

In a solemn manner, that we ought not to give our assent to the establishment of a Constitution, which may have for its consequence, sooner or later, or for our posterity, the most arbitrary despotism.

"Although we are well convinced, considering the manner of voting, by which all those who do not appear, are understood to have assented: that our hopes and expectations will not be fulfilled; yet we for ourselves, could not resolve to adopt a plan, by which the people of Batavia may some time be reduced to a low dependence; desiring, sincerely that your Excellency will be pleased to take in good part this our act, done for the good of our country, and that you will also take into mature consideration the reasons more amply stated in the aforesaid note to the State Directory, as being of the greatest interest to every inhabitant.

"We remain,
YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS.
Utrecht, April 4, 1805."

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, MAY 21.

Severely seated on the throne of Italy, the Emperor Napoleon has tended to make known this event to the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and to the King of Spain; he has received from all replies equally satisfactory; these three great powers, as well as all the Electors of the Germanic body, the Regent of Portugal and the Queen of Etruria, have acknowledged the new organization of Italy.

The war with England may still last for a long time, but we firmly believe that the continental peace will not be disturbed, since the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and the King of Spain act in concord with the Emperor of the French. Well informed men even affirm that Russia has given pacific counsels to England.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Ambletouse on the 15th inst. from Boulogne.

HAGUE, MAY 10.

Mr. Berranger, ci-devant Commissary General of the Batavian Government at Surinam, was arrested last Wednesday, by order of the high military court. It is presumed he will be confronted, before this tribunal, with the Commandant Batenburg, who capitulated with the enemy for the surrender of the colony of Surinam. Mr. Sautser, ci-devant Governor of Curacao, who delivered up that colony by capitulation to the enemy in 1797, took the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, and remained in his service in the quality of Governor of the same colony, is also arrested, and is to be tried before the high military court.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Political Review.—Since our last publication, several mails & messengers have arrived from the continent, but nothing has transpired to warrant the hope, expressed at the opening of the present session of Parliament, of a continental connection. Dispatches received by government and the Russian Ambassador, are stated to bring the ratification of the treaty which has been so long negotiating between this country and the Emperor Alexander. The ratification of a treaty may sound very well, but we want something more than names set to an agreement. We want to see substantial assurances in action, & in that respect we much fear that we shall be disappointed, if there be any weak enough to entertain such hopes.

So delusive is the prospect of a continental war, that we learn from letters dated Hague, the 6th instant, that Bonaparte's new title of King of Italy has been recognized by the Emperor of Austria. Indeed if any thing were wanting to prove the conscious security in which our mortal enemy reposes, and the contempt with which he considers our endeavors to form a continental confederacy against his gigantic power and unbounded ambition, it might be found in his present visit to his Italian dominions. He leaves the care of his good people of France to his military banditti; he smiles at the chance of insurrection, and proceeds by slow journeys, with all the testimonials usually paid to a beloved and venerated sovereign, through the cities and towns of his Empire. At Lyons, Grenoble, Geneva, and Turin, he is hailed with triumphal honors; he graces his train with the subject presence of the successor of St. Peter, who is now literally what he was before but figuratively *seruus servorum*; he creates Princes and Princesses; he overrules the court of Vienna; terrifies that of Naples; and all this he does with as much indifference as if he had nothing to fear from Russia, but as if even an alliance, defensive and offensive, had been cordially con-

cluded between him and the Emperor Alexander.—So well is he served in his absence, that expeditions are undertaken, and his fleets put to sea without what was formerly thought indispensable, his special instructions, or his personal superintendance. He waits, no doubt, with impatience, the moment when the grand attack upon our coasts may be attempted, but he feels that in order to facilitate the execution of this formidable enterprise, he must weaken our naval force at home.—To this conviction we may justly attribute the late attack upon our West-India Islands, and the sailing of the combined fleets from Cadiz which is certainly destined to execute some act of colonial aggression. He attacks us in the extremities, for the purpose of striking a fatal blow at the head of the British Empire. But although he has calculated on the precarious system of blockades, and on the ultimate contingency of having a superior force at sea, he has not taken into his account the spirit, the magnanimity of the British people, to whom death would be preferable to the yoke of a Tyrant.—The season is now at hand, when the grand flotilla at Boulogne will resume all its activity, and when Bonaparte will himself, after his Italian Coronation, preside over its movements. The vast number of small craft that compose it continues to increase, and the Army of England, on the opposite coasts, as it is ostentatiously called, has of late been considerably reinforced. In proportion as the enemy augments the means of aggression, we are confident the country will not be wanting in aiding its resources, and confirming its patriotism. Government is well aware of the policy of Bonaparte; if his Majesty's Ministers once thought an invasion likely to be attempted, surely this sentiment must derive new weight from the present relative state of naval affairs between the two powers; they ought therefore, to act with a promptitude and vigor adequate to the crisis—they have at their disposal a great and effective force; and should it be necessary, they will, in addition to the Regular Volunteer Army, by calling out the Levy en Masse, put into activity the whole strength of the nation.

MAY 18.

The complete defeat of the Ottoman army in Egypt has been communicated in official dispatches of Feb. 5, transmitted to Constantinople. The immediate consequences of the victory was a capitulation, signed by Houschid Pacha, the Turkish Governor of Egypt, surrendering to the Beys the possession of Cairo.

Freemasonry is again in full vogue at Paris. Almost all the princes of the Imperial Family and the Marshals of the Empire, have been admitted into the Lodges of that Metropolis.

MAY 24.

A letter from Petersburg of the 20th says, that M. Novozitkoff was not to proceed on his intended mission, in consequence of the receipt of unsatisfactory dispatches from France. We are inclined to think that this account is not so correct as those that state, that M. Novozitkoff would proceed to lay some pacific propositions before Bonaparte.

A letter states that his Swedish Majesty has returned to the King of Prussia the Order of the Black Eagle, with which he had been invested, alledging as a motive, his chagrin at the circumstance of the Prussian Monarch having accepted the new Orders of Bonaparte, while the conduct of the French Government bore such an equivocal appearance towards Sweden. The returned decorations were accompanied by a very spirited letter, commenting on the passive manner in which his Majesty continues to view the innovations of France.

MAY 25.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to private letters from Paris, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor and the wife a heretic.

The Amsterdam Gazette, under the head of Paris, states that Lucien Bonaparte will be appointed viceroy of Italy. The residence of the King of Italy will, it is said, be fixed at Rome, and the papal see be removed from Rome to Avignon.

There was a report very current in town yesterday, that a revolt had taken place in Sweden under the influence of France. It was even said, that the person of the King had been put under confinement. We must trust there is little or no foundation for this report. It is very possible, however, that the intrigues of France may be at work to produce some fermentation to engage the attention of the King at

any serious commotions were to take place, the King would be supported by Russia. Formerly Russia supported the Republican party and France the Royal. Circumstances, however, have changed. Indeed no person who has attended to what has for sometime been going on among the Northern Powers, can doubt, for a moment, that the Court of Stockholm has taken a single step in any part of its Diplomatic intercourse with France, without consulting the Court of St. Petersburg.

DEAL, MAY 19.

Arrived this afternoon, the ship Erin, of and from Baltimore, having on Board Madame Bonaparte. (late Miss Patterson.) The ship first put into Lisbon, and there landed Jerome, who immediately went off for Paris, and ordered the vessel for Amsterdam, from whence he intended to have conveyed his wife to Paris, thinking by the time the ship arrived at that place, he should have obtained the requisite leave from his brother; but on the ship's arrival in the Texel, Madame Bonaparte was prevented from going on shore. Madame Bonaparte is attended by her brother, Mr. Patterson, and a female companion. There is also a surgeon on Board. The reason of the vessel coming into an English port is, that as Madame Bonaparte is very far advanced in pregnancy, her brother did not think it safe for her to proceed to Baltimore in such a situation. The Captain of the ship informs me, that he remained in the Texel a week, and his vessel was placed during that time between a 64 gun ship and a frigate, and rowing boats were kept about the ship during the night. The Dutch Admiral behaved with the greatest civility, and frequently sent provisions from his own table on board. He left the Texel on Friday, at which time there were laying there ready for sea five ships of the line, and a great number of transports, which the Captain thinks had no troops on board.

WEST INDIA FLEETS.

The movements of the West India squadron have been so much confused by false and contradictory accounts, and have followed each other in such rapid succession, that it is almost impossible for any reader who runs over the newspaper as they regularly come out, to catch a correct and consistent view of the whole history. Let us attempt to remove this inconvenience by sketching out a rapid narrative of these events, divested of every thing that is uninteresting and every thing that has been contradicted by more accurate reports. Should such a review present us with no memorable achievement, no rencounters at sea, and no invasions upon land, it may perhaps serve to shed a faint gleam upon the important revolutions of futurity.

The genius of Bonaparte had long since refused one very popular maxim, that the nation which was master at sea, could command the land. The same genius was now to demonstrate that even the strongest nation at sea, was always master upon it. To what purpose did England pride herself upon the extent of her navy upon blockading the ports of the Texel, Brest, Ferrol, Cadiz and Toulon, by her triumphant squadrons! The French were ready to supply by skill, what they wanted in force; and on the 11th of January the Rochefort fleet escaped out of port. But this was only one of the events which the French government had meditated. About the same time the Brest fleet came out of its harbour. On the 25th of January the Toulon fleet ventured into the Mediterranean, but was driven back thro' the stress of weather. And the fleets in the Texel attempted to escape about the first of March. These contemporary movements of the French navy seem to show, beyond a doubt, that they were directed by some grand and uniform plan of operations, whether that plan was to make a formidable attack upon the British Islands in the West-Indies or to draw the British fleet from Europe.

The Rochefort squadron consisting of 5 ships of the line, 3 frigates and 2 brigs, under the command of Admiral Minisses, pursued its route to the West-Indies, and arrived at Port-Royal in Martinique on the 19th February. Its achievements were irregular & inglorious, and their principal object seemed to be, either to make the enemy pay the expenses of the equipment by

merchant vessels wherever they appeared, or to make a descent on no place which they were unable to master by a coup de main. In a few hours after their arrival at Martinique, they made sail for Dominique, attacking the town of Rosseau, reduced almost every house to ashes, and at length concluded by levying a contribution of £6000 upon the inhabitants. Enriched by this booty, and the capture of 8 or 9 sail of the British merchantmen, which they sent to Barbadoes, they sailed to St. Kitts, where they burnt several ships and levied a contribution of £1300. At Nevis, they collected about \$10,000. On the 4th of April they at length arrived before the city of St. Domingo, at the very moment when the brave General Ferrand was engaged in a bloody battle with Dessalines; and landed 1000 of their troops, who marched in the rear of the Haytian Army overpowered and defeated them. Having remained only a short time before St. Domingo, they directed their course once more towards their native country, and arrived at Nantz about the 20th of May. Meanwhile Admiral Cochrane reached the West-Indies with 5 sail of the line and one frigate, and found the enemy far beyond the reach of his pursuit.

The French government had not however relinquished its original designs, nor was the departure of Admiral Minisses from the West-Indies, a satisfactory signal of the peace and security of the British Islands. The Toulon fleet once more appears on the Theatre of action, to bewilder and disturb the cabinet of St. James's. Having escaped from port, it repaired to Cadiz, compelled the British Admiral Sir John Orde to retire, and joined the Spanish fleet.

Sir John Orde was certainly unable to cope with the French in point of numbers; but he certainly had it in his power by coming to an engagement with them, to cripple and disarm their ships so much as to give a momentary check to the prosecution of their designs, and the simple fact, that the French in spite of the superiority of their force, would not seek an engagement, might have been sufficient to convince him that they had some great object in view which required the utmost expedition.

Let us not however heap disgrace upon the disgraced head of the British Admiral Sir John Orde, who, late English papers inform, has been already ordered to strike his flag and return to England to give an account of his conduct. Let us however go in search of the combined French and Spanish fleets. This fleet amounting to seventeen sail of the line, 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 brigs and containing an unknown number of troops, some report 8,000 and others 20,000: arrived at Martinique on the 15th of May. It was now that we expected to receive the most wonderful accounts of the achievements of the French. Trinidad, Antigua, Jamaica, each island of Great Britain was successively to surrender to their arms. How much then were we surpris'd to hear of their protracted inactivity! Whether this was to be attributed to the sickly state of the crew, to the dissensions between the Spanish and French admirals, or to their peculiar plan of operations, we are unable to determine: certain it is, that in the important interval of 20 days, the French fleet did nothing, except embarking 2000 artilleryists at Guadaloupe with bombs and shells, and taking possession of Diamond Rock. That their plan comprehended some important movements in the West-Indies is scarcely to be disputed. That this system of operations was prevented by the arrival of Lord Nelson at Barbadoes appears probable from the intelligence of that event having reached Martinique before they left it.

Let us condense within a few words the remaining adventures of the combined fleet. They left Martinique on the 6th of June for Guadaloupe: and passed Antigua on the 8th, after having taken the homeward bound fleet from that island, 14 in number, having on board 5,400 hhds. of Sugar, besides coffee and other merchandize; all of which are estimated at 400,000l. sterling. Behold here one of the execrable effects of war! This valuable cargo conveyed by

Martinique, when they were discovered by an English frigate and sloop of war; upon which the commander of the French vessel set fire to all the merchant vessels and made his escape. Meantime the combined fleet proceeds in a northerly direction; and having reached a certain lat. divides into two detachments: The Spanish fleet proceeds to the Havanna, whilst the Toulon fleet steers towards the coast of Europe. We are compelled to leave it where Captain Rowan left it: "more than ten degrees to the northward of the northernmost West-India Islands."

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A Greecably to the last Will and Testament of Peter Mallet, Esq. late of Fayetteville, the Subscribers offer for Sale on a liberal Credit, the following Property lying in different parts of North-Carolina: Cumberland County and Town of Fayetteville. A Tract of Land adjoining Lands of Mrs. Smith and Isaac Williams, Esq. near Averasborough, on the south-west Side of Cape Fear River, about 20 miles above Fayetteville.

A Tract of Land containing about 300 Acres, known by the name of Council Hill Tract, adjoining the town of Fayetteville, From the fertility of the Soil and its Vicinity to the Town, this Land is considered as very valuable, and will be laid out in Lots to suit the Purchasers.

A Lot and House on the west Side of Gillespie Street, in Fayetteville, where the deceased formerly resided. The buildings are in good Repair, and the whole well calculated to accommodate a genteel Family.

Three unimproved Lots on the west Side of Gillespie Street, between Franklin and Stamford Streets, adjoining the Lots on which the Dwelling House stands.

Ten or fifteen unimproved Lots on the west Side of Gillespie Street, between Munciford Street and Mallet's Mill.

A large Warehouse, as present occupied by Messrs. Nesbitt and Campbell, on Gillespie Street, near the Tow House, subject to a small Ground-rent.

A Lot and Dwelling-House on the east Side of Green Street, near the Court-house, now occupied by Wm. H. Williams, Esq.

A Lot and Dwelling-House on the east Side of Green Street, in possession of Mrs. Emmet, and subject to her Life Rent.

Two Lots at Lower Fayetteville, on which there is a Tobacco Inspection, under the direction of Messrs. Davis and McDonald, together with a large three Story Warehouse, three small Warehouses, and three extensive Sheds, with every necessary Accommodation for the Inspection and Storage of Tobacco. If the Purchaser should incline, one of the Lots on which stands a large Shed, will be sold separate or divided into two Lots.

Orange County & Town of Hillsborough. 300 Acres of Land in the Haw-hills, adjoining Lands of General Mebane.

A Grist Mill on Eno River, in the Town of Hillsborough. The Mill runs two Pair of Stones, with the necessary Machinery of a Merchant Mill; the whole is in tolerable Repair. From the natural Advantages the Mill possesses, it is considered to be the most valuable in the State.

New-Hanover County & Town of Wilmington. One Half of a Lot in the Town of Wilmington, on the south Side of Prince Street, extending along said Street, from Front Street to the River.

A Tract of Land on the east Side of the north-west Branch of Cape Fear River, about three miles above Wilmington, joining Lands of Wm. Jones and Henry Waters, Esq. A considerable Part of this Land is of the very best Tide Swamp, and is considered by Judges to be equal, if not superior to any Rice Lands in the State. It is well worth the Attention of those who propose engaging in the Culture of Rice. The whole will be sold, or it will be divided to accommodate the Purchaser.

A large Body of Land on the west Side of the north-east River, extending along the River from Henry Waters's Plantation called Forceput, to Major Moore's on Fishing Creek. A part of this Land is Tide Swamp, and well suited to the Cultivation of Rice. Also, three Tracts of Land on Little Cohery, well calculated for Corn or Cotton.

The Subscribers will receive Proposals at Fayetteville, by letter or otherwise, for any Part of the above described Property until the 1st of October next. If not sold, the Mill and Lands in Orange county will be offered at Auction in Hillsborough on the 9th day of October. The Lots, Houses and Lands in Cumberland, at Fayetteville, on the 25th day of the same Month: And the Lands in New-Hanover, on the 18th day of November next. Application may be made to Mr. James Munford, at Wilmington, who will describe and shew the Lands in the Vicinity of that Place.

JOHN ECCLES,
JOHN WINSLOW,
Executors of Peter Mallet.

June 19, 1805.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of his Tract of Land, containing 800 Acres situated on the Waters of Eno River, five Miles West of Hillsborough, on the main Post Road, with a large and valuable Peach Orchard which ever fails to produce Fruit, a young Apple Orchard, containing 162 Trees of excellent Fruit of a Variety of Kinds. The Land is well watered, well timbered, and of a good quality, handsomely situated.

It is presumed, that any person having a disposition to purchase, will examine the Premises, therefore further description is not necessary. This Land will be disposed of for Cash, part Cash, Negroes, and may be suitable to the purchaser. Credit would be given, on a sufficient security, for a considerable part of the purchase-money. The Subscriber will treat with persons inclined to buy on the premises; or by letter post-paid.

There is likewise on the said Tract, the property of the subscriber, one-half of a valuable single geared Mill, new and in good order, capable of running ten months in the year.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Orange, June 15.