

We present our readers this day with a translation from the Paris papers, in relation to the admirers of Secret History or Political Events. — How or where the author could have obtained a knowledge of such dreadful transactions is indeed mysterious—but he appears to possess such an accurate state of the business as to be able in the face of the world to give the names even of the persons, most of whom are now living at Petersburg; this and other circumstances leave hardly doubt of the truth of the horrid tale.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Death of Paul I, Emperor of Russia.
PARIS, June 3.

There has been lately published here, a small interesting pamphlet, entitled, "An account of the death of Paul the 1st."—The particulars of the assassination of this unfortunate Prince, with the character of the principal conspirators, and the active part that the cabinet of St. James took in the event, may be found in this work. The style announces a well exercised pen, and the facts are presented with precision—one may judge of it by the rapid sketch we now publish:

Paul began his reign by a very impolitic but honorable act—he caused the relics of his father Peter 3^d, to be taken from the convent of Newski, where they were buried, placed them in the church of the forsores, the sepulchre of his ancestors, and forced the assistance of Peter to be paid to bearers at this new kind of funeral. Having experienced continual mortifications at the Court of Catharine during her life, he drove from him every thing that belonged to that was particularly attached to her—the military was the particular object of his cares, but he wanted aids to execute the reforms he undertook. During the last years of Catharine, discipline had been much relaxed—Paul re-established it in all its severity.—The officers of the guards sent in their resignations, and against their expectations, perhaps, saw them accepted—frequent and sometimes, minute innovations, served as pretexts to the ill-intentioned, and wise men whilst they applauded the just and correct views of the Sovereign, blamed his want of management in the suppression of abuses.—The great, saw their privileges menaced, and where the tribunals could not reach them Paul endeavored to make them submit to laws that governed the common class of people—the nobility, impatient of the yoke, swore his destruction—he people loved and cherished him, but the hatred of a handful of men, was made to prevail as the sentiment of the public—it the head of the discontented, were, first, the three Zinboff, the General of Cavalry, Count Palthen—General Benington of English origin (the same who commanded at Austerlitz) General Ouzaroff, Col. Farinoff, Col. Yeff-towitz, and lately Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador to Petersburg. The sentiments of Paul, with regard to France, altered daily.—The campaigns of Italy and Egypt rendered him a partial admirer of the military talents of Bonaparte; he had his bust placed in the palace of the hermitage, and was often pleased to call him "Great Man." The return of the Russian provinces without ransom, was particularly agreeable, and completely gained him over to France. The Cabinet of St. James took the alarm, and expressed its fears to Lord Whitworth, whose able mind, knew well how to take advantage of the discontents of a powerful party, to serve his own government.—This ambassador was forced to quit Petersburg, before the full execution of his plans, but he took refuge at Koenigsburg, and by the aid of emissaries continued his work—every thing, every day contrived to him, the perseverance of Paul, in his design of hostilities with England—indeed a few days before his death, he had resolved to arm three frigates in the most eastern part of the Empire, at port St. Peter and St. Paul, at the extremity of Kamtschatka, and by cruising in the Indian Seas, endeavor to get possession of the numerous English vessels in that quarter; but this was only an introduction to a plan, infinitely more vast, for at the same time, 50,000 Russians were to traverse Persia, and by seizing the English funds in India, ruin forever their trade there—English policy, attentive to all the steps of Paul, threw aside all scruple in the means employed to crush him. The expedition to the Sound, is one, among the many proofs of the participation of the English Ministry, in the events that led to the death of Paul—the security with which the English entered the Baltic, sufficiently proves that they had expectation of a catastrophe, that would change the face of affairs in their favour, and perhaps Nelson did not receive orders to force the Sound, until the destruction of Paul was determined on at London—it was not, indeed until the 2d of April, (and during the combat) that they were informed at Copenhagen of the death of that Prince. The conspiracy framed against his person, was directed by a head coolly organized, and capable at the same time of the most persevering activity.—It was Palthen, military Governor of Petersburg—the weight of authority, prefixed daily with renewed inflexibility on the mind of this man—subjected to a master whose will was absolute and whose mistrust was extreme, his favor depended upon a single doubt, and became momentarily more precarious—in his wish to strengthen himself, he resolved to place Alexander on the throne—full of this idea, his first care was to banish from the favour of Paul, all those whom he could not gain. Kallapchin, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave him umbrage, and he had him dismissed—Before he ventured farther, Palthen wished to be master of the means of justifying himself to Alexander, if he should succeed in his designs, and to the Empe-

ror if he should fail; he endeavored therefore to prejudice Paul against the Grand Dukes Alexander and Constantine, and these again against their father—but having nothing to hope from the submissive and respectful carriage of Alexander, he painted him to Paul as already too daring and capable of an attempt on his authority, and declared, formally, to the Emperor, that he could not answer for his personal safety, unless he gave him directly, an order for the arrest of Alexander—Paul, indignant at the conduct of his son, signed the order of arrest—Palthen proceeds directly to the Grand Duke, and represents the necessity of forcing Paul to an abdication, and opposed to the constant refusals of Alexander, the order he had to arrest him. Although Alexander was thunder struck at the sight of this order, he yet could not resolve on such hardy measures. This incertitude was interpreted by Palthen as authority for him to act: but as he was leaving the place of conference, Alexander exacted an oath from him, that no sort of violence should be offered to his father. About this time, either from a sense of duty in some, or from the incitement of others, reports of the conspiracy transpired, and Paul, in a rage, sent for Palthen, and told him they were aiming at his life, and bade him spare no hit to inform himself of the particulars—Palthen answered, "Sire, I know of it, and to make sure of the guilty, I belong to the conspiracy myself."

These words appealed the Emperor for the time; but shortly after, he received notice from the Procurer General Obalianoff, that attempts were making against him.—This new discovery completed his mistrust; and fearing that Palthen had really taken part in the plot, he dispatched a courier to Arskheleff, the former Governor of Petersburg, and who then commanded a regiment in barracks, ten leagues from Petersburg—He wore this officer, that in him he placed his whole confidence and hope, and that if he deferred coming an instant, he was a lost man, for Palthen was betraying him—Palthen stopped this messenger, who, being he held dispatches from the Emperor himself, refused to stop or give them up. The Governor affected to doubt the truth of this story, and had them taken by force. Palthen now informed of every thing, saw the danger of delay, and fixed on the next day for the execution of the plot.—One cannot sufficiently wonder at the fatality that pursued the unhappy Paul.—On the morning of the day agreed on, he was riding in the square Sony roff, accompanied by his favourite Kourazoff, when he was addressed by one of the common people, who at the same time presented him a letter; the Emperor's horse happening to rear, he could not reach it himself, and the letter was received by Kourazoff; but Kourazoff having changed his clothes to dine with the Emperor, forgot to read the letter.

At the hour agreed on, about 11 o'clock on the night of the 22d March, the conspirators to the number of twenty presented themselves at the side door of the Palace of St. Mitchell, next to the garden.—On being refused admittance, they said the Emperor had sent for them, as a great council of war was to be held in the morning; the sentinel, deceived by the appearance of so many general officers, gave way to their request—they all mounted silently towards the apartments of Paul, and stopped at the guard chamber, except Argomahoff, aide-de-camp in service, who went alone and cried that the city was on fire, and he came to wake the Emperor the Cossack who guarded the anti chamber, suffered him to pass; he then knocked at the door, & named himself; Paul knowing his voice, opened the door by a string that was fixed to the bed; he stepped back directly to introduce the other conspirators, who only waited the signal to present themselves; the Cossack perceiving them, too late, that they aimed at the Emperor's life, endeavored to make resistance, but was immediately pierced; he gave notice, however, to his master as he fell, by crying out "Treason."—The frightened Emperor endeavored to escape by one of the two closets that adjoin the Alcove: one led to the lower floor, the other, containing the clothes and arms of the officers detained in the fortress, had no passage through it—to this last his bad fortune or fright conducted him; he seized a sword, and was searching for the private staircase of the other closet, when the conspirators entered, they went straight to the bed, and not finding him, all cried out, "he has escaped."—They already believed themselves betrayed, when Benington perceived him bending behind a screen. Paul, without clothes, and in the highest state of surprise and alarm, prefiged the lot that awaited him; but his natural energy did not abandon him. They spoke to him of abdication; he refused with fury, and recollecting those whom he had covered with honors and rewards, he broke forth in such terrible and touching reproaches as shook the ferocity of their intention. But at the moment when the conspirators were at the Emperor's, at that moment, when they calculated most certainly on the aid of Palthen, he marched to the Palace at the head of the regiment of guards.—If the enterprise succeeded, he came to second it; if it failed, he came to defend his master. Meanwhile Platon Zinboff endeavored to read to the Emperor an act of abdication, Paul offered to retouch it; and addressing himself particularly to Platon, traced his excessive tenacity and ingratitude—"You are too long Emperor," replied Zinboff, Alexander is our master."—Paul, enraged, leaped forward to strike him, and his courage arrested and suspended for a moment the will of the conspirators—Benington perceiving this, re-animated them by crying out, "it is over with us—if we suffer him to

escape, it is over with us; we must die." Nicholas Zinboff then made the first blow at his sovereign, and broke his right arm, and by his audacity drew on the irrefutable villainy of his accomplices. The noise now added to this scene of horror, and the obscurity of the place, rendered the actors inaccessible to all pity; they all fell upon him, dragged him along, and prolonged his suffering by every species of barbarity their cruelty could invent, stabbing him repeatedly in the most feasible places, until quite exhausted with their own efforts and rage, one among them passed a scarf round his neck, and strangled him to death—he Emperor at the last moment still crying *Constantin! Constantin!*—When Alexander heard of his father's death, he sunk in a fit of profound sorrow; it was in vain they endeavored to moderate his grief; he rejected all consolation, and loudly refused the Throne. This state of things was followed by a convulsion and tumult that lasted several hours—all the officers of government crowded to the Palace to salute their new Sovereign:—Palthen, in quality of Governor, headed a deputation, and was speaker; the assasin of the father was seen taking the oath of fidelity to the son. Alexander at last gave way to the reiterated desires and persuasions of his distracted family, and of his best servants, who represented to him, that in such circumstances he owed himself wholly to the state. He appeared at the balcony, and was saluted Emperor, amidst the acclamations of all his people.

Hillsborough Superior Court of Law,
April Term, 1806.

THE court arranges the business of the next Term in the following order, to wit:—All causes originating from Granville, to be tried on the first three days of the Term. Those from Caswell and Person, the fourth day. Chatham, Wake, and Randolph, the fifth day. Orange, the sixth and seventh days. Business out of the district, *scire facias* and state civil causes beginning on the 7th, after the Orange business, and to continue to the 8th. Criminal business, the 9th and 10th days. Arguments to be heard at any time. Equity business to commence on the close of the criminal docket.

Test,
S BENTON.

To be Sold for Cash,

ON Monday the 29th September next, by the subscriber, the undermentioned land, viz:—Eight hundred acres, more or less, on the Lightwood knot creek in Richmond county, N. C. Seventy five acres, more or less, on the waters of Mark's creek, in said county of Richmond. Two hundred acres, more or less, in said county of Richmond, not far from the last mentioned tract; and five hundred and thirty six acres, more or less, on both sides of Mark's creek, and on both sides of the state line, part thereof being in Marlborough district, in South Carolina, and part in the said county of Richmond. On this 326 acres is a Grift and Saw Mill, both in excellent order and on a bold stream. The sale of the above sixteen hundred and eleven acres of land, more or less, will begin precisely at noon, on the 29th of September next, at the said Saw Mill on Mark's creek, near Capt. James Pagues's home plantation, in Marlborough district S. C. about one mile from the north east side of Pee Dee.
Henry Wm. Harrington.
July 19th, 1806. (3)

FOR SALE,

THE Tract of Land on which I reside, containing two thousand acres, situated in Rockingham county, within a few miles of the Mineral Springs. Also several smaller tracts in the same neighbourhood, all of excellent quality, and mostly well improved. The tract I live on is interior to but few in the state, in point of improvements, both as regards convenience and real use. Beside the customary buildings, which are all commodious and new, it includes a Grift & Saw Mill, Cotton Machine, Distillery on an extensive plan, and a Tan Yard, all conveniently situated;—extensive richards of the various and most choice kind of Fruit Trees, which never fail to bear. There are also about three hundred acres cleared the most of it fresh and bottom land, in good repair; the greater part of which is now under cultivation, and in meadows. As I intend to leave the state and remove my family early in the fall, the Crop, together with a large and valuable Stock of every kind may be included in the purchase of this Tract. A very liberal credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money.
ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 15th, 1806

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Penelope Cobb, has left my bed and board without just cause; I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, being determined to pay none of the debts she may contract.
Chatham County } ROBERT COBB,
July 21, 1806 } Sen.

Feathers.

A GOOD price in cash will be given for 100 pounds of new Feathers, by
THE PRINTER.

WANTED,
Seneka Snake Root.
Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Col. John Speed, are desired to settle their accounts immediately; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are requested to render in their accounts properly attested, to
H. W. Harrington, } Adm'rs.
James J. Speed. }

Treasury Department of the United States, June 21, 1806.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 28th day of April, 1806, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete expenditure of the annual appropriation of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, should among other purposes be applied to the NAVY SIX PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of June, 1798, and to the reimbursement of the five and a half per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 30 day of March, 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said NAVY SIX PER CENT. STOCK, with the interest due thereon, will, on request of the certificate, be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to the respective stockholders or their lawful representatives or attorneys duly constituted & authorized, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office, as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of stock, respectively held by them: and that the principal FIVE AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, with the interest due thereon, will in like manner, and at the same place, be paid on the 1st day of January, 1807, to the respective stockholders, or their lawful representatives or attorneys duly constituted and authorized.

It is further made known, for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfer of the NAVY SIX PER CENT. STOCK, either from or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September ensuing, nor of the FIVE AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, after the 1st day of December ensuing. And the interest on all certificates of said stocks, which shall not have been surrendered, in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine, on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
(3m) Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS

FOR
Carrying Mails of the United States, on the Following Post Roads,

WILL be received at the General Post Office until the first day of August next, inclusive.

In North-Carolina.
From Wilmington by Conwayborough to Georgetown, S. C. once a week.
Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 2 p m and arrive at Georgetown on Sunday by 6 p m.
Leave Georgetown every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday by 11 a m.
From Wilkesboro' to Asheville once a week.
Leave Wilkesboro' every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Asheville by 6 p m.
Leave Asheville every Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wilkesboro' by 6 p m.

In South-Carolina.
From Porters Ferry to Conwayborough, once a week.
Leave Porters Ferry every Saturday at 6 a m. and arrive at Conwayborough by 2 p m.
Leave Conwayborough every Saturday at 2 p m. and arrive at Porters Ferry on Sunday at 10 a m.

NOTES.

- 1 The Post Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
- 2 Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.
- 3 For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.
- 4 Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.
- 5 Should any persons, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the distance they will make in the terms of his contract.
- 6 Persons making proposals, are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
- 7 No other than a free-white person shall be employed to convey the mail.
- 8 Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.
- 9 The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen, which amount to the loss of a trip each.
- 10 The above contracts are to be in operation the first day of October next, and to continue in force until the 31st of March, 1809, inclusive.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master General.
General Post Office, Washington city,
April 26, 1806.