

Political.

From the Copenhagen Mirror, May 3.

Sweden.—We request our readers to read, not without interest its length, the Swedish State Paper, contained in this week's Mirror, and to read it with the closest attention. We think no man, who sees the picture here drawn of French tyranny, & capacity, and has paid the least attention to the passing events of the last twelve years in our own country, but will look with a kind of horror at the disclosure here made. Indeed, if it were not for the occasional occurrence of names, we could easily imagine that we were reading our own history.—In one respect, the case of Sweden differs from ours. After a long course of abject submission to the imperial despotism of the ruthless tyrant of France, Sweden has roused up to a degree of courage sufficient to shake off the shackles.—We basely crutch, and bend our whips, under their pressure, and the more they gall us, the more we submit.

The plain state of the fact between France and Sweden was this: Bonaparte insisted on her becoming a party to the Continental System. He forced her to assist him, against her will and against all her interests, in his attempts to subdue his great rival; Sweden yielded to a threat that she durst not resist; and the demand upon her inmediately became boundless. Bonaparte even wished the Swedes to exclude the Americans from her ports. Scarcely had war been brought about by Bonaparte between Sweden and England, before the French minister at Stockholm began to develop his plan.—He demanded at first a numerous corps of sailors to man the French fleet at Brest, and soon after Swedish troops to be put under French pay—then the introduction into Sweden of the tariff of fifty per cent. upon colonial produce; and finally, the establishment of French custom-house officers at Gottenburgh. These modest demands not being complied with, Bonaparte at once assumed an air of hostility towards Sweden.

Instead of trusting to the bold and impudent assertions of the ministerialists in our country, Congress and out, and of the Intelligencer, the Aurora, the Boston Patriot, and other unprincipled newspapers, which stoutly deny the existence of French influence in our government, let the public compare this statement, with the conduct of France towards us, and our conduct towards France, and it will be found that the most essential point of difference, in principle, consists in this—that Sweden refused to comply—we yielded unconditional obedience. The whole history of the restrictive system adopted by Mr. Jefferson, and pursued by Mr. Madison, until it terminated in war, was a base subservency to Bonaparte's Continental system. And had we been situated so that he could have laid his heavy hand upon us as easily he was able to do upon Sweden, we should have furnished the tariff and the custom-house officers, and our soldiers would have been placed under the pay of France.

Finding the King of Sweden did not yield implicit obedience to these requisitions, Bonaparte began to look sour and blister. An immediate proposal was made for Sweden to form an alliance with France. The answer to this proposal not being satisfactory to the French Minister at Stockholm, he was requested to state—"what the Emperor required of Sweden, and what that country could expect as an indemnification for the new sacrifices to which it would be exposed by the preferences of France?" The minister with the characteristic insolence of his nation, replied—"That the Emperor required deeds conformable to his system, and that it would afterwards be time enough to treat of what his Imperial Majesty would do in favor of Sweden."

In a conversation between Gen. Armstrong and the Duke of Cadore, related in a letter from the former to the Secretary of State, dated February 17th 1810, the Duke addressed to the General the following words:—

"His majesty could place no reliance on the proceedings of the United States, who having no ground of complaint against France comprised her in their acts of exclusion, and since the month of May, had riddened the entrance of their ports to French vessels, under the penalty of confiscation. As soon as his majesty was informed of this measure, he considered himself bound to order reprisals on American vessels, not only in his territory, but likewise in the countries which are under his influence. In the ports of Holland, of Spain, of Italy and of Naples American vessels had been seized because the Americans have seized French vessels. The Americans cannot be expected to the part which they are to take; they ought either to tear to pieces the act of their independence, and to become again, as before the revolution, the subjects of England, or to take such measures, as that their commerce and industry should not be tarified (tariffed) by the English, which renders them more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has its assembly of representatives and its privileges. Men without just political views (sans politique) without honor, without energy, may allege, that payment of the tribute imposed by England, may be submitted to because it is high; but why will they not perceive, that the English will no sooner have obtained the admission of the principle, than they will raise the tariff in such way, that the burthen, at last become insupportable, it will then be necessary to fight for interest, after having refused to fight for honor."

This insolent and abusive language, our administration bore with lamb-like submission, and as soon as possible shaped their measures so as to render them more conformable to his Majesty's Imperial and Royal will, and at length by shifting and modifying, they reached the sublime satisfaction of sitting on exactly the thing he wished for.—War. And had our territory been in danger within the boundaries of Europe, they would have formed an alliance with France, or confederated with other states, under the protection of France.

Upon finding that the King of Sweden did not do us sufficient degree of obedience, Bonaparte immediately marched troops, and took possession of Pomerania. Thus situated, a demand was made upon Sweden, "not officially but through a channel not less sure," of a most extraordinary nature, being no more nor less than what follows.—His Majesty requires that a new declaration of war against England be proclaimed, that all communication with the English vessels that are cruising be severely prohibited; that batteries be raised on the shores of the Sound; and that the navy be fitted out and assailed the English vessels; that besides this Sweden should raise an army from 30 to 40 thousand men to attack Russia when hostilities should commence between that power and the French Empire."

When things did not progress rapidly enough in this country, to satisfy the voracious appetite of his Imperial Majesty, he watched for an opportunity when his harbours were filled with our vessels, and then, by his Rambouillet decree, he seized the whole, and like an experienced highwayman, appropriated the avails to his private purse. And the whole has been abandoned by our mean spirited and profligate administration to this Imperial Robber, not only at the expense of national honor, and private justice but if the article possessed any value, at the expense of Mr. Madison's word, solemnly pledged not to come to terms with Bonaparte, but upon the restoration of the property thus seized and confiscated.

It is sickening—it is absolutely disgusting, to trace the history of national degradation, and governmental treachery. Sweden, humbled and manacled as she was, with a French heir to the crown at the head of her affairs, she shed vastly more spirit and independence of conduct, than our administration. And yet they, and their noisy tools have the assurance to declare, that, no French attachments, no French influence, no French biases exist here. Our administration is French to the core. They mourn over French defeats and disasters with as much heart-felt sincerity, as if instead of governing a country across the Atlantic, they were Viceroy of a Swiss Canton. And we have not a doubt, that notwithstanding all the hypocritical and hollow hearted flummery of the "Russian mediation," they hope, in their souls, to be relieved from it, by hearing within a short time that the French standard is waving over the turret of St. Petersburg.

Extract of a letter from Major General Dearborn to the Secretary of War dated Niagara, May 3. "As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy in the late affair of York amounted to one hundred killed, two hundred prisoners and three hundred wounded. I have not been able to ascertain precisely the amount of the militia put on their parade—I presume it could not be less than five hundred. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was a magazine for Niagara, Detroit, &c. and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. General Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands; the papers are a valuable acquisition. A scalp was found in the executive & Legislative Council Chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair in company with the mace, &c."

Domestic.

Extract of a letter from a Field Officer in the force which landed at York, to the Department of War.

"The column of attack consisted of the 6th, 15th, 16th, and 31st regiments of infantry, and a detachment of the Light and Heavy Artillery. Major Forsyth's corps of Riflemen, and Lt. Col. McClure's corps of Volunteers acted on the flanks. There was a long piece of woods to go through which offered many obstructions to our heavy ordnance. As was expected, we were there annoyed on our flanks by a part of the British and Indians, with six powder and two howitzers. One of the enemy's batteries accidentally blew up by which they lost fifty men of the 8th regiment. A part of our force was detached from our column as it came into the open ground, who carried the second battery by storm. The troops were halted a few minutes to bring up the heavy artillery to play on the block house. Gen. Sheaffe, despairing of holding the town, ordered fire to be put to the magazine, in which there were five hundred barrels of powder, many cart loads of stone, and an immense quantity of iron, shells and shot. The explosion was tremendous. The column was raked from front to rear. General Pike and his three aids, and 250 officers and men were killed or wounded in the column. Notwithstanding this calamity and the discomfiture that might be expected to follow it, the troops gave three cheers, instantly formed the column and marched on towards the town. Gen. Sheaffe fled and left his papers and baggage behind him. About sixty regulars accompanied him, leaving their wounded in every farmhouse. They acknowledge the loss of three hundred killed and wounded. Their force, regulars and militia, consisted of 1000 men. We took between four and five hundred prisoners."

YORK. The capital of Upper Canada,

Recently taken by General Dearborn, is a place of infinitely more value and importance than is generally imagined here in Boston. A brief description of it may not be unacceptable to our readers at this time. After leaving the townships of Pickering, you pass under the highlands of Scarborough, and arrive at the township of York. This place, which was the seat of the government of Upper Canada, lies in about 43 degrees 35 min. N. lat. and is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. It has a navy yard, and here our troops found a frigate on the stocks, pierced for 32 guns. The harbour of York has this advantage over the other ports on Lake Ontario, that vessels may ride safely at its entrance, during the winter.

On the extremity of the Peninsula, which is called Gibraltar Point, are commodious stores and block-houses, which command the entrance of the harbour; on the main land opposite to the Point is the Garrison, situated on a point made by the harbour and a small rivulet, which being improved by sluices, affords an easy access for boats to go up to the stores; the barracks being built on a knoll, are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the Lake to the west, and of the harbour to the east. The Government House is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour. The front of the city, (for so it was called by Smyth, the British Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, 14 years ago) is a mile and an half in length, who speaks of several handsome squares, particularly one open to the harbour. The river Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running thro' a beautiful meadow. The long beach or peninsula, like our Nahant, affords a most delightful ride, and is considered so healthy by the Indians, that they resort to it whenever indisposed.

The Government House is situated between the city and the river Don, in a beautiful spot well suited for gardens and parks. The oaks are large, the soil excellent and watered by various streams, one of which may be thrown into all the streets in the town. The harbour is well calculated for ship-building, and caulking of vessels. The climate of York is temperate, and well sheltered from the northerly winds by the high lands in the rear.

Yonge street leads from York to Lake Simcoe; and the Dundas street crosses the rear of the town. These streets are turnpikes or military roads, and made by the British troop under Lieut. Governor Simcoe, and extend more than an hundred miles in length. BOSTON. THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators with the Will annexed PETER BROWN, dec. at the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Rowan County—those indebted are requested to pay, and those who have claims against the Estate are requested to present them to the Administrators within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. Susanah Brown, Admrs. Thos. L. Cowan, 893-6 Salisbury, 1st April, 1813.

NOTICE. MY wife ELIZABETH LOCKE has eloped from me. I caution all persons from harboring her, or giving her credit on my account. James M. Leland & Co. April 21, 1813. 892-36p.

LANDS FOR SALE. TO be sold at vendue, at the house of ALEXANDER TERRY, in Fiedell County, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of July next, the following valuable Estate, belonging to the heirs of ALEXANDER WORKE, deceased, to wit: LANDS IN FIEDELL COUNTY. 1105 acres of land on the waters of Davidson's Creek, near Centre Meeting-House, in Fiedell county, on which is an elegant dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, late the residence of C. J. Worke. 157 acres of do. on David's Creek, near the aforesaid tract. 205 acres of do. adjoining the land on which Centre Meeting House stands. 202 acres of do. near the aforesaid tracts, called Lewis Jetton's place. 144 acres of do. on the Catawba River, known by the name of Ophian's place. 34 acres of do. on Davidson's Creek, called White's place. 53 acres of do. near the same. 270 acres of do. known by the name of Shepherd's Cross Roads. LANDS IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY. 311 acres of land on Beaver dam and Davidson's Creeks, in the county of Mecklenburg, known by the name of Hill's place. 210 acres of do. on a branch of L'Alphin's Creek, formerly the property of Alexander Hodge. 225 acres of do. formerly the property of Andrew Alexander. 250 acres of do. called the Big Island place, at Beattie's Ford, Catawba River. 309 acres of do. on Beaver-dam Creek, called Patrick Hamilton's place. 16 acres of do. near Hamilton's place. 49 acres of do. on the waters of Rocky River, called Duck-worth's place. 251 acres of do. on Thompson's Mill Creek, in Rowan county, called James Hughes' place. 400 acres of do. lying on Second Broad River, in the county of Rutherford. A sale will positively be made of the shares of all those who do not dissent before the 22d day of July next. A liberal credit will be given, and bonds with approved security required. Any further information necessary will be given on the day of sale. M Stokes, Attorney for the Heirs of Col Worke. April 15, 1813. 892-3t.

YANCEY & BRANSON OFFER for sale their STOCK OF GOODS, in the City of Raleigh, for Cash or on a Credit for Negotiable Paper—a handsome Assortment for many places, and well laid in. May 6, 1815. 893-f

EXAMINATION. THE semi-annual examination of the students of the Franklin Academy, will commence on Monday the 7th June and will continue two days. There will be an EXHIBITION of dialogues and select orations, on Wednesday the 9th; and, on the evening of the same day will be performed, for the benefit of the Academy, the celebrated play, "THE OLDER DAUGHTER." With an appropriate after-piece. G. HILL, Sec'y. Louisa, May 21, 1813.

The black Arabian Barb, Sent to America in 1810 by Colonel Lear, our Consul general at Algiers, who obtained him from the Dey as a mark of his particular favor, WILL stand at my stable, in Salisbury, the present season, now commenced. For particulars reference can be had to my bills. As this is the first genuine Arabian that ever stood in North Carolina, and as it is universally admitted that the superior excellence of the English horses is owing more to their being crossed with Arabians and Barbs, than to any other circumstance, it is hoped the American breeder will not permit so good an opportunity to pass unimproved. This Horse was selected by Col. Lear from the private stable of the Dey of Algiers, which consisted of 30 that were chosen from his public stable of 200. Col. Lear speaks of him as having the highest character of any horse in the whole regency. J. A. PEARSON. Salisbury, March 9, 1810. 86, 'til June 20.

Strap, Will stand at twenty-five dollars, and not twenty dollars the season as erroneously printed in the bills. HENRY COTTEN, Tarborough, March, 1813. 6t.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF N. CAROLINA. SCHEME OF THE YKFOED ACADEMY Lottery.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. 1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000, 1 do 1000 is 1000, 1 do 500 is 500, 3 do 200 is 600, 6 do 100 is 600, 20 do 20 tickets each is 2000, 20 do 50 is 1000, 40 do 20 is 800, 80 do 15 is 1200, 100 do 10 is 1000, 800 do 6 is 4800.

1072 prizes, } Not two blanks \$15,500. 2028 blank, } to a prize. 3100 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$15,500. The cash prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Stationary Prizes as follows: First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dolls. each. First drawn Ticket, 200 dolls. Ditto, on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, 50 dolls. each. Ditto, on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th days, 20 dolls. each. Ditto, on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 tickets each.

The said 20 prizes to consist of the Numbers from 101 to 500, inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest Number for the 20th day, and so regularly ascending to the 39th. First drawn on the 40th day, 200 dolls. Ditto, 42d day, 200 dolls. Ditto, 45th day, 200 dolls. Ditto, 48th day, 200 dolls. Ditto, 50th day, 200 dolls.

The Managers present the foregoing Scheme to the public, in the confidence that not only the laudable object of the Lottery, but the great inducements held out to adventurers, will ensure a speedy sale of the Tickets. The proportion of prizes has seldom been exceeded, and they are arranged as that the purchaser of a single number by having the prospect of drawing twenty others may calculate on his chance of obtaining twenty three of the best prizes, for the trifling sum of \$5. The drawing will commence on the 6th day of October next, and be finished without delay.

Tickets at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Office. March 26, 1813. 86-611 Oct.

Navigation of Roanoke.

IN conformity to an Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act for improving the Navigation of Roanoke River, from the town of Halifax to the place where the Virginia line intersects the same," the undersigned, Committee named in the said act for the city of Raleigh, have opened a Book for Subscriptions for Shares in the Capital Stock for accomplishing the said undertaking, which will continue open till the 1st of October, at the Bookstores of J. Gales and W. Boylan.

The proposed Capital Stock is limited to 100,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each. A general meeting of the subscribers is to be held at Halifax on the 4th Monday next, or 4th of October next; and if 400 shares be not subscribed before, or at said meeting, all subscriptions are to be void. But if a sufficient number of shares be then subscribed, a Company is to be organized, under the title of "The Roanoke Navigation Company," and subscribers must then pay one dollar on every share subscribed, and the remainder when called upon, except that more than 1-3 dollars on a share not be called for in any one year. H. SEAWELL, W. BOYLAN, J. GALES.

Subscription Books are also opened at Edenton, Plymouth, Windsor, Halifax, Warrenton, York, Rocksworth, Caswell C. House, Weldon, and Germantown, under the direction of said Commissioners at each place.

State of North Carolina, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY TERM, 1813. Simon Barney vs. Jonathan Fellowes. Original Attachment. Levied on a negro named Penney.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva three months, that the defendant appear at the next or succeeding term of the court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Greenville, on the first Monday in May and first Monday in August, reply to be made, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. 20.6p ALEXANDER EVANS, c.

The Baltimore Hospital Lottery Is commenced drawing, and continues to be present once a week.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE 1 prize of 30,000 dollars, 2 prizes of 10,000 dollars, 6 do. of 20,000 dollars, &c. &c. TICKETS, In the Baltimore Hospital Lottery, now drawing, may be had at the Minerva Office, Price, \$11. Highest prize \$50,000. Letters, post paid, and enclosing the cash, may be attended to April 30.

IN BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER 14th, A. D. 1812. BE it ordained, &c. That a special meeting of this Board be had at Chapel Hill at the examination of the Students of this University commencing on the 25th of May and ending on the 31 day of June next. Test. ROBT WILLIAMS, Sec. Raleigh, April 26, 1813. 91-36.