate enſued and continued about two hours—The conſideration of the reſolution was then poſtponed to the next day in the afternoon, when a very animated debate aroſe which laſted five hours—immediately after which the queſtion on the reſolution was taken by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 77—Nays 115.—Every republican