term, into similar offences, and a petit jury to try the two indictments found during the April term against Smith and Ogden.

New Grand Jury for July.

John G. Warner,† Joseph Lloyd,† John I. Glover,† William H. Robinson,† John Remsen,† Joshua Jones,† Gilbert Aspinwall,† Thomas Maule,† John Thompson,† Lemuel Wells,† James Sexton,† Peter Griffin,† Jacob Clinch,† William Cowles,† John Townsend,† Nicholas G. Rutgers,† John Hone,† William G. Miller,* David Cargill,† Peter P. Goelet,† Samuel Tooker,* Elisha Leavenworth,†

† Federalists—* Republicans; to wit, *twenty* Federalists—*two* Republicans.

Petit Jurors for July, from whom 12 were to be taken to try Smith, and 12 to try Ogden.

James M'Connell,† James Masterton,† John A. Port,† Benjamin Butler,† John M'Phers,† Elias Hanes,† John Batchelor,† William Tabele,† Lewis C. Hammersley,† Gould Hoyt,† David A. Cumming,† Jonathan Little,† Alexander S. Stewart,† Alexander Mowatt,† John P. Groshon,† John P. Huff,* Joseph Strong,† Elias Kane,† Henry Patton,† George Forman,† John Fellows,* Wm. Bruce,† Schuyler Livingston,† Thomas B. Jansen,† Wm. Bogardus,† James Palmer, jun.† Jeromus Johnson,* August Wynkoop,† Andrew S. Norwood,† Ezra Weeks,† William Coit,† John Griffith, Jun.† Benjamin Sikes,† John Sullivan,* Robert Sharp,† John Colet,† Peter V. Cumman,† John Slidell,† John Rodman,† John Rathbone, jun.* Abraham Smedes,† Cortlandt Babcock,† David Longworth,† Martin Hoffman,† William Dotson,‡ Henry Heyser,† Adrian Van Sinderin,† John B. Lawrence,†

† Federalists—‡ Burrites—* Republicans: namely, 41 Federalists, 2 Burrites and 5 Republicans.

It is now unnecessary to say that Smith and Ogden were acquitted.

[*To be Continued.*]

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 17th June received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, *June* 3.

Presentation of the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the state of Holland.

Arrived at the hall of the throne, they went through the usual ceremonies, after which, vice-admiral Verheul, President of the deputation, delivered the following address:

"SIRE.

"The representatives of the people distinguished by their patience in times of difficulty, and, we dare to say, celebrated for the solidity of their judgment, and their fidelity in fulfilling the engagements they have contracted, have confided to us the honorable mission of presenting ourselves before the throne of your majesty. This people have suffered a long time under its own agitations and those of Europe. Witnesses of the catastrophes that have overthrown some states; victims of the disorders in which the whole have been shaken; they have been made sensible, that the force of interests and connexions, by which the great powers are at present united or divided, has rendered it indispensably necessary for them to place themselves under the first political safe-guard of Europe. They have felt, that even their weakness has prescribed the necessity of reducing their own institutions into harmony with those of that state whose protection alone can guarantee them against the danger of servitude or ruin.

"These representatives have maturely and solemnly deliberated upon the circumstances of the present times, and the dreadful probabilities of the future; they have seen, even in the term of the calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, both the causes of their own evils, and the remedy to which it is necessary they should have recourse.

"Sire!

"We are charged to express to your majesty the wishes of the representatives of our people. We pray that you will grant us as the supreme chief of our republic, prince Louis Napoleon, your majesty's brother, to whom we deliver, in full and respectful confidence, the guarantee of our laws, the defence of our political rights, and all the interests of our dear country. Under the sacred auspices of Providence—under the glorious protection of your majesty—and, in fine, under the power of the paternal government which we require of him, sire, we dare to hope, that Holland, assured in future of the unchangeable affection of the greatest of monarchs, and strictly allied even by its destiny to that of your immense and immortal empire, will see the renewal of its ancient glory and prosperity, and repose it has so long been deprived of. Its losses then will no longer be considered as irreparable, and will only leave behind them a future remembrance."

His Majesty answered in the following terms:

"*Gentlemen, Representatives of the Batavian People,*

"I have always looked upon the prosperity of your country as the first interest of my crown. Every time I have been called upon to interfere in your internal affairs, I have been struck, from the first, with the inconvenience attached to the uncertain form of your government. Governed by a popular assembly, it had been under the influence of intrigues, and agitated by neighbouring governments.

"Governed by an elective magistracy, every time this magistracy was renewed, produced a crisis of alarm to the rest of Europe, and the signal of new maritime wars. None of these inconveniencies can be guarded against otherwise than by an hereditary government. This I recommended to your country by my councils, when the last constitution was established; and the offer that you have made of the crown of Holland to Prince Louis, is consistent with your true interests, and with my own; and it is adapted to secure the general tranquility of Europe. France has been sufficiently generous, in renouncing all the rights which the events of war had given her over Holland; but I cannot intrust the strong places which cover my northern frontier, to the keeping of an unfaithful, or even to a doubtful hand.

"Gentlemen, I agree to the request of their high mightinesses. I proclaim prince Louis king of Holland. You, prince! reign over this people. Their forefathers only acquired their independence by the constant assistance of France. Holland afterwards became allied to England; she has been conquered; still she owes her existence to France. Let them then own to you, their king, the protection of their laws and their religion, but never cease to be a Frenchman. You and your heirs will possess the dignity of constables of the empire; you will recollect the duties you have to fulfil towards me, and the importance that I have attached to the safe keeping of the strong places upon my northern frontier, and which I confide to you. Prince! maintain among your troops that spirit which I have observed among them in the field of battle. Cherish the sentiments of union and love for France among your new subjects. Be a terror to the wicked, and a father to the good; this is the character of a great king."

His highness prince Louis then advancing to the foot of the throne, said,

"Sire,

"I had placed all my ambition in sacrificing my life in your service. I made my happiness consist in a close inspection into all those qualities that, equally dear to myself and others, have so often testified the power and effects of your genius. Permit me then to express my regret in separating from you; but my life and my wishes belong to you. I go to reign in Holland, because it is the desire of the people, and because it is your majesty's order.

"Sire, when your majesty quitted France to go and conquer Europe, which had conspired against you, you intrusted to me the defence of Holland against the invasion that threatened it. On this occasion I appreciated the character of the people, and the qualities which distinguish them.

"Yes, sire, I shall be proud of reigning over them; but however glorious the career may be that presents itself the assurance of your majesty's constant protection, the love and patriotism of my new subjects, will give me the hopes of healing those wounds occasioned by so many wars, and the events that have accumulated within the course of a few years.

"Sire! when your majesty shall put the last seal to your glory, in giving peace to the world, the places which you shall then entrust to my care, to that of my children, to the Dutch troops that have fought at Austerlitz under your inspection shall be well guarded. United by interest, my people shall at the same time be attached by the sentiments of love and gratitude to their king, to your majesty and to France."

The Dutch representatives had an audiencee of the empress, and were afterwards conducted to their hotel in the same manner in which they left it.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR & KING.

"We have commanded our cousin the arch chancellor of the empire, to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of their High Mightinesses, we have proclaimed prince Louis Napoleon, our well beloved brother, king of Holland; the throne to be descendable to his heirs, male and legitimate, in order of primogeniture. It is our intention also, that the king of Holland and his posterity preserve the title of Constable of the Empire. This determination of ours has appeared conformable to the interests of our people.—As Holland, in a military point of view, included all the strong places which protected our northern frontier, it was necessary, for the security of our States, that the custody of it should be entrusted to persons respecting whose attachment we could entertain no doubt. In a commercial point of view, Holland, being situate at the mouths of many great rivers which flow through a considerable part of our territory, it was necessary that we should have security *that the treaty of commerce which we shall conclude with her shall be faithfully executed, in order that we may adjust our manufacturing and commercial interests with the commerce of that people.*

"Holland besides is one of the first political concerns of France. An elective magistracy would have produced this inconvenience, that it would have oftener exposed the country to the intrigues of our enemies, and that every fresh election would have been the signal for a new war.

"Prince Louis, who has no personal ambition, has given us a proof of his affection for us, and of the love he bears the people of Holland, by accepting the offer of a throne which imposes upon him such great obligations.

"The arch-chancellor of the German empire, elector of Ratisbon and primate of Germany, having signified to us, that it was his intention to appoint a coadjutor, and that with the concurrence of the minister and principal members of his Chapter, having conceived that it would be for the advantage of religion and the German empire, that he should appoint to that situation our uncle and cousin, cardinal Fesch, our grand almoner, and arch-bishop of Lyons, we have accepted the said nomination in the name of the said cardinal. If this determination of the elector arch-chancellor of the empire be useful to Germany, *it is no less conformable to the political interests of France.*

"Thus does the service of the country call far away from us our brothers and our children; but the happiness & prosperity of our subjects are also among the objects of our dearest affection.

"At our palace at St. Cloud, 5th June, 1806.

"NAPOLEON.

Countersigned,

"MARET."

TREATY.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty, NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, presides by his Excellency the Grand Pensionary, accompanied by the Council of State, the Ministers and Secretary of State, considering,

"1. That from the prevailing turn of mind and the actual organization of Europe, a government, without solidity and certain duration, cannot fulfil the objects for which it is instituted.

"2. That the periodical renewal of the head of the state would always be a source of dissension in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and disagreement among the powers friendly or inimical to Holland.

"3. That an hereditary government can alone secure the quiet possession of all which is dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence and civil liberty.

"4. That its first duty is to secure to itself a powerful protection, under the shelter of which it may freely exercise its industry, and maintain itself in the possession of its territories, its commerce and its colonies.

"5. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the Dutch people, in the prosperity of the state, in the permanence of its institutions, as well in consideration of the northern frontiers of the empire, open and unfortified, as from general political interests and principles:

"Have nominated for their ministers plenipotentiary, his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy—

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Great Chamberlain, Minister of Affairs, Knight of the Great Order of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Order of the Red and Black Eagle of Russia, and of the Order of St. Hubert, &c: and

"His Excellency the Grand Pensionary—C. H. Verheul, Vice-Admiral and Minister of the Marine of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor.

"T. T. A. Gogel, Minister of Finance.

"J. Van Styrum, one of their High Mightinesses.

"W. Six, Member of the Council of State; and

"G. Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the legion of Honor, who, after having mutually interchanged their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:

"ART. 1. His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors forever, guarantees to Holland the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence, the whole of its possessions abroad and at home, its political, civil and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to taxes.

"2. Upon the formal request made by their high mightinesses as the representatives of the Batavian republic, that prince Louis should be appointed hereditary and constitutional king of Holland, his majesty has yielded to their wishes, and has authorized prince Louis Napoleon to accept the crown of Holland, to descend to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females, and their descendants.

"In consequence of this permission, prince Louis Napoleon will take the crown under the title of king, and with all the power and authority determined by the constitutional laws, which the emperor Napoleon guaranteed by the preceding article.

"It is nevertheless agreed that the crown of France and Holland can never be united in the same persons.

"The royal domain consists of,

"*First*, A palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the royal family.

"*Second*, The house in the wood.

"*Third*, The domain of Soelsdick.

"*Fourth*, A landed income of 300,000 florins.

"The law besides assures to the king a further revenue of 1,500,000 florins, payable by monthly instalments.

"4. In case of a minority the regency shall belong of right to the queen, and in her default to the emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual head of the imperial family. He shall chuse among the princes of the royal family, and in their default, among the natives. The minority of the king shall be completed within his 18th year.

"5. The dowry of the queen shall be determined by her marriage contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins, to be taken from the domains of the crown, this sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the minor king; the other half to go to the expences of the Regency.

"6. The king of Holland shall be a Grand Dignitary of the empire in perpetuity, under the title of Constable. The functions of this office, however, may with the consent of the emperor of the French be performed by a Prince, Vice-Constable, whenever the emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.

"7. The members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the disposition of the constitutional statute of 30th of March last, forming the law of the imperial family of France.

"8. The charges and offices of the state, those belonging to the personal service of King's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.

"9. The arms of the king shall be the ancient arms of Holland, quartered with the French imperial Eagle, and mounted with the royal crown.

"10. A treaty of commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties, by virtue of which the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favored nation, in the ports and upon the French territory. His Majesty the Emperor and King also engages to mediate with the powers of Barbary, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag, equal to that of the French.

"The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six hours.

(Signed)

"*C. M. Talleyrand,*
"*Ch. Henry Verheul,*
"*T. T. A. Gogel,*
"*J. Van Styrul,*
"*W. Six, and*
"*G. Brantzen.*

"*Paris, May* 24, 1806."

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A letter from Veinna, of the 28th ult fays—"The nephew of the Minifter Talleyrand has arrived here, and has propofed that Auftria fhould permit the exportation of provifions to Bavaria, where the greateft want of them is at prefent felt." The fame letter confirms our former ftatement relative to the Cattaro.

VIENNA, MAY 29.

Private accounts from Hamburg, of the 8th inft ftate, that on the 21ft ult a convention was figned and ratified at Paris, by which the conftitution of the Germanic Empire will be entirely changed and a new one fubftituted in its place.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

A refutation of the charge, that the measures of the administration have a greater tendency to advance the interests of the Southern than the Eastern sections of the union.

(CONTINUED.)

It is contended, in the next place, that the partiality of the administration to the southern part of the community is evinced by the extinguishment, from time to time, of the Indian titles to western lands.

It is extremely easy to make general charges against the government. The only difficulty consists in substantiating them by proofs. Let us enquire how far this charge is maintained by facts.

Let us take the facts as stated by Mr. Quincy, in the speech to which we have referred. He says—

"By thefe treaties, [various Indian treaties] the U. S. agree to pay firft.

Cash down dols.	37,6 0
"Next following annuites:	
Dolls. 1,600 for 10 years,	16,000
12 000 for 8 years,	96,000
11,000 for 10 years,	110 00
	259 6 0

"In addition to which we are to pay other annuities, amounting to 4 00, dollars forever These laft cannot be eftimated at lefs in any market than 50,000 dollars, but which I rate only at

Dolls.	40,400
	259,600
	300,000

"Befides which our appropriation for the Indian department and for the fupport of the civil government of Louisiana and our other fouth weftern territory, exceed | 150,000

Dollars,	450 000

"Thus in this fingle feffion we fhall appropriate *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars* for the fecurity and protection of the fouth weft. But for our ports and harbors, an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thoufand dollars for the mere repair of old fortifications, is thought to be, an enormous expenditure. Even this is violently oppofed. But any additional fum to begin new works, is not only hopelefs, but cannot be even named without exciting a fmile of contempt.

"Now let us look at the other fide of the account. It will be found by the report on your table, that the nine capital cities of the Union, Portland, Portsmouth, Bofton Newport, N York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charlefton, have had expended, in fortifications, for their defence, fince the eftablifhment of the federal government only *seven hundred and twenty four thousand dollars!* That is to fay, your appropriations in one feffion, for the fecurity and comfort of the fouth weft, is more than half the whole amount expended during fixteen years for the fecurity of all these great commercial cities, which contain two or three hundred thoufand inhabitants, and which paid into your treafury the laft year, upwards of nine millions of dollars."

We shall not enquire how correct this representation is in point of fact. Allowing it to be correct, we cannot forbear noticing the ingenuity with which an erroneous impression is attempted to be made on the public. It may be true that several treaties were entered into. One requiring an annual appropriation of 1600 dollars for ten successive years; another an annual appropriation of 12,000 dollars for eight successive years. But who ever heard of lumping the total of these successive appropriations into one sum, as Mr. Quincy has done, with the manifest design of making the people believe that in consequence of these treaties there will be this year incurred an expenditure of 259,000 dollars—The fact is that the whole annual sum for eight years is only 13,600 dollars, and then for ten years following 12,600 dollars, with the addition of some small annuities. So much with regard to these items which the oblique ingenuity of Mr. Quincy has magnified into the enormous sum of 300,000 dollars. And with regard to the 150,000 dollars appropriated to the Indian department and the support of the government of Louisiana, with an ingenuity still more perverse and reprehensible, because more subversive of truth, he has entirely omitted to remark that the duties received at Louisiana & carried into the public treasury will greatly exceed the expence of the establishment, & that the balance of the sum appropropriated is applied to make good former compacts made with the Indian tribes, to supply them with goods and implements of husbandry and manufacture, in consideration of immense grants of land made by them to the U. S. and as the best and cheapest means of maintaining peace with them.

Take the whole sum required by the Indian department for all these objects, and it will not be found to require for a series of years a larger sum than sixty thousand dollars.

Compare this with the benefit of a general nature in which the whole nation equally participate, derived from the objects effected by this fund.

It is believed to be no exaggeration to say that more land has been acquired from the Indian tribes than is sufficient to discharge the whole national debt, to which it is actually pledged.

By a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made during the last session, it will be found that the amount of sales of public land for one year preceeding the 30th of September, 1805, exceeds one million two-hundred thousand dollars in value, and that the preceeding sales amount to 2,888,509 dollars. Just then in proportion to the difference between 60,000 dollars and 1,200,000 is the whole union benefitted by the measures of the government pursued in relation to the Indian tribes. Just in proportion to this sum is the burthen of taxation lightened: that burthen which would equally fall on the inhabitant of Massachusetts and the inhabitant of Virginia.

This plain statement of facts is an ample refutation of this extraordinary charge, which nothing but the blindness and virulence of party could originate.

But important as this result is, it is not the only benefit of a general nature derived from the extinguishment of the Indian titles.

It is within the recollection of most of our readers, that but a few years have passed since the merciless tomahawk of the savage was raised against the frontier inhabitants of the U. States, and since scenes shocking to humanity were daily perpetrated. The duty of the general government to protect citizens thus unhappily situated is imperative. Indeed the protection of all its citizens is the chief end for which it was instituted; and the expectation of our western brethren that this protection would be more efficient under the new government than under the confederation was the greatest inducement to them to adopt it. When adopted the United States were engaged in a war with various Indian tribes, which required a considerable army, maintained at a very large expence. It is believed no exaggeration to estimate the annual cost of the establishment maintained for the defence of the frontier at a million of dollars. By far the greater part of this expence has been saved by the extinguishment of Indian titles, and the consequent settlement of the frontier country—for, although a considerable force is still kept up, it is to be remarked that it is at present principally engaged in defending our newly acquired territory—The whole expence of this establishment was necessarily a general charge, from which the extinguishment of Indian titles has released the com-