

NAVAL PROJECTS
of the
FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

On the 24th of May, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, presiding in the sitting of the Senate, appointed the State Councilor Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, to lay before them the grounds of a Senatus Consultum, for uniting Tuscany with the French Empire; and M. Semovalle spoke in the name of the commission of the Senate, which unanimously voted for the incorporation. The following is a summary of the assigned grounds:—

"The whole coast of the Mediterranean sea must form a part of the French territory of the Great Empire. The regions, the coasts adjoining to the Atlantic, are united with the coast of Italy; all those which lie along the Mediterranean, which are adjacent to our territory, must be united with the Empire of France. From Leghorn to Toulon, to Genoa, to the Department of Corsica, is no farther than from Leghorn to Milan. The commerce of the Mediterranean, whatever may be the opposition of the tyrant of the seas, will be necessarily under the influence of France. The very same first principles, in consequence of which Genoa was incorporated with France rather than with the Kingdom of Italy, also require that Leghorn be made a part of that Empire. The Kingdom of Naples, which lies both on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, constitutes a distinct Kingdom, subject, however, to the same federative system, and to the same state policy.

"The port of Leghorn has given constant reasons of complaint to France. That port, appertaining to a territory governed by a weak Prince, had fallen under the influence of England, and was become one of the principal outlets for her commerce. In different instances, without wishing to violate the neutrality of the Sovereign of Tuscany, it became necessary for divisions of French troops to enter Leghorn, to confiscate the English merchandise there. These violations of territory, however necessary, are always disagreeable; and since Leghorn cannot be under the influence of France and England at the same time, it must become a part of France. Besides, Leghorn and the Tuscan territory produce sailors for the extension of our marine; through its whole extent ship building is carried on, and in the same proportion must the means be increased of providing seamen for manning them.—If, as of late, a squadron was created at Toulon, as if by a miracle, and if, contrary to the ideas of all those who are acquainted with the sea service, we found means to equip a numerous squadron, which Admiral Ganteaume commanded with so much ability, and for which he obtained so much renown, by the skillful manoeuvres by which he frustrated the plans of the enemy; which supplied with men, provisions and warlike stores, Corfu, the Key of the Adriatic, menaced by an expedition already on its way, thus rendered fruitless, and which, on its returning voyage, captured many considerable prizes, braved all storms, and exercised the crews in a difficult voyage of three months, all these advantages would be lost to the incorporation of Leghorn, which numbers many thousands of men in its arms and squadrons.

"The ports of the Arno are important, his Majesty having determined that Spezzia shall be a port of war, the docks, the works, the arsenals, and the forts, both on sea and land sides, are all marked out, and before the present year, six ships of the line of three decks shall be put on the stocks.

"It would not be proper to establish such considerable works at the extremities of the Empire, if a foreign power were placed at the very gates of that arsenal. Spezzia shall become a second Toulon in the Mediterranean; on the whole coast there abounds iron, timber, provisions & useful hands, the provisions, the iron, and the means rendered up, must become French. France and the continent, which are desirous of restoring the balance of power on the ocean, have the self-same interest

in the prosperity of the new marine department of Spezzia. The incorporation of Tuscany is a necessary consequence of that grand plan.

"This union is also the interest of Tuscany, which under the sway of its little Prince, was governed without system, without vigor, and was perpetually infested by the Barbary powers. Men can no longer be governed in a capricious or fantastic manner. There must be a certain rule, the government of the law, protected by a Prince sufficiently great and elevated above the passions of men, and inflexible as the law, is necessary for this purpose. The time indeed is passed, in which it was believed that People were made for Kings, not Kings for People. Lands, pastures and forests may become property, but no person can possess a kingdom as if it were a farm.—These disastrous consequences can no longer take place in great states. It is in vain then that objections are made to the great extension of the Empire; the communication by land, now that neither Alps nor Appenines oppose it, is as easy from Leghorn to Paris as from Paris to Nice. It has been the policy of European states to subdue the most distant countries, in order to obtain new commercial & maritime resources; why then should we neglect those resources and acquisitions which are so valuable to us at home?—The territory of the Medicis, the country of the sciences and the arts, must form an immediate part of the French Empire.

The Dukedom of Urbino, Camerina, and the Mark of Ancona, lying on the coast of the Adriatic, fall under the influence of Venice, and must necessarily be united with the Kingdom of Italy. This is also accomplished, and the considerable works in the port of Ancona will afford the opportunity of fitting out there ten sail of the line, to secure the freedom of the Adriatic sea, of which Ancona shall be the harbor, and Venice the naval arsenal. Before the end of this year five sail of the line shall be lying in the roads of Ancona, in that dangerous sea, which to the English presents only hostile shores, and where they will be obliged to maintain six ships of the line, if they attempt to counter-balance our power. No, the war shall not be eternal, in spite of the blind fury which cherishes that inhuman and senseless principle in the cabinet of London. Every where French squadrons are forming, & our naval power in the Scheldt is already considerable. In a few days there will be in the roads of Flushing and Antwerp a fleet of thirty sail of the line; that on the coast of Brittany will be still larger. Besides that, we have the allied Russian squadron at Lisbon, where there are already a division of several new ships of the line in the best state, which the rapid advance of the army under General Junot placed in our hands.

"The events in Spain have converted a declining and badly conducted Monarchy into a constitutional and energetic government; the dock yards at Cadix, Ferrol, and Cartagena, have felt this already. Toulon, Spezzia, Venice, all the resources forthcoming from Holland, Spain and Italy, are in operation; we must have ships, and these last named countries have no deficiency either of iron or of timber and hemp, for building or rigging them.

"A decree has been issued from the Emperor for the incorporation of Tuscany, on the principle of the necessity for completing the system of the Great Empire, and for rendering the naval administration of France harmonious throughout all the members of the Great Confederacy. Without the incorporation of Tuscany, there would be no immediate communication with Naples; and our relations could not be maintained with her, but through the medium of states subsisting under other governments, from which it might be feared that the guidance and influence might be lost, which must be exercised towards such states, to place the coast and sailors in a state of opposition to the common enemy."

The Bayonne Gazette of June 15th, contains the following particulars:—

The deputation of the Council of the Inquisition, of the Indies, and finances, were presented to the King

His Majesty said to the deputies of the Inquisition, that "he considered the worship of God as the basis of all morality, and of general prosperity; that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but that he considered it as the felicity of Spain, that she had but one, and that the true one."

His Majesty answered the Council of the Indies, that "he should not consider America as a colony, but as an integral part of Spain, and that its welfare would be as dear to him as that of his European states."

His Majesty answered the Council of Finances, "he well knew he had much to effect in this branch; that the pay of the soldiers was several months in arrears, but that he hoped, with the help of his faithful Spaniards, that he should be able to provide a remedy for the evil."

The deputation of the military force of Spain, with the Duke del Parque at his head, then addressed the King; who answered, that he had confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the Spanish soldiers—"I consider it (he added) an honor to be the first soldier of the army, and were it necessary, as in ancient times, in your conflicts with the Moors, you should see me at your head, in every danger, advance to repel the unjust attacks of the eternal enemies of the continent. You may assure all who have served the state under my predecessors, that they shall enjoy their pay, pensions, titles and emoluments; and that I pledge my honor to reward ancient services, as if they had been performed under my own government."

After this audience his Majesty, at ten in the evening, repaired to his apartments, and supped with their Majesties, the Emperor & Empress.

MADRID, JUNE 4.
The Minister of the State dispatches, *ad interim* has made public the following orders, dated 23d May:

"His Imperial Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom has been pleased to order, that the ships belonging to the United States of America, which were detained in the ports of Spain, on the ground of their being visited by the English, shall be set free."

"In the absence of Don Miguel Jose de Azanza,

"F. DE CIFUENTES."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
The following is the Answer of the President of the U. States, to the Address of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, which passed at their last June session, and was forwarded by his Excellency the Governor immediately afterward.

August 2, 1808;
SIR—I received in due time your favor of June 24, covering the Address of the House of Representatives and Senate of New-Hampshire, and I ask leave, through the same channel, to return the enclosed answer in whatever way you think most acceptable. Highly gratified by this approbation of the Legislature of your state, as it respects myself personally, the moment at which it is expressed gives it peculiar value, as a public document. It is the testimony of a respectable legislature in favor of a measure submitting our fellow-citizens to some present sufferings, to preserve them from future and greater: and cannot fail to strengthen the disposition to maintain it which I am happy to perceive is so general.

"I tender you my affectionate salutations, and, with every wish for your health and happiness, the assurances of my highest respect and consideration."

"TH: JEFFERSON.
His Ex'y. Gov. Langdon."

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
In the review, fellow-citizens, which, in your address of the 14th of June, you have taken of the measures pursued since I have been charged with their direction, I read with great satisfaction and thankfulness the approbation you have bestowed on them: and I feel it an ample reward for any services I may have been able to render.

"The present moment is certainly eventful, and one which peculiarly requires that the bond of confederation connecting us as a nation should receive all the strength which unanimity between the national councils and the state legislatures can give it: The depredations committed on our vessels and property on the high seas, the violence to the persons of our citizens employed on that element, had long been the subject of remonstrance and complaint, when, instead of reparation, new declarations of wrong are issued, subjecting our navigation to general plunder. In this state of things our first duty was to withdraw our seafaring citizens and property from

abroad, and to keep at home resources so valuable at all times, and so essential, if resort must ultimately be had to force. It gave us time too to make a last appeal to the reason and reputation of nations. In the mean while I see with satisfaction that this measure of self-denial is approved and supported by the great body of our real citizens; that they meet with cheerfulness the temporary privations it occasions, and are preparing with spirit to provide for themselves those comforts and conveniences of life, for which it would be unwise ever more to recur to distant countries. How long this course may be preferable to a more serious appeal, must depend for decision on the wisdom of the Legislature; unless indeed a return to established principles should remove the existing obstacles to a peaceable intercourse with foreign nations. In every event, fellow-citizens, my confidence is entire that your resolution to maintain our national independence and sovereignty will be as firm as it was forbearing; and looking back on our history, I am assured by the past, that its future pages will present nothing unworthy of the former."

"I am happy that you approve of the motives of my retirement. I shall carry into it ardent prayers for the welfare of my country, and the sincerest wishes for that of yourselves personally."

"TH: JEFFERSON."

THE PUBLIC TAXES.
NORTH-CAROLINA,
Treasury Office, Aug. 20, 1808.
TO the Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, who have already accounted for and paid up the Taxes and other public Dues of the current year, this is not addressed.—To the Officers of the above description who have this indispensable duty yet to perform, it is considered as being only necessary to say, that counting on their usual punctuality and faithfulness, the Public Treasurer flatters himself they will all settle and pay in full, on or before the first day of October next, as required by law. Should it in any instance happen otherwise, Judgments, involving all the forfeitures and penalties prescribed by the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be taken against the Officer or Officers so failing, in the Superior Court for the County of Wake, which will commence on the 3d day of the said month of October next. JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treasurer.

FEMALE EDUCATION
IN WARRENTON.
IN conformity to the wishes of some respectable Patrons in this place and its vicinity, I purpose to open an Institution for Female Improvement, on the first day of January next. The course of Instruction intended to be pursued, is the result of observation, and some experience, and will be adapted to the varied dispositions and genius of my Pupils, not losing sight of systematic Arrangement and Progression. My object not merely to impart words and exhibit things; but chiefly to form the mind to the labour of thinking upon and understanding what is taught.—Whether my plan is judicious, a short experience will decide; and by the event I am content to be judged. The domestic arrangement for an efficient accommodation of my Scholars, will be an object of primary concern, and placed under the immediate inspection of Mrs. Mordecai, believing it to be no small part of Education bestowed on Females, to cultivate a Taste for neatness in their Persons and propriety of Manners: they will be placed under a superintendance calculated as much as possible to alleviate the solicitude of Parents.—In my Seminary will be taught, the English Language grammatically, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Geography and use of the Globes. The plain and ornamental branches of Needle Work—Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, by an approved Master of distinguished talents and correct department.

TERMS—For Board, Washing, Lodging and Tuition (Drawing and Music excepted) \$105 per annum. An additional charge will be made for necessary Books, Paper, Quills and Ink.

JACOB MORDECAI,
Warrenton, Aug. 18, 1808.

Parents are requested to furnish a pair of sheets, a blanket, counterpane and hand-towels, which, without inconvenience to them, will render the accommodation of their daughters more easy and comfortable.

MILITIA ORDERS.
Those Officers who form the channel of communication through which the account of our Military Force flows to the Governments of the State and Union, are particularly notified of the necessity there is of those statements being timely transmitted—full, accurate and complete.

There is the less occasion for advertent to the usual defects of former returns, as the zealous labours of my predecessors in office have put the business in a train of success that, with proper attention and encouragement, promises to progress on to the improvement and ultimate perfection of this branch of military duty.

The central residence of the undersigned, offers the convenience of such frequent and ready intercourse, as ought to insure against the probability of delinquency, and every assistance within the capability of this office will be promptly furnished, on application.

The subpoenaed extract from the Militia Law shows the penalties which are attached to the neglect of making returns, and which it belongs to me to apply and enforce; but I shall hope to be relieved from the necessity of performing so unpleasant a duty, by appealing to those sentiments of Honour and Patriotism which ought to animate every citizen who, invested with a command, sees in himself a defender of his Country's Liberty and Welfare.

**It is requested that Rosters of the General and Field Officers, with the dates of their commissions, may accompany the usual returns.

CALVIN JONES,
Adjutant General of the Militia of North-Carolina.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1808.

Extract from the Militia Law of 1806.
Sec. XI. Be it enacted, That the several captains of Infantry shall, at their several musters, make a return of their respective companies to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalions, within thirty days after the same is required, or immediately if required at a regimental or battalional muster, under the penalty of five pounds in the first case; or of disobedience of orders in the second case; that every officer commanding a regiment shall, at least once every year on or before the 25th day of October, make a return to the Brigadier-General to which such commanding officer of regiment belongs, under the penalty of twenty-five pounds; and the Brigadier-General of each brigade shall make a return of his brigade to the Major-General of the division, on or before the 10th day of November in each and every year, under the penalty of fifty pounds; that the Major-General of each division shall make a return of his division to the Adjutant-General of the State, on or before the annual meeting of the General Assembly, under a penalty of fifty pounds.

NOTICE.
Those who have purchased Goods of me at cash prices with a promise of payment in a few weeks, and have not complied, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts; or otherwise I shall be obliged to have recourse to measures expensive to them, and highly disagreeable to myself.

P. CONWAY.
Raleigh, Aug. 1808.

ATTENTUS.
Lately committed to the Jail of this county, on a charge of concealing and carrying away from Major N. Scales, a Negro Man, by trade a Blacksmith, CHARLES STUART, about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, blue eyes, very talkative, with a scar on his left arm between the wrist and elbow, and several other blemishes on different parts of his body, from his own confession. He came here about Christmas last, and has been pretending to discover Silver and Gold Mines in Caswell and this county. He says he worked at the Gold Mines in Caswell some time, and came there from South-Carolina. Has confessed in some of his drinking frolics, as the local phrase is in this quarter, that he broke Jail in Chester district, S. Carolina. Any communication that may be made respecting this man, who may perhaps have gone by another name, to the Clerk of this county, will be gratefully received.

Rockingham County, N. C. Aug. 10.

Sales at Public Auction.
For the Benefit of Henry Lyon, Richard R Smith & Co. and Eaves & Wester,
ALL the Stock in Trade of Mr. David Bell, together with a Horse, Chair and Harness, will be sold at public Auction, at his late Store, near the State House, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, being the Tuesday of the County Court Week of Cumberland County. Mr. Bell's Stock consists of a very large and valuable Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. The terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months for all sums above five pounds, the Purchaser giving Bond with approved Security—for five pounds or under, Cash.

W. DUF-Y,
Agent for H. Lyon.
Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1808.

State of North-Carolina.
Wake County, August Term, 1808.
Trent Vaughan & Elizabeth his wife, vs. The Heirs & Representatives of Matt. Holding, dec.
Petition for Division of Land.

IN this Case, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made at the Court-house door, and in the State Gazette, for six weeks, that Joseph Holding, one of the heirs at law, an inhabitant of the State of S. Carolina, appear at the next County Court, to be held on the third Monday of November next, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

A copy from the minutes, WM. HILL, clk.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY
On Saturday, Night last, from the Subscriber
TWO MULATTO FELLOWS, named Amos 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 near 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 Swansdown Waistcoats, one a deep Orange colour a Blue Second Coat, and various mixed Homespun Pantaloons and Coats. The smallest had 1.2 yds. Woolen Blue Cloth, delivered just before he went away. They took an old Saddle with large plated Bessees, iron 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

JAC. WILLIAMS,
Obanion County, N. C. Nov. 25th, 1807.