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[12TH YEAR.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, OCT. 19, 1808.

From the Centinel.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPORT.

One of the reports of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, though now first divulged, is dated the 24th April, 1808: It relates wholly to Spain, and is couched in language like the preamble to a declaration of war. It complains to the Emperor Joudly of the past conduct of Spain towards France for ages, as well as that of recent date.—It admits that Spain may be to France either an useful friend or dangerous enemy. It declares Spain to be bad governed; that she neglects using her resources, and does not enter heartily into the wars of France against England; and that she had abridged the commercial rights of Frenchmen residing in Spain.—It vents these and similar complaints, very copiously; and adds, "great evils can only be cured by great changes." It insinuates that a change in the Spanish Government is essential to the re-establishment of peace; and, "that every thing which leads to that end is LEGITIMATE." It then delineates (in a portrait of Joseph) the sort of king which ought to govern Spain; and declares that "what policy suggests, justice authorizes;" and to urge the emperor into the daring interference in the internal affairs of Spain, which the world has since seen, the Minister declared, "that Spain was really in a state of war with his Majesty." Reader, compare this then secret language of the Court of Napoleon, as it respected Spain, with the lullaby public address of Napoleon, and silky-milky Proclamations of Joseph, before they were opposed in Spain, and then make your own comments.

Another report of the Foreign Minister is dated Sept. 1, 1808, which details the proceeding at Bayonne, already known. It then touches on the "troubles" in Spain, which it adds, in the old tune, have been excited by England, to furnish an opportunity for her to seize on the Spanish colonies; [England has taken good care to satisfy the patriots that her assistance is wholly disinterested; and the world sees that her conduct has been as liberal as it has been prompt.—Her reward will be in the gratitude of the Spaniards.] It admits that the population of Spain has shaken off the yoke of authority; but, again asserts, that English gold, and the intrigues of the Priests millions of warriors are ready to scale the Pyrenees, to prevent Spain from becoming a colony of England; to meet the English in the field; and to drive them as they did at Toulon, Dunkirk, the Helder, and from Sweden! [The Minister says not a word about Egypt, or Maida; nor had he heard Junot's tale of events in Portugal.] It narrates pathetically the excesses of the Spaniards against the French consuls, &c.; and prophecies that the English will be driven from Spain (there are no English in Spain); and that their expulsion will be their final ruin. [This is about the fortieth time that England was to be ruined, according to French prophecy, during the last ten years.]

The Minister then goes on to say, "The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France. France and Russia make common cause against England." Respecting Austria, after eulogizing the various hostile measures which she had taken against England and English commerce, in seconding the views of France, he adds, "Latterly, however, this power has carried its armament beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your Ministers, sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires."

"A new revolution has broken out at Constantinople. Sultan Mustapha has been deposed."

"The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their superiority, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry."

On the subject of "tribute" the minister forgets to tell how much has been exacted of the United States, by France, in the Louisiana hard-bargain, the vessels captured in her ports or burnt on the high seas, by French cruizers, which if not shamefully submitted to, has been silently endured. The Minister concludes with some French common-place observations, on the establishment of the darling object of Buonaparte, the peace of the world; which is always a prelude to some new WAR; and the devotion of the French people to the Emperor.

WAR MINISTER'S REPORT.

The report of the Minister of war is elaborate. He states the situation and state of French armies in Poland, Prussia, Silesia, Denmark, Dalmatia, Albania, Italy, Naples and Spain; besides three armies of reserve, at Bayonne, on the Rhine, and in the interior. After recounting the losses in Spain, he notices the resolution of the Emperor to assemble beyond the Pyrenees, Two Hundred Thousand men. This is to be done without weakening the armies in Germany or Dalmatia. "The armies of Albania, Dalmatia, Denmark and the Elbe," he adds, "must not be diminished." To effect this augmentation he proposes to renew drafts on the 4th classes of the conscription of 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, to the amount of 80,000; and in case of an apprehension of war with "other powers," to make a levy of 80,000 from the conscription of 1810. After mentioning that the zeal of the French people for the Emperor will overbalance any hardships they may feel from the requisitions, he observes, that according to her population, France will then have less men in arms than England or Austria. The minister notices, he says, with solicitude the armaments of Austria; but adds, when the conscription of 1810 is called out, the armies of Germany, the North, and Italy will be augmented more than 80,000 men; at which time, France, he says, will have a million of men in arms. This force he assures the Emperor will conquer Spain and effect a maritime peace.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence from Europe of a late date, has been received here since our last. Our columns are replete with it.

The affairs of our own country arrest our first attention. We find that Buonaparte, in a message to his Senate, has, as was to be expected, highly extolled the Embargo; of course has not exhibited the smallest inclination to relax an iota of his decrees; but we have an official confirmation of the relaxation of her Orders in Council, as they related to our important trade with Spain and Portugal.

The affairs of the Spanish and Portuguese Patriots continued gloriously prosperous. The French hostile troops were penned up in the north east corner of the kingdom, and at Montjoie, in Catalonia. The Spanish armies were collecting from all directions to attack them. The elections of Delegates to form a National Cortes has been made; and they were to have assembled at Toledo the last month. The Russian Ambassador did not follow King Joseph in his flight; but continued at Madrid, making communications to his court through the Patriotic authorities. The firerender of the French army, and Russian fleet, in Lisbon, is confirmed.—They obtained the most honorable terms.

The Emperor Napoleon had convoked his Senate; and assured them that he should carry on the war against Spain, with vigour; that 200,000 troops would be marched beyond the Pyrenees; that he was in close alliance with Russia; and though he was watching the movements of Austria, a good understanding existed with her. We give his message, this day, and a sketch of the reports of his Ministers of Foreign Affairs and war. They will be found to be important.

Austria continued arming. An animated spirit pervaded England. Since she has taken part with the Spanish Patriots, her tide of good fortune continued flowing.

There were rumours of insurrections in Italy, and elsewhere which rested on very slender foundations. A Revolution had been effected at Constantinople, accompanied, as usual, with murders.

SPANISH CONGRESS.

A General Congress of the Spanish nation is to convene at Toledo, in this month. The Supreme Junta at Seville, in a very masterly manner, informs the nation of its readiness to resign its powers to the National Congress. The several provinces are to send two delegates each to the General Congress. The provincial Juntas are to be chosen by the people. Some of the most eminent patriots have already been appointed to the National Congress. From Andalusia, Count de Tilly and Don Vincent Hore. From Valencia, Count de Cantanama, and the Marquis de Castel Rodrigo. From Aluria, Don Gasper Melcher de Joye Llanos, and the Marquis de Campo

Sagrado. From Murcia, Count de Florida Blanca, and Marquis del Villar.

A Princess of Russia has refused to accept an offer of marriage from one of the Napoleon family.

It is reported, that Lucien Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon, has obtained passports from Mr. Hill, our Envoy in Sardinia, to quit Italy, and proceed to America.

From Constantinople, July 31.

On the 28th inst. an attempt was made to replace Sultan Selim on the throne.—Mustapha IV. being informed of it, caused the gates of the Seraglio to be shut, and Selim, who was within, to be instantly assassinated. The soldiers, however, soon forced an entrance. Mustapha Bairadar, and the Grandees of the Porte, then caused Prince Mahomet (23 years of age,) the last branch of the reigning dynasty, to be proclaimed Emperor. On the 29th, the unfortunate Selim was buried by the side of his father. We know not whether the deposed Sultan be living; some assert that he is strangled. The greater part of the assassins of Selim have been executed; and this day eleven of the principal partizans of Mustapha were strangled in the Seraglio.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, SEPT. 6, 1808.

His Majesty the Emperor has convened the Conservative Senate, to which he communicated the following MESSAGE:—

SENATORS,

MY Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and the Constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the tranquillity of my empire, my alliance with the emperor of Russia distinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the continent; but I neither will, nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other courts; and since my neighbors increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions;—Sultan Selim, the best emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me. I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be considered as the moment of repose.

Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view, your happiness and the permanent well being of your children; and, if I know you right, you will hasten to this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honor of the empire, and with my glory.

Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th Sept. 1808.

(Signed)

NAPOLÉON.

From the North American.

TRIBUTE.

Who is it that paid the tribute to the English? General Smith, the Chief Embargoroon; and he dared to boast of it at St. Jerome's Barbecue. On what did the Chief Embargoroon pay tribute to England? On six pipes of Holland Gin, the proceeds probably of Batavia Coffee, and not of American Produce of any kind; for he seldom does us the favor to ship a pound or bushel of it. How much did he pay on his six pipes of Gin? About 100 dollars, at eight-pence sterling a gallon. What was it the English wanted to make us pay tribute on in 1776? On the Tea which they sent to this country. What did our fathers do to avoid the British tribute at that day? They determined to drink none of their Tea, and set fire to the ships which brought it. Why did not the Chief Embargoroon refuse to bring the Gin, or pay the tribute? Because he knows that six pipes of Holland, mixed with twelve pipes of Whiskey, make eighteen pipes of Gin, and that pounds are made up by pence. Does any body else demand tribute of the Americans? Oh, yes, Buonaparte takes now and then. Why there's the tax to pay for Louisiana. The tax

to take place of the duties collected on Sugar and Coffee, which he won't let us bring from St. Domingo any longer. The tax to pay the Two Millions, which may not be enough to secure our title to Louisiana. The tax to take place of the duties collected on all goods which cannot be imported any longer. The tax which the farmer pays by his wheat rotting. The tax which the miller pays by his mill standing. The tax which the cooper pays by his barrels falling to pieces. The tax which the shipwright pays by his timber decaying. The tax which the boat-builder pays by his planks rotting. The tax which the rope-maker pays by his hemp tangling. The tax which the caulker pays by his pitch running. The tax which the fisherman pays by his fish thrown away. The tax which the hatter, shoe-makers, tailors and smiths pay by their creditors' bankruptcy. The tax which the landlords pay by the tenants running away. The tax which the tenant pays, by standing idle at his work-bench, shop-board or counter. The tax which the merchant pays by painting and wetting his ships. The tax which the sailor pays by losing his wages. The tax which every poor man pays by being turned out of employment.—

Stop, stop! This is too much—This is the embargo out and out!

To be sure it is, and the great embargo-roon and his friends laid it, and therefore out with them!

Paragraphs from a late London Paper.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY!!!

Whereas on the night of the 20th of July last, a numerous gang of French banditti burglariously broke into the Royal Palace of the City of Madrid, where they concealed themselves until the 27th of the said month, and then secretly departed, laden with immense booty, having stolen from thence all the plate, and every portable article of value, taking the road to France. All patriotic Spaniards are hereby requested to be aiding and assisting in the apprehension of all or any of the said Robbers; and whoever apprehends all or any of them, shall receive the thanks and blessings of every Spaniard.

He is about five feet seven inches high, of a meager, squalid aspect, asfrown coloured complexion. He was, when he escaped, habited in a Royal Robe, which he is known to have stolen from the King's wardrobe at Naples. He is a brother of the noted thief who has committed numberless robberies all over Europe, murdered millions of the human race, and who was lately at Bayonne, where, it is supposed, he tarried for the purpose of receiving the stolen goods which his brother was to bring from Spain.

The insolvency of a late Attorney was accounted for by one of his friends very logically. "He lived without causes, and died without effects!"

When JOSEPH fled from POTIPHAR'S wife; it is recorded that he left his garment; but when our modern JOSEPH took his flight from Madrid, it does not appear that he left any thing valuable behind him!

It has been suggested that Don Joseph would be an excellent name for a race horse, entered to run for the king's plate.

Mr. Moore, the elegant translator of Anacreon, compared the miniature picture of an ugly husband, on the neck of a beautiful woman, to the Saracen's Head, on Snow-Hill.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 11.

A coaster cleared out last week, for the eastward, was detained below by some branch of our "naval force." As the story goes, the coaster was brought to and detained by one of the gun-boats (No.—"Look and see" perhaps) and on strict examination of the manifest and cargo, it appeared every thing on board was cleared out, even to an old hen, but unfortunately she had laid an egg after the vessel had sailed which was not entered in the manifest. And thus having "more provisions" on board than was cleared, was cause of suspicion!—Quis.

TECHNICAL DUN.

The following letter was sent to a watch-maker in this state, by a printer, in consequence of which the balance between them was accurately regulated.

"SIR, It having become necessary to wind up a large number of our standing accounts to prevent my running down in business, by advancing the small sum you owe me, with out loss of time, you will assist in keeping me in motion.
Your's, &c."

Blanks of different kinds for Sale
at this Office.