RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

VOL. 3 — TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1802. — No. 151.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 30.

A letter from Berlin of the 15th states, as follows:

"We now know to a certainty what states fall to the lot of the Prussian monarch, as an indemnity for his possessions beyond the Rhine, viz. 1st the bishoprick of Heldesheim, in Lower Saxony, containing about 54 square leagues, with eight cities (among which are Hieldesheim, the population of which amounts to 12,000 souls, Peina and Alfeld) four borough towns, and 231 villages. This country, though within the circle of the Hanoverian states, is contiguous to the western boundaries of the Duchy of Halberstatt, belonging to the King of Prussia; the income of it is about 250,000 crowns currency.

2dly. "The bishopric of Paderborn, in Westphalia, 54 square leagues, with 23 small cities, one borough town, and 136 villages, 60,000 souls; the income 60,0 o rix dollars.

3dly. "A part of the bishopric of Munster, including about one third of that bishopric, on the right bank of the Rhine, with 40,000 inhabitants.

4thly. "Eichfield, in Thuringia, formerly belonging to the Elector of Mentz, containing forty square leagues, four cities, 162 borough towns and villages, and 74,000 inhabitants; the income is estimated at 300,000 imperial florins.

5thly. "The city of Erfort, with its territory of 16 leagues. Erfort contains 14,000 inhabitants; there are 73 borough towns and villages, and about 41,677 souls.

6thly. "The imperial city of Goslar, with 6000 inhabitants.

7thly. "The Imperial cities of Mulhausen and Nordhausen; the former of these cities, including in its territory, 13,000, and the latter 9000 inhabitants.

"The whole of the indemnities comprehends 200 square leagues, 600,000 inhabitants; possession will be taken at the beginning of July; and the inhabitants will then take the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign."

We hear from Basle, under date of June 24, that the territory of Vaud is once more the scene of insurrection, and that nothing but the presence of the French troops can preserve the country from being entirely laid waste; the tythes and feudal rents continue to be the pretext of these illegal meetings. French troops are, however, to be sent to that country, for the purpose of supporting the commissary of government.

In an address to the First Consul, the merchents of Lyons unite with the rest of the commercial interest throughout the country, demanding that the trade to India should be laid open, and that no privileged companies may be re-established.

A letter from Ratisbon of the 20th June, says: "Several of the accredited Ministers to the Diet have received from their courts an intimation, that the arrangements relative to the indemnities, are already agreed upon, and there remains nothing more to be settled upon this subject, but a few subordinate points of very little consequence. The most powerful princes of Germany will immediately take possession of the several states assigned to them, in which the necessary oaths of fidelity are forthwith to be taken. An imperial decree is expected to be immediately presented to the Diet, recommending a revocation of the conclusum for nominating an extraordinary deputation of the Empire, which, from recent circumstances & events, would be useless and unnecessary; and at the same time announcing to the assembly of the German states, that the arrangements agreed upon between the governments of France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, and by which the several indemnities have been settled, will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Diet."

The English, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of Amiens, evacuated Porto Ferrajo (isle of Elba) in the night of the 10th June, on which occasion, some compliments passed between the British and French commanders.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 20.

The following is a copy of the act by which the Sublime Porte has acceded to the treaty of Amiens:—

"In consequence of an uninterrupted succession of favours and bounties poured upon us by that Being who is impassive and immutable, the Supreme Creator, Almighty and All Good; the founder of the power of the Caliphs, everlasting and ever glorious, assisted by the universally salutary miracles of our great prophet Mehmed Mustapha, minister of the prophet and conductor of the saints, who are the suns of the two worlds; (may the choicest blessing rest upon him and those who accompany him) I, who am his servant, and lord of Mecca, Medina, the holy Jerusalem and its temples, and of all the holy and and high places whither all nations bear the tribute of their prayers; I, the supreme caliph and happy monarch of so many vast countries, provinces, cities, fortresses and castles situate in Romelia and Natolia, on the White and Black Seas, in Hidjaz and Isak, and who am the envy of all the potentates of the world; I, who am the Sultan, and son of a Sultan and Emperor, son of the Emperor Sultan Gase Selim Khan, who was the son of Sultan Mustapha Khan, who was the son of Sultan Achmed Khan:

"I make known, by the present sublime act of our imperial power and caliphat, that, in virtue of the 19th article of the definitive treaty of peace concluded and signed on the 22d day of the moon Kilkade, last (1216) or the 27th of March, 1802, of the Christian æra, between the plenipotentiaries of the first consul in the name of the French republic, the court of Spain, and the Batavian republic, on the one part; and, on the other, the plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the Sublime Porte was comprised in this treaty, which has been communicated to it and ratified by the said powers; and the said Sublime Porte, the ally of his majesty the king of England, has been invited to accede as soon as possible to this treaty: and as the entire cessation of the calamities of war; and the employment of those salutary measures which may tend to the re-establishment and security of the general repose form the chief object of our zeal and desires as a sovereign, we accede to the articles and stipulations of the said treaty which concern, or may concern our Sublime Porte; and we declare our acceptance of them as if they were here inserted word for word; we confirm and certify the re-establishment of peace, and the happy ties of friendship between our Sublime Porte and the most serene French republic, and between the inhabitants of both states.

In testimony whereof, we affix to the present act of accession our glorious imperial signature. As upon our part we have accepted the articles and stipulations of the said treaty, there cannot be any doubt that they will be scrupulously observed.

"Given the 11th day of the Moon Monhawer, and in the year Hegira, 1217."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

His Majesty's most gracious speech, to both Houses of Parliament, on Monday, the 28th June, 1802:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The public business being concluded, I think it proper to close this session of parliament.

During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariable manifested the just sense you entertain of the great trust committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unusually numerous and important, and I derive the utmost satisfaction from the conviction that the wisdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effect in promoting the best interests of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service demands my warmest acknowledgments; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have shewn in exonerating my civil government and household from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have rendered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce and revenue, which afford the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and of the growing prosperity of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new parliament.

In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of providence; and it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and zealous and cordial cooperation of my people; that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honour the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

The same sense of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, induce you in your individual characters, to encourage by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

My endeavours will never be wanting to preserve the blessings by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my faithful subjects are the objects which are always the nearest to my heart.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the seventeenth day of August next, to be then holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve the present Parliament, which now stands prorogued, to Tuesday, the seventeenth day of August next: We do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly; and the lords, spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said seventeenth day of August next.—And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure, to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare that, with the advice of our privy council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our united kingdom called Great-Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our royal proclamation under our great seal of our united kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors, respectively, for causing the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, who are to serve in our said parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the thirty-first day of August next.

Given at our court, at Windsor, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

JULY 5.

Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 1st inst. They contain little intelligence of moment with respect to the interior of the republic. An article inserted in the Clef du Cabinet, communicates what it calls the final arrangement of the indemnities which Prussia is to receive for the loss of its territories on the Rhine.

It appears, by letters from the Hague of the 19th ult. that the troops destined to take possession of the Cape were immediately to be embarked into the Texel. The Batavian government has appropriated a large sum to the re-establishment of the civil and military administrations of its colonies.

Accounts received at Amsterdam from Surinam, mention the dreadful effect caused there by a very heavy fall of rain. All the product of that settlement, is nearly destroyed by the inundations.

Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. is appointed British ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, and will set off on his embassy, the first week in August.

Letters from the north of Germany announce positively, that the Duke of Cambridge, will be immediately proclaimed sovereign of the states of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Elector of Hanover. The King of England, his father, will cede to him all his possessions in Germany. The inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover applaud this change in their government, which will establish a splendid court in the city of Hanover. It will not, however, be carried into execution until the affairs of the Germanic Empire shall be entirely decided.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,
Secretary's Office, August 30, 1802.

Notice is hereby given;

THAT a Survey is made and returned to this Office, on a Military Warrant, No. 1320, issued to Simon Smith, Heir of William Smith, for 640 Acres of Land, by him transferred to James Glasgow, and by him to Thomas Dillon, for whom the Land is surveyed; and which will pass into a Grant agreeable to Act of Assembly, unless an adverse Claim is set up within six Months.

WILL. WHITE, Secretary.

Military Lands.

WHEREAS, by a law of Congress passed on the 26th Day of April, 1802, it was enacted, "That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to receive claims to Lands for Military Services, and claims for Duplicates of Warrants issued from this Office, or from the Land Office of Virginia, or of Plats and Certificates of Surveys founded on such Warrants, suggested to have been lost or destroyed, until the first Day of January next, and no longer; and immediately thereafter to report the same to Congress, designating the Number of Claims of each Description, with his Opinion thereon."

Notice is hereby given, to all Persons claiming Lands for Military Services, that they must lodge in this Office, prior to the first Day of January next, Documents to prove the Validity of their Claims.

Commissioned Officers, Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, or their legal Representatives, must produce evidence to prove that they served in the Army of the U. States to the End of the War, or that they were deranged by a Resolution of Congress, which did not bar their Claim to Military Bounty Lands. It will also be necessary for the Representatives of Officers, &c. killed in the Service, to produce evidence to prove that the Person was "slain by the Enemy."

Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates, or their legal Representatives, must produce Evidence to prove, that they enlisted to serve in the Army of the United States during the War, and that they actually served until the End of said War. It will be also necessary for the Representatives of non-commissioned Officers, &c, who were enlisted during the war, and were killed in the Service, to produce Evidence to prove that they were "slain by the Enemy."

H. DEARBORN.

War Department, Aug. 16, 1802.

SHERIFF's SALES.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 18th Day of September next, at Sampson Court-house, the following Lands, in Sampson County, to satisfy the Taxes due for the Year 1801:

11,950 Acres between Little Cohery and Bearskin Swamp, joining L. Hall's Land.

445 do. between Doctor's Creek and Quewhiffe, including Harvel's Pecon.

6,207 do. on Bearskin Swamp, joining Page's and Honeycomb's Corner.

2,266 do. between Cohery and Bearskin, joining Peregrine Johnson's Land.

20,000 do. between Little Cohery and South River, joining Peter Miller's Land.

30,000 do. between Little Cohery and South River, on Starling's Swamp.

4,896 do. between Great Cohery and Little Cohery, joining Lazarus Hall's Land.

1,110 do. on the East Side of Black River, joining William Johnson's Land.

2,366 do. on the East Side of South River, joining John Harvey's Corner.

659 do. between Little Cohery and South River, joining J. Herrindine.

4,302 do. on the East Side of Bearskin Swamp, beginning at a black Gum. All the above-mentioned Lands were not returned as Taxable Property for said Year, supposed to be the Property of Robert C. Johnson.

500 do. on Clear Run, supposed to be the Property of one Gabie.

1000 do. on Little Cohery, supposed to be the Property of William Keddy.

1000 do. on the East side of South River, supposed to be the Property of said Keddy.

Two 640 do. Tracts on South River, one above and the other below Malcolm Peterson, supposed to be the Property of the said Keddy, and no return made.

600 do. on the East side of Great Cohery, the Property of Moses Peterson; no Return.

100 do. joining the County Line, the Property of John Fellowes, and no Return.

100 do. on the Head of Little Cohery, the Property of Dudley; no Return.

300 do. on the south Side of Seven Mile Swamp, the Property of Cato Lee; no return.

300 do. on the west Side of Six Run Swamp, the Property of Owen Gregory, and no return.

50 do. on Black Mingo Swamp, the Property of George Draughon; no Return.

100 do. on the west Side of Six Runs Swamp, the Property of Roger Cutlar; no Return.

100 do. joining J. Thompson, Esq. the Property of one Bell, and no return.

25 do. near Six Runs Bridges, the Property of one E. Hillion, and no Return.

100 do. on Stewart's Creek, the Property of Lucretia Cook, and no Return.

300 do. on said Creek, the Property of John Cook, and no Return made.

300 do. on Goshen Swamp, the Property of Jesse Oatis, and no return made.

200 do. on the East Side of Great Cohery, the Property of Stephen King; no Return.

300 do. on the East Side of Great Cohery, the Property of G. Tool; no Return.

80 do. on the West Side of Six Runs, the Property of William Martin; no return.

127 do. on Doctor's Creek, the Property of Ruth Harvel; no Return.

200 do. near Harvel's Pocoson, the Property of Joshua Grantham; no Return.

JESSE DARDEN, Sheriff of Sampson County.

August 3, 1802.

NOTICE.

On Thursday the 30th of September next, there will be sold at the Court-house, in the Town of Rockford,

THE following Tracts of LAND or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the Year 1800, with the Cost of advertising, &c.

400 Acres on the Waters of Harmon's Creek, adjoining Henry Speir and William Gardiner, the Property of Daniel Riley.

150 Acres on the Flat Branch of Fisher's River, adjoining Branham's old Tract, the Property of Nathaniel Ayers.

100 Acres on the Waters of the Yadkin adjoining Grove Cook, the Property of Joh Robinson.

600 Acres on the Waters of Hunting Cre in two Tracts, one adjoining Ninean Ril the other adjoining Robert Frazer's old Pl supposed to be the Property of Jere Riley.

155 Acres on the Waters of Deep C in two Tracts, adjoining Isaac Autill poled to be the Property of Lewis Bea

100 Acres on the Waters of Arara near William Wall, the Property of Donalson.

200 Acres given in on the Wate Yadkin, the Property of John Hill; i

All of which Lands were not gi Inventory Takers as by Law req will be sold on the above menti unless sooner paid for.

Z. RIGGS, late of Surr

August 14th, 1802.

WILL BE SOL

At the Court-house in Lumber County, on Monday the 4th next,

THE following Trac or so much thereof as to satisfy the Taxes due th 1801:

2439 Acres on the nor mile Swamp, the Proper

900 Acres on the so mile Swamp, the Proper

150 Acres on the w Creek, joining Lands Property of Me

180 Acres on the L the Lumber Bridge Brown.

400 Acres on the given in by Isaac W

THOM

August 23, 1802