he long expected dispatch ship Ostge, Capr Donies, has arrived at New York n 48 days from Falmouth, with dis-parches from our Envoys in France and England. Mr. Nourse remains in Eng. and to transact some mercantile affairs. Mr. Lewis Proceeded immediately to

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

The Osage, so long expected, has at length arrived, and we are still in a state of uncertainty and doubt-England has made no concession for her outrage, and Bonaparte has made heither a declaration of hostilities, nor an absolute resolve to continue at peace with us. He has decreed that all American vessels which are found in the European seas after the 28th of April shall be liable to sei-

It has been ascertained in English papers, that the Russians had been defeated in their attack on Sweaborg, but the intelligence wants confirma-

The Swedes who have entered Norway have met with a repulse. Beron Armfeldt admits in his report, that the Norwegians, recovered from their surprize had attacked the Swedes in every quarter with suc-

A letter from St. Autonia of the 25th of April mentions, that the Prince of Peace had been sent to France, and that he had passed thro' Veroria under an escort of two hundred French soldiers, and that Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain had been at Burgos the next day on their route to Bayonne.

The marriage of King Ferdinand, with a Princess of the Bonaparte family (the English papers call her La Pagerie, but we expect it is the daughter of the Marquis de Beauharnon) was to take place imme-

distely. A letter written by a French offi cet, at he time he was quitting Russia, mentions, that they were about to march to the frontiers of Turkey, and there was little doubt but the

Mension is made that Bonaparte was expected on the the 15th May at Rocheforn

destination of the army was to India.

Report to be Imperial Highness the Grand Bute of Berg, Lieutenant to the Emperer, Sommanaet of his forces in Spate

" Monskightun, -Agreeably to the commands of your Imperial Highness, I repaired with the letter of your Highness to the Queen of Etruria, at Aranjuez. It a seighto'clock in the morning; the Queen was still in bed ; she rose immediately and bade, me enter. I delivered your leiter to her; she begged me to wait a little and said she would go and read it with the King and Queen : Half an hour of cowards, I saw th. Queen of Edura enter with the King and Queen of Spain. His Majery said that he tha ked your Imp riel Highners for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was he greater, as his own son was the author of it. The King said that the revolusion had been effected by forger and corcuption, and that the principal actors were his son and M. Caballero, Minister f Justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself & the Queen ; that he knows but for this they would have been murdered in the night; that the conduct of the Prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself (the King) having percerten his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French Princess, which the King ar-

dentily desired. The King and Q cen should rea pair to Big dog on the fontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not sur him ; that he begged him to parmit his choosing and incr place; that it sought to obtain permission if the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his nays. The Queen told me she begged of her sun to postpone their journey to Bajsticz, that she had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday. And the modent I was departing from their Majaries, the King said to me; " have written to the Empenie, i whose hands I repose my fate. I wish to send my letter by a courier but I know no surer means of seneing it than by your's." The Bong I to me then in order to repair to his He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave met and added these words, " My situation is must deplorable; they have se 2 ed he Prince de la Par and will put him to death; he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me "He added there was no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friends but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and best with

vengeance—that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after t his own, and that he should not found, liable to confiscation. To was no possibility whatever of Bosurvive him.

" B. DE MOUTHION." Accounts have been received stating that a treaty bad been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new King of Spain. The following is the substance :

By the first article Bonaparte recognizes the new King of Spain-Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers on him the administration of Portugal until a general peace,

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace who, we hear, had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who is to be sent into France, The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the Confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which

have not transpired. By a decree of the 17th of March last, Bonaparte has ordered the execution of the measures determined on at Paris in December last respecting the lews. It annuls all obligation for loans made by Jews to minors without the sanction of their guar dians, to married women without the consent of their husbands, or to mi litary men without the authority c their superior officers. Bills granted by French subjects to Jews cannot be demanded, un ess the holder prove that full value was given without fraud. All nebts accumulated by nterest above five per cent are o be reduced by the courts of law. If the interest growing on the capital ex ceed 13 per cent, the contract is to be declared usurious. After the 1st July next, no Jew will be allowed to trade without a patent renewable annually. This patent the prefects are not to grant to any individua; character, testifying that he is no usurer. No Jew not actually domiciliated in the departments of the upper and lower Rhine, can be admuted to a domicil there. In the other provinces Jews cannot be allowed to settle, except upon condition of their purchasing rural prop riy and abandoning commerce. ---The Emperor may, however, grant to individuals exceptions to this law. The dews of the conscription are required to perform personal service

## \*: \*: BRILISH ORDERS.

be continued in force.

and are not allowed to and sub-ti-

uth. These regulations are to be

continued only during ten years, in

the hope that after that period, there

will be an difference between the

noral character of the Jews, and

other citizens of the Empire. If the

contracy should appear, the law will

It is with satisfaction that we state the republication in this country of the celebrated speech of Henry Brougham on the British Orders, delivered before the House of Commons on the 1st of Apri. It is a master v perform ince, in the happiest manner uniting eloquence and argument; and

monstrates, not merely the tu ility of the orders; but their absoute destructiveness to the interests of Great Britain. We shall as soon as possible lav copious extracts before our readers. In he mean time we invite their attention to the following, which protents in a somewhat new ligh. a part of the subject discussed; & shews that the justification of the British orders on the ground of r taliation is among the idlest sub terfuges ever resorted to, to vin dieate a measure radically vicious

" Late in the year 1806, Bonaparte, in a moment, it should seem of elation, unhappily by no means unnatural in his situation, thought t issuing a decree which migi ffect the trade and navigation of is country, as extensively as those other decrees which he had saued upon the continent, and had executed by half a million of rmed men. This decree was no then for the first time tried, no was it accounted by him an experiment of a very novel descrip 100, although received in thi country as something wholly new it had been repeatedly tried be ore, and had in every instance manifestly failed Not to go back to the war of 1739, I may on bserve that in the war of 1756 he principle was broadly line down by the French government. hat the seizure of any manufac tures or produce of the British do-

war a similar principle was par- cution. But in order to shew this but of these I need not say much; bly be effected by any arguments, for in the course of the revolution- we have brought witnesses to your ary war two decrees similar to the bar, merchants engaged in trade former, though still more near the with the continent, who have been Berlin, decree, were issued. Of able to state distinctly by dates, these it may be necessary for me | names and circumstances, the manto mention the substance. The ner in which those decrees opefirst of them was issued in 1796, and after a variety of other clauses, it subjects all ships carrying British goods to seizure and detention. We find not merely the detail of the Berlin decree introduced as to the goods; but also the provision requiring a certifi cate of origin, (as this document) has since been called) which was deemed a sine qua non for saving the ship and cargo from detention. A similar decree was issued in 1800, after Bonaparte's arrival in France. It was generally promulgeted, and remains, as far as any such decree can be, in force. In 1797, those belligerent principles were extended from the cargo to ffeet the ship; and I hold in my hand a decree issued by the Coupcil of Five Hundred, enacting that the characters of vessels shall be tetermined by their cargoes. In consequence of this enactment every vessel, loaded in whole or in part with English Goods, was declared lawful prize. The second article declares, that no fo reign vessel, which in the course

of her voyage shall have entered an English port, shall be permitted to enter any port in the French dominions. " It is surely needless for me to prove, that, although these orders were thus promulgated, they never were executed. I need not bring until he produce a certificate of his evidence to shew, that there com mercial decrees were nugatory .-After they were issued, the progress of our exports proceeded

not merely increasing, but in short period almost to double the amount of former times. It is no torious that France, in spight of al such prohibitions, has been consuming daily more and more of the produce of this country, down to the period of the British ediet .-But, however inefficacious these boasts may have proved, the eneny, it seems, determined once more to try their effect. He reso ved to have another decre at un and at our trade, expecting perhaps to frighten, if he could not hurt us. Accordingly, in the month of Nov. 1806, he issued that one which orms the pretexts for our Orders in Council. This decree consists of three branches. It condemns all cargoes of British commerce or manufacture; it threatens the scizure of all vessels going to or from Engl nd; and it shuts the ports of the enemy against all ves-

sels which have last cleated out

from British ports. It may be ask-

ed what chance was there that su h

a decree as this should succeed?

Wasit that France had determined

suddenly to assemble all her fleets.

and venture to send them to sea, which she had not dared to do ba fore? Was it that she then intended to engage all our blockading and cruizing squadrons, which till now she never durst look in the face? Was it that she purposed in this manner to beat us out of the water, and destroy, as it were, our naval superiority? Or was it that without these preliminary steps, she was by her mere influence & great name upon the continent of Europe to stop all vessels sailing upon the sea to or from England, to seize every article of our produce which could be found floating on the ocean, to that which we, even we, with all our naval superiority, are

notable to effect? Surely it France had not the power to excute her design in some of these ways, it might have been calmly regarded as a mere empty menace; nay, a state one too. We might really have hoped, that so vapid and spiritless a boast would not again have taken in those who had been so often before duped into a vain alarm

by it. Nevertneless it should seem that the enemy knew us better; for we no sooner heard of it than we fell into our old error of suppoing that, because it was a French

manifesto, regularly drawn up, and nforced by Bonaparte's power on hore (where it might produce some flect) therefore it was also to have milar effects by sea.

" Sir, until our Orders in Counall were issued, it appears clearly,

minions should render the whole, without any reasoning, to any one cargo among which they were who looks at the subject, that there wards the end of the American | naparte putting his threats into exetially attempted to be introduced : more evidently than could possirated.

The Subscriber has for sale,

VALUABLE VESSEL, Now on the stocks.

Burden one hundred and seventy-six tons, built of the best of White Oak, and the Plank of the best heart of Pitch Pine & in a workmanlike manner For terms, apply to . AMBROSE JONES Kinston, May 23.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA Mecklenburg County. APRIL SESSIONS, 1888.

Heirs of Wm, Wilson, sen. dec. The Representatives of Wm. Wil son, jun dec and

Robert Wilson.

Petition for the Di vision of the Lands f said William Wilson.

T having been suggested that the Defendants to this Petition live without the Limits of this State-It is there. fore Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk make advertisement for sixty days in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendants to this Petition appear at our next July Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, then and here to shew cause, it any they have, why he Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted-Otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte. By order of Court,

Test, I ALEXANDER, C. M. E

State of North-Carolina.

Gates County Court, May Term, 1808.

John Pipkin Original Attachment. James Britile. Returned Levied on a Fishery on Chowan

River, and the lands belonging thereto. N this Case; it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Deendant resides without the State, it to ordered, that Notice be given in the Raleign Register, that unless he come forward at the next term, and replevy said property, final judgment will be entered against him. JETHRO SUMNER, clk.

DR. ROBINSON,

HAS just received, at his Shop on Hay street, Fayetteville, a fresh and and general Assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which he will sell on rea sonble terms.

He has Castor Oil by the dozen, a quantity of Gold Leaf, Quicksilver, Aquafortis, strongest Spirit of Nitre, and most of the Patent Medicines now in use. Fayetteville, June 30

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1808 T has recently been made known to this Department, that on the first day of June, 1807, the first moieties of the under mentioned Notes of the Bank of the United States, were inclosed by William Keais, Esq. Collector of the Customs a. Washington, North Carolina, in a letter addressed to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq Treasurer of the United States, and put into the Post-Office at il at place; and on the 8th day of June, 1807, the second moieties of the said Bank vores were inclosed, addressed and put into the Post Office as aforesaid; neither of which letters, with the notes inclosed, have been received. On the back of each moiety of every note was written the name of William Keais, and on one part of the back of all or most of the notes, was writ. ten the name of Lewis Leroy; from which circumstance, the notes may with certainty be traced and detected. Payment of the notes has been stopped at the Bank of the United States, and its several Offices of Discount & Deposit; and a Reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person who shall give such information to this Department, as shall produce the convic tion of the offender by whom the letters containing the said notes were purloined ALBERT GALLATIN. er stolen. Secretary of the Treasury.

Description of Notes.

Date. To whom payable. Dollars. 1401 July 20, 1804. Adam Gilchrist, or bearer at Charleston, 100 1428 July 20, 1804, do. 100 do, 2284 March 12, 1805, do. do. 4729 Feb. 27, 1807. do, 100 do. 4790 Feb 27, 1807, do. 2641 Mar. 19, 1806, Joseph Habersham, Savannah 100 2620 Do. 100 2774 Do. 35 April 2, 1806, W. Warner, at the Bank of the U.S. 100 3061 April 16, 1805, Cornelius Ray, New-York, 100 3841 Jan. 22, 1802, 1973 July 20, 1804, Adam Gilchrist, Charleston,

3609 March 12, 1805, 2183 July 20, 1804, 1265 Mar. 23, 1804, Jos. Habersham,

Savannah, 1355 Do. 5597 Nov. 18, 1806,

Fust received, And for sale by the Printer hereof, price 5s A compendious View of the

Dollars 1,500

TRIAL OF AARON BURK, Together with Biographical Sketches of on Breshy Mountain. several eminent Characters. Dy W, Lungien, arterny, aborgion, Va

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, at Ralein MAry Andrews. B John Barham, Burrel Brown, Jos Bland, Dr. Mark Barker, Neale Browne Major Thos. Brown, Rebecca Bowell, Co. Bowen, Dr. Lewis Brodie, Isaac Bledso C. William Carrell, Erodica Campbell Samuel Card, Mrs. Martha Cousins. D Samuel Deloack, David Damell Michael Duskin, David Delk, Robe

E. Eliza Evans 2, Patsey Edwards 2 Britain Eacock, Henry Evans, F. James Fort, Wm. Ferral, Joseph G. Allan Griffin, Joseph Golleher, Jos. Gales 3

H. Miss Sally Holloway. Willie Harri s p Miss Emilia H. High, Wm h. Hay. ton, James Hartsfield, Silas Migh, amo Horion, Samuel Hart, Henry Hung Rober Mac E. Hogg, Thomas Huison

Z. Turner M'Invail 2, Samuel R Jon lin, Sherefof Wake county, Henry Jone K. Arthur King, William Kirkman Elias King.

L. Mrs. Sarah Langley, S. F Lamben. M. Edward Morris 2, James Mean Timothy Mortgan, Benjamin Mayban, James G. Mitchell, William Marshall Woody Martin, Henry Moring. N George Nance 2, Noah Nichola Willis Neims

O. James O Kelly, John Owen, Reg. William Owen, 2 P Richard Putney, Francis Philips John Parify, Soth Pouk, Thomas Proctor William Peebles.

R. John Roycroft, Peleg Rogers, John Rigsbay 2, William Rochce, Maion & Rivers, John G. Rencher.

S. Thomas Sanders, Thos. Simi2 W. Smith, Sion Smith, Wm Sugg, John David Stone, Wm Sims, Susanna Stant 8. Needom Thoms n. Mrs. Peggilan ner, David Turner, James Turner, Ac. bert Traweek.

W. Joseph Wright 2, Charles Walles David Wiltord, Wesley Whitaker, Il Winston, Nathaniel Warren, Cyrus Wil caker, Pleasant Woodward, Wm. Wash ruff, William White, Secretary, 12. WM. SHAW, P. M.

One Hundred Dollars Keward RANAWAY

On Saturday Nighelast from the Subscribe TWO MULATTO FELLOWS, named Anthony and Daniel. It is supposed that they took with them, a likely d brown Gelding, nearly black, about 6 or years old, with a white spot in his fold head, and his near hind foot white; a da likely iron grey Mare, about 9 years old and 15 hands high. The tallest of the Mil. attoes has a Scar on one of his Writte and another on the Cap of his Knee, the other is low and thickset, with a scarme her over his left Eye; - both young, but ittle more than twenty. Their working Dress is Negro Cotton, but they have with them two good Swansdown Wais coats, one a deep Orange colour; a Bie Second Cloth Coat; and various mind Homespun Pantalouns and Coais The smallest had 2 1-2 yds. Woollen Blue Cloth delivered just before he went away The took an old Saddle with large plated Boues iron Stirrups and Red Padding, the Las ther torn : a country-twilled Meal Bag it old plated Bit Bridle, some leading Lines and a Fiddle. It is supposed they me making for Tennessee or the Miami-The have Money, and one has taken a Rite the other a Musket Any person whe will

JNO WILLIAMS Chatham County, N C Nov 3 Oth 1801

bring the said Mulattoes and Horses tolk

Subscriber, shall receive the above reval

and his reasonable expendes paid him by

SHERIFFS' SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,

In the town of Wilkest rough, on Friday the 26th cay of dugues next, THE following Traces of Land or so much thereof as will be suff : to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1806, together with the costs, &c.

100 acres, given in by John Allen, lym on the Elkin creek. 263 acres, by John Check, ondo. 220 do by Jas. Harris, on the waters

Elk n creek. 100 do by Henry Pratt on do. 375 do by Elisha Chambers, on File

er's creek waters 60 do by Tandy Carter, on the water of the Yadkin river 180 do. Cristom Cogshear, on the

246 do. not given in, belonging to Bons man Cast, on doi 150 do. given in by Jacob Hinsham joining Surry line.

ters of Hunting creek.

180 do. by James Johnson, on the Breshy 100 do. by Zechariah Holbrook,

Roaring river waters. 120 do by Jesse Mainard, on do. 50 do. by Wm. Scalf, on Sandy greek 100 do. by Israel Walters, on Round

66 1 2 do. by Hugh Napper, on Kings 100do by Jacob Hagler, on Yadkinning 200 do by Jonathan M'Calebs, on tois

125 do. by Wm. Underwood, on the way ters of Yadkin. 150 do by Richard Jacks, Glady creek 50 do by Isaiah Baker, on Hunting ale

100 do. by Joseph Edson, on do. 250 do. by Jesse Fitzpatrick, on Huns

ing creek waters 100 do, by Rhode Reaves, on do. 250 do. by Richard Cox, on Grade

Fork waters. 100 do. by Sam. Scott, on Grassy Fork 273 do not given in, the property George Robertson, on Grassy Fork 100 do, given in by John Lowe, of

178 do by Sarah Humphress, on Cubb Brushy Mountain. creek.

100 do. by Jas. Dawson, on Coles creek 100 do. by Harper Carland, on Meredy's

170 do, not given in, the property of Samuel Walker, on the waters of Bears 100 do. given in by Barbara Colombia,

JESSE ALLEN. Sheriff of Wikes Louds.