

# THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

RALEIGH, N. C.—PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

[OR \$2 50 CENTS IN ADVANCE.]

OL. 15.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1810.

No. 743.

LONDON, April 29.

papers to the 25th, with French and German journals of a late date, have been received. An article from Strasburg mentions that very large reinforcements are proceeding to the peninsula, and that a formidable train of artillery, destined to reduce all the important cities and fortresses, is collecting at the frontiers. Fresh circumstances transpire daily to the further sanction to the project ascribed to the Emperor of France, of falling upon the Kingdom of Prussia, at no distant period. The former has ordered the formation of a summer camp at Pest; the French army has actually passed the Illyrian frontier, under the pretence of punishing irregularities on the part of the Turks. A royal order, issued at Berlin, colonial products only permitted to be imported at the ports of Bremen, Pollau and Memel, where the Prussian enquiry into the origin of the goods, is made by the Prussian Committee of Trade, with the French consuls at Stettin, Königsberg and Memel.

Decree of the king of Westphalia, directs the shipment of no less than twelve brigades of house officers, to carry into execution, his territories, the French continental system from Königsberg of the 9th inst. state, in pursuance of the system to be adopted about the Baltic, the court of Denmark has a decree, which is to be enforced with the rigor, ordering that no neutral vessel laden with colonial produce shall be allowed to pass the sea, or to land her cargo on the Danish territory, which shall not have come from some part of America, or direct from the West India Islands.

Article from Vienna states, that the Turks made an inroad from Bosnia into Illyria, and attacked all the positions of the army marshal Marmont on the frontiers. This probably turn out to be a mere predatory expedition of freebooters, but it is by no means unlikely that it may be one of the pretences for an attack by France, in conjunction with Austria, on Turkish dominions.

Duchy of Lunenburg is excepted from the made of the Hanoverian territories to the Westphalia. It will continue to be administered in the name of Napoleon.

Article from Naples states, that an attack was made on the 22d ult. by 3 or 4000 British on the island of St. Maure, near Corfu, and the garrison had shut themselves up in the fort. It is also stated, that an attempt was made by the English on the 26th ult. to burn the town of Reggio, in Calabria, but that it failed. Prussian military establishment consists of 40,000 men.

Article from Copenhagen says—"The English are digging a canal in the isle of Anholt, from the place where they build their privateers, to the garrison of the island principally of Highlanders."

Dutch papers reiterate the report, that propositions were about to be made from the court of Vienna to the British government, that Count Metternich, the Austrian minister of state, is to be employed on this mission. It is also rumored, that the Emperor of Austria is shortly to visit Paris, accompanied by the Duke Charles.

Prussian fortresses of Glogau, Custrin and others are to continue to be occupied by French troops until the definitive payment of the contributions imposed by France upon the Prussian dominions.

Danish paper (the Dagen) affirms, that a native of Copenhagen has lately discovered the method of manufacturing the Congreve rockets.

Romish states are by public Decree, to be placed under the 30th military division of the French army.

Attachment of the French army has crossed the sea, and taken military possession of the port of Rotterdam; probably in pursuance of an article in the late treaty, under which, the French were to co-operate with 12,000 navies to prevent contraband trade in the harbors.

King of Holland, in reply to the addresses of the council of state and legislative body on the 15th inst. said that notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances in which the state was, he felt it his duty, in seeing himself in the midst of a people; that he had brought all his people arms, to strengthen still more the ties which unite him to the nation; and that he relied on the cooperation of the two first bodies of the state in establishing the public affairs and fulfilling the obligations of the late treaty. His majesty concluded with saying, that all grounds of complaint, the part of France being removed, he would every support from his august brother, Emperor of the French; provided, nevertheless, that no fresh subjects of dissatisfaction were

the following is assigned in the Dutch papers as the cause of hostilities between the French and the English. A quarrel took place in the fortress of Mocha, between the French troops and the Turks, which the latter was worsted. The Turks, excited by this occurrence, secretly assembled a large force, and making a sudden onset upon the French, took 3000 of them prisoners, whom they beheaded or impaled. Marshal Marmont, when the news reached him, marched at

the head of a corps, chiefly consisting of Croats, carried the fortress of Sizeg by storm, and put every Turk in it to the sword.

His Majesty the King of Naples has set off for his States, where, upon his arrival, events of the highest importance will most probably take place.—The latest advices from Sicily affirm, that some of the inhabitants are dejected in the extreme, and that others entertain apprehensions, which are certainly well founded. It is said that the English Government has at length consented to receive the King of Sicily, if he should be compelled finally to abandon his dominions. He will, in that case, proceed, not to Malta, but to England.—The island is well supplied with provisions, but not so with artillery & ammunition. The English complain of the total incapacity of the inhabitants for military service, and the latter complain of the arrogance of their guests.—Numerous reinforcements were anxiously expected from Portugal, to garrison the various fortresses opposite to the Continent.—With this aid, it was hoped that the enemy might be resisted, or at least so far as to secure the safety of the English army.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 18, 1810.

AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

Mr. Canning rose to put a question to the honorable gentleman on the opposite Bench, (Mr. Whitbread) respecting our transactions with America. It would be recollected, that observations had been made tending to intimate that he (Mr. C.) had actually told a lie before that house and in the face of the world, with regard to the instructions which he, when in office, had given to Mr. Erskine. The papers which served fully to elucidate this subject, had now been nearly two months before the house, and no proceeding was taken in pursuance of the object, with a view to which the honorable gentleman called for those papers. He therefore thought it necessary to ask after such a public imputation as he had alluded to, had been cast upon his character—whether the honorable gentleman meant to bring forward any motion upon this question, and at what time he would feel it convenient to do so?

Mr. Whitbread stated, that in consequence of the pressure of public business for some time back he had not been able to read the papers alluded to by the right honorable gentleman. But he would take care to examine them in the course of the recess, and if they did not serve to dislodge the impression he had been induced to entertain upon this subject, he should certainly feel it his duty to submit a motion to the house concerning it.

Mr. Canning expressed a hope that the right honorable gentlemen would either bring the matter under discussion, or state his reasons for declining it, so that the estimation, of which he had reason to complain, should not remain uncontradicted.

Mr. Whitbread replied "undoubtedly"—and adding, that he felt himself bound to apologise to the right hon. gentleman for the delay which had already taken place upon this subject.

Died, on Thursday, in Dorset street, Manchester square, aged 71, the Honorable Robert Walpole, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon for the space of 30 years, and brother to the late Horatio Earl of Oxford.

VIENNA, April 14.

Our Court Gazette contains a formal contradiction of a report that a Mr. Hoppe had, as Austrian Charge d'Affaires, notified the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louisa to the English Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.

"We are," it says, "authorised to declare, that there is no Austrian Charge d'Affaires in England, nor any other political agent, who could have made any official notification of the marriage, and consequently that the whole of the article, both in substance and detail, is false and unfounded."

The following arrangements of titles and of dislocations and creations of Kings are reported by letters from Germany, to have been determined on between the emperors of France and Austria—we give it as it reached us, without further comment than that some of the appointments appear to us improbable.

Napoleon I. Emperor of France, &c. and king of the Romans.

Francis II. Emperor of Austria and Franconia, and co-protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Archduke Charles King of Spain and the Indies.

Joseph Napoleon to be king of Italy.

Ferdinand the IV. to be restored to the throne of the two Sicilies.

Joachim to be King of Poland.

Eugene to be King of Macedonia.

Louis Napoleon to be King of Bavaria.

The Hereditary Prince of Bavaria to be King of Holland and Berg.

Jerome Napoleon to be king of Wirtemberg.

The king of Wirtemberg to be king of Westphalia.

The Grand Duke of Baden to be king of Switzerland.

The king of Prussia—to cede Silesia to Austria.

April 28.

State Prisons.—Doubts having been expressed

with respect to the following atrocious Decree, and some persons having gone the length of denying altogether that any such decree has been issued; we re-publish it from the *Moniteur* of the 5th of last month. A more terrible tyranny never was developed than in the Preamble to this Decree, in which we find it avowed that men, natives of conquered or ceded countries, are kept in French prisons for offences anterior to such conquest or cession, the offence no doubt, of shewing their allegiance to their lawful government, by fighting in its defence and endeavoring to preserve its independence.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Palace of the Thuilleries, March 2.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederacy, &c.

Upon the Report of our Minister of general Police, considering.

That there is a certain number of individuals detained in the Prisons of State, whom it is not deemed advisable either to carry before the Tribunals or to set at liberty.

That several have at different epochs made attacks upon the security of the State; that they would be condemned by the Tribunals to capital punishments; but that superior considerations oppose their being brought to trial.

That others, after having acted as Chiefs of Bands in the civil wars, have been taken anew *in flagrante delicto*, and that motives of general interest equally prohibit their being carried before the Tribunals.

That several are either robbers of coaches, or men habituated to crimes whom our laws could not condemn, though they might have the certainty of their guilt; and whose release would be contrary to the interest and safety of society.

That a certain number having been employed by the police in foreign countries, and having been unfaithful, can neither be released nor carried before the tribunals, without compromising the safety of the state.

Finally, that some belonging to different countries that have been united to France are dangerous men, who cannot be brought to trial because their offences are either political or anterior to the union, and that they could not be set at liberty without compromising the interests of the state.

Considering, however, that it is just to be assured that such of our subjects as are detained in the state prisons are detained for legitimate causes; and with a view to public interest, and not from private considerations and passions:

That it is proper to establish, for the examination of each affair, legal and solemn forms!

And that by proceeding to this examination, by giving the first decisions in a privy council, and reviewing anew every year the causes of detention, to see if they ought to be prolonged, we shall provide equally for the safety of the state and the citizen!!

TABLE THE FIRST.

Art. 1. No individual shall be detained as a state prisoner but in virtue of a decision upon the report of our grand judge, minister of justice, and our minister of police, in a privy council.

2. The detention authorised by a privy council cannot extend beyond a year, unless it be authorised by a fresh privy council.

Here follow several articles ordering each prisoner to be inspected once a year. Each prison is to be under the administration of an Officer of Gendarmerie; the gaoler is to be under him; and if he favors a clandestine correspondence on the part of any prisoner, he is to be dismissed, and imprisoned for six months. There are to be eight state prisons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Selected from London papers to 2nd May.

PARIS; April 2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sitting of the 21st April.

Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Counsellor of State, being introduced, closed the session with a speech, of which the following are the principal passages.

"GENTLEMEN, The labours of your double session, the events which have preceded and accompanied it, will leave the nation great recollections and high hopes. The civil and financial legislation has during ten years, advanced by an uninterrupted progress towards perfecting the principles and completing the system of the former, and alleviating the weight of the contributions imposed by the latter. The internal organization is ameliorated; industry has followed in the course of former success. The plans for all the great public labors, and the means for their execution, have been decreed.—great political views have extended, with advantage, the limits of the Empire.

"The continental peace, which before rested only on treaties, and the perpetuity of the dynasty, which had for its foundation only the genius of a hero and the power of a great nation, have now for their basis a prosperous, holy, august, and eternal alliance.

"Such, gentlemen, is the picture which you have to exhibit to the inhabitants of your provinces, and of which I have only to recal to your memory the principal features; your hearts guarantee its fidelity."

The Counsellor of State then proceeded to enumerate the laws passed during the session, and took a view of the interior administration of

the empire. Passing next to the state of the foreign relations of France, he expressed himself thus:—

"You have witnessed, Gentlemen, the Senatus Consultum which unites to the French Empire the City of Rome, the ancient patrimony of the Caesars and of Charlemagne.—This act of the Constituents of the Empire, indicated by history, counselled by policy, and decreed by genius, joins parts of the western empire which have long been separated, and establishes alliance between the Tiber and the Seine, between Paris and Rome.—Finally, this act respecting the authority, always sacred, of the Church, and preparing the true glory of Religion, secures the Independence of Thrones and the respect of Sovereigns.—A new department will be formed under the name of the department des Bouches du Rhin, and the remainder of the ceded territory will be united to the department of the Deux Nethes, which will thus be rendered one of the most considerable, most important, and most wealthy of the empire.—Meanwhile, the confederation of the Rhine had its consideration increased, its power confirmed, and the ties which unite its Members drawn closer.

"If the war still grow in those regions, the pernicious glory of reaching which the English yet retain, it is either at such a distance on the frontiers of the Ottoman Empire, that Europe cannot long suffer from it, and Asia alone is menaced (unless the Divan return to better principles)—or for but a short period beyond the Pyrenees, until the ports of Spain shall be opened to our arms and closed to England. From that moment the peace of Europe may be regarded as secured by the sanctity of treaties, the extent of power, the conformity of interests, and the superiority of genius.

"You have seen an August Messenger of Peace, a sacred pledge of eternal alliance, arrive in the heart of France, which has thereby been intoxicated with joy, and transported with love. It has been your destiny to be witnesses of the solemn bonds which will for ever unite Napoleon and Maria Louisa, and have at the same time united the interests of France and the interests of Austria, for the happiness of the two nations and the tranquility of the world. All the allied nations bless an event which completes the establishment of their power, and cements the ties which unite them. Enlightened policy, and consoled humanity, give it equal applause; the reason of Europe sanctions it, but it belongs in particular to France to feel all its value."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, to William C. Claiborne, governor of the Orleans territory, dated Washington, July 7th, 1804.

"The position of New Orleans certainly determines it to be the greatest city the world has ever seen. There is no spot on the globe to which the produce of so great an extent of fertile country must necessarily come: it is three times greater than that on the eastern side of the Alleghany, which is to be divided among all the sea-port towns of the Atlantic states. There is also no spot where yellow fever is so much to be apprehended. In the middle and northern parts of Europe, where the sun rarely shines, they can safely build cities in solid blocks without generating disease. But under the cloudless skies of America, where there is so constant an accumulation of heat, men cannot be piled upon one another with impunity. Accordingly we find this disease confined to the solid built parts on the water side, where there is much matter for putrefaction, rarely extending into the thin built part of the town and never into the country. In these latter places it cannot be communicated; in order to catch it you must go into the local atmosphere where it prevails. Is not this then a strong indication that we ought not to contend with the laws of nature, but should decide at once that all our cities shall be thin built? You will perhaps remember that in 1793, yourself, the present governor Harrison, and some other young gentlemen, dining with me in Philadelphia, the then late yellow fever being the subject of conversation, and its incommunicability in the country. I observed that in building cities in the United States, we should take the chequer board for our plan, leaving the white squares open and unbuilt for ever, and planted with trees.—Harrison treasured this idea in his mind, and having to lay off a city two or three years ago on the banks of the Ohio, he laid it off on this plan. As it is probable New Orleans must be very soon enlarged, I enclose the same plan for consideration. I have great confidence that however the yellow fever may prevail in the old part of the town, it would not be communicable in that part which should be built on this plan; because this would be all like the thin built parts of our towns, where experience has taught us that a person may carry it after catching it in its local region, but can never communicate it out of that. Having very sincerely at heart that the prosperity of New Orleans should be unchecked, and great faith, founded as I think in experience, of the effect of this mode of building against a disease which is such a scourge to our close built cities, I could not deny myself the communication of the plan, leaving to you to bring it into real existence, if those more interested should think as favourable of it as I do. For beauty, pleasure, and convenience, it will certainly be eminent."