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Latest Foreign News.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The ship Cincinnati, which arrived last evening on the short passage of 30 days from London, have received papers to 11th of March. It appears that Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, is treated in the most friendly manner, and marked attentions at the court of St. James, and that there is as there always has been, a desire on the part of Great Britain, to adjust the differences with her safety, to adjust the differences between the two nations. East of the Atlantic, it is reported that a treaty had actually been concluded in London, signed and sent home by John Adams frigate for ratification. It is regretted that the rumour does not rest on any authority than the following.

London Morning Chronicle, March 7th, an anti-Ministerial paper.

It is very currently reported, that the negotiations which have for some time been conducted by the Marquis Wellesley, and Mr. Pinkney, have happily terminated in an amicable adjustment of the differences between this country and the United States of America. The John Adams frigate has been detained to carry out the negotiations which will not be made public until the negotiations are exchanged. It is said that the wishes of the American minister are to be for the frigate to morrow.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the minister of foreign affairs to the Duke of Roel, minister of foreign affairs for Holland.

The undersigned minister of foreign relations, is charged with making known to his excellency, baron de Roel, 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. The determinations are contrary to the views of the people of Holland, the emperor is certainly not, and has adopted this course with regret. But the unrelenting destiny which is over the affairs of this world, and which that men should be governed by events, his majesty to follow up with firmness measures of which the necessity has been proved to him, without suffering himself to be misled by secondary considerations. His imperial majesty in placing one of his sons on the throne of Holland, did not forego the principle of perpetual war; and that to suppose she would adopt as the basis of her legislation the monstrous principles which have dictated the orders of council of November 1807, when her maritime right was undoubtedly taken by France, and repelled by neutrals; did not exclude all navigation, and left a independence to maritime nations. There is a little inconvenience to the common cause of commerce kept up by Holland with England, either through the agency of neutrals, or by crowning their flag, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Liverpool, enjoyed the same advantage. England still to manage the Americans, the Prussians, the Swedes, and the Danes; the nations formed a sort of league between them, whom the seas separated.

The fourth coalition destroyed this state of England succeeded in uniting against Russia, Prussia, and Sweden; she was obliged to resort to so much management, it was then that she abused both words and arms; she set up the pretension of making all the rights of neutrals before a simple blockade. The emperor was forced to reprisals, and at his entrance into Berlin, answered it by the blockade of the British. Neutrals, and above all, Americans, had an explanation of this measure. He told them that although the absurd system of a state altogether of intolerable nature, the emperor bounded himself to the continent the commerce of the world; that the neutral flag should be respected; that his vessels of war and privateers should not disturb the navigation of neutrals, the being only to be executed upon land.

This measure itself, which compelled the ports of Holland against the English vessels, injured the mercantile interests of the Holland, and was contrary to their ancient rights. This was the first source of the opposition which began to prevail between France and Holland. From the time his imperial majesty did not but observe that the King of Holland was divided between his most imprescript duties to the imperial throne, and the mercantile notions of the Dutch nation. Necessity his imperial majesty armed himself with force, and shut his eyes, in expectation of the turn of events of some incident which would deliver his brother 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 on her flag, while she was fighting the bat-

ties 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 futility 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 they vanished, the English, as if the expedition to Copenhagen had deprived them of all sense of shame, and set them free from all restraint disclosed their projects, and published their orders in council of November, 1807. An arbitrary and tyrannical act, which filled all Europe with indignation. By this act England took upon her to make regulations obliging 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; recognised no maritime nation as independent, rendered all nations her tributaries, subjected them to her laws, allowed them no liberty of trade unless with a direct profit to herself, fixed the foundation of her revenue 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.

Adverting to this plan of legislation, which was nothing less 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 nations denationalized who had paid the tribute imposed by the English. The Americans, threatened with a second subjection by the English, and with the loss of their independence, so gloriously acquired, put a general embargo on all their vessels, and renounced all navigation and commerce—thus making a sacrifice of the interest of the moment to that which is her perpetual interests—the preservation of her independence.

The success of these measures depended more upon their execution in Holland than in any other country. Holland, on the contrary, was an obstacle to their execution. The Dutch still continued to carry on a commercial intercourse with the English. All the representations of France upon that 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 customs houses shut to the commerce of Holland. They are so at this moment, so that the Dutch have no legal communication with the nations of the continent—and the emperor determined not to open these barriers whilst circumstances remained unchanged. In effect it would have been to open them English commerce. The Dutch nation, far from imitating the PATRIOTISM of the AMERICANS, have been guided in all their transactions solely by miserable mercantile considerations.

On the other hand, the emperor observes, that Holland is destitute of the means for carrying on a war, and almost without resources for her own defence. She is without marine—the 16 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 Veere, which was neither provisioned nor armed, made no resistance; and the important post of Bats, 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 revenues, 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 company, 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 Erfurth, with his ally the emperor of Russia, have had no better success. The war will therefore be long, since all those steps taken to arrive at peace have been useless. The proposition of even sending commissioners to Morlaix, to treat for the exchange of prisoners, although called for by England, remains without effect, because it was feared it might lead to a reconciliation. England, in arrogating 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 therefore 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 the speeches in the new parliament; and if she continues to proclaim the principle of perpetual war and of universal sovereignty, in maintaining her orders in 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 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 definitely its ports and coasts from the administration, which has rendered the ports of Holland the principal entrepots and the great mart of the Dutch merchants, the brokers, and the commercial agents of England.

(Signed) "DUC DE CADORE."
Paris, January 24, 1810.

NOTICE.
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, his majesty has authorised 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 declare denationalized the vessels which, ranging themselves under the dominion of England, recognized the sovereignty which she arrogated over them.

His majesty distinguishes the visit and the recognition of the vessel. The recognition has no other object but 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 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 as their commerce and industry may not be tarried by the English, which would make them more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has an assembly of Representatives and its privileges.

Men without polity, 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 admitted than increase the tariff, because if this tribute, now light, should become insupportable, those who had refused to fight for honor, must then fight for interest.

The undersigned, frankly confess that France has every thing to gain by giving the Americans a good reception in her ports. Her commercial relations with neutrals are advantageous to her, and she is not in any manner jealous of their prosperity. Great, strong and rich, she is satisfied, if by her commerce, or that of neutrals, her exports 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 thus sacrificed their blood for the independence of America, that a question would so soon arise, of imposing on it a yoke heavier 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 Order of the English Council, of November 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorised 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 Americans.

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 favorable disposition to American commerce.

(Signed) "DUC DE CADORE."
LONDON, March 8.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, a messenger was dispatched from the house of the American minister, with his excellency's answer to the last dispatches from his government.

Lord Somerville's Spring show—After the business of the day on Tuesday about 360 sat down to dinner at Freeman's Tavern. Lord Somerville in the chair. The premiums having been distributed, his lordship among other toasts gave, "Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, and may harmony always prevail with those who speak the same language."

Which was drunk with long and loud plaudits. Mr. Pinkney rose amidst a thunder of applause, which for some time prevented his speaking, he then said:

My Lord—I beg your lordship and this company to be persuaded that I am very grateful for the unexpected notice which you and they have been so good as to take of the United States and their minister. I thank you in the first place for my country, and I hope I shall not be thought very presumptuous if led, or even misled, by my wishes, to conclude that personal kindness may have had some little share in promoting your conduct on this occasion, I venture to thank you for myself. I trust, my lord, it is scarcely necessary for me to say how sincerely I join in the wish which has been so well received by the nobleman and gentlemen here present, that there may be perpetual good understanding between Great Britain and the United States. An American minister has in truth no merit in anxiously desiring cordial friendship with this country on terms consistent with the honor of his own, and your lordship will allow me to rejoice that there does exist on both sides the most powerful and obvious inducements to cultivate such friendship. We need not trouble ourselves to enquire whether it be true, as some politicians have pretended, that interest is the only tie of sufficient strength to hold independent nations together as friends, for we are fortunately bound in amity by all sorts of ties, which I fervently hope we shall not, even if it were possible that we should be so disposed, be strong enough to break. No reflecting and impartial men can doubt that the true interests of Great Britain and America are compatible in all cases, the same in most. A liberal and comprehensive view of these can lead to no other conclusion than that they are calculated to invigorate each other. But a sense of this compatibility and identity of interests effectual as it ought to be in communicating a character of steady friendship to our relations, is not the only pledge of harmony between us; for a thousand kindly instances, with which calculation has no concern, combined to form an auxiliary pledge, little inferior in strength I should hope, far superior in moral beauty, I am sure, to the other. These influences, my lord, it would be a pleasing and perhaps not unprofitable task, to review in detail, and by reviewing to give them freshness and augmented activity, for the noble and salutary purposes of peace and kindness.—But I have already trespassed too long on your indulgence, if, indeed, I have not trespassed upon that discretion which so emphatically becomes my situation. I beg leave to drink the health of your lordship, &c.

March 10.

We received this morning Cadiz papers to the 24th. The enemy have yet made no serious attack upon Cadiz or the Isle of Leon, and the Spaniards are actively improving the means of defence. The French wish to carry on an active commerce of flags of truce. They send in proclamations and addresses, which the Government orders to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Late and Important News.

The ship Cincinnati, capt. Conklin, arrived here last evening in 30 days from London. The editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to Mr. Colt and Mr. Austin, for London papers to the 10th of last month inclusive. It will be seen by the following extracts, that there is every prospect of a speedy adjustment of all differences between the United States and Great Britain—and (it was believed in England) consequently a war with France.

The frigate John Adams, it was supposed, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of March, for America, to touch at Havre for a bearer of dispatches. The Juno, Bates, with duplicates of Mr. Pinkney's dispatches, sailed about the same time for Boston.

It was said in England that no minister would at present be sent out as it was supposed Mrs. Pinkney's arrangements would supersede the necessity of any further negotiation.

It was the general opinion that there would be a change in the ministry. In several divisions in Parliament, ministers had been in the minority. Lord Chatham had resigned.

LONDON, March 8.

The Earl of Chatham has resigned the post of master general of the ordinance. In this he has acted with proper deference to the vote of the house of commons. His lordship's resignation was tendered to his majesty at the levee yesterday, and accepted. The Earl of Harrington has been talked of as his lordship's successor—but we must confess that in any arrangement to which Lord Chatham's resignation will give rise, we should be glad to find the return to power of Lord