

ter of the people and the qualities which distinguish them

"Y. S. Sir, I shall be proud of reigning over them: but however glorious the career may be that presents itself, the assurance of your Majesty's constant protection, the love & patriotism of my new subjects, will give me the hopes of healing those wounds occasioned by so many wars, and the events that have accumulated within the course of a few years.

"Sire! when your Majesty shall put the last seal to your glory, to give peace to the world, the places which you shall then call us to my eye, to that of my children, to the Dutch troops that have fought at Antwerp under your inspection, shall be well guarded. United by interest, my people shall at the same time be attached by the sentiments of love and gratitude to their King, to your Majesty and to France."

The Dutch representatives had an audience of the Emperor, and were afterwards conducted to their hotel in the same manner in which they left it.

Message from his Majesty the Emperor & King.

"We have commanded our cousin, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of your High Mightinesses, we have proclaimed Prince Louis Napoleon, our well beloved brother, King of Holland; the throne to be descended to his legitimate male and legitimate, in order of primogeniture. It is our intention, that the King of Holland and his posterity, preserve the title of Countable of the Empire. The determination of ours has appeared conformable to the interest of our people. As Holland, in a military point of view, included all the strong places which dictated our northern frontier, it was our duty, for the security of our State, that the custody of it should be entrusted to persons respected, of whose attachment we could entertain no doubt. In a commercial point of view, Holland, being situated at the mouth of many great rivers which flow through a considerable part of our territory, it was necessary that she should have secured, that the treaty of commerce which we had concluded with her should be faithfully executed, and that we might assist our manufacturing and commercial interests with the commerce of that people.

"The election of Louis, is one of the first political concerns of France. An elective Monarchy would have produced this inconvenience, that it would have exposed the country to the intrigues of our enemies, and that every fresh election would have been the signal for a new war.

"Prince Louis, who has no personal ambition, has given us a proof of his affection for us, and of the love he bears the people of Holland, by accepting the offer of a throne which imposes upon him such great obligations.

"The Arch-Chancellor of the German Empire, Elector of Ratisbon, and Primate of Germany, having signified to us, that it was his intention to appoint a Coadjutor, and that with the concurrence of the Minister and principal members of his Chapter, having conceived that it would be for the advantage of religion and the German Empire, that he should appoint to that situation our uncle and cousin, Cardinal French, our grand Almoner, and Archbishop of Lyons, who have accepted the said nomination in the name of the said Cardinal. If this determination of the Elector Arch-Chancellor of the empire be useful to Germany, it is no less conformable to the political interests of France.

"Thus was the voice of the country call for a way from us, our brothers and our children; but the happiness and propriety of our subjects are also among the objects of our dearest affection.

"At our Palace at St. Cloud 5th June 1806
"NAPOLEON"
(Counter-signed) "MARET."

TREATY.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, presided by his Excellency the Grand Pensionary, accompanied by the Council of State, the Ministers and Secretary of State, considering,

"1. That from the prevailing turn of mind and the actual organization of Europe, a government without stability and certain duration, cannot fulfil the objects for which it is instituted.

"2. That the periodical renewal of the head of the State would always be a source of division in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and disagreement among the powers friendly or inimical to Holland.

"3. That an hereditary government can alone secure the quiet possession of all which is dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence and civil liberty.

"4. That its first duty is to secure to itself a powerful protection, under the shelter of which it may freely exercise its industry, and maintain itself in the possession of its territory, its commerce and its colonies.

"5. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the Dutch people, in the prosperity of the State, in the performance of its institutions, as well as in consideration of the northern frontiers of the Empire open and fortified as from general political interests and principles:

"Have nominated for their ministers plenipotentiary, his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy,

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Great Cham-

berlain, Minister of Affairs, Knight of the Great Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Red and Black Eagle of Russia, & of the Order of St. Hubert, &c. and

"His Excellency the Grand Pensionary—C. H. Verheul, Vice-Admiral and Minister of the Marine of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour.

"F. T. A. Cogel, Minister of Finance.
"J. Van Styrum, one of their high mightinesses.

"W. Six, Member of the Council of State, & G. Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, who after having mutually interchanged their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:

"Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors forever, guarantees to Holland the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence; the whole of its possessions abroad and at home, its political, civil and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to taxes.

"2. Upon the formal request made by their High Mightinesses, the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, that Prince Louis should be appointed Hereditary and Constitutional King of Holland, his Majesty has yielded to their wishes, and has authorized Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the Crown of Holland, to defend it to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

"In consequence of this permission, Prince Louis Napoleon will take the Crown under the title of King, and with all the power and authority determined by the Constitutional Laws, which the Emperor Napoleon guaranteed by the preceding article.

"It is, nevertheless, agreed, that the Crown of France and Holland can never be united in the same persons.

"The Royal domain consists of,

"First, A Palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the Royal Family.

"Second, The House in the Wood.

"Third, The domain of Smeethick.

"Fourth, A landed income of 300,000 florins.

"The law, besides assures to the King a further revenue of 1,500,000 florins, payable by monthly instalments.

"4. In case of a minority, the regency shall be exercised by right to the Queen, and in her default to the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual head of the Imperial Family. He shall choose among the Princes of the Royal Family, and, in their default, among the natives of the monarchy of the King shall be completed with his sixteenth year.

"5. The dowry of the Queen shall be determined by her marriage contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins, to be taken from the domains of the Crown; the sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the Crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the minor King; the other half to the expenses of the Regency.

"6. The King of Holland shall be a Grand Dignitary of the Empire in perpetuity under the title of Countable. The functions of this office, however, may, with the consent of the Emperor of the French, be performed by a Prince Vice-Countable, whenever the Emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.

"7. The Members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the discipline of the constitutional statute of the 30th March last, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.

"8. The charges and offices of the State, that belonging to the personal service of the King's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.

"The arms of the King shall be the ancient arms of Holland, quartered with the French Imperial Eagle, and mounted with the Royal Crown.

"10. A treaty of Commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties, by virtue of which the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favoured nation, in the ports and upon the French territory. His Majesty the Emperor and King also engages to mediate with the powers of Barbary, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag, equal to that of the French.

"The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six hours.

(Signed)

"C. M. TALLEYRAND,

"CH. HENRY VERHEUL,

"F. T. A. COGEL,

"J. VAN STYRUM,

"W. SIX, and

"G. BRANTZEN.

"Paris, May 24, 1806
[The official paper also contains another message and two decrees respecting the creation of M. Talleyrand a Prince and Duke of Benevento, and of Bernadotte as Prince and Duke of Pomerania.]

VENTRILOQUISM.

MR RANNI intends visiting the different Towns in North Carolina this season, in order to entertain the Public with a Display of his surprising Performances, which never fails in giving general satisfaction to every beholder, and to afford a higher degree of amusement than any ever offered for public approbation.

The different Printers of this State are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times.

RALEIGH:

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1806.

Returns of Members elected to serve in the next session of the State Legislature.

WAKE—Allen Rogers, Senate.
H. H. Cook and Walter Rand, Commons.

State of the Po.—Senators, Allen Rogers, no opposition. Commons, H. H. Cook, 808; Walter Rand, 624; Samuel Alston, 467; Nathaniel Jones, (W. P.) 379; James Hucab, 280; Woody Martin, 72.

GRANVILLE—Thomas P. Rison, Senate.
Wm. Roberts and Henry Yancey, Commons.

NASH—John Arrington, Senate.
Col. A. Griffin & Redmond Bunn, Commons.

Passengers in the Oliver Ellsworth state, that the most prevalent opinion was, that a peace would take place between Great Britain and France in the course of the summer, as pacific overtures from Bonaparte were under consideration.

Lord Selkirk, appointed ambassador to the U. States, had taken leave of his government, to depart immediately for America.

We insert with pleasure the following ample refutation of the most scandalous and unjustifiable calumny against the character of Commodore Rodgers, which was imprudently, as we then thought, and still think, rung through the United States, during the absence of that gentleman.—As this refutation comes from Captain Gale himself, it is scarcely necessary to request the printers, in whose papers the charge appeared, to insert it—they doubtless will feel pleasure in promptly publishing a contradiction of so foul a calumny against this meritorious officer, of which they were unwittingly made the more extensive propagators [Nat. Int.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen with no little surprise, a piece in a New York paper of the first of March last, where in it states I was run through the body and killed, by Commodore Rodgers, for remonstrating with him on the impropriety of flogging a marine.—This has been done by some scandalous person (no doubt) to injure his character, and although the effect could only be temporary, yet people in general may suppose that it originated in some misunderstanding subsisting between him and me. I can assure the public, that not only myself, but every officer that served under his command, have always been on the most friendly terms with him; and the best proof of this is, that every officer of us, will be happy to sail with him at any future period. During the time I was under his command, it is only justice to say, that he behaved towards me, with every attention and politeness due an officer.

ANTHONY GALE, Capt. M.

July 28, 1806.

We are just informed, (says the New York Evening Post) that Mr. Tilloch, on Monday last, in his suit against James Heatham, Editor of the American Citizen for a libel, obtained a verdict, by a Sheriff's jury at Albany, for the sum of Fourteen hundred dollars.

Equal and Exact Justice.—We are informed that on the late trial in New York, the testimony of Mr. Swartwout, the Marshal of the district, was of a nature to make unfavourable impressions as to the agency of government in the affair of Miranda, and that since the conclusion of the trial he has been removed from his office by the President of the United States.

In the name of morality and decency, is it possible that there should be any connexion between these two facts! Will the administration leave room for even a suspicion that an officer under oath before a court of justice must accommodate his testimony to their wishes at the peril of his office. We greatly fear that there is something rotten in this affair.—U. S. Gas.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman, to his father (a magistrate) in Philadelphia, dated Halifax, July 5, 1806

Peace and Amity, or Neutrality and Independence

"I embrace this opportunity, via New York, of informing you that since writing you from the island of S. Maria, I have been trading in the West India Islands, and was very fortunate until returning home in the ship Hope, off Sandy Hook light house it bearing N N W. 1 1 4 leagues, was boarded and captured by the 50 gun British ship of war Leander, the infamous Henry Whitty, commander. When I, with the crew, were sent on board her as prisoners of war, and our ship ordered to Halifax; thank Heaven my stay on board a British ship of war was short, owing to her cruise being nearly expired; but during the short time my unpropitious fate compelled me to remain on our coast, language is too weak to paint the poignancy of my feelings at the frequent view of the degradation our countrymen were compelled to submit to; frequently after our vessels had hoisted, would be ordered that after shot to be fired into them, with directions to the gunner to sink the damned Yankee rascals, and in case, where an American captain being within the limits or jurisdiction of our country did not think proper to leave to, till the frigate came within gun shot, the British villain would continue firing at them until he came along side, when he would order the captain on board, make sail and run to sea, keeping him fitting on the poop exposed to the derision and contemptible insignificant remarks of the British officers and crew."

SHAD AND HERRINGS.

FOR Sale, a few barrels of excellent Shad and Herrings.—Enquire at this office.

BONAPARTE AT PLAY.

"What tricks this Bonaparte plays!
His cut-throat honor brings;
He deals in Quack in various ways,
And makes his Knaves all Kings."

Made of burying Lawyers in London.

A gentleman in the country who had just buried a rich relation, who was a Lawyer, complained to Foote, the dramatist, of the very great expences attending a country funeral, in carriage, hat-bands, scarfs, &c. Foote very gravely asked him, whether they were at any expence to bury Lawyers? Yes, to be sure we are, replies the gentleman. Oh, says Foote, we never do this in London. How then, says the other, do you manage with your Lawyers? Why, answers Foote, when a Lawyer dies, we lay him out in an upper chamber overnight by himself, lock the door, throw open the windows, and in the morning he is entirely off, and cannot be found by his nearest relation, even if they were disposed to bury him. Indeed says the gentleman in amazement what becomes of him? Why says Foote, we cannot tell, not being acquainted with supernatural causes—all we know of the matter is, that there is a strong smell of brimstone in the chamber the next morning—where the lawyer is gone, the Devil knows.

Married.

In Halifax on the 7th inst. the Rev. Mr. RICHARD POINDEXTER to Mrs. ANNA JORDAN, of Bertie county.

Postscript.

Further Returns of the Elections.

FRANKLIN—Senate, John Foster, Commons, Eppes Moody, and — Lanier.
WARREN—Senate, William P. Little Commons, Phil Hawk and John Harwell.
JOHNSTON—Senate, Col Samuel Smith, by a majority of one over C. I. Williams Commons, Robert Gully, jun & John Sanders.
CHATHAM—Senate, Winship Siedman Commons, John Farrar, & Andrew Headen.

New Whole-Sale Store.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into co partnership under the Firm of

HOGG, HALLIDAY & MENG.

who have commenced business (in the houses heretofore occupied by their R. Halliday) in the whole-sale and retail line. In addition to their stock on hand of Dry, East and West India Goods and Salt, they have imported in the ship Rodney, Captain Herald, from Liverpool, an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the market and approaching season which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or produce, or on the accustomed credit by wholesale to known, responsible & punctual persons.

JOHN HOGG,
R. HALLIDAY,
WM. MENG.

Halifax, August 1, 1806.

The Debtors of R. Halliday, and Hogg and Meng, are requested to make payment to Hogg, Halliday and Meng, who are authorized to receive such debts and grant discharges.

Ten Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Morgantown, in the month of January last, an apprentice boy, named Francis Amos, about 16 years old, dark hair and complexion, well grown. He was bound to learn the Haster's trade.

JOHN M'GUIRE.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to gaol on the 20th of July last, a Negro man, about 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Allen Griffin Road, living in Chesterfield district South Carolina, near the Fifth dam Ford on Broad River. The owner is desirous to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH STEWART, Goalier,
Chatham county, N. C.
August 5, 1806.

To PRINTERS.

THE ill state of my health makes it necessary I should curtail my business; I will therefore sell, on a credit of one, two, and three years, that valuable

Printing Office and Establishment.

At HALIFAX.—The paper has 600 subscribers, and a profitable advertising custom, besides being appointed to publish the laws of Congress. Halifax is on the Roanoke, one of the richest settlements in the State, and is the seat of County and Superior Court, and consequently affords much more pamphlet and job printing than any other in the state, is an excellent stand for a Book-Store and Book-Binders;—The apparatus for carrying on the latter, may be had with the establishment. The printing materials consist of a Press and a great variety of letter, from Six line Pica down to Brevier; some of which are quite new, and all in a situation to be used to advantage. I will sell with the establishment or hire for a number of years, TWO NEGRO MEN; one a pretty correct Compositor; the other an excellent Pressman, able to "beat and pull off six tokens" a day. I will also sell or lease the Houses and Lot, occupied as a dwelling house and printing-office.

A young man of education, though not a printer, would be enabled to conduct the office, and would find it an agreeable as well as a profitable business. Letters addressed to me (post paid) will be duly attended to.

William Boylan.

Raleigh, N. Carolina, July 1, 1806.