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## Foreign Politics.

**Congress of Vienna.**—The "New French official Gazette," dated Wednesday the 19th July, is filled to the extent of 20 pages, with the acts of the Congress at Vienna. It begins by stating, that the powers who have signed the treaty, concluded at Paris, May 30, 1814, in conformity with the 32d article of that act, with the princes and states their allies, in order to complete the dispositions of the said treaty, and to add the arrangements necessary by the state in which Europe remained at the conclusion of the late war, and desiring to comprehend in one common transaction the different results of their negotiations, and to give effect to them by their reciprocal ratifications, have authorised their plenipotentiaries to include in a general instrument the dispositions of greater and more permanent interest, and to join to that act, as integral parts of the arrangement of Congress, the treaties, conventions, declarations and other particular acts, such as they are found cited in the present treaty.—There then follows the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries.

The first article relates to the annexation of the duchy of Varsovia to the empire of Russia. This duchy, with the exception of provinces and districts otherwise disposed of, is irrevocably to be possessed by the emperor of all the Russias, who is to join to his other titles that of king of Poland, and the Polish subjects of Russia, Austria and Prussia, are to be represented in the national institution.—The 2d article refers to the limits of the grand duchy of Posen, describes the line of territory which shall be under the sovereignty of the king of Prussia.—The 3d article relates to the salt mines of Wieliczka, which the emperor of Russia is to have the full property of.—The 4th article settles the boundaries between Gallacia and the Russian territories.—By the 5th article the emperor of Russia restore the circles of Tarnopol to the emperor of Austria.—The 6th declares Cracovia a free city.—The 7th limits the territory of Cracovia.—The 8th grants the privilege of free commerce to Podgajza.—The 9th guarantees the neutrality of Cracovia.—The 10th relates to the constitution of the academy and bishopric of Cracovia.—The 11th grants a general amnesty.—The 12th, in conformity with the preceding article, declares that all prosecutions shall be taken off, and that all proceedings against persons for political acts shall be null and void.—The 13th contains an exception where definitive sentences upon appeal have been announced.—The 14th provides for the free navigation of the canals and rivers, throughout the whole extent of ancient Poland.—The 15th refers to the cession of Saxony to Prussia; these appear to be very considerable.—The 16th settles the titles which have been assumed by the king of Prussia, who is to add to his title those of the duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringen, Margrave of the two Lusatias, and count of Haneberg.—The king of Saxony is to continue the title of Upper Lusatia; and, eventually, some other titles.—The 17th contains an express guarantee, on the part of Russia, Great Britain and France, of all the cessions to the king of Prussia in full sovereignty.—By the 18th, Austria renounces the rights of sovereignty over Lusatia.—The 19th contains, on the part of the king of Prussia and the king of Saxony, a renunciation of feudal rights.—The 20th allows the liberty of emigration to persons, and the exportation of their property.—The 21st guarantees religious establishments, and establishments for public instruction, in the districts ceded by Saxony.—The 22d grants a general amnesty to the subjects of the king of Saxony.—The 23d designates the provinces of which Prussia is to have possession. The enumeration extends to some length.—The 24th and 25th describe the territory to be enjoyed by Prussia on the banks of the Rhine.—By the 26th the title of king of Hanover is confirmed to the king of Great Britain.—The 27th relates to the cessions of Prussia to Hanover.—The 28th is a renunciation on the part of Prussia to the chapter of St. Pierre-a-Nertzen.—The 29th specifies the cession of the king of Great Britain and Hanover to the king of Prussia of a part of the duchy of Lauenbourg.—The 30th provides for the free navigation of the commerce of the port of Emden.—The 31st delineates the military routes through the territories of Prussia and the king of Hanover.—The 32d merely contains minor regulations respecting the bailiwick of Meppen.—The 33d refers to the cessions to be made to the duke of Oldenburgh.—The 34th gives the title of grand duke of Oldenburgh to the duke of Holstein-Oldenburgh.—The 35th and 36th settle the titles of the grand dukes of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, and the grand duke of Saxe Weimar.—The 37th specifies the cessions to be made to the grand duke of Saxe Weimar.—The 38th and 39th relate to the same object.—The 40th provides for the cession of the ancient department of Fulda.—The 41st has merely reference to the preceding article.—The 42d conveys the city of Wetzlar

in full sovereignty to the king of Prussia.—The 43d contains arrangements respecting the ancient circle of Westphalia.—The 44th and 45th contain a disposition relative to the grand duchy of Wurnburgh and the principality of Asschaffenburgh, in favor of Bavaria and the establishment of the prince primate.—By the 46th it is declared that the city of Frankfort shall be a free city, and form part of the Germanic league.—The 47th grants indemnities to the grand duke of Hesse.—Then follows a variety of articles relative to the Germanic confederation—the regulations with respect to elections—the mode of collecting votes—the residence of the diet of Frankfort—the formation of fundamental laws—the maintenance of peace in Germany—these extend to and include the 64th article; there are then a variety of articles respecting the limits of the Netherlands, and the grand duchy of Luxemburg—the duchy of Bonifon, and the cessions to the house of Nassau, in Germany, and the union of the Belgic provinces.—At the 74th article commence the regulations relative to the affairs of Switzerland.—The 77th provides for the rights of the inhabitants of the principality of Bern; they are to enjoy the same political and civil rights they formerly possessed.—The 79th relates to the arrangements between France and Geneva.—The 80th refers to the cessions of the king of Sardinia to the canton of Geneva.—There is then in the 83d article, an arrangement relative to the funds placed in England.—The 85th describes the limits of the estates of the king of Sardinia.—The 87th gives the king of Sardinia the title of the king of Geneva.—The next material article is the 93d, which restores the ancient Austrian possessions, including all the territory which had been ceded by Austria by former treaties; and then there is an enumeration of territories so restored.—The 96th provides for the navigation of the Po.—There then follow a variety of arrangements, which our limits do not allow us to state.—The 105th and following articles relate to the affairs of Portugal. The restitution of Olivenza and other restitutions on the part of the prince regent of Portugal. These arrangements are continued and detailed with a minuteness which we find it impossible to follow, on account of our circumscribed space.—By the 119th article, all the powers assembled at the congress, as well as the princes and free cities, who have concurred in the arrangements, are invited to accede to it.—The 120th article referring to this treaty being in the French language, provides that it shall not be a precedent for subsequent treaties or negotiations, being in a language different from what they formerly used to be.—The 121st article provides that the ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged within six months and by the court of Portugal in a year if possible. The treaty is to be deposited at Vienna, among the archbishops of the court and state of his imperial and apostolic majesty, in order that it may be referred to by any of the courts of Europe who may wish to consult the original text. It is dated Vienna, the 9th June, 1815, and then follow the signatures of the plenipotentiaries.

[Public Ledger.

## GERMAN ACT OF CONFEDERATION.

This act, which is just published, consists of 19 articles. It provides that the affairs of the Confederation shall be managed by a general assembly, in which all the Members of the Confederation shall be represented by their Plenipotentiaries, who shall each have one vote either severally, or as representing more than one member, as follows:

Austria 1 vote, Prussia 4, Bavaria 1, Saxony 1, Hanover 1, Wurtemberg 1, Baden 1, Elector of Hesse 1, Grand Duchy of Hesse 1, Denmark for Holstein 1, the Netherlands for Luxemburg 1, Brunswick and Nassau 1, Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Mecklenburg Strelitz 1, Holstein, Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg 1, Hohenzollern, Lichtenstien, Reus, Schaumburg Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck 1, the free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg 1; total 17 votes.

Where the propositions relate to alterations in, or the abolition of fundamental laws of the confederation, the Diet then forms a committee, in which the members vote according to the extent of their territories in the following proportion:

Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, four votes each; Baden, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Holstein and Luxemburg, three votes each; Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, and Nassau, two votes each; Saxe Weimar, and a great number of minor German Princes, with the free towns, one vote each; total 69 votes.

The questions on ordinary occasions are to be decided by a small majority of votes, but in a full committee by a majority of at least three-fourths.

Every member engages to assist in the protection of Germany, and of every separate state of the league, against any attack, and they reciprocally guarantee to each other their possessions. After war has been declared, no member can enter into separate negotiation with the enemy or conclude a separate peace or armistice. The members also bind themselves not to make war on each other, but to bring their differences under the consideration of the Diet. It is also agreed, that the diversity of the christian faith shall occasion no difference as to the enjoyment of civil and political rights. The state of the Jews is to be taken into consideration, in the mean time the professors of

that faith continue to enjoy the rights already extended to them.

The confederated Princes and Free Cities agree to secure to their subjects the right of possessing immovable property out of the state—the right of free emigration from one Confederate state to another, with the right of entering into the civil and military service of any Confederate state, if no previous obligation to military service in their native country stand in the way.

The Diet, on its first meeting, is to take into consideration the commercial intercourse of the different states, and to occupy itself with the formation of some uniform regulation relative to the Freedom of the Press, and the securing of the Rights of Authors and Publishers against oppression.

## Domestic.

What stupid fellows these tories must be—if the honest Jacobins rightly describe them—these torie federalist, who are such enemies to the country, as their honestes the creatures of the Cabinet, with their usual regard for truth, insist—what perverse dolls! to be looking one way and rowing another, as they have done during the whole of the war.—Tory Hull, for instance—nothing would serve him, but he must attack the English, take a ship of war from them, & what is worse, crack the spell that ever before bound down the enemies of England, and compelled them to yield.—Was ever any thing so entirely out of the way?—Then comes Decatur, another tory, tears the Solomon's seal off the British navy again, and brings in another vessel.—Then Bainbridge, a third tory sinks the Java—and Perry, a fourth, throws history seine into Lake Erie, and takes a whole seal of his beloved British grampuses.—What a set of treacherous friends!—And that Macomb—the worst tory of all—the most inveterate, incorrigible federalist—he drives all his British friends away from Plattsburg, and makes Sir George Prevost himself take to his heels, while that terrible, anti-Jacobin, shameful, religious tory, Maedonough, sends down the British in hundreds, and does not leave them even as much as a board, by way of catamaran, to carry the few left alive home again to tell their story. This may be friendship, but it is of a new kind, and not at all of the same gentle, fond, sincere sort as that of our democrats for the French.—Well may the English say with Father Foigard, "Arrah, devil take the relationship!"—Indeed one cannot help contrasting the conduct of those tories with that of our "life and fortune" men—those orators, who like Demosthenes, contented themselves during the war with exhorting the tories to fight, and while the enemy was in myriads on our shores, kept themselves snug and secure in their rostrums, holding forth upon patriotism, and abusing the tories!

Fire upon you—Oh, fire upon you tories!—Go, and learn patriotism and courage from Duane—fidelity and honesty from the friend of Doctor Quigley—and charity and benevolence to enemies from the flight of Madison, Monroe and Rush, at Bladensburg.—Fed. Rep.

**Respect to our flag.**—It will be perceived, by the subsequent extract of a letter from captain Joseph S. Kay, of the American brig Commodore Barry, to Mr. James Gillingham, a respectable inhabitant of this city, (Philadelphia) how little respect was paid by the adherents of Bonaparte to the American flag—and that the life of a most promising young citizen, has been wantonly sacrificed to the neglect, hatred or contempt of a French officer.

Bordeaux, July 19, 1815.  
Dear Sir,—With sorrow I communicate the death of your son James. On the 17th inst. while standing up the Garonne, near the town of Blic, (about seven leagues from Bordeaux) at 3 P. M. the citadel fired a gun charged with a blank cartridge—at the same time an English cartel was coming down the river, and we all supposed it was to bring her too—but our supposition was scarcely formed before a shot struck near the brig and glanced over the man at the helm, which was immediately put to port, and the haulyards let go; before the latter could be accomplished another shot was fired, which struck the plank shear forward by the fore-rigging, and mortally wounded your son, and William Newman, seaman, slightly, by a splinter. I immediately run forward, found it was my second officer, took him by the hand, and said I was sorry for it, as he could not live long, desired him to make his peace with his God—he answered I have, (the last words he spoke) and expired in about 20 minutes. The colors were then hoisted (or rather lowered) half mast, and no boat coming off I went on shore accompanied by a French gentleman passenger, to know the cause of so unfortunate a circumstance. We went first to the Castle from whence the shot came, and were ordered to the citadel, where we stated our situation. The commander said he was very sorry for it, that they thought we were an English cartel, and would not receive her.

We asked and obtained permission to bury the corpse which was done next morning. The inhabitants of the place appeared to be very much affected at the occurrence; a great many attended the funeral, and it is some satisfaction to me to state, that they permitted the body to be taken into the church, and the same ceremony used as though he had been a Roman Catholic, which is quite an unusual thing to do with a Protestant.

N. B. Our colors were hoisted miles below, and were flying at the time of the firing—but

they said they could not distinguish them.—The deceased, at an early age, had made choice of a maritime life—was just rising in his profession, having been made second officer, though only in the 19th year of his age, and gave every hope to his bereaved parents of a long life of usefulness and honor.

## Foreign.

Paris, July 13.—Some have gone so far as to say, that the Prussian Generals have removed from the museum different objects of art and curiosity. Although we have no positive assurances to the contrary, we believe we can contradict this news.

More than 50,000 persons went yesterday evening to the bridge of the military school, heretofore called the bridge of Jena, to ascertain whether the report circulated since Sunday, of the destruction of that public monument, was true.—Three-fourths of the Parisians considered it as a fable invented and adopted by malice, but which could have no weight with men of sense.

Still the Prussians were not the less occupied with the magnificent bridge, and determined to blow it up.—Two piles on the side of the Champ de Elysees, and two piles on the side of the Champ de Mars, were bored through; the excavations filled with gun-powder; the upper part of the bridge was already stripped of the pavement, and they endeavored to pour powder into some openings made in the arches.

The most lively representations of Lord Wellington were without success; those of the most august of personages seemed to have been rejected. Already the fire was put to the piles on the left bank, happily with little effect, when the Emperor Alexander arrived. With what impatience he was expected! The counter order was immediately given; it was, they say, eleven o'clock at night; the dreadful preparations ceased. Let us hope that the stay of the sovereigns in our capital will be the evils of war; it is a benefit which our gratitude will add to that of having restored to us our beloved monarch.

The Emperor of Russia yesterday deigned to receive a deputation of the market-women. His Majesty heard their harangue with kindness.

The Emperor of Austria has been for some days indisposed. It is for this reason that he did not assist at the dinner of the sovereigns. The Council of Ministers assembled yesterday at the House of Prince Talleyrand.

The emperor Alexander has presented two swords, supposed to be the richest and the most splendid ever seen, to the duke of Wellington and prince Blucher.

Tariff of rations of provisions and forage, which the inhabitants must furnish the royal Prussian troops, in cantonment on a march; list of articles which must be furnished by their hosts:

Art. 1. *Victuals of the troops.*—The daily ration consists of 32 oz. of rye or wheat bread; 10 oz. fresh meat; one oz. salt; three oz. of rice, or in default of that article, six oz. of beans, lentis, or other dry pulse; three oz. of butter or lard; a litre of beer, or demilitre of wine; a demi-litre of brandy; and an oz. of tobacco for smoking.

Art. 2. *Forage.*—The rations of forage shall be as follow:

A measure of oats containing 9lb.—6lb. of hay, and 6lb. of straw.

All the rations of provisions and forage shall be furnished by French wt. and measure.

The inhabitants must accommodate the soldiers with meat and pulse, on the demand made to them by the latter; and they will furnish them with the other articles forming their ration of provisions, sufficiently early in the morning that the soldiers may be enabled to make proper distribution of it through the whole day. The soldiers must also have decent and clean beds provided for them by their hosts. The bed must consist of a mattress, a pillow, a blanket and two sheets.

Should any dispute arise between the soldiers and the inhabitants as to the furnishings, the respective military chiefs will decide.

The rations of provisions and forage shall be received upon bills of discharge of three days each.

## RIBBENFROP.

Councillor of state, and attendant of the Prussian armies.

The allies arrested several bankers of Paris, in order to secure the payment of the contribution imposed on that capital. Among those bankers are mentioned Messrs. Tourton, Lenite, Roumont, Deleport, and Seherer; it is said that they are now set at liberty, or at least permitted to go about their affairs.

We are assured, that commissioners appointed by the four great allied powers, will superintend Bonaparte during the whole of his life, in that part of England in which he shall be detained, and which is not yet determined on.

It is stated that the department of the ministry of general police is to be suppressed, and its different functions are to be united, to the ministry of the interior, the portfolio of which will be entrusted to the Duke of Otranto.

Yesterday a considerable sum was paid on account of the contribution imposed on Paris. It was the produce of the distribution of the burthen on different classes of citizens. The notaries, it is said, paid 225,000 francs; the law agents 300,000; the merchants 600,000; the bankers 400,000; the exchange agents 500,000. Towards the reimbursement of the money thus