

Foreign State Papers.

Report of M. the Baron de St. Aignan. FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR.

On the 26th of October, being treated as a prisoner at Weymar, where were the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria and of the Emperor of Russia. I received the order to depart the next day with the column of prisoners that were sent to Bohemia. Until then I had not seen any body, or made any remonstrance, thinking that the title with which I was clothed reclaimed of itself, and having protested at first against the treatment that I experienced. I thought, however, on this occasion, that I ought to write to the Prince de Schwarzenburg and to the Count de Metternich, to represent to them the impropriety of this proceeding. The Prince de Schwarzenburg sent immediately Count Parr, his aid de camp, to me, to excuse the mistake committed in regard to me, inviting me to call at his residence or at M. de Metternich's. I instantly repaired to that of the latter, the Prince de Schwarzenburg having just left this place. Count de Metternich received me with a distinguished solicitude; he spoke to me a few words upon my situation, from which he took upon himself to extricate me. Being very happy, he said, to do me that service, and also to testify the esteem that the Emperor of Austria had conceived for the duke of Vicenza; then he spoke to me of the congress, without any tendency on my part for such a conversation. We have been sincerely desirous of peace, he said to me, we still wish for it, and shall make it: it is only necessary to meet the question frankly and directly. The coalition will remain united. The indirect manner that the Emperor Napoleon might employ to attain peace can no longer succeed. Let us explain ourselves frankly, and it will be made.

After this conversation, count de Metternich told me to repair to Toplitz, where I should immediately hear from him, and that he hoped to see me again on my return. I set out the 27th October for Toplitz. I arrived there the 30th, and the 3d November I received a letter from count de Metternich, in consequence of which I left Toplitz the 2d November, and repaired to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria, at Frankfort, where I arrived the 5th. I went the same day to the residence of M. de Metternich. He spoke to me immediately of the progress of the coalesced armies, of the revolution that was going on in Germany, of the necessity of making a peace. He told me that the coalesced, a long time before the declaration of Austria, had saluted the Emperor Francis with the title of Emperor of Germany, that he would not accept that insignificant title, and that Germany was more his in this manner than formerly; that he desired that the Emperor Napoleon should be persuaded that the greatest calmness and spirit of moderation presided in the councils of the coalesced; that they should not dispute, because they wished to preserve their activity and their force, and that they were so much the more strong as they were moderate; that no one bore any ill will to the dynasty of the Emperor Napoleon; that England was much more moderate than was thought; that the moment to treat with her had never been more favorable; that if the Emperor really wished to make a solid peace, he would spare many evils to humanity and dangers to France, by not retarding the negotiations; that they were ready to come to an understanding; that the ideas of the peace entertained, were to give just limits to the power of England; and, to France, all the maritime liberties that she, as also the other powers of Europe, have a right to claim; that England was ready to restore to Holland independent, what she would not restore to her as a French province; that what M. de Metternich had been charged to tell on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, could give occasion to the words that they would request me to carry; that he only asked of me to state them exactly, without altering any thing in them; that the Emperor Napoleon was not willing to conceive the possibility of an equilibrium between the powers of Europe; that an equilibrium was not only possible, but even necessary; that it had been proposed at Dresden to take an indemnity for the countries that the Emperor possessed no more, such as the grand duchy of Warsaw; that similar compensations might yet be made in the actual circumstances.

The 9th M. de Metternich sent me a request to come to his residence, at 9 o'clock in the evening. He (Metternich) was coming from the palace of the emperor of Austria, and delivered to me the letter of H. M. for the empress his daughter. He told me that the count de Nesselrode was to come to meet him, and that it would be in concert with him that he would charge me with the words that I was to report to the emperor. He requested me to state to the duke of Vicenza that they preserved for him the sentiments of esteem that his noble character has always inspired. A few moments after, count de Nesselrode came in. He repeated to me in a few words what count de Metternich had already told me respecting the mission they invited me to charge myself with, and added, that M. de Hardenburg might be considered as present and approving all that was going to be said. Then M. de Metternich explained the intentions of the coalesced powers, such as I was repeat them to the emperor. After having heard him, I answered him that as I was only to listen and not to speak, I had nothing else to do but to report literally his words, and that in order to become certain of them, I asked leave to note them down for myself alone, and to lay them afterwards before him. Then count de Nesselrode having proposed that I should draw up the note directly, M. de Metternich desired me to pass alone in a cabinet where I wrote the subjoined note. When I had written it, I went again into the room. M. de Metternich told me—Here is Lord Aberdeen, the English ambassador—our

intentions are common, thus we may continue to explain ourselves before him. He then desired me to read what I had written. When I came to that article which concerns England, Lord Aberdeen seemed not to have understood it well. I read it a second time. Then he observed, that the expression, liberty of commerce and rights of navigation, were very vague. I answered that I had written what the count de Metternich had charged me to state. M. de Metternich observed, that really those expressions might embroil the question, and wrote that England would make the greatest sacrifices for the peace founded upon those bases (those aforementioned).

I observed that those expressions were as vague, as those that they were substituted for. Lord Aberdeen acknowledged it; and said that it was just as well to re-establish what I had written—that he reiterated the assurance that England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices, that she possessed much that she would restore largely. The rest of the note having been found correct, as I had understood it; we spoke of things indifferent.

Prince de Schwarzenburg entered and every thing that had been said was repeated to him. The Count de Nesselrode who had been a little while absent during this conversation, returned and requested me on the part of the emperor Alexander, to tell the duke of Vicenza, that he should never change respecting the opinion that he had of his loyalty, and of his character, and that the affairs would soon be settled, if he were charged with a negotiation.

I was to set out the next day in the morning, the 10th of November—but Prince de Schwarzenburg desired that I should defer it until the evening, not having had time to write to the Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier.)

At night he sent to me count Voyna, one of his aids de camp, who delivered to me his letter, and conducted me to the outpost. I arrived at Mentz, the eleventh in the morning. (Signed) SAINT AIGNAN.

Note written at Frankfort the 9th of November, by M. the Baron de Saint Aignan.

Count de Metternich has told me that the circumstance that brought me to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria might make it suitable to charge me to carry H. M. the Emperor an answer to the proposals that he has offered through the medium of count Merfeldt. In consequence count de Metternich and count de Nesselrode have asked me to report to H. M.

That the coalesced powers were bound by the indissoluble ties that constituted their strength, and from which they should never deviate.

That the reciprocal engagements that they contracted have made them take the resolution to make no other than a general peace.

That at the congress of Prague they might have thought of a continental peace, because circumstances would not have given time to understand each other so as to treat differently; but that since the intentions of all the powers and those of England were known; that therefore it was useless to think, either of an armistice or of a negotiation that should not have for its principle a general peace.

That the coalesced sovereigns were unanimously agreed upon the power and preponderance that France ought to preserve in her integrity and in confining herself within her natural limits, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition sine qua non; that therefore France was to renounce not the influence that every large state necessarily exercises over a state of inferior force, but of all sovereignty over Germany; that besides this was a principle that H. M. had laid down himself when he said that it was suitable that the great powers should be separated by smaller states.

That on the side of the Pyrenees, the independence of Spain and the re-establishment of the former dynasty were likewise a condition sine qua non.

That in Italy, Austria should have a frontier which would be a subject of negotiation; that the Piedmont offered several lines that might be discussed; as also the state of Italy, provided however that she should be as Germany, governed in a manner independent of France or of any other preponderating power;

That Holland in the same manner should be an object of negotiation, and starting always from the principle that she was to be independent;

That England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices for a peace founded upon those bases and to acknowledge the liberty of commerce and navigation such as France has a right to pretend;

That if these principles of a general pacification were accepted by H. M. they might neutralize on the right bank of the Rhine such a place as they should think proper, where the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers should repair immediately, without, however, the negotiations suspending the course of military operations. Frankfort, 9th Nov. 1813. (Signed) SAINT AIGNAN.

Letter from the Duke of Vicenza to the Prince of Metternich.

LUNEVILLE, JAN. 5. PRINCE—The letter which your excellency has done me the honour to write on the 10th of last month has reached me.

The emperor does not wish to prejudge any thing on the motives which have caused that his full and entire adhesion to the bases which your excellency has proposed in a common accord with the ministers of Russia and England, and with the consent of Prussia, should have required to be communicated to the allies before the opening of congress. It is difficult to think that Lord Aberdeen has had power to propose articles without having any to negotiate. H. M. does not do the allies the injury of thinking that they should have been undeter-

mined and that they still deliberate. They know too well that every conditional offer becomes an absolute engagement for him who has made it, as soon as the condition which he has stipulated in it is fulfilled. At all events, we were to expect to see on the 6th of Jan. the answer which your excellency announced to us on the 10th December. His correspondence, and the reiterated declarations of the allied powers do not suffer us to foresee difficulties, and the reports of M. de Talleyrand on his return from Switzerland confirm that their intentions are always the same.

Whence then can the delays proceed? H. M. having nothing more at heart than the prompt establishment of general peace has thought that he could not give a stronger proof of the sincerity of his sentiments in that respect than by sending near the allied sovereigns his minister of foreign relations, furnished with full powers. I hasten then prince, to inform you that I shall wait at our advanced posts the necessary passports to traverse those of the allied armies and repair near your Excellency. (Signed) CAULAINCOURT, Duke of Vicenza.

Answer of the Prince of Metternich to the Duke of Vicenza.

FRIBOURG (in Brigau) Jan. 5.

M. LE DUKE.—I have to day received the letter which your excellency has done me the honour to address to me from Luneville, the 6th of this month. The delay which the communication that the French government expected after my official note of the 10th December, experiences, results from the conduct which the allied powers were to observe between themselves. The confidential explanations with the Baron de St. Aignan having led to official overtures on the part of France, their I. and R. Majesties have judged that the answer of your excellency of the 2d December was of such a nature as to require to be communicated to their allies. The suppositions which your excellency admits that it is Lord Aberdeen who has proposed articles, and that he has been furnished with full powers to that effect, have on foundation.

The court of London has just sent the Secretary of State, having the department of foreign affairs, on the continent. H. I. M. of all the Russias, finding himself momentarily absent from here, and Lord Castlereagh being expected every moment, the Emperor, my august master, and H. M. the king of Prussia, empower me to inform your excellency that you will receive as soon as possible an answer to your proposal of repairing to the head quarters of the allied sovereigns. (Signed) The Prince de METTERNICH.

Yesterday, January 18, that is ten days after the answer of the Prince de Metternich, the Duke of Vicenza was still at the out posts.

Interesting Sale.

BY an act of the last General Assembly of this State, Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of designing and causing to be erected, on the public land adjoining the City of Raleigh, a commodious dwelling house and all necessary out houses, for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of the State; and, to enable them to raise a fund adequate to the object, they are authorized to sell, at auction, the Lot and improvements at present occupied by the Governor; and also a considerable portion of the public lands adjoining the City. By virtue of this act of Assembly, and according to its tenor, the undersigned Commissioners will commence the sale of said lot and lands, on the fourteenth day of May next, on the premises.

The terms of sale (consistent with the provisions of the act) will be specified at the time of sale—the mode of payment is pointed out in the act. The Lot occupied by the Governor is thought to be the best situation for stores of any in the City and is susceptible of divisions, so as to form several advantageous stands for mercantile or other business; and the dwelling house and out houses are so arranged as not to interfere with the best sites for mere houses, but are well calculated to accommodate the family of a man, who wishes to carry on business.

Whether this lot will be sold all together or by parcels, will be made known hereafter. The lands are divided into lots of various sizes, of from about half an acre to ten or twelve acres. Many of the lots are well watered by branches and springs—some of them comprehend excellent meadow ground. A large proportion of the land is in wood, and of a beautiful soil. There are many handsome situations for elegant seats; and some branches well suited to the convenience and facility of carrying on several of the trades and employments which require the use of water. Indeed the variety of situation is such as to suit either the fancy or occupation of almost every person disposed to settle in or about the City.

J. HAYWOOD, S. GOODWIN, W. HILL, H. POTTER, H. SEAWELL, W. HINTON, N. JONES, (C. T.) T. HUNTER, W. PEACE, Commissioners. Raleigh, March 9th, 1814.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Sir Archy,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my house near the Town of Halifax, and be let to mares the following prices, sixty dollars to insure a mare in foal—forty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of twenty-five dollars during the season—with a dollar to the groom with each mare. Good high land pasturage gratis, and mares fed to order. Feed to be paid for when the mares are removed. Servants coming with the mares boarded gratis. Sir Archy is so well known, both as a stallion and a racer, that it is deemed unnecessary to descend to particulars. His great size and unrivalled blood place him beyond competition, being five feet five inches high and the only son of old Diomed in America, from an imported mare; his oldest colts are three this spring, large and promising. Castanira, the dam of Archy was imported from England by Colonel Taylor of Virginia, in 1798, and her blood may be seen by reference to the English stud Book, page 464, under head of Tabitha. The season will commence the 20th of February and end the 20th of July. ALLEN JONES DAVIE. Newhope, 4th February, 1814.

Bank of Cape Fear.

FEBRUARY, 1814. THE Directors of this bank having resolved to increase the Capital Stock thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Notice is hereby given that Books will be opened at the Bank in Wilmington for subscription for Five hundred Shares of New Stock under the superintendance of George Hoopes, John Hogg, A. Larzus, E. Bridge, junr and James Dickson, and at the Agency Office in the Town of Fayetteville for Five Hundred Shares on Monday the 9th day of May next, under the superintendance of John MacMillan, C. Chalmers, F. Ferry, D. McLeran and J. Winslow—The books to be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, and in case the Shares for which they are respectively open shall not be subscribed on that day, they shall be kept open the same time from day to day, for the four succeeding days, at each place respectively, unless the Shares authorized to be subscribed for are sooner taken up.

That the amount of the Share or Shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers in Gold or Silver or in such money as this Bank actually receives in payment.—One fourth thereof at the time of subscribing—shall be paid to the Commissioners—one fourth at sixty days—one fourth at one hundred and twenty days—and the remaining fourth on the first day of January 1815. The payment shall be made at the Bank or to the Agent at Fayetteville as the Subscriptions may have been made, but the holders of the Stock thus created shall not be entitled to receive or participate in any dividend, or other divisions of the profits declared previous to said 1st January, 1815.

In the event of a greater number of Shares being subscribed for on said ninth of May next, a either pace than is authorized, the Commissioners shall proceed to subtract from the subscription or subscriptions highest in amount, a share or shares until the aggregate of all the subscriptions be reduced to the number of shares authorized to be subscribed for at said place respectively.

And if, by and after the operation of such subtraction (as often as the same shall be necessarily made and repeated as aforesaid) a greater number of Shares may be allowed to one or more of the subscribers, than to the rest, or if the number of Shares shall eventually be greater than the number of Shares authorized at said place respectively, then and in either of the before mentioned cases, the Commissioners shall determine, by or in whom the greater number of Shares, or the right of subscribing for, and retaining one Share, (as the case may be) shall be vested.—And the person or persons, in whose favor the lot may thereupon fall, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes the lawful subscriber and subscribers for such share or shares respectively.

Subscriptions may be made in person or by proxy, approved by writing.

N. B.—Subscribers paying by anticipation will be allowed discount on the same at the rate of 6 per cent.

Published by Order of the Directors, 34-39M. R. BRADLEY Cutler.

Wholesale Shoe and Leather Store.

JUST opened at No. 11, South Front, 6 doors below Market-street, where the subscribers offer for sale 20,000 pair first quality men's case SHOES, 5,000 do. second do. do. do. 10,000 do. first do. do. lined & bound do. 2,000 do. second do. do. do. do. 2,000 do. first do. do. self and seal do. 1,000 do. do. do. do. leather and pink lined do. 1,000 pair men's laced BOOTS, 1,000 do. boys coarse an fine SHOES, 1,000 do. do. laced BOOTS & JEFFERSONS, 10,000 do. women's SHOES, well assorted.

ALSO, A handsome assortment of LEATHER, which they will dispose of on such terms as are calculated to invite dealers in the above articles. ALEXANDER CLAY & Co. Philadelphia, March 1. 36-2m.

THE IMPORTED HORSE, Carlo,

WILL stand at my stable, in the town of Salisbury, the ensuing season, under the direction of J. MURPHY, Esq.—For particulars, have reference to my hand bills. J. A. PEARSON. March, 1814. 37-1

To Journeymen Saddlers.

A JOURNEYMAN SADDLER or Harness Maker, who is a first rate workman, and can come well recommended for industry and sobriety, will meet with constant employment and liberal wages, either by the month, year or job, by applying to WM. W. MASON. Raleigh, March 25, 1814. 38-3

For Sale,

A YOUNG NEGRO MAN,—an excellent BLACKSMITH. Enquire of the Printer.

Letter-Press Printing.

THE Minerva-Office has recently been furnished with an excellent new press, a various assortment of new type, plain and ornamental, from the Philadelphia foundry, the best ink, &c. The subscriber is consequently enabled to pledge himself for executing work in a style of elegance hitherto unequalled in the state. He therefore solicits the attention of the public in this line; and will thankfully receive orders either by Book, pamphlet or other job printing. Feb. 18. 33-5t ALEXR LUCAS.

To Printers.

THE subscriber has for sale, on very reasonable terms, the following fonts of TYPE: 1 LONG PRIMER, nearly 600 wt. 1 PICA on Small Pica body. 1 ENGLISH, very complete. 1 GREAT PRIMER, do. 1 DOUBLE ENGLISH ITALIC. 1 FRENCH CANON. 1 FIVE LINES PICA. Some ORNAMENTAL TYPE, &c. Either or all of the foregoing will be put up in good order and sent according to direction. Or, a very good office, for Newspaper and Job Printing, Press included, will be furnished if wanted, with every thing requisite. Letters, post paid, will be attended to, and fair printed specimens of letter will be forwarded on application. A. LUCAS. Minerva-Office, Oct. 27.