

European Intelligence.

TREATY OF CONFEDERATION.

Extracts of the Treaty of Confederation, signed at Paris, July 12 and 19, 1806.

Experience has shown that the German Constitution is by no means sufficient for securing foreign and domestic peace to the south of Germany. Therefore have the following high contracting parties agreed upon the articles as follows: viz. France on the one part, and on the other, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden-Cleves and Berg, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Weilburg and Usington; Hohenzollern, Heeringen and Seigmaringen; Salm; Kyrburg, Isenburg, Aremberg, Lichtenstein, and the Count of Leyen.

Art. I. The above German powers separate themselves forever from the league of the German Empire, and form an union by the name of the Confederation of the Rhine.

II. All proceedings of the Empire are henceforth null and void, in so far as respects the above parties.

III. They renounce all the offices and titles of the Empire. Declare their separation as from the first of August, at the assembly of the Empire at Ratisbon.

IV. The Electoral Arch Chancellor receives a new title, "Prince Primate & most Serene Eminence."

V. The Electoral Prince of Baden, the Duke of Berg and the Landgrave of Darmstadt, receive the titles—"Grand Duke and Royal Highness," accompanied with royal honors.

VI. Frankfurt on the Maine is the seat of the Confederation. The members form two colleges, the one royal and the other princely.

VII. The members, in order to break off all dependence upon foreign powers, shall not remain in any foreign service. Whoever will not renounce such foreign service or dependence, shall deliver up his states to one of his children.

VIII. No one can alienate his sovereignty in any other manner than as a Confederated one.

IX. All quarrels shall be decided by the meeting of the Confederation at Frankfurt.

X. The Presidency thereof belongs to the Prince Primate. When divided into two colleges, he shall be President of the royal one, and the Duke of Nassau of the princely.

XI. Four weeks after the declarations at Ratisbon, the Prince Primate shall propose a Constitutional Statute, which shall fix the time and manner of the convocation, the order of the deliberations, and the form of the assembly.

XII. The Emperor Napoleon shall be proclaimed Protector of the Confederation. In this quality he shall appoint the successor to the Prince Primate as often as he dies.

XIII. & XXIII. inclusive, point out the cession and acquisition of the confederates. Thus Nassau cedes to Berg, the town of Deutz and its territory. Darmstadt acquires the Burg of Fredberg. The Prince Primate the Imperial city of Frankfurt.

XXIV. The members of the confederation shall divest of their sovereignties all the Princes, Counts and Lords in the district of the confederated country. (Here follows the detail of the divisions, by which several of the considerable principalities are to be parcelled out, under two, three, and more new sovereigns. For instance, the Hohenloe country is parcelled out under Bavaria and Wurtemberg; the Taxis country under three, and the Furstenburg under four different sovereigns.)

XXV. Also, all possessions of Knights-companions of the Empire are disposed of. Should there be any property lying in the middle between two of the confederate states, such property is to be divided into two equal parts between the two sovereigns.

XXVI. Definition of the rights of sovereignty. They comprehend the legislation, the highest jurisdiction, civil policy, military conscriptions and contributions of the sovereignty.

XXVII. The deposed Princes and Counts retain their domains and their rights as landlords, &c.

XXVIII. They shall retain, in criminal cases, the privilege of the Aulic-Instanz for their persons.

XXIX. The expences of war shall be proportioned among the confederates according to circumstances.

XXX. The new sovereigns shall take upon themselves a certain part of the debts of the deposed Princes and Counts.

XXXI. Every member must reside within the confines of the confederated country.

XXXII. The officers of state, if not retained by the new, shall be pensioned.

XXXIII. Members of military or judicial orders, who lose their possessions, shall receive a yearly pension, according to circumstances, during life.

XXXIV. The confederates renounce all pretensions to the possessions of their fellow confederates, the eventual right of succession always excepted.

XXXV. Between the French Emperor and the Confederates, as well allied as singly, an alliance is formed, in virtue of which, every continental war in which either of the two parties shall engage, shall become general.

XXXVI. Should a foreign or a neighboring power take up arms—the contracting parties shall arm also. The invitation thereto shall come from the Emperor Napoleon. The contingent supplies of the allies shall be divided into four parts. The assembly of the confederates shall determine how much of this contingency shall be put in motion.

XXXVII. Bavaria binds herself to fortify Augsburg and Lindau, and in both places to keep depots of artillery, arms and ammunition, as well as field equipage.

XXXVIII. The contingencies are fixed in the following manner:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Contingency. France furnishes 300,000 Men. Bavaria 80,000. Wurtemberg 12,000. Baden 8,000. Berg 5,000. Darmstadt 4,000. Nassau, Hohenzollern & others 4,000.

XXXIX. The contracting parties will accept of the concurrence of any other German Princes and Powers to the Confederation; if not found to be contrary to the general interests of these already confederated.

XL. The ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged on the 23d inst. at Munich.

Paris July 12, 1806. Subscribed by the Plenipotentiaries:—

Talleyrand, Cetto, Winzengrube, Boitzenstein, Schell, Poppelheim, Gagern, Fischer, Gnehm, Durand St. Andre.

The act of ratification of the Emperor was signed by the Emperor at St. Cloud, on the 19th July, it is countersigned by Talleyrand and the Secretary of State, Marat.

Summary of European Affairs. From a late London paper.

Our intelligence from the Continent comes down to the end of last week. It comes from Paris, Hamburg and Gottenburgh. From Russia we have nothing to indicate what determination the Emperor is likely to take, in regard to the treaty with France, which Mr. D'Oubril will present for his ratification. The Russian colonies established on the Black Sea, under the direction of the Duke of Richelieu, are said to be very prosperous. Turkey, at the instigation of France, almost threatens Russia with war. Intelligence has been received from Mr. Silesius, one of the companions of Capt. Krusenstein, with accounts of the visits of the voyagers to the island of Oybee. Baron Budberg and Count Solitkoff are now the ministers of foreign affairs; Prince Lepulin is at the head of the Judiciary establishment; Count Koschubly is minister for the home department; Count Washoff of the finances; Count Romanzoff for trade; Gen. Wasminstoff for military affairs.

TURKEY presents still a government in subservience to foreign powers—a tumultuary army in the neighbourhood of the capital—rebellious provinces—surrounding powers all gazing for a partition. AUSTRIA sees its Imperial House now shorn of its ancient honors. Its administration is hostile and odious to France. It cannot resist the changes by which France dismembers the German Empire, yet does not cordially submit to them. French troops still hover near its confines. We do not know that it has been enabled to surrender Cattaro to France. Even its existence as an independent power is threatened. Perhaps its dominions may be destined to become an appendage of the Bonaparte family.

PRUSSIA, as we have formerly intimated, seems to meditate a Northern confederacy, by which Saxony, Hesse, Hanover, Mercklenburg, &c. may be associated under its dominion.

HOLLAND is discontented under Louis Bonaparte's reign. He has endeavoured, with little skill or success, to diminish the public expenditure of the government. The seamen are unwilling to serve under him; but the yoke of France must, per force, be endured.

PARIS is the seat of negotiations determining the fate of Europe. The treaty of the confederacy of the Rhine effectively uniting Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, Hohenzollern, Wurtemberg,

Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg to France, was signed in July. It adds 70,000 German auxiliaries to the forces of France. The treaty with Russia abandoning to France the middle, the west and the south of Europe, was signed there on the 20th of the same month. Schemes to dismember Spain, in favor of the Prince of Peace, and to dethrone the royal family of Portugal, have been there matured. English negotiators have been detained there in uncertain negotiation, till France has, by their presence, been enabled to separate almost all our allies from us. A congregation of the Jews has been assembled at the same place; and Bonaparte has proposed his curious doubts respecting their religion and policy, to be resolved by their Rabbins. The French funds have fluctuated like our own, as the negotiations went on. It seems now probable, that the treaty with England must be broken off; and that the English Envoys are to return, *re infida*.

ITALY furnishes little new intelligence. Gaeta has fallen. Much Neapolitan property has been confiscated to gratify the French army. The Calabrises, with aid from Sir Sidney Smith, are enabled to resist the career of the French. Sicily is still free. Malta is strong in troops. The port of Venice is still under blockade.

THE WEST-INDIES are delivered from the presence of Jerome Bonaparte. Guadalupe and Martinique flourish. Hayti maintains its independence. The Havannah is the emporium of a brisk trade. The markets in the British islands are most abundantly supplied with American commodities. Miranda has returned from Barbadoes to Trinidad—he goes, with a considerable strength of new supplies, against the Caraccas.

CATTARO.

The Geographical Dictionary being very deficient in their accounts of a place which has so much engaged the attention of all Europe, we have extracted the following from a French publication:—

"The town and garrison of Cattaro, is situated at the extremity of the gulph of that name, which was formerly called Lizonia. Cattaro, at the time of the Romans, was known by the name of Aescrivium. The destiny of this people was continually changing until the close of the 14th century, when their independence was recognized by the Kings of Bohemia. Cattaro afterwards supported many bloody wars against the Balzers, Princes of Zenta and Montenegro, as well as some of less consequence against the Raguzans. In the year 1561, Cattaro formed an intimate alliance with the last, as well as with the inhabitants of Antirai and Dubigno. This small state having terminated all its wars, and having liberated itself from any dependence on the Kings of Bosnia, was governed by its own laws until the year 1410, when, alarmed by the colossal power of the Turks, who had conquered the neighbouring provinces, the inhabitants of Cattaro, from a sense of their danger, thought proper to submit themselves to the Republic of Venice."

"The principal conditions of the treaty were, that Cattaro should retain its form of government; that the Venetians should defray all the expences of administration out of the duties received at the custom-houses, and lastly, that if the Republic of Venice should find itself unable to give protection to its new subjects, it should not transfer the sovereignty of it to any other power, but restore Cattaro to its former independence. It was in consequence of this convention, that the Venetian Republic having been dissolved, in May, 1797, the inhabitants of Cattaro exercised the right of disposition, and accordingly transferred themselves to Austria, on the 4th of July, in the same year. Castelnovo followed their example. This town, built in 1373, by Guario, King of Bohemia, belonged to the Venetians since 1687. Budna, another town of Albania, was under their protection since the 15th century. It was occupied in 1797, by the Austrians, at the very moment that Pierre Petrovitch, the Montenegro bishop, was about to seize it at the head of a band of 5 or 6000 men. The inhabitants grow a great deal of corn in the plains next to the sea, but not sufficient for their consumption, as they have a strong repugnance to hard labour. They have excellent wine, and all the fruits peculiar to the south of Europe: Bees and silk worms are much cultivated by them. Cattaro is an old town, but well-built and very strong. The inhabitants are about 1400. Castelnovo, which is also well fortified, may contain about 1200."

FEDERAL LOGIC.

Although we have rarely descended to mix in the battles of our Editorial brethren, yet there is a case so strongly in point, so completely illustrative of the "arts of able Editors," that we cannot pass by it without a slight animadversion. We allude to the strictures, which the Federal Editors have passed upon the essay of Alcibiades.* Men who are unacquainted with the Protean arts which these gentlemen assume, would be astonished at the innumerable misrepresentations, to which that little production has given birth.

It is a tribute we owe to candour, to remark, that two of these Editors have opposed the project of an alliance with G. Britain.

Some of these sages of the press, have ascribed this production to Mr. John Randolph.

Others have with equal discernment, directly ascribed it to the editor of this paper.

And others have with a most reprehensible looseness of phraseology (such as "the Richmond Enquirer recommends") induced a similar suggestion.

The New-York Evening Post has even been hardy enough to believe, that it is a "suggestion thrown out by a great personage, in conformity with his usual cunning, for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the people."

But their low-witted policy does not end even here. Their next object, was to give an extraordinary weight to this consideration, by dignifying the source through which it came. Hence they have elevated the Enquirer to a species of consequence, to which it never dared to aspire. They have crowned it with laurels, to sacrifice the party which support it.

The New-England Palladium calls it the Aurora of Virginia.

The Boston Centinel denominates it the leading Jeffersonian paper of Virginia, and the organ of the ancient dominion.

The N York Evening Post, compliments it with being Mr. Jefferson's favourite paper; a paper "set up and supported, under the immediate patronage of Mr. Jefferson."

The Hudson Balance is equally complimentary and equally false. Almost every federal print, which has republished the production (and what paper has not snatched at the miserable stratagem?) has libelled the Enquirer by its eulogiums.

An idiot may see through this contemptible policy. They wish to represent the Enquirer as the organ of the old dominion, as the organ of Mr. J. as the organ of the republican party, because they wish to attach an unusual importance to the project of Alcibiades. They wish to represent the formation of an alliance with G. Britain, as the proposition of the Republican party. It was hardly to have been expected (says the candid Editor of the N. York Herald) that this very party should originate such a proposition. And his candid brotherhood have joined in full chorus.

Arguments, as extravagant as these, are scarcely entitled to the dignity of a reply. They resemble the wretched system of Indian Geography, which makes the whole earth to stand upon the back of a Tortoise. Their miserable fabricators are like Voltaire's candid traveller, who represented every man in a certain village with a long nose, because the first man he happened to meet was thus mishapen.

But this subject is almost too serious for irony. Attempts, such as we have here exposed, are calculated to excite some other sentiments than ridicule. By what right do these men thus dare to abuse the sacred privileges of the press? By what right do they thus presume to impose upon the discernment of their readers? If in a case so trifling as this is, they prove themselves so completely divested of all honorable candour, with what face can they expect more credit to their assertions, when they hereafter approach more momentous concerns? It would have been wise in them to have profited by the Fable of the shepherd's Boy, rather than by their own dear-bought experience.

We must repeat again, that federal arguments like these are unworthy of a reply. If Federal Editors have no better than these to offer, they had better muffle their presses. We will observe, however, for the satisfaction of these candid authors: That this paper was not 'set up, nor is it 'supported' by Mr. Jefferson, or any of his ministers: That Mr. Randolph is not the author of Alcibiades: That the Editor of this paper is not:

* An essay which lately appeared in the Enquirer, the leading object of which was to recommend an alliance between this country and England.

That he is throughout opposed to the projects which it recommends; that he has ever been, and is now an enemy to every sort of alliance with the corrupt government of G. Britain that the objects now proposed by alliance, are some of them impossible, and some improper to be accomplished: that it is his opinion we have land enough (the Floridas excepted) whatever may be said of the indefinite applicability of the Federative principle: and that it is but a curious way of avoiding the power of Bonaparte, by provoking him into a war:

And that although the author of Alcibiades is a Republican, yet that that there are not believed to be *too* Republicans in Virginia who would advocate these doctrines.

MUSIC & PAINTING.

MR. MILLER's terms of Instruction in the above Polite Accomplishments, may be known by application to J. Galcs. Raleigh, October 11.

Carriage & Windsor Chair-making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he still carries on the above Business, in all its various branches, in the city of Raleigh; and having been at considerable expence to establish himself in that line, he hopes, from a faithful execution of his Work and steady attention to Business, to be favoured by a liberal encouragement.

Wesley Whitaker. Oct. 25. He has on hand plenty of well seasoned Timber. Repairs done very low.

TAKEN UP.

And committed to the Jail of Guilford County, North-Carolina, A NEGRO WENCH, named Matry, about the age of 25, pregnant when committed, and has since had a Male Child. She says she belongs to one Appley of South-Carolina, and no other Information can be got from her. Oct. 11. DAVID PRICE, Jailor.

WAKE JAIL.

THE letting of the Building of a new Jail in Wake County, is postponed till Wake County Court. Proposals will be received as before advertised. Oct. 11.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from Raleigh, about a fortnight after Easter, a NEGRO MAN, named Romulus, but who in general calls himself Robin. He is about 21 years old, weighs about 150—has a thin visage and is tolerably black—is somewhat knock-kneed and has the appearance of being ruptured. He is supposed to have made for Halifax or Northampton county, in which part of the country he was raised. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Charles Parish, in Raleigh, or to Joshua Lee, his owner, in Wake county, shall receive the above Reward, or more, if he be brought from a great distance. August 22.

WIDOW MITCHELL.

Respectfully informs the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, that she continues her BOARDING HOUSE as usual, and hopes to be favoured with the company of, at least, her old friends, *1* Horses kept.

Continuation of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber humbly offers his sincere thanks to the Public, but more especially to the Decents, who have honoured him with their custom in his line of Business; he makes a tender of his usual services in the same capacity. His House and Stables are provided as heretofore, and he will endeavour, by his strict attentions, to merit a continuance of their favours.

He has provided several Rooms for the reception of Members of the General Assembly who may favour him with their company during the approaching session. P. CASSO.

Raleigh, October 11.

Indian Queen, Raleigh.

WM. SCOTT. Returns his grateful Acknowledgments to those who have favoured him with their Countenance since his entrance upon the above Inn; and hopes, by continued perseverance and attention to business, to insure their future support. As the House is commodious, and every endeavour will be used to render his Entertainment acceptable, he hopes to be favoured with the Company of a good number of the Members of the General Assembly, at their ensuing session. Having added to his accommodations, the House nearly opposite to the Indian Queen, he can, even during the Session of Assembly, provide Entertainment for Travellers and others, who may call on him. His Stables are excellent, and well provided. Sep 13.

CHARLES PARISH.

Returns thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal Encouragement he has met with in his line since he commenced business in this City, and still hopes to meet with a further continuance of public favour. He wishes to inform the Members of the General Assembly, and those travelling Gentlemen who may please to make use of his House, that every necessary attention shall be paid, in order to render them comfortable. He has on hand, and which will be completed by the meeting of the General Assembly, one of the best finished Stables in the place, and having a Farm to support it, he flatters himself it will always be well provided for. Raleigh, Sep. 27.