

ARRIVAL OF THE OSAGE.

The long expected dispatch ship Osage, Capt. Dupont, has arrived at New York in 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches from our Envoys in France and England.

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 neither a declaration of hostilities, nor an absolute resolve to continue at peace with us.

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

The Swedes who have entered Norway have met with a repulse. Baron Armfeldt admits in his report, that the Norwegians, recovered from their surprise had attacked the Swedes in every quarter with success.

A letter from St. Antonio of the 25th of April mentions, that the Prince of Peace had been sent to 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 Beauharnois) was to take place immediately.

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

Mention is made that Bonaparte was expected on the 15th May at Rochefort.

Report to the Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant to the Emperor, Commander of his forces in Spain.

Monsieur, Agreeably to the commands of your Imperial Highness, I repaired with the letter of your Highness to the Queen of Etruria, at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the Queen was still in bed; she rose immediately and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little and said she would go and read it with the King and Queen.

The King and Queen should repair to Bajados on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he begged him to permit his choosing another place; that he sought to obtain permission of the Emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days.

vengeance—that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. DE MOUTHON."

Accounts have been received stating that a treaty had 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 VIIIth.

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.

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minions should render the whole cargo among which they were found, liable to confiscation. Towards the end of the American war a similar principle was partially attempted to be introduced; but of these I need not say much; for in the course of the revolutionary war two decrees similar to the former, though still more near the Berlin decree, were issued. Of these it may be necessary for me to mention the substance. The first 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 certificate 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 promulgated, and remains, as far as any such decree can be, in force. In 1797, those belligerent principles were extended from the cargo to affect the ship; and I hold in my hand a decree issued by the Council of Five Hundred, enacting that the characters of vessels shall be determined 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 foreign 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 evidence to shew, that these commercial 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 notorious that France, in spite of all such prohibitions, has been consuming daily more and more of the produce of this country, down to the period of the British edict. But, however inefficacious these boasts may have proved, the enemy, it seems, determined once more to try their effect. He resolved to have another decree at us, 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 forms the pretext for our Orders in Council. This decree consists of three branches. It condemns all cargoes of British commerce or manufacture; it threatens the seizure of all vessels going to or from England; and it shuts the ports of the enemy against all vessels which have last cleared out from British ports. It may be asked what chance was there that such a decree as this should succeed? Was it that France had determined suddenly to assemble all her fleets, and venture to send them to sea, which she had not dared to do before? Was it that she then intended to engage all our blockading and cruising 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 not able to effect? Surely if France had not the power to execute her design in some of these ways, it might have been calmly regarded as a mere empty menace; nay, a stale 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. Nevertheless it should seem that the enemy knew us better; for we no sooner heard of it than we fell into our old error of supposing that, because it was a French manifesto, regularly drawn up, and enforced by Bonaparte's power on shore (where it might produce some effect) therefore it was also to have similar effects by sea.

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

without any reasoning, to any one who looks at the subject, that there was no possibility whatever of Bonaparte putting his threats into execution. But in order to shew this more effectually than could possibly be effected by any arguments, we have brought witnesses to your bar, merchants engaged in trade with the continent, who have been able to state distinctly by dates, names and circumstances, the manner in which those decrees operated."

The Subscriber has for sale, A 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, 1806.

Heirs of Wm. Wilson, sen. dec. versus The Representatives of Wm. Wilson, jun. dec. and Robert Wilson. Petition for the Division of the Lands of said William Wilson.

IT having been suggested that the Defendants to this Petition live without the Limits of this State—it is therefore 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 there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted—Otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte.

By order of Court, TAST, I ALEXANDER, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina. Gates County Court, May Term, 1806.

John Pipkin } Original Attachment. James Brittle } Returned & Levied on a Fishery on Chowan River, and the lands belonging thereto. IN this Case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without the State, it is ordered, that Notice be given in the Raleigh Register, that unless he come forward at the next term, and reply 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 general Assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which he will sell on reasonable 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 20

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

Treasury Department, May 26, 1806. IT 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 at Washington, North-Carolina, in a letter addressed to Thomas Tudor Tacker, Esq. Treasurer of the United States, and per into the Post-Office at that place; and on the 8th day of June, 1807, the second moieties of the said Bank Notes 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 written 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 conviction of the offender by whom the letters containing the said notes were purloined or stolen. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Description of Notes. Table with columns: No., Date, To whom payable, Dollars.

Just received, And for sale by the Printer hereof, price 3s A Compendious View of the TRIAL OF AARON BURN, Together with Biographical Sketches of several eminent Characters. By W. T. ...

- A List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, at Raleigh, July 1, 1806. Mary Andrews, John Barham, Burrell Brown, Jos. Bland, Dr. Mark Barker, Neale Browne, Major Thos. Brown, Rebecca Brown, Bowen, Dr. Lewis Brodie, Isaac Blethen, C. William Carrell, Erodica Campbell, Samuel Card, Mrs. Martha Cousins, D. Samuel Deloach, David Darrell, Michael Duskin, David Deik, Robert Dodd, E. Eliza Evans 2, Paisey Edwards 2, Britain Eacock, Henry Evans, F. James Fort, Wm. Ferral, Joseph Ferguson, G. Allan Griffin, Joseph Golleher, John Gales 3, H. Miss Sally Holloway, Willie Harris 2, Miss Emma H. High, Wm. H. Highwood 3, James Holmes, Dr. Isaac Hinton, James Hartsfield, Silas High, Amos Horton, Samuel Hart, Henry Hunter, Robert Mag E. Hogg, Thomas Hunsdon, John Hancock, Z. Turner M'Inail 2, Samuel M. Jewlin, Sheriff of Wake county, Henry Jones, K. Arthur King, William Kirkman, Elias King, L. Mrs Sarah Langley, S. F. Lamont, M. Edward Morris 2, James Meany, Timothy Morgan, Benjamin Maynard, James G. Mitchell, William Marshall, Woody Martin, Henry Moring, N. George Nance 2, Noah Nicholas, Willis Nelms, O. James O Kelly, John Owen, Rev. William Owen 2, P. Richard Patney, Francis Phillips, John Purify, Seth Poak, Thomas Proctor, William Peebles, R. John Roycroft, Peleg Rogers, John Riggsby 2, William Roche, Isaac M. Rives, John G. Renbner, S. Thomas Sanders, Thos. Sims 2, Wm. Smith, Sion Smith, Wm. Suggs, John Stone, David Stone, Wm. Sims, Susanna Sway, T. Needom Thoms n, Mrs. Peggy Turner, David Turner, James Turner, Albert Traweck, W. Joseph Wright 2, Charles W. ...

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY TWOMULATTOFELLOWS, named Anthony and Daniel. It is supposed that they took with them, a likely dark brown Gelding, nearly black, about 6 or 7 years old, with a white spot in his forehead, and his hind foot white; a dark likely iron grey Mare, about 9 years old, and 15 hands high. The tallest of the mulattoes has a Scar on one of his Wrists, and another on the Cap of his Knee, the other is low and thickset, with a scar on her over his left Eye;—both young, but little more than twenty. Their working Dress is Negro Cotton, but they have with them two good Swandown Wagon coats, one a deep Orange colour; a Blue Second Cloth Coat; and various other Homespun Pantaloon and Crabs. The smallest had 2 1/2 yds. Woolen Blue Cloth, delivered just before he went away. They took an old Saddle with large plated Brass Stirrups and Red Padding, the Leather torn; a country-twilled Meal Bag, an old plated Bit Bridle, some leading Lines and a Fiddle. It is supposed they are making for Tennessee or the Miami. They have Money, and one has taken a Rifle the other a Musket. Any person who will bring the said Mulattoes and Horses to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward and his reasonable expenses paid him by J. W. WILLIAMS, Chatham County, N. C. Nov 3 06 1806

SHERIFFS' SALES.

- WILL BE SOLD, In the town of Wilkesboro, on Friday the 26th day of August next. THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1806, together with the costs, &c. 100 acres, given in by John Allen, lying on the Elkin creek. 263 acres, by John Check, on do. 220 do. by Jas. Harris, on the waters of Elkin creek. 100 do. by Henry Pratt on do. 375 do. by Elisha Chambers, on Finner's creek waters. 60 do. by Tandy Carter, on the waters of the Yadkin river. 180 do. Cistrom Cogsbear, on the waters of Hunting creek. 240 do. not given in, belonging to Bowman Cast, on do. 150 do. given in by Jacob Hinchey, joining Smry line. 180 do. by James Johnson, on the Brushy Mountain. 100 do. by Zechariah Holbrook, on Roaring river waters. 120 do. by Jesse Mainard, on do. 50 do. by Wm. Scaff, on Sandy creek. 100 do. by Israel Walters, on Roaring river. 66 1/2 do. by Hugh Napper, on King's creek waters. 100 do. by Jacob Hagler, on Yadkin river. 200 do. by Jonathan M'Calbs, on do. 125 do. by Wm. Underwood, on the waters of Yadkin. 150 do. by Richard Jacks, Gladly creek. 50 do. by Isaiah Baker, on Hunting creek. 100 do. by Joseph Edson, on do. 250 do. by Jesse Fitzpatrick, on Hunting creek waters. 100 do. by Rhode Reeves, on do. 250 do. by Richard Cox, on Grassy Fork waters. 100 do. by Sam. Scott, on Grassy Fork. 273 do. not given in, the property of George Robertson, on Grassy Fork. 100 do. given in by John Lowe, on Brushy Mountain. 178 do. by Sarah Humphress, on Cubb creek. 100 do. by Jas. Dawson, on Colee creek waters. 100 do. by Harper Garland, on Meredy's branch. 170 do. not given in, the property of Samuel Walker, on the waters of Roaring creek. 100 do. given in by Barbara Coleman, on Brushy Mountain. JESSE ALLEN, Sheriff of Wilkes County, June 13.