

The RALEIGH MINERVA.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

FOLK LEDGER, FEB. 12, 1810.

The Orestes, capt. Allen, in 50 days from New York, we have received papers, from which our intelligence in this day's paper is extracted. Our dates are irregular, and it is therefore probable that some minor articles of intelligence are not given by us.

It was not officially, nor even publicly known that Mr. Jackson had failed in his expedition, and that his functions had been suspended. It is no doubt but that those circumstances known to many before the Orestes sailed, appear from the extract of a letter under the date of the 19th December, published in this day's paper. In the early part of December, shortly after the arrival of L'Africaine frigate, it was understood that Mr. Jackson was not well received, and that the contrary had been circulated. The first arrival of that ship. This understanding was daily strengthened and corroborated, and rumours from this country, and rumours from the continent of Europe. A letter was published in the papers of the 10th of December, addressed by the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of Russia, dated at Schoenbrunn, 10th of October, in which speaking of the United States, he says:—"THE UNITED STATES ARE ON THE POINT OF ENTERING INTO A CONFEDERATION WITH ENGLAND, AND SEEM DETERMINED TO APPROXIMATE TO OUR SYSTEM!" His letter, the authenticity of which has not been questioned, taken in connection with advices from the United States, evinced a general anticipation of what would in fact be fully confirmed. We do not however understand from our papers, nor private letters, that there is any apprehension that Great Britain will go to war, on account of the rupture of our government and her ministers.

It cannot pass by the letter of the Emperor, without notice. If we compare the sentiments expressed in that letter, with what we have before, and what has since occurred, we find it very difficult to resist the belief that the Emperor has an object, which has not been mentioned—Is it possible that the U. States are to become associates in a contest in which they must be losers? "The liberty of the sea and maritime rights" sound well, but we ask those who talk of enforcing them, what we are to expect from the northern powers, or a great emperor? The fleets of the former are in their ports for a great part of the year, and shut up for the remainder by the fleets of Great Britain, can give us no aid. The fleets of the emperor are annihilated, as fast as they appear on the ocean. I will then be left to sustain a conflict for rights, which all the powers of Europe combined have contended for in vain. But it will be asked, shall we relinquish our rights because we are unable to cope with the navy? We answer no—At the same time we will those "entangling alliances" or engagements, which might and would have the effect of taking it out of our power to adjust our disputes on a suitable occasion may present; and which, such alliances or engagements do not mean the means of accomplishing the object. But this is a subject which would lead into a digression greatly exceeding the limits prescribed by a previous occupation of our paper on other matter. The speech of the Emperor is among the most singular productions of that extraordinary man. Nations, who themselves sovereign and independent, are annihilated with as much indifference as the emperor would order the movement of his army. The Swiss it appears were divided by factions, to those the emperor was graciously condescending to be their "Mediator," a new title certainly, but translated will be understood their Master. The Pope was already anticipated, in store for "Myrtheer," time will dispute the manner in which his poor country is forbidden no good to it. The new appointment of "The Leopard" by which his majesty John Bull, we do not understand, feels that he feels that there is a limitation on the ocean he is restrained, and it will be demanded, are the ambitious and unjust conduct of the emperor to us referred to the fate of other nations whose has produced the loss of liberty, property, and every thing that nations and men consider valuable and retaining.—If men had not reasons, how is it possible they could be sincere in this man, when he talks of "freedom of the seas?"

English papers notice the arrival of vessels from the United States, and indirectly from permitted ports. Our course produces no effect as to the quantity of goods are fully supplied. The competition of those who go direct must receive, additional expense of the circuitous transit, falls direct upon the produce of the soil, and is just so much deducted from the farmer and planter. A continuation of the system was expected in England, but was not having any effect on the supplies for any purpose required. The unsettled state of matters was productive of great speculations, which, however successful in instances, do not advance the general of commerce.

The Marquis Wellesley, had arrived in England from Spain, and had been presented at Court, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of Mr. Canning—Parliament would meet on the 23th of January.

Copy of a letter from Liverpool, 19th Dec.
"An arrival this day from New York in 20 days, has given rise to rumours unfavorable to an adjustment of our differences with America; and though there are no particular news generally known, yet our speculators have come forward, and cotton and tobacco have advanced at least ten per cent, and there are few willing to sell even at this advance—other articles are refused at their former prices, and should the hopes of the speculators be realized, our markets will rise as they generally do upon such occasions, far above what the truth would warrant if fully known."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
Received by the ship Orestes, Capt. Allen, 50 days from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

"PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Duke of Ilchingen (Ney) will set off this day or to-morrow, for the army in Spain.

"Nov. 15.—The king of Saxony arrived here yesterday at 5 o'clock in the evening.

"The emperor arrived late in the evening of the 14th, at Paris. His majesty rode on horseback the greater part of the way from Fontainebleau to Paris. On his arrival he visited, accompanied by the king of Westphalia, the king of Saxony; and after a short conversation with that prince, his majesty repaired to the Thuilleries.

"To-morrow his majesty will give audience to his ministers, and on the following day he will admit to his presence the different constituted authorities.

"The prince of Schwarzenberg, appointed ambassador in Austria to the court of Paris, set out for his destination on the 24th inst.

"Nov. 21.—The king of Naples is to quit that city on the 9th, for Paris.

"The news of the bombardment of Cuxhaven, by the English, on the 6th, is confirmed, but the damage done is not great; only seven houses have suffered."

"Nov. 22.—We hear from Turin, that on the 12th and 15th, a great number of Cardinals passed through that city on their way to Paris.

"BAYONNE, Nov. 16.—Every disposition has been made to receive our august emperor. The guard of honor is already assembled. English and Spanish prisoners pass through here daily. Marshal Ney is expected here every moment. Our mayor has published a proclamation, announcing that a great number of troops will pass through this town for Spain; from 20 to 25,000 by the 21st December."

"The American President has refused to receive the Spanish Ambassador."

Spain and Portugal.—These interesting countries now present themselves to the eye of the politician under the double view of the recent changes in their respective governments, and the late resuscitation of their martial spirit. The change in the administration of Portugal, with the place assigned in it to lord Wellington, is already known.—Some good may be expected from it in point of vigour and decision; but whether there is any thing in the arrangement calculated to wind up the popular spirit to that high wrought tone of enthusiasm, will equally inspire the inhabitants with fortitude, under the privations which the preservation of their tottering independence will cost them, and stimulate them to those bold exertions which the attacks of a powerful enemy must call forth, if they be successfully resisted, is much to be doubted.—Yet it is but just to acknowledge, that the conduct of the Portuguese, in many instances, renders approbation a just tribute. The fate of Portugal, however, depends upon Spain, she must stand or fall with her neighbour.—In this relation, Spain assumes a double importance; she certainly holds in her hand the fate of Portugal, and perhaps of Europe. To the results of the late deliberations of the Supreme Junta we have therefore turned with anxious expectation, and they appear to be such as would have commanded our utmost confidence had they been adopted sooner; but, wise as they are, they have come, we fear, too late.—The principal arrangement, for the present is, the establishment of an executive council of seven members, with the marquis of Astorga at the head of it, for the administration of the affairs of the nation. Among the members we rejoice to find the name of the marquis of Romana. We have a pledge for the steady patriotism of this nobleman, not only in his own excellent character, but in the hatred Bonaparte bears to him. He is among the few proscribed, and so beyond the reach of favour or purchase. As far as it depends upon his conduct, the country will be wisely governed, and war vigorously conducted. This form of government is, however, but temporary; a proclamation, (which we regret our not being able to insert, on account of its length,) has been issued for the assembling of the Cortes, on the 1st day of Jan. to enter upon their functions the 1st day of March following.—Thus the ancient privileges of the Spaniards will be restored by a national representation, confidence created between the people and the government, and the spirit of the whole nation concentrated into one point, and reflected back to the extremities of the Peninsula.—Should Spain remain unconquered until that period, the

power of the Supreme Junta, will devolve to the Cortes, and the basis and form of a permanent government be laid by that assembly. What an effect will this proclamation produce on the patriotic Spaniards! The reestablishment of those ancient assemblies, the guardians of their former freedom, after a lapse of three centuries! In them the prosperity of useful reforms, rational liberty, domestic happiness, and reviving national dignity, resulting from a mixed and participated government. But with these we are obliged again to connect the appalling contingency,—should Spain remain unconquered!

We hear, however, with pleasure, of the increased activity of the Spanish preparations and movements. The patriotic spirit is reviving in the North. Letters from Dijon, dated the 14th inst. state, that general Porlier, with a Spanish force of 4000 men, attacked a strong corps French which had come from Bilbao, and having defeated it, afterwards proceeded to St. Andero.

The Tyrol.—The submission of the Tyrolese does not appear to have taken place, as reported in the French papers. Hofer, the gallant chief of the patriotic cause, was mentioned particularly as having made a surrender of himself to the Bavarian Gen. Wrede, at Inspruck, as an hostage for the submission of the whole. By a proclamation of Drouet, issued on the 4th ult. it is, however, only stated, that he had sent in his submission in writing; and perhaps even this may be questioned. It may turn out to be an invention to practice an alarm in such detached bodies of these resisting mountaineers, as are out of the immediate reach of better information. Be this as it may, it is certain that the inhabitants have not discontinued their efforts in the sacred cause of personal safety, and, with them, its correlative, independence. The last French accounts are filled with details of military movements and skirmishes. Another chief of the name of Zeggenler, has started up, and attracted particular notice, by his activity. Twenty four hours only, from the date of Drouet's proclamation, are given to the patriots to lay down their arms in order to claim the general amnesty, after which, all persons found in arms, are to be put to death as highwaymen! Such are the mercies of these modern Vandals!

France.—The plots of Fontainebleau have not yet unfolded themselves, but Kings, Princes, and Cardinals, have been sent for to Paris. The disposal of the papacy, new divisions, of states and kingdoms, new titles, and the transfer of crowns may be confidently presumed to be the subjects of deliberative policy, or capricious impetuosity; but to what extent, and in what direction, except in one instance, are yet unknown. Bonaparte, in his answer to the Roman deputies, informs them, that "France and Italy must be completely united under the same system;" by which it appears, that contrary to the constitution of Italy, which provides, that after the demise of the present sovereign, the two crowns shall never fall on the same head, Bonaparte intends to unite Italy permanently to France. This will afford another proof of the indifference in which he holds the most solemn engagement. The remainder of that address shows with how broad a face the wily tyrant can unveil his hypocrisy with his policy.

It is not my intention that there shall be any the least change made in the religion of our fathers. I, eldest son of the church, will not depart from her bosom. Jesus Christ did not deem it necessary to invest St. Peter with a secular supremacy. Your See the first of Christendom, shall remain such.—Your bishop is the spiritual head of the church, in like manner as I am its Caesar. "I give to God that which is God's and to Caesar that which is Caesar's."

Austria.—The emperor Francis has addressed his army on the conclusion of peace, in terms which contain much of that spirit which he manifested during the negotiations. Gold and silver medals have been distributed among those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves. The address concludes with emphatically declaring, "that it is only by discipline and true valour they can procure a lasting and permanent peace, or the esteem of their neighbours;" the plain interpretation of which is, (says a contemporary print, that to be at peace with France, they must be prepared to resist her.

Denmark and Sweden.—The pacific negotiations between Sweden and Denmark are terminated. The plenipotentiaries reached the scene of negotiation on the 11th ult. and on the morning of the 25th, intelligence was received at Stockholm that peace was concluded.

The succession of Prince Augustenburgh to the Swedish throne is likely to meet with opposition, as a strong party has been formed in favour of Gustavus's son, who it is reported would be favoured by Russia. An unfounded rumour prevailed in Gottenburg on the 25th ult. that the late king, Gustavus, was dead.

The private letters from Sweden speak of a growing misunderstanding between Denmark and France, but are wholly silent as to the cause.

Interesting Document.

Copy of a letter from Bonaparte to the Emperor of Russia.
Monsieur my Brother.—The Duke of Vienna informs me, that your imperial majesty wished for peace with Sweden, and that you have obtained the advantages which you desired. Will your

majesty permit me to congratulate you upon the event?

"The negotiation of Altenburgh have been transferred to Vienna. Prince John of Lichtenstein conducts them with M. de Champagny, and I expect I shall soon be able to inform your majesty of peace being concluded with Austria. You will see by the treaty, that conformably to your wishes, the greater part of Galicia will not change masters; and that I have managed your interests as you would have done yourself, conciliating every thing with what honor required of me. The prosperity and welfare of the Duchy of Warsaw require that it should possess the favorable regards of your majesty; and your majesty's subjects may rest assured that, in no case, nor under any circumstances, have they to expect any protection from me.

"I have given Austria the most advantageous peace she could expect. She only loses Salsburg and a mere trifle on the side of the Inn. She cedes nothing in Bohemia. On the side of Italy she cedes only what is indispensable for my communication with Dalmatia. The Austrian Monarchy, therefore, remains entire. This is the second experiment which I have been willing to make. I have used towards her a moderation which she had no right to expect. In this hope I have done what is gratifying to your majesty.

"I send your majesty the English Journals last received. You will there see that the English Ministers are fighting with each other, that there is a revolution in the Ministry, and that all is perfect anarchy. The folly and absurdity of that Cabinet are beyond description. They have recently occasioned the destruction of from 25 to 30,000 men in the most horrible country in the world; it would have been just as well to have thrown them into the sea; so pestilential are the marshes of Walcheren! In Spain they have lost a very considerable number of men. General Wellesley has had the extreme imprudence to commit himself in the heart of Spain with 30,000 men, having on his flanks three armies consisting of 90 battalions, and from 40 to 50 squadrons, whilst he had in his front the army commanded by the King which was of equal force.—It is difficult to conceive such an act of presumption. It remains at present to be ascertained who are to succeed the late ministry.

"The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed sincerely and seriously to approximate to our system.

"I pray God, Monsieur my Brother, to have you in his high and holy keeping.
[Signed] "NAPOLEON."
Schoenbrunn, Oct. 10, 1809.

LIVERPOOL, December 14, 1809.

Having received by the Courier paper of this morning, a copy of the Emperor Napoleon's Speech to the Legislative Body, we insert it below conceiving that it develops intentions interesting and important to commercial as well as political views, and therefore may be acceptable to our friends.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body.

"Since our last session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadix and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of this fourth Punic war.—Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

"The genius of France conducted the English army.—It has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period, I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived.—I owe particular thanks to the Citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you, shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the Ancients.

"I have united Tuscany to the Empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes, become sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies to every preponderating power in the Peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me that the spiritual influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the "spiritual influence" of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not donate these grand interests by annulling the donative of the French Emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman States to France.

By the Treaty of Vienna, all the Kings and Sovereigns my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired and shall acquire fresh increase of Territory.