

The Newbern Gazette.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. — WASHINGTON.

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[NUMBER]

The following petition, couched in as technical a form as the proceedings of any of our Courts, and about as free from nonsense and tautology, may be amusing to our readers, and instructive to those young men of law, who lack invention & "wordy lute."

PETITION.

I Dennis McCarty, a poor indigent, wretched, lamentable, needy, distressed, unfortunate Senator, fellow lover, friend, coadjutor, and contemporary, to the useful nine, and the delicious chair, do expostulate, beseech, beseech seriously intreat, and implore your majesties, excellencies, highnesses, worthships, graces and honours, to pity and bestow me, who am descended, extracted, sprung, and come from the most mighty, most reformed, most accomplished of the race, such, lineage, genealogy and generation, of the brave and bold, daring and courageous Timothy M. Teague, M. Beasly, M. Shone, M. Targus, O'gee; who formerly and anciently, in times past, hitherto and evermore kept my abode, dwelling, being, habitation, in the court, mansion-house and stately palace in the parish of Needham; where I was governor, generalissimo, captain and justice of the peace, and where I kept an open and hospitable house for all ranks, sects, forts and sizes of people for men women and children; those that come from this way, from that way, from any way, and from every way—from east, west, north and south; but by the greatest love, compulsion, tyranny, cruelty, oppression, and barbarity, was turned out, and to trot out; and my said estate is confiscated, conveyed, released, transferred, and made over from me and passed forever. Therefore, I humbly pray your majesties, excellencies, highnesses, mightinesses, worthships, graces and honours, to pity and bestow me, by giving me some thing, or any thing, on every thing to help to buy bread and brandy, clothes and tobacco; and your petitioner, either kneeling, dooping, standing, going, or flying—mad, drunk, or sober, as industry bound will ever be.

DENNIS McCARTY.

N. B. Charles II. restored his estate, and granted him a colonel's commission in the 63d regiment of foot.

Late Foreign News.

PARIS, February 13.

General Bellavene arrived from Lunevill last night. He was charged by citizen Joseph Buonaparte, minister plenipotentiary for the negotiation for peace with Austria to deliver to the minister for foreign affairs the following

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having it equally at heart to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity.

This said Imperial and Royal Majesty, not desiring less anxiously that the German Empire should participate in the blessings of peace, and the present conjunctures not allowing the necessary time that the Empire should be consulted, and for its intervention by its deputies in the negotiation—his Majesty, besides, looking to what has been contented to by the Deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress at Rastadt—has resolved, after the example of what has been done in similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the German Body.

In consequence of which, the

parties contracting have named for plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Royal and Imperial Majesty, the Sieur Louis, Count of the Roman Empire, de Cobenzel, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chamberlain, present Privy Councillor of his Imperial & Royal Majesty, his Minister of Conferences and Vice-Chancellor of his Court and State.

And the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, Councillor of State.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

I. There shall be for the future and ever, peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Germany and Bohemia, (stipulating as well in own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic; his said Majesty binding himself to give for the said Empire his ratification to the present treaty in good and due form. The greatest attention shall be paid on the one side and on the other to the maintenance of perfect harmony, and to the prevention of all sorts of hostilities by land or by sea for any cause or any pretext whatsoever always endeavoring with care to preserve the union happily established. No success shall be given, directly or indirectly, to those who would injure one of the other of the parties contracting.

II. The cession of the said Belgian provinces stipulated by the 3d article of the treaty of Campo Formio, is confirmed in the most formal manner: so that his Imperial and royal majesty, for himself and his successors, as well in his own name as in the name of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his rights and titles to the said provinces, which shall be possessed in perpetuity, in full sovereignty and dominion, by the French republic, with all the territorial interests thereunto belonging. In like manner are ceded to the French republic by his Imperial and royal majesty, and with the formal consent of the empire.

III. The country of Falkenstein with its dependencies.

IV. The Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria upon the left bank of the Rhine between Zurich and Basle. The French republic reserving to itself to cede this latter country to the Helvetic republic.

V. In same manner, in the renewal and confirmation of the article VI. of the treaty of Campo Formio, his majesty the emperor and king shall possess in full sovereignty & dominion, the countries hereafter mentioned: that is to say, Istria, Dalmatia, and the adjacent Venetian islands of the Adriatic and their dependencies; the mouths or Cantaro, the city of Venice, the Legures, and the countries comprised between the hereditary states of his majesty the emperor and king, the Adriatic sea and Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the place where it empties itself into the said sea, the Thalgew of the Adige serving for the line of limitation; and as the cities of Verona and Porto Legrone will be divided by this line, there shall be established upon the middle of the bridges of the said cities drawbridges, which shall make the separation.

and his heirs have left in Italy, the Brisgaw, which he shall possess on the same terms as those on which he possessed the Modenese.

V. It is besides agreed, that his royal highness the grand duke of Tuscany renounces for himself, his successors, and all persons having title to the grand dukedom of Tuscany, and that part of the Elbe which depends on it, as also the rights and titles resulting from those rights to said states, which shall be possessed in full sovereignty and dominion by his royal highness the duke of Parma. The grand duke shall obtain in Germany, a full and complete indemnity for his states in Italy.

VI. His majesty the emperor and king, as well in his own name as that of the Germanic empire, consents that the French republic shall possess in future in full sovereignty & dominion, the countries and domains situate on the left bank of the Rhine, and which make part of the Germanic empire, to as that in conformity with what has been expressly agreed in the constitution of the empire, and approved by the emperor, the Thalgew of the Rhine shall be in future the limit between the French republic and the Germanic empire; that is to say, from the place where the Rhine leaves the Helvetic territory to the place where it enters the Bavarian territory.

VII. And as, by consequence of the cession which the empire makes to the French republic, several princes and states of the empire find themselves partially dispossessed in whole or in part, whilst it is for the Germanic empire collectively to sustain the losses resulting from the stipulations of the present treaty, it is agreed between his majesty the emperor and king, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic empire, and the French republic, that in conformity with the principles formally established at the congress of Rastadt, the emperor shall be bound to give the hereditary princes, who are dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine, an indemnity which shall be taken from the bottom of the said empire, following the arrangements which according to these bases shall be further determined.

VIII. In all the ceded countries acquired or exchanged by the present treaty, it is agreed in like manner as it has been by the articles IV and X. of the treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong, shall charge them-

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be granted, in all the countries ceded, acquired or exchanged, by the said treaty, all the inhabitants or proprietors whomsoever, a removal of the sequestration placed upon their goods, properties and revenues, on account of the war, which has taken place. The parties contracting bind themselves to pay every thing which they may owe for funds but to them by the said individuals, as well as by the public establishment of the said countries; and to pay or reimburse all annuities granted in their favor upon any of them. In consequence of which it is expressly acknowledged that the owners of bills of the bank of Vienna, become French, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their bills, and shall receive the interest due, or to become due: Notwithstanding any sequestration or obstruction, which shall be regarded as never having taken place, particularly the obstruction resulting from the circumstance that the owners having become French, have not furnished the thirty, or the cent. per cent. demanded from the holders of the bank of Vienna, by his majesty the emperor and king.

X. The parties contracting shall also take off all sequestrations that may have been put, on account of the war, upon the properties, rights and revenues of the subjects of his majesty the emperor, or of the empire, in the territory of the French republic, and of the French citizens, in the States of his said majesty, or of the empire.

XI. The present treaty of peace, particularly the articles VIII, IX, X, and XV, hereafter is declared common to the Bavarian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics.

XII. His Imperial and royal majesty renounces for himself and his successors in favor of the Cisalpine republic, all the rights and titles arising from those rights, which his said majesty could claim in the countries which he possessed before the war, and which, by the terms of the 2th article of the treaty of Campo Formio, now make a part of the Cisalpine republic, which shall possess them in full sovereignty and dominion, with all the territorial interests dependent on them.

XIII. His Imperial and royal majesty, as well in his own name as in the name of the Germanic empire, confirms the adhesion already given by the treaty of Campo Formio to the union of the Cisalpine republic, and renounces all the rights and titles arising from those rights to said States.

XIV. Conformably with the 11th article of the treaty of Campo Formio the navigation of the Adige, serving for the limit between the States of his Imperial and royal majesty and those of the French republic, shall be free, without the one party of the other being at liberty

XV. All the prisoners of war made on the one side or on the other, also the hostages carried away or given during the war, who shall never have been yet restored, shall be given up in 20 days from the date of the signature of the present treaty.

XVI. The landed and personal property not alienated of his royal highness the archduke Charles, and of the heirs of her late royal highness madame the archduchess Christina, which are situated in the countries ceded to the French republic, shall be restored to them, on condition that they shall sell them within in the space of three years.

XVII. The same shall be observed in the case of the landed and personal property of their royal highnesses the archduke Ferdinand, and madame the archduchess Beatrix, his wife, in the territory of the Cisalpine republic.

XVIII. The art. XII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the treaty of Campo Formio are particularly revived, to be executed according to their tenor, as if they were inserted, word for word, in the present treaty.

XIX. The contributions, deliveries, equipments and exactions whatsoever of war, shall cease to take place from the day of the date of the ratifications of the exchange of the present treaty, on the one part, by his majesty the emperor, and on the other part by the French republic.

to establish there any toll, or having on it any armed ship of war.

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XIX. The contributions, deliveries, equipments and exactions whatsoever of war, shall cease to take place from the day of the date of the ratifications of the exchange of the present treaty, on the one part, by his majesty the emperor, and on the other part by the French republic.

It is also agreed, that ten days after the exchange of the said ratifications, the armies of his Imperial and royal majesty shall return to his hereditary possessions, which shall be evacuated within the same space of time by the French armies; and that thirty days after the exchange, the French armies shall have evacuated the whole of the territory of the said empire.

Done and signed at Luneville the 9th February, 1801, (the Pluviose) year 9 of the French Republic.

(Signed) LOUIS COUNT GOBENZEL and JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.

The following are the articles of the treaty between Austria and France, as included in it, viz.

XII. All files or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by cities or by the government, and the civil administrative authorities of the said Venetian territories for the maintenance of the German and French armies, from the date of the signature of the present treaty, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid.

XIII. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries ceded or exchanged by the present treaty, shall within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, be put into the hands of the powers which have required the property of them. The plans and maps of the cities, towns and countries, which