

Christian majesty would especially like to employ his good offices in aid of the war, and to obtain the knowledge of the independence of these provinces. That the Duke of Lucca could marry a princess to the positive condition of the eastern side (Banda Oriental) without any claim of indemnity on this government; by which the succession to the crown would be secured to his most christian majesty, and his assistance, and for a prince of his own blood, and that above all, he repeated, I would be left undisturbed to accomplish this project, and through it the interests of this people.

I had listened to these new proposals, I thought proper to repeat to your excellency that I was not authorized to any determination; and that I should make my government acquainted with every circumstance, and ask the necessary instructions. The Duke agreed with me, and said, that, in any time, while I was waiting, he would forward the negotiations, and was in hopes of being successful with all the cabinets interested.

I send you a memoir which, after the same subject, was given to your excellency, as containing the ideas of M. de Rayneval, considered in detail, as I have before intimated, and at the head of the French diplomatic relations to your honor, as extensive as it has been in my power, what important in that conference. It is not become me to judge whether the project may be favorable or otherwise to the interests of the United Provinces of South America. The first matters to whom their destiny and prospects have been confided will weigh it with wisdom and prudence which their deliberations; and, as soon as shall reach me, I shall comply with them: and employ all the means in my power to have them fully executed. Nevertheless, I shall make some observations on the effect which may result from this unexpected incident, and on the degree of sincerity which gave birth to it.

My official note of April 23th, I send to your honor that the duties of a republican government was a subject of the plans adopted by the holy see for the preservation of their liberties; and that, in consequence, the Republics of Holland, Venice, and Geneva received their death blow at Vienna. At the very time that the world was agitated by the solemn declaration that all the states of Europe would be restored to their former constitution they were in the French revolution. I also extended the belief that the sovereigns assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle had agreed to draw the Americans to join in this policy, when Spain should be deceived, and have renounced the project of reconquering her provinces; that the king of Portugal warmly adopted this plan through his minister.

I added that I thought it impossible in case to agree to the choice of a prince of the dynasties of the five great powers; so opposite were their interests, so great their jealousy, that I feared choice would fall on some other nation of the second or third rank, to whom they could promise such operation as would realize the project.

So I thought, when I first consulted the cabinets of Europe, and in to observe their political movements. These ideas appear to me to be confirmed at this conjuncture by the proceedings of the French cabinet, that its proposition is only an anticipation of the moment fast approaching the triumph of our provinces and the ruin of Spain, who, in the expedition fitting out, is fast exhausting all her resources, and must finally be compelled to abandon even the hope of any effort worthy of the name.

The prime minister made me the said proposition with all showing leading to my judgment, that warm as he is generally excited in treating of the interests of the greatest interest; and, on saying to him that I was not authorized to do any thing in relation to it, he only agreed that we should wait all the necessary time for the arrival of your orders, which interval his excellency employed in gradually preparing negotiation with the other cabinets interested in it.

An expedition being now preparing at Cadix, against these provinces, the step to be taken seems to be, that the direction may be given to the minister assumed me that they should take care of it; but thus far without any appearance of success; and it is difficult that the king should be induced to assent to it. The vessel of the vessel sailed for the Pacific, and preparations of a fleet are constantly carrying on as before.

The course hitherto pursued by the French government is far from accord with these wishes for a freedom of provinces of South America which

his excellency has so often expressed to me. At Bordeaux several armed vessels have been built, and others freighted, for the expedition, in spite of the representations of the chamber of commerce. In Senegal they retain the amount of a ship and cargo, prize to one of our cruisers, notwithstanding the claims of the Chevalier Rivadario, in conjunction with mine, for its restoration. No arguments have been sufficiently powerful to induce the ministry to appoint a consul to reside at the capital, or, at least, officially to confirm the person who fills, provisionally, the place of an agent for commerce; more than once the endeavors of some members of the house of deputies have been checked, who wished the ministry would be more decided and favourable in regard to the provinces of Rio de la Plata, and the French trade.

An apology for this course of policy is offered, by alleging the difficult situation of France. But, who knows whether family interests do not solely move the king, and whether in all this his cabinet has not acted in unison with Spain, to relieve her from the power of England, who is an object of jealousy and alarm to all the governments on the continent, and more particularly so to France? Nevertheless, how reasonable soever those suspicions may be, watch, under existing circumstances, are created by the principal project, with no less zeal will it be promoted when the undertaking of Spain shall begin to fail of success, because then the greatest interests will be awakened. It is important for all the states on the continent that a throne should be raised in the provinces of Rio de la Plata, on which may be seated a monarch independent of England; who may some day counterbalance her power on the ocean and diminish the importation into those provinces of English merchandize by granting a free intercourse to other nations. France particularly would like to have this market for her manufactures, in preference to the English. The most christian king may hope to obtain every advantage from a king of his house, raised to the throne through his influence, and by the assistance which he promises. It is, perhaps, the intention of his majesty to present the emperor of Austria with the principality of Lucca, which could be given to the duke Charles Francis, son of the ex-emperor Napoleon and the empress Maria Louisa. The most christian king would be more tranquil in seeing the destinies of his rival fixed, and the emperor of Austria bound by a treaty.

The cession of the Floridas to the United States has proven acceptable to all the governments of Europe, except England, and that perhaps through the negotiations of the minister of Russia at Madrid. Upon the same principles, Europe would be pleased with the elevation to the throne of South America of a prince from a dynasty of the continent. This seems to be the ultimate object of the project of the prime minister, the particulars of which I have been relating to your honor; and, since the period cannot be very distant, when the future destiny of our people may be a subject of more serious deliberation, it is necessary that I should receive previous instructions. I thought that the propositions of a king, under the aforesaid circumstances, were in some way contrary to the 7th article of those which I have received; and though I did not fail to comply with them, yet I thought it proper to resist indirectly, from a requisite attention to the delicate circumstances of the moment, of whatever nature they may be, that may be sent to me on this subject. I hope you will make the Supreme Director acquainted with what I have done, and let me know whether it has met his approbation. May God preserve your honor many years.

Paris, 18th June, 1819.

VALENTINE GOMEZ.  
To the Secretary of State, Department of Government and Foreign Affairs.  
Fideliy copied from the original.

IGNACIO NUNEZ.  
French Memoir referred to in the official letter of the Envoy of Buenos Ayres at Paris.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIR:—The French government takes the greatest interest in the situation of that of Buenos Ayres, and is disposed to do all that is in its power to facilitate the means by which these provinces may constitute themselves into a constitutional monarchy: this being the only form of government suitable to their reciprocal interests, and which may give them in future all necessary guarantees both with the powers of Europe and those in the neighborhood of the Rio de la Plata.

The French government, obliged, through political circumstances, to act with great circumspection, to avoid the obstacles which may impede the progress of so important a negotiation, and these principally from England, cannot shew any, in any particular way, its desire of establishing a friendly intercourse with the provinces of Buenos Ayres; and it will neglect no opportunity what-

ever to testify, in an unquestionable way, the interest which it takes in their welfare.

In consequence, to obtain the object so desirable to the South Americans, viz. their independence of the crown of Spain, and to found the basis of their constitution on a solid and immovable ground, by which they may be enabled to treat with every other power, the French government offers to take charge of obtaining the assent of all the courts to that act, on the elevation of the Prince of Lucca and Etruria to the throne of South America; for the accomplishment of which all requisite aid shall be given, both in naval and military force, so as to enable him not only to command respect, but even to repel any power opposed to his exaltation.

This prince, eighteen years old, is of the house of Bourbon, and though a relation of those of Spain, it is not to be feared that his principles may be repugnant to those of the Americans; whose cause he will undoubtedly espouse with enthusiasm. He is possessed of such eminent qualities as highly distinguish him; and his morals, as well as his military education, which has been the object of particular cares, make his youth a very promising one.

To consolidate and assure his dynasty, should this Prince be accepted by the United Provinces, it is proposed to solicit for him the alliance of a Princess of Brazil. This would be of an incalculable advantage to both the governments, which being bound by family ties, would find their interest in being more and more firmly connected. The other advantage, and of not a lesser consideration, is this; that the first condition of this alliance would be, that Brazil should renounce the possession of the eastern side [Banda Oriental] together with all claim of indemnity, and should agree to enter into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive.

With respect to the United States, as they have no enemies to fear but England, and their interests require that they should live on friendly terms with South America, it is evident that the obstacles which they might raise against the establishment of a monarchical government would be easily removed.

The French government agrees to take charge of all the diplomatic negotiations on this subject; and promises to grant to the prince of Lucca all the aids, aid, and protection, which would be granted to a French prince.

I entreat you, sir, to lay these proposals before your government, which I think advantageous, as this is, in my opinion, the form most convenient to it. It is ascertained that a powerful party exist that the United Provinces may constitute themselves into a republic. May I be permitted to make, on this, an observation which I believe is particularly opposite, by adverting to circumstances? I shall not dwell on the essential differences between the United States and South America; you are perfectly acquainted with them; and it would be superfluous to employ any logic to convince you of that fact. You are sensible that a state cannot be constituted a republic, but when small in its extent, and whose manners are pure, and people generally civilized. The strength of a republic, and its very existence, depend on the harmony between all classes, and on the cordial cooperation of every individual in the general prosperity; in one word, it is necessary to be possessed of virtues rarely to be found in our age. From this view, it is evident that South America, viz. Buenos Ayres and Chili, are not possessed of the indispensable elements of a republic: the extent of the Provinces is prodigious; civilization is scarcely in its dawn; and the passions and spirit of party, far from having reached the wished for end, are continually producing fresh commotions.

In a word, anarchy exercises all her power in many places which ought to be subject to Buenos Ayres; for example, the eastern side of Rio de la Plata, which, by its situation, cannot be divided without exciting insupportable wars.

Things being so, to make the country happy, to check all those conflicting powers, whose collision paralyzes the means and the measures of the government and to unite all parties in one common cause, which, for nine years past, has been an object of such great sacrifices, I see but one mode, and this is a constitutional and liberal monarchy, which, by securing to the people their rights and their happiness, would establish their friendly intercourse with all the powers of Europe; which is not to be neglected when the mere advantages of a commercial intercourse are taken into consideration. In such an order of things, the country will have a government well constituted, and acknowledged by the other powers; agriculture, which they yet have not, would soon become a source of riches; arts and sciences would flourish; emigrants from Europe would increase the population, which is now wholly disproportionate to the extent of those immense regions, which only present to the traveler the aspect of a barren waste, instead of a fertile country; a great source of riches exists in the mines of every kind, from which not only immense revenues would be derived, but even the prosperity of many other countries, promoted.

(To be concluded in our next.)

**Internal Improvement**  
Communicated for the Minerva.  
**REPORT**  
Of the President and Directors of the Tidewater Navigation Company to the Stockholders, at their general meeting, on the 9th June, 1820.

Contracts have been made with Col. John Martin and Major Meredith Thomson, for improving the navigation of the river Yadkin from the town of Wilkesborough to the head of the Bean Shoals in Surry county; and with Messrs. John Hixon and Hiram Jennings, for improving the navigation of said river from the head of the Bean Shoals, to Bruner's Ford, near the mouth of Abbot's creek; and from the foot of the Gun Smith's Shoals, near the mouth of Ucharie river, to the South Carolina line.—Mr. Jennings commenced the work at the Bean Shoals in 1819. At this place the river has broken through the Brushy mountains; and it became necessary from the fall in the river and the rocks in its bed to cut a canal. Mr. Jennings has made a canal about a mile in length, and executed it in a style highly approved of by the civil engineer to the state. It has been a work of serious difficulty; it having been necessary to support one side of the canal along a line of about twelve hundred feet by a stone wall sixteen feet in height. The obstructions at the Bean Shoals are four miles in length and are by far the most serious of any between Wilkesborough and the mouth of Abbot's creek. Mr. Hixon commenced work near the South Carolina line and has made a canal to pass the falls at that place, about a mile and a quarter in length. The civil engineer for the state has not as yet had an opportunity of examining this work. He will do so during the summer; and the directors hope he will approve of the manner in which the work has been executed. During the last summer, the civil engineer examined the river from Wilkesborough to the mouth of the Ucharie, and gave instructions to Messrs. Martin and Thomson as to the execution of the work for which they have contracted. These gentlemen have commenced their work in the county of Wilkes; and it is intended to improve the navigation of the river through that county, from Wilkesborough, and through Surry to the head of the Bean Shoals, by sluicing. If the present season should be favorable for such work it is expected that much sluicing will be done by these gentlemen before the setting in of cold weather; and also by Messrs. Hixon and Jennings.

Four instalments of ten dollars each, upon each share subscribed have been required by the president and directors to be paid by the subscribers to the capital stock of the company. Of these instalments there have been paid or secured by bond, as follows:

Of the first instalment,	\$1,585
Of the second do.	7,470
Of the third do.	4,850
Of the fourth do.	4,320
	\$28,225

Of the aggregate sum, to wit, \$28,225, there has been paid,

1. For lands for lines of canal &c.	\$782 50
2. For contingent charges,	529 44
3. To contractors,	23,321 36 1/2
4. For salary to treasurer,	200
	\$24,833 30 1/2

And there are on hand bonds to the amount of

Cash,	2,928
	563 69 1/2
	\$3,391 69 1/2

\$28,225

In order to facilitate the collection of instalments, bonds have been taken from sundry subscribers for the amount due from them. And many of these bonds have been received by the contractors as cash and debited to them in their respective accounts.

The President and Directors regret that many of the subscribers have failed to make payment.—In February last they advertised the sale of the stock of delinquent subscribers to be made at Salisbury in April last. Doubts were entertained whether under the charter of the company, sales of stock could legally be made elsewhere than in the town of Halifax, and in consequence thereof the sale advertised was postponed. It will be necessary to make such a sale if subscribers any longer delay payment. The contracts which have been entered into, cannot be fulfilled on the part of the company, and the work must languish to the great injury of the publick as well of the several contractors unless payment be speedily made.

The President and Directors are of opinion, from the best information they can procure, that if subscribers would be reasonably diligent in paying their instalments, the river could be improved for a commodious navigation, by the end of a next year, from Wilkesborough to the mouth of Abbot's creek, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, and from the Gun-Smith's Shoals, near the mouth of Ucharie River, to the South Carolina line, a distance of sixty miles.

Signed,  
A. D. MURPHEY, President.  
Francis Locke,  
Jesse A. Pearson,  
William Johnson,  
William Dismukes,  
Andrew Wade,  
Directors.

**Raleigh;**  
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1820.

**JAIL BROKE.**—On Sunday night last, five criminals, confined in the prison of this City, succeeded in effecting their escape.—Mason, convicted at the last Superior Court, of murdering negro Caleb; but whose counsel have appealed on certain points to the Supreme Court.—William Tackett, confined on accusation of a felony—Ed. Boling and Stephen Baker, committed for mail robbery, and Randa's McKenzie, imprisoned on some charge of assault and battery. It appears, from report, that they must have been some days at work in completing their project, but had ingeniously contrived to conceal their progress from the vigilance of the keeper. The only instrument used was a keen augur, (which slip handle,) by means of which they penetrated the floor, and two layers of sleepers which had been arranged cross wise, & the interstices filled with stones. The holes were bored so as to connect with each other and to permit the whole square selected to be readily removed. All this being accomplished, they dropped themselves beneath the floor, tore away a portion of the underpinning; and found themselves at liberty. Early in the morning of Monday, the alarm was given; and the Sheriff, Mr. Whitaker, with many gentlemen who volunteered, started in pursuit of the fugitives. Shortly after dark on Tuesday, ten of them were brought back; and about two o'clock on Wednesday morning the Sheriff and his party came in with the remaining three. Tackett and Scott had three pieces discharged at them before they surrendered, two of them being killed at the latter, who it is said received three small shot, from the discharge, in his thigh. Neither of the wounds, however, is severe. Randolph McKenzie's offence being trivial, he was immediately admitted to bail after being brought back. Thus has ended an attempt, very cunningly contrived and executed in the beginning, but subsequently carried on without caution or policy. The sheriff notwithstanding, deserves every praise for his activity and vigilance in the pursuit; and we have no doubt of his watchfulness to prevent any future escape of the kind.

One remark we shall take the freedom of making on this subject. It is in relation to the prison itself. We know we may offend many who were concerned in its erection, by asserting that it is one of the worst constructed prisons in the world. We have heard it called as strong as any in the union. We say, scarce one can be wakened, proof, within ten years there have been five escapes, we think, of its being forced. And as to other points, instead of being a fit receptacle for men, it would be hardly tolerable for beasts. There is no avenue, in the criminal quarter, for a during the night even in the hottest part of summer, and no means of heating the rooms in the bitterest cold of winter. Worse than this, instead of sinks and sewers for the escape of filth, puckets alone are provided to which the inmates have to resort; and which emit such a horrid stench as is poisonous to health. We do hope this large and wealthy county will not longer suffer the existence of such nuisance; but either improve the present or erect a new prison, so as we shall have one which is not an utter disgrace to humanity.

"To Correspondents.—Favors in this line shall be attended to in our next.

**Attention Raleigh Blues!!!**  
A MEETING of the company will be held this evening, June 30, at Mrs. Jeter's Long room at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching FOURTH OF JULY.  
WM. P. LAIRD, C. S.

**University.**  
THE annual examination of the students of the University of North Carolina, was commenced on Wednesday the 31st May, and continued from day to day until Wednesday the 7th of June. The Freshman Class, consisting of the following members.

Samuel Bell,	Benjamin Bieks,
Alexander Boylan,	Cornelius Robinson,
James Dickson,	Nathias Sawyer,
John Eaton,	Alfred Seales,
Robert Gilliam,	Alexander Sims,
Thomas Hunt,	Samuel Stewart,
Edward Martin,	Thomas Sumner,
Hugh Martin,	George Whitfield,
Benjamin Moore,	Robert Williams,
Victor M. Murphy,	

They were examined on Ballust, Roman Antiquities, Græca Minora, geography, Arithmetic, algebra to equations, English grammar, Virgil's Georgics, five of Cicero's Orations; and the first volume of Græco Majora. In this class James Dickson, Robert Gilliam, Alfred Seales and Alexander Sims are the best scholars and equal. The rest are approved.

The Sophomore Class, consists of the following persons:

James Bowman,	Robert Martin,
Charles Boyd,	Henry Martin,
John Davies,	Robert Mason,
William Davies,	Edgeman Mcbane,
Thomas Davis,	W. Morrison,
James Hall,	Jonathan Nixon,
William Hardeman,	William Pickett,
Benjamin Haywood,	Lucius Polk,
Fabius Haywood,	Bryan Sanders,
Thomas Haywood,	James Slade,
Thomas Hill,	Benjamin Sumner,
John Hagan,	George Tarry,
Jael Holleman,	William Travis,
William Jones,	James Washington,
Samuel Kerr,	Alexander Wilson,
Pleasant Kittrell,	

They were examined on Xenophon's Cyropædia, Homers Iliad, Cicero's Orations, on Horace, on Algebra, Geometry, and on ancient and modern Geography. The names Hardeman also prosecuted the study of mathematics with this class. The best scholars are as follows: Benjamin Sumner and Robert G. Martin, are equal.

**Wrapping paper**  
For sale at this Office.