

be abrogated and the King of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the Article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the Constitution of the Order since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. It was to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that His Majesty was, by the first stipulation of the Tenth Article, bound to restore the Island of Malta. The Order is defined to consist of those Languages which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty; The three French Languages having been abolished, and a Maltese Language added to the institution. The Order consisted, therefore, at that time of the following Languages, viz. the Languages of Arragon, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, the Languages of Arragon and Castile have been separated from the Order by Spain, a part of the Italian Language has been abolished by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe that it has been in contemplation to sequester the property of the Bavarian Language, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian Languages within the dominions of the Emperor.

Under these circumstances the Order of St. John cannot now be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the Treaty, the Island was to be restored; and the funds indispensably necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of the island have been nearly, if not wholly sequestered. Even if this had not arisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the Treaty to controul, His Majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the Order and of the island. But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the Treaty; if the French government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the Order, whose independence they have stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, His Majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable that the revenue of the two Spanish Languages have been withdrawn from the Order by His Catholic Majesty; a part of the Italian Language has in fact been abolished by France, through the unjust annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Piacenza, to the French territory. The Elector of Bavaria has been intimidated by the French Government to sequester the property of the Order within his territories; & it is certain that they have not only sanctioned but encouraged the idea of the propriety of separating the Russian Languages from the remainder of the Order.

As the conduct of the Governments of France and Spain have therefore, in some instances, directly, & in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the Order, and thus destroyed its means of supporting its independence, it is to those governments, and not to His Majesty, that the non execution of the Tenth Article of the Treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the just conclusion if the Tenth Article of that Treaty were considered as an arrangement by itself.—It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which, must, upon a principle common to all Treaties, be construed as having a reference to each other.

His Majesty was induced by the Treaty of Peace to consent to abandon, and to restore to the Order of St. John the Island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality.—But a further condition which must necessarily be supposed to have had considerable influence with His Majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession was the acquiescence of the French Government in an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth Articles in the Treaty stipulating the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the independence of the Ionian Islands. His Majesty has, however, since learnt, that the French Government have entertained views hostile to both these objects; and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish empire. These views must now be manifest to all the world, from the official publication of the report of Colonel Sebastiani; from the conduct of that Officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Islands, and from the distinct admission of the First Consul himself, in his communication with Lord Whitworth. His Majesty was, therefore, warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French Government to violate those Articles of the Treaty of Peace, which stipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and of the Ionian Islands, and consequently he would not have been justified in evacuating the Island of Malta without receiving some other security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His Majesty accordingly feels that he has an insuperable claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the Treaty of Peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that Treaty, to refuse, under the present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the Island of Malta.

Yet notwithstanding this right to clear and unquestionable, the alternative presented by the French Government to His Majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was the Evacuation of Malta, or the Renewal of War.

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifested by the French Government since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, have in so very particular a manner attracted the attention of His Majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that Government to his Crown, and to his people.

The Report of Colonel Sebastiani contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against His Majesty's Government, against the Officers who commanded his Forces in Egypt, and against the British Army in that quarter. This paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official Report of an accredited Agent, published by the authority of the Government to which it was addressed, who there by have given it their express sanction.

This Report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this Country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the Legislative Body.—In this communication he presumes to affirm, in the character of Chief Magistrate of the Country, "That Great Britain cannot singly contend against the power of France;" an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded.—Such an assertion, advanced in the most solemn official Act of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to His Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country against every insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to His Majesty's Ambassador at his Audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French Government which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating instead of palliating the affront.

At the very time when His Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, the French Minister at Hamburg endeavored to obtain the insertion in a Hamburg Paper of a most gross and opprobrious libel against His Majesty, & when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character, of Minister of the French Republic to require the publication of it by order of his Government in the Gazette of the Senate of that Town. With this requisition to make, the Senate of Hamburg were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free State made the instrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against His Majesty and his Government. His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French Government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of this country should be changed relative to the Liberty of the Press. His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French Government have on several occasions made upon him to violate the laws of hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French Government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting His Majesty and his Government.

Under all these insults and provocations, his Majesty, not without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his honor and the safety of his dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, absolutely necessary for the future tranquility of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it necessary to order his Ambassador to leave Paris. In having recourse to his proceeding, it has been His Majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two Governments, and to close a period of insupportably injurious to the subjects of His Majesty.

But though the provocations which His Majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, as far as is consistent with his own honor, and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honourable arrangement, by which such evils may be averted. He has, therefore, no difficulty in declaring all Europe, that notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the extension of the power of France, in consequence of that Treaty, and to the spirit of Peace itself, His Majesty will not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown and to his People and substantial security afforded against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unequivocally stated the reasons of those proceedings to which he has found himself compelled to resort. He is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other state; by no project of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a sense of what is due to the honour of his Crown, and the interest of his People, and by an anxious desire to obstruct the future progress of a system, which if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

UNIVERSITY.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Visitation, made on the 9th of July, 1803.

THE annual examination at the University, commenced on Monday the 4th of July, and continued from day to day until Saturday afternoon, when it was closed.

The Scholars of the Preparatory School were examined upon English reading, English grammar, Latin Grammar, Cordery, Erasmus, *selectae Vitae*, Arithmetic, Mair's Introduction, *Cæsar*, *Salust* and *Ovid*; and generally acquitted themselves in their respective classes in such a manner as to receive the warmest approbation of the Trustees.

The following Students were particularly distinguished for their progress and good scholarship in their several Classes in the School, viz.—

William C. Love, of Chapel Hill; William B. Mears, of Wilmington; John Donnel, Dupin county; Thos. Goode, Mecklenburg, (Va.) William Campbell, Cumberland; Henry Luttrell, Chatham; John De Bernier, Chatham; Cullen Battle, Edgecomb; Alexius Foster, Brunswick; Robert Marshall, Gates; Benjamin Hunter, Martin; William Williams, Martin county; Thomas Moiton, Duplin; Wm. Julius Polk, Raleigh; Julius Walker, Wilmington; John Jasper, Newbern; John Williams, Cumberland; Willie White, Lenoir; Samuel P. Ashe, Halifax; William Davis, Mecklenburg, (Virginia); Tippo Saib Henderson, Chapel Hill.

The Committee observe with great pleasure, that the state of the Preparatory School consisting at this time of 55 Scholars, reflects the highest honor on the gentlemen who have had the immediate charge of it, for some time past; order, industry, and emulation, characterize every class in the school, and the examination has given sufficient evidence of the progressive improvement of the Scholars.

The committee of visitation commenced on Tuesday afternoon, the examination of the Students upon the Establishment, beginning with the Freshman class.—This class consisting of 14 Students, were examined on English grammar, Mair's Introduction, the 4th, 5th & 6th *Æneids* of Virgil, the Odes of Horace, and part of them on the Dialogues of Lucian. The examination of the following Students in this class were well approved by the Trustees.

Durant Hatch, of Jones co. Cad. Jones, of Halifax; Ed. Harvey, Perquimans; Halcot Jones, Halifax co. James Martin, Stokes; Drury Gee, Halifax.

The examination of Halcot Jones was marked throughout with superior advancement and accuracy.

The Sophomore class were examined on the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry of Horace, the Oration of Cicero, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

The examination of William Hamilton of Edenton, on Horace, was distinguished by the highest approbation of the Trustees.

The Junior class consisting of 10 Students, were examined on Friday morning, upon Lowth's grammar, and well approved; the comparative difference attached to a few of the class is not supposed to proceed from a want of proper application. The Committee then proceeded to examine this class on Algebra, the 6th Book of Euclid's elements, Trigonometry, on the mensuration of heights and distances, surfaces, and upon navigation, and Logarithms.—The whole class were considered as having passed an examination well approved on the various branches of science above mentioned. The following Students were distinguished in this class for their superior accuracy and progress, viz.—

Charles A. Hill, of Franklin; Jephtha Dupree, Halifax; Willie W. Jones, Halifax; John Haywood, Franklin; Thomas Brown, Bladen; Atlas Jones, Johnston; Richard Armistead, Washington; Lemuel Sessions, Edgecombe—and particularly Charles A. Hill, and Willie W. Jones.

The Committee observed with great pleasure, the degree of talent displayed by several students in this Class, and a progress marked by that distinguishing accuracy which is at once the proof of genius and application: The Trustees regard these as honorable pledges that the high character of this class will be maintained through the next period of their studies, the most distinguished standing in the University.

The Committee proceeded on Friday afternoon with the examination of the Senior class, consisting of Wm. P. Hall, Matthew Troy, Chisley Daniel and Solomon Williams.—The three first of these gentlemen were examined upon Blair's Lectures, Millot's elements of History, and Paley's moral Philosophy.—Mr. Williams was examined upon moral philosophy only. The examination closed on Saturday, and the whole of this class acquitted themselves in a manner that merited the entire approbation of the Trustees. It was therefore considered by the Committee that the above mentioned William P. Hall, Matthew Troy, and Chisley Daniel, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the same was conferred accordingly in due form.

In closing this account of the annual examination for the year 1803, the Committee feel themselves

happy to have it in their power to inform the public of the flattering prospects which the University at this time affords to the friends of humanity. Under all its embarrassments it has continued to flourish; the number of Students has increased; the plan of education has been extended; and the discipline of the Laws improved.—New efforts have been made to teach the various branches of science, and inculcate the principles of practical morality and an enlightened religion. A new spirit and activity has been given to the business of the institution. Its friends have shown new zeal for its prosperity, and the Trustees entertain the fondest hope that this national institution will ultimately and quickly triumph over every difficulty, and by diffusing useful knowledge, and affording to our young men the early means of liberal education, will shortly raise North Carolina to that rank in the Union to which she is entitled by the number of her inhabitants, the genius of her citizens and the extent of her resources.

William Polk,
William R. Davie,
Walter A. A. A.,
Calvin Jones,
Committee of Visitation.

We understand that Mr. William P. Hall, one of the graduates, delivered a very handsome and appropriate Oration on the 4th of July, before the Trustees, the Students of the University, and a large concourse of people who attended on the occasion: and that on the evening of the same day there was speaking by Joseph Hawkins, William King, James Carr, Cad. Jones, John Brown and John Eaton, representatives from the two Societies in the University. On Wednesday evening, Lewis Duke, Thomas Hawkins, John Williams, Thomas G. Polk, Henry Ruffin, Henry Luttrell, John Jasper, and Alexius Foster, chosen by the Faculty from the lower classes in the preparatory school, delivered Oration. On Thursday evening a part of the Senior class in the Preparatory School, and who passes into the Establishment, spoke; they were William B. Mears, William C. Love, John Donnel, Thomas Goode, William Campbell, Cullen Battle, John Fitzgerald, James Young, John Amis, and John Young. On Friday evening the following young gentlemen from the Freshman and Sophomore classes, delivered Oration, viz.—Edmond Harvey, James H. Gerson, James Battle, James Martin, Durant Hatch, Thomas Taylor, William Hamilton and Hyder D. A. On Saturday in the forenoon, the following gentlemen from the Junior class spoke: Thomas B. own, Charles A. Hill, Jephtha Dupree, Atlas Jones, Thomas Jones, Lemuel Sessions, & James Sneed; and in the afternoon, Matthew Troy, Chisley Daniel, and Wm. P. Hall, from the Senior class, the first delivering the Salutatory, & the latter the Valedictory. The whole of the pieces delivered were not only well selected, but spoken, in such a manner as to be highly approved of, and entertaining to a very large assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, who were collected from a most every part of the State. July 11, 1803.

An adjourned meeting of the Medical Society, was held at the University on the 5th instant.—Doct. John C. Cox, of Rockingham, was admitted a member; Mr. George Buchanan, presented a Thesis on Hemorrhoids, and was examined by the President and Censors, and received a Certificate commendatory of his acquirements in Medical Science. It is gratifying to see the exertions of our Medical men directed to this infant Institution, and notwithstanding the difficulties which may obstruct its progress, we have a confident belief that it will furnish them all, and prove a source of honor and advantage to our country.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

The anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated here by the inhabitants and a number of respectable men of the vicinity. At sunrise the American Flag was displayed, and several pieces discharged; and between two and three in the afternoon, the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr. W. Watton, at which General H. Bryan acted as President, and Edwin Smith, Esq. as Vice-president. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day—May every anniversary thereof strengthen and confirm our attachment to the independence of America.

2. The continuation of the United States—May it long exist the blessing of the new world, and the example of the old.

3. George Washington.—Of immortal memory.

4. Those Heroes who fought to maintain the liberties of America—May those who are no more be embelished in the memory of posterity; and may the living be rewarded by the gratitude of their country.

5. Thomas Jefferson—President of the United States.

6. Aron Burr—Vice-President of the United States.

7. John Adams—Late President of the United States.

8. The University of N. C.—May it become the Athens of America, and its Sons rivals in the fame of Demosthenes.

9. Honest men of all parties—May the spirit of contention give way to a brotherly union—and may the only questions of the qualifications of candidates for office be—Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?

10. American Agriculture—May it be supported by an active and unrestrained commerce.

11. Bonaparte—May the modern Alexander soon weep for one he has lost.

12. The American Navy.

13. The People of the United States—May