



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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FRENCH STATE PAPERS.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NOTE from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Baron de Roell, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Holland.

The undersigned, Minister for Foreign Relations for France, is charged with making known to his Excellency Baron de Roell, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, the resolutions which His Imperial Majesty has been forced to come to in consequence of the actual situation of Europe.

His Imperial Majesty, in placing one of his brothers on the throne of Holland, did not foresee that England would dare to proclaim openly the principle of perpetual war; and that to support it she would adopt, as the basis of her legislation, the monstrous principle which she detailed her Orders of Council of November 1807.

The fourth Coalition destroyed this state of things; England succeeded in warring against France, Russia, Prussia and Sweden; she was no longer obliged to resort to so much management; it was then that she abused both words and things; she set up the pretensions of making disappear all the rights of nations before a simple decree of blockade.

The Emperor was forced to use force, and at his entrance into Berlin he was arrested by the blockade of the British Isles. Neutrals and above all Americans demanded an explanation of this measure. He answered them: that with the aid of the system of blockade he was a state altogether of intolerable oppression, the Emperor bound himself to the stopping on the continent the commerce of the English; that the neutrals should be respected at sea; that his vessels of war and privateers should not disturb the navigation of neutrals, the decree being only to be executed upon land.

But the measure itself, which consisted in the shutting of the ports of Holland against the English commerce, in the interference of interests of the people of Holland, and was contrary to their habits. This was the first source of the opposition which began to prevail between France and Holland. From that time his Imperial Majesty could not observe that the King of Holland was divided between his most important duties—his duties to the Imperial Throne, and the mercantile interests of the Dutch nation. Nevertheless his Imperial Majesty armed himself with patience, and shut his eyes, in expectation, from the turn of events, of some incident which should deliver his ally from the very unpleasant alternative to which he found himself reduced.

During these transactions the peace of Tilsit was concluded. The Emperor of Russia, provoked by the outrages which the English had committed against her flag, while she was fighting the battles of England, and indignant at the horrible attack on Copenhagen, made common cause with France.

France then entertained the hope that England would have been sensible of the utility of protracting the war, and that she would have been willing to listen to reasonable terms of peace. But this hope vanished very soon. At the same time that it vanished, the English, as if the expedition to Copenhagen had deprived them of all sense of shame, and set them free from allo-

straint, disclosed their projects, and published their Orders in Council of Nov. 1807. An arbitrary and tyrannical act, which filled all Europe with indignation. By this act England took upon her to make regulations, oblige foreign vessels to come to her harbours before they proceeded to their ultimate destinations, and to pay her tribute. Thus she rendered herself mistress of the navigation of the whole world; recognized no maritime nation as independent, rendered all nations her tributaries, subjected them to her laws, all wed them to liberty of trade, unless with a direct point to herself, fixed the foundation of her revenues upon the industry of other nations, and the produce of their territories, and declared herself Sovereign of the Ocean, of which she disposed as any government would do of the rivers in the interior of its dominions.

Advancing to this plan of legislation, which was nothing else than the public assertion of universal sovereignty, a measure extending the jurisdiction of the English Parliament over the whole of the globe, the Emperor found himself under the necessity of taking an extreme part, and of employing every means of opposition in his power, rather than suffer the world to bend under the yoke which the English endeavored to impose on it. He published the Milan Decree, declaring all vessels denationalized which had paid the tribute imposed by the English. The Americans, threatened with a second subjugation by the English, and with the loss of their independence, gloriously acquired, put a general embargo on all their vessels, and re-announced all navigation and commerce—thus making a sacrifice of the interests of the moment to that which is her perpetual interest—the preservation of her independence.

The success of these measures depended more upon their exertion in Holland than in any other country. Holland, in any country, was an obstacle to their execution. The Dutch still refused to carry on a commercial intercourse with the English. All the representations of France upon this subject were entirely useless. His Imperial Majesty was obliged to have recourse to measures of rigour, which proved how much he was displeased. Twice were the French custom-houses shut to the commerce of Holland. They are so at this moment, so that the Dutch have no legal communications with the nations of the Continent; and the Emperor determined not to open his barriers while circumstances remained unchanged. In effect it would have been to open them to the English commerce. The Dutch nation, far from imitating the patriotism of the Americans, have been guided in all their transactions solely by mercantile considerations.

On the other hand, the Emperor observes, that Holland is destitute of the means for carrying on war, and almost without resources for her defence. She is with at marine; the vessels which she ought to have furnished have been dismantled—she is without energy. During the last expedition of the English, the important position of Venice, which was never provisioned nor armed, made no resistance; and the important post of Bz upon which might have depended the success of so many events, was abandoned six hours after the appearance of the advanced guard of the enemy. Without army, without resources, it might almost be said without friends and without allies, the Dutch are a society animated only by a regard to their commercial interests, and forming a rich, useful and respectable community, but not a nation.

His Majesty desires peace with England—He took steps at Tilsit with a view to this object, but they were without result. Those which he concerted at Erfurt, with his Ally the Emperor of Russia, have had no better success. The war will therefore be long, since all the steps taken to arrive at peace have been useless. The proposition even of sending Commissioners to Morlaix to treat for an exchange of prisoners, although called for by England, remains without effect, because it was feared it might lead to a reconciliation. England, in arranging by her Orders of November, 1807, an universal sovereignty, and in adopting the principles of perpetual war, has broken every thing, rendered legitimate every means of repelling her pretensions. If there be the change which has lately taken place in the English Ministry, produces none in

the principles of England, which it will be easy to discover from their speeches in the new Parliament, and if she continues to proclaim the principle of perpetual war and of universal sovereignty, in maintaining her Orders of Council, in that case the undersigned is charged to declare to the Dutch Ministry and Nation, that the present situation of Holland is incompatible with the circumstances of the situation in which the new principles adopted by England have placed the affairs of the Empire and the Continent. In consequence his Imperial Majesty proposes—

I. To recall home the Prince of his blood whom he had placed on the throne of Holland. The first duty of a French Prince placed in the line of hereditary succession to the Imperial Throne is towards that Throne. When in opposition to that, all others must give way; the first duty of every Frenchman, in whatever situation destiny may place him, is towards his country.

II. To occupy all the mouths of the rivers in Holland, and all its ports, by French troops, as they were from the conquest made by France in 1794, to the moment when his Imperial Majesty hoped to conciliate every one by establishing the Throne of Holland.

III. To employ every means, and without being stopped by any consideration, to make Holland enter into the continental system, and to wrest definitively its ports and coasts from the administration which has rendered the ports of Holland the principal entrepots, and the great part of the Dutch Merchants, the Bankers, and the Commercial Agents of England.

“DUC DE CADORE.”

Paris, Jan. 24, 1810.

NOTE

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.

The undersigned having rendered an account to the Emperor and King, of the conversation which he had with Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, his Majesty has authorized him to return the following answer:

His Majesty considers his Decrees of Berlin and Milan as conformable to the principles of eternal justice, if they were not the compelled consequences of the Orders of the British Council, and above all, that of November, 1807. When England proclaimed an universal sovereignty by the pretension of making the universe submit to a right of navigation, and of bringing the industry of every nation under the jurisdiction of her Parliament, his Majesty considered it the duty of all independent nations to defend their sovereignty, and declared denationalized the vessels which, ranging themselves under the dominion of England, recognized the sovereignty which he arrogated over them.

His Majesty distinguishes the visit and the recognition of the vessel. The recognition has no other object than to ascertain the reality of the flag. The visit is an inferior inquest, made notwithstanding the reality of the flag is ascertained, and of which the result is either the pressing of individuals, the confiscation of merchandise, or the application of arbitrary laws or dispositions.

His Majesty could not but attend to the proceedings of the United States, who without making any complaint of France, comprised her in their acts of exclusion; and in the month of May prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, under the penalty of confiscation. Immediately that his Majesty was informed of this measure, he ordered a reciprocity to be used towards American vessels, not only in his own territories, but also in the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, American vessels were seized, because the Americans had seized French vessels. The Americans cannot hesitate as to the part which they ought to take. They ought either to break the act of their independence, and become again as before the revolution, subjects of England, or take such measures that their commerce and industry may not be taxed by the English, which would render them more dependent than Jamaica, which has at least an Assembly of Representatives and its privileges.

Men without policy, without honor and without energy, may well allege that they will submit to pay the tribute imposed by England, because it is light; but will not the English feel that they would rather have the principle admit-

ted than increase the tariff, because if this tribute, now light, should become insupportable, those who had refused to fight for honour must then fight for interest.

The undersigned frankly confesses that France has every thing to gain by giving the Americans a good reception in her ports. Great, strong and rich, she is satisfied, if by her commerce, or that of neutrals, her exportations give a suitable development to her agriculture and manufactures.

It is scarcely thirty years since the States of America became an independent Government, in the bosom of the new world, at the price of the blood of many immortal men, who perished on the field of battle, in order to shake off the leaden yoke of the English Monarch. These generous men were far from supposing, when they sacrificed their blood for the defence of America, that a question would so soon arise, of imposing on it a heavier yoke than that which they had shaken off, in submitting its industry to the tariff of British legislation, and to the Orders of Council of 1807.

If then the American Minister will enter into an engagement that American vessels shall not submit to the Orders of the English Council of November, 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorized to conclude every species of convention tending to renew the Treaty of Commerce with America, and in which shall be arranged all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and the prosperity of the Americas.

The undersigned has thought it his duty to answer the verbal overtures of the American Minister by a written note, in order that the President of the United States may better know the amicable intentions of France towards the United States, and her favourable disposition to the American commerce.

“DUC DE CADORE.”

FOR SALE,

Available Tract of Land, CONTAINING TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, lying within 1 mile and a half of Warrenton. There are 2 Plantations on the above Land; one, with Two good Dwelling Houses, and every other necessary Out House, with the additional advantage of a large quantity of MANURED LAND laid out in different Divisions, which are well set with White Clover. These LOTS, could not be excelled for the culture of Tobacco or Wheat; six or eight hands might work here to much advantage.

The other PLANTATION, has a tolerable Dwelling House and Out Houses. This Plantation is fresh cleared Land, and produces well; a six or eight hands might work here with considerable advantage. There is a large quantity of WOODLAND to clear, which would produce Tobacco, Wheat or Corn. This Land has as many good Springs, as any Land in the World, to the quantity of Acres: It is remarkable healthy, and in as respectable a neighborhood as any on the Earth—Joins the Lands of Jno. C. Green, Tho's Christmas, William P. Dies, William F. Witty and others; all on both sides of the road leading from Warrenton to Marshall's Ornamy.

The Subscriber will sell a great bargain in the above Land, or to accommodate any person wishing to purchase, he would divide the Plantations, as he wishes to move to the Western Country. Any person from the lower part of this State, inclined to purchase Land in this part of the Country, may be accommodated in the above Land, where they will find a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood. JOSEPH TANNER, Warrenton, March 16th, 1810. 6153m-48

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 4th day of October last, CHARLES C. M'KENZIE deserted from this Post (while absent with leave to go to the Post-office at Cabin Point, to return immediately.) He took with him about Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, which had come to his hands for the purpose of paying off a small detachment of troops under his command. Said M'Kenzie is about 5 feet ten inches high, spare make, very active, sandy-coloured hair, and, I believe, grey eyes; is very talkative when at all encouraged, and his assertions generally on investigation will be found untrue.

From a newspaper publication it appears that he is endeavoring to impose on the people of Pickinsville, S. C. as a Surgeon & Physician. The above Reward will be given to any Person who will deliver said Deserter, Charles C. M'Kenzie, at this Post: All good Citizens will surely feel themselves interested in bringing to justice so vile an offender. EDWARD PASTEUR, Col. 3d U. S. Reg. Inf. Commanding Fort Powhatan, near Cabin Point, Va.

The Printers at Columbia, and that at or nearest Pickinsville, S. C. will please insert the above for four or five weeks, and forward their account either to myself at this place, or to Capt. J. McClelland, Salisbury, N. C. B. PASTEUR, Col. 3d Reg.

WILLIAM SHAW, Has this day taken into PARTNERSHIP ROBERT CALLUM.

THE BUSINESS will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of Wm. Shaw & Co. W. S. avails himself of this opportunity publicly to make a tender of his sincere Acknowledgments to his Friends for past Favours, and the Infant Firm solicits a continuance. They have now on hand a very considerable Amount, a well chosen ASSORTMENT of GOODS, and having a very faithful and attentive Agent in both New York and Philadelphia, will, through these means be kept regularly furnished (at short intervals) with such fresh Supplies as the demand may require. Raleigh, 24th March, 1810.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars will be gained for Two Dollars.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Value. Includes prizes of 1,500, 500, 250, 100, 50, 15, 10, and 4 dollars.

Amount of Prizes, \$7,000. 3,500 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 7,000.

Not three blanks to a prize—the prizes to be paid in Charlotte ten days after the drawing is closed, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent.

Seven Hundred Tickets will be drawn each day in the town of Charlotte, as soon as the sale of tickets will admit. Previous notice will be given by the Managers, who by an act of our last Legislature, are held responsible for a faithful and honest compliance with the above scheme.

The managers hope that the advantages resulting from this scheme to adventurers, but especially the importance and general utility of the object contemplated by the Lottery, will secure the PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION of their Fellow Citizens to advance this first effort to internal improvement, which has been attempted in the western part of this State. Those gentlemen who may patronize this undertaking, are requested to direct their letters, (post paid) to Archibald Frew, in Charlotte, Treasurer, who will furnish tickets; or to any of the Managers.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, PETER FORNEY, JAMES CONNER, WILLIAM DAVIDSON, J. M'KNITT, Managers. January, 1810. 46

Every Shareholder in the North Carolina Catawba Company is requested, punctually to attend at Mr. Andrew Harp's, Beaufort, on Thursday, the 17th of May, at 10 o'clock, to elect officers and transact other business of importance. J. M'KNITT, Pres't.

CHEAP JEWELRY, Gold & Silver Ware, &c.

THOMAS LEMOND RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal and increased encouragement he has lately received in his line of business, and respectfully informs them that he has furnished himself with a good workman in the above line of business, who makes all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware, Hair Work, and Engravings, &c. on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to have Gold or Silver worked over, will be assured of having it done of the same Gold or Silver sent, and not exchanged for any other. I will give the highest price for old Gold or Silver in work or cash. N. B. Clocks and Watches made and repaired as usual, and warranted. Raleigh, 24th March, 1810. 47-49

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Lands in Brunswick County, for taxes, as heretofore advertised in this Gazette, is postponed to Saturday, the 5th of May, when, will also be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, in like manner and for the same purpose, Lot No. 1 in said Town, now or formerly belonging to ... and also a supplemental Lot No. ... originally leased to Ephraim Sutton—Furthermore, two Lots in the environs of said Town, No's ... and purchased by Caleb Loring, who is supposed to be still the owner. J. G. SCULL, Sheriff. March 24th, 1810. 49

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be paid for apprehending and bringing in any person who I get him again, a Runaway Negro, named FRANK. He is about 50 years old, nearly 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, is pitted with the small pox, has lost some of his fore teeth, 2 or 3 toes off one of his feet, and sometimes walks lame; can read a little, and generally carries a book with him; is very arful and plausible, and will attempt to pass as a free man. He had on a white Negro Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, took with him a variety of clothing, and is fond of wearing a blue broadcloth Sarout with a red cape. To the above reward, reasonable expenses will be added, if brought home. J. B. MORDECAI, Warrenton, March 24th, 1810. 48