

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.



"Ours are the Plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwarp'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. I. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1800. No. 27.

MESSAGES

OF
The British King to his Parliament,
Presented on the 22d of January.

FIRST MESSAGE.

George R.

The supplies in the commencement of the present session having been calculated to provide only for the first months of the year, his Majesty now recommends it to the House to make such further provision as they may judge necessary, under the present circumstances, for the several branches of the Public Service, and for the vigorous prosecution of the War; and his Majesty has given directions that the proper estimates for this purpose should be laid before the House.

His Majesty has thought proper on this occasion to direct that there should be laid before the House copies of communications recently received from the enemy, and of the answers which have been returned thereto by his Majesty's command.

His Majesty entertains the fullest confidence that those answers will appear to this House to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majesty on this occasion, by his regard to all the most important interests his dominions, and his Majesty having no objection at heart than that of contributing, as soon as the situation of affairs shall make it practicable, to the re-establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe on a sure and solid foundation, and of providing effectually for the security and permanent prosperity of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on the continued support of his Parliament, and on the zeal and performance of his subjects, in such measures as may best tend to confirm the signal advantages which have been obtained to the common cause, in the course of the last campaign, and to conduct the great contest, in which his Majesty is engaged, to a safe and honourable conclusion.

fleet has been happily rescued from the power of the enemy; and although the season, peculiarly unfavourable to military operations, produced the necessity of relinquishing an enterprise so fortunately begun, and prevented the accomplishment of his Majesty's views, yet the result of that expedition has been peculiarly beneficial to this kingdom, in removing all fear of attack on our coasts from a quarter whence it has been so often planned, and in enabling his Majesty's fleets to direct their vigilance exclusively to the single point from which the enemy can attack this country with any hope even of a temporary success.

My utmost care has been exerted to carry into execution the extraordinary powers which you have committed to my discretion, with vigour, and at the same time with moderation. All tendency to insurrection has been effectually repressed; but it gives me true concern to acquaint you, that the painful necessity of acting with severity has been so frequently imposed upon me; and although public tranquillity has been in a great measure restored, yet I have to lament that a disposition to outrage and conspiracy still continues in several districts, that much industry is used to keep alive the spirit of disaffection, and to encourage among the lower classes the hopes of French assistance.

I trust the recent revolution in France cannot fail to open the eyes of such of his Majesty's subjects as have been deluded by the artifices which have been unremittingly employed to withdraw them from their allegiance; and that it will restore and increase the love of constitutional order, and of regulated freedom, by demonstrating that the principles of false liberty tend ultimately to despotism, and that the criminal struggles of demagogue faction naturally close in military usurpation.

So long as the French government, under whatever form it exerts its influence, shall persevere in schemes of destruction and projects of ambition, subversive at once of the liberties of Europe and of the security of his Majesty's dominions, there can be no wise alternative but to prosecute the war with increasing energy. It is by great exertions alone that either their views of aggrandisement can be frustrated, or a solid peace procured; his Majesty has therefore availed himself with peculiar satisfaction of the cordial and great assistance which has been afforded him by his faithful ally the Emperor of Russia, and has thought right to make every exertion for augmenting the disposable military force of his own dominions. His Majesty, therefore, has been highly gratified in accepting the services so generously offered by his English Militia; and I am to express to you the entire confidence which his Majesty feels, that the zeal and loyalty of his Militia of this Kingdom, in forwarding at this important crisis, the active operations of the Empire, will not be less prompt and conspicuous.

Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,
The evident necessity of securing this Kingdom from every danger, whether foreign or domestic, and of rendering the success of invasion, if attempted, impracticable, will demonstrate to you the wisdom of continuing that enlarged system of defence you have so wisely adopted.

I have therefore ordered the public accounts and estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and have the fullest confidence that, in the supply which such a situation shall appear to you to require, you will equally consult the safety of the Kingdom, and the honour of his Majesty's Government.

I am induced to hope, that the great increase of the Revenue, which has taken place in the present year, may enable you to raise the sums which may be wanted for the current services, without any distressing addition to the burthens of the people.

The apprehensions of general scarcity, which some time since took place, called for my early attention to this most important subject; and I was induced, with the advice of the Council, to offer premiums for the early importation of grain. This

measure will, I flatter myself, meet your approbation; and I have full confidence in your wisdom, if it shall be necessary to resort to any further extraordinary means for procuring a supply.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your usual attention the agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufactures, of Ireland; and I doubt not, that the Protestant Charter Schools, and the Public Institutions, whether of charity or of education, which have been projected by your liberality, will still receive a judicious encouragement.

It will be your wisdom to consider how far it will be necessary to continue any of those extraordinary powers, with which you have strengthened the authority of his Majesty's Government, for the more effectual suppression and punishment of rebellious conspiracy and outrage.

His Majesty places the most entire reliance upon your wisdom and firmness, and he has no doubt but you will anxiously pursue such measures as shall be best calculated for bringing the present war to an honourable termination, and for restoring the country to a permanent tranquillity.

It will be my constant object to attend to your suggestions and advice, that I may, by this means, most beneficially accomplish the commands I have received from his Majesty, and most effectually forward the interests and happiness of this kingdom.

TREATIES

Of PILNITZ and PAVIA.

In the House of Lords, when speaking on the subject of a negotiation with France, Lord Grenville made use of the following words.

THE Treaty of Pavia, of which we have heard so much, never existed. The whole story is a fable, and a gross imposition on the public. The treaty of Pilnitz is also misfunderstood. There was no such thing as a treaty concluded at Pilnitz, nor even a convention. It was merely a declaration of the two Courts of Vienna and Berlin, of their wishes in favour of the Princes of the house of Bourbon.

Such was the assertion of Lord Grenville.

Lord Grenville is correct as to the place. There was not a treaty at Pavia. He is right both as to the letter and to the place. It was not a treaty, and it was not at Pavia that the circumstance happened, which has given occasion to so much political noise. It was a declaration and not a treaty; and it was made at Mantua, in the month of May, 1791, instead of Pavia. We are indebted to M. Bertrand de Moleville, Minister of State, for the particulars, and he gives them on the authority of M. de Las Cases, M. de Callonne, M. de Vandreuil, and the Count Alphonse de Dufort.

From this history it appears that in May, 1791, the King and Queen of France lent a confidential friend, the Count Alphonse de Dufort, to the Count d'Artois, with a commission to treat with the Emperor Leopold, then travelling in Italy, with his sister, the Queen of Naples, for the rescue and re-establishment of the Royal Family of France. The conference took place at Mantua on the 20th of May; the following paper was drawn up, corrected by the Emperor himself, and carried to Paris in seven days by M. de D.

DECLARATION of the EMPEROR LEOPOLD, At MANTUA,

Which has hitherto passed under the title of the Treaty of Pavia.

"The Emperor shall order 35,000 men to march towards the Frontiers of Flanders and Hainault; and at the same time the troops of the circles, to the number of 15,000 men, shall proceed to Alface.—The same number of Swiss shall appear on the frontiers of the Lyonnais and French Comte; the King of Sardinia upon that of Dauphine with 25,000 men, Spain has already assembled 12,000

men in Catalonia, and will raise them to 20,000 troops, to threaten the Southern provinces. These different armies will form a mass of about 100,000 men, which shall march in five columns to the several frontiers bordering on the different States. To these armies shall be joined the regiments remaining loyal, the armed volunteers who may be relied on; and all the malcontents of Provinces.

The Emperor is assured of the good disposition of the King of Prussia; and his Imperial Majesty has himself undertaken the direct correspondence with the Court of Berlin. The King of England, as Elector of Hanover, also declares to enter into the coalition, which must be kept a profound secret, till the instant of the explosion; for which reason care must be taken to prevent any partial insurrection in the interior.

All being thus arranged for the end of July, the declaration of the House of Bourbon shall appear; it shall be signed by the King of Spain, the King of Naples, the Infant of Parma, and the Princes of the Blood that are at liberty. The Manifesto of the powers engaged in the coalition shall appear immediately after.

Although the Emperor is the soul and leader of the enterprise, it would most probably place the Queen in a perilous situation, if he should appear as the prime mover; for this plan would be certainly attributed to the House of Austria, and the Assembly will use their utmost endeavours to render it odious to the people.

The Emperor is going to write to the King of Spain, to hasten his preparations, and exhort him to sign without delay the declaration of the House of Bourbon. The King and Queen of Naples, who are acquainted with it, only wait the signature of Spain, before they affix theirs.

The intentions of the King of Sardinia are excellent; he only waits the Emperor's signal. The Diet of Ratisbon, who have received the Decree for a Commission, are about to take their last resolutions.

The neutrality of England may be relied upon.

Every thing being thus concerted with the Powers, this plan ought to be considered as settled; and care should be taken that it is not thwarted by jarring ideas. Their Majesties should carefully avoid dividing their confidence, and letting many into their secret: having already experienced that it only hurts, retards, and embarrasses.

The Parliaments are necessary for the re-establishment of forms; consequently a continual correspondence must be kept to re-assemble them easily when the time shall come.

Though hitherto it had been wished that their Majesties might procure themselves their liberty, the present situation of affairs makes it necessary to entreat them earnestly to drop the idea. Their position is very different from that in which they stood previous to the 18th of April, before the King had been compelled to go to the Assembly, and to cause the letter to be written to the Ambassadors. The only object that ought to take up their Majesty's attention, is, to employ every possible means to encrease their popularity—to take advantage of it when the time should come, and so that the people, alarmed at the approach of the foreign armies, should find their safety only in the King's mediation, and their submission to his Majesty's Authority. This is the Emperor's opinion. He depends solely on this plan of conduct for the success of the measures which he has adopted, and particularly requests that every other may be given up. What might happen to their Majesties, if in their flight they should not be able to escape a barbarous vigilance, makes him shudder with horror. His Imperial Majesty thinks that their Majesties' surest course is the movement of the armies of the allied Powers, preceded by threatening Manifestos.

By this paper, of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, it is evident that a coalition had actu-

ally been negotiated and agreed to by all the powers mentioned. Whether their accession to the plan was confirmed by a common treaty, or whether such a document was executed, does not appear. This plan was drawn up, not to inform their Majesties what foreign powers were scheming, but to inform them that the co-operation of several foreign powers had been promised; and to submit to them the plan that had been settled for the purpose of vindicating their cause by force of arms.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing his Friends and Acquaintance, and the Public in general, that he resides at the House of John Martin, Esq. near the Falls of Neuse, twelve Miles from the City of Raleigh, where he follows the Practice of Physic; and as he has been thirteen Years in the Study and Practice of the same, he flatters himself that it will not be Presumption to say, that he practices agreeably to the most improved State of the Practice of Medicine. These who may think proper to make Application to him, will meet with proper Attention, and on reasonable Terms.

JASON HAND.

April 4, 1800.

LANDS.

In North-Carolina,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THIRTEEN Hundred and thirty Acres in Surry County, two Hundred and twenty-five in Halifax County, two Lots in the City of Raleigh on Halifax Street, adjoining Union square, No. 211 and 217; for which I will take Lands in the State of Tennessee, either in the Military Reserve or on Indian Boundary, or in the Territory North West of the Ohio. For Terms apply to Mr. Sherwood Green, in Warrenton, or the Subscriber, THOMAS E. SUMNER, Warren County, March 3, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I WILL dispose of, at private Sale, a valuable Plantation, situate in the County of Warren, North-Carolina, on the North Side of Roanoke River, between General Thomas Eaton's and Mealy's Ferries, containing six Hundred Acres of Land, of which three Hundred and seventy are well timbered, of an excellent Quality for Corn and Tobacco, and two Hundred of the best Low Grounds. The Plantation is under good Fences, has fine Water, a good Orchard, comfortable House for an Over-seeer, and several Negro Houses. Money is required as payment, or should it be more agreeable to the Purchaser, I will take likely Negro Boys for half the Amount. Should any Difference arise as to the Value of the Land, I will refer it to any three Men who are Judges thereof.

EDWARD CLANTON.

Warren County, Feb 16, 1800

ADVERTISEMENT.

I WILL dispose of, at private Sale, a valuable PLANTATION in Orange County, five Miles from the University, situate on the main Road leading from thence to Raleigh, containing four Hundred and fifty Acres, with a good Dwelling House, and other necessary Out-houses, among which is a well-finished Store-House; two good Apple Orchards, and sundry other Fruit Trees; about fifty Acres of cleared Land, the Remainder of the Tract is well timbered and of good Quality, one Hundred Acres of which are low Grounds. A further Description is not necessary, as the Person who wishes to purchase, will first view the Premises.

The Terms may be made easy by paying Part in Property. A good Bargain may be had in this Land, on Application being made soon, as the Subscriber, living on the Place, wishes to move.

GEORGE DANIEL.

17th March, 1800.

Also for Sale, one Yoke of Oxen.

WARRENTON ACADEMY.

BY the Appointment of the Trustees of the Warrenton Academy, the Subscribers will receive Proposals, until the 15th May next, from any Person disposed to undertake the building of a House for the Use of that Institution. A Plan of the Building may be seen at any Time, on Application to the Committee in Warrenton. Satisfactory Security will be required for the faithful Execution of the Work.

PHIL. HAWKINS, jun.
MARCUS GEORGE,
THOMAS GLOSTER,
JAMES G. BREHON, } Com-
M. DUKE JOHNSON, } mittee.
April 1st, 1800.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Subscribers to the Deep and Haw River Navigation, that at the last General Meeting of said Company, on the second Monday of February last, it was resolved, That every Subscriber to said Navigation, who shall not make his or their Payments up to Fifteen Dollars for each of his or their respective Shares, on or before the second Monday of May next, that they will be dealt with according to Law. The Money so to be paid into the Hands of JAMES NEWLAND, Treasurer; or to JOHN HENDERSON, President, Chatbam Court-House, March 10, 1800.

* By Mistake, this was printed "Three," in the former Papers.