

Carlton

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Foreign Intelligence.

(Via New York.)

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The following is the answer of Baron Ehrenward to the notification of Lord Grenville, of the 15th of January, stating that an embargo had been laid on the Danish and Swedish ships in England.

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Swedish majesty received the official notification, by which his excellency Lord Grenville, first minister of state, signified to the undersigned that his Britannic majesty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all the Swedish ships that should be found in the harbors within his dominions. So unexpected an event between powers who were on relations of friendship towards each other, was received with astonishment by his imperial majesty, who was not only unconscious of having given his Britannic majesty, the least cause of complaint, but on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Actuated by this reflection he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to bury his grievances in oblivion than to give occasion for fresh ones, which should renew the remembrance of the past.

"As the English court has stated, as the ground of this notification, that a maritime convention was in contemplation, it would doubtless have acted with more justice had it waited for an official communication from the Swedish court, which it most assuredly would, in proper time, have received, of a convention, which is considered in so odious a point of view, as to urge it to an act of violence against a court, whose connexion with England nothing else could have disturbed. As the dispute between the Russian and English courts related to the island of Malta, and the declaration of the Danish court referred to the convention of 1780, the undersigned can see no just reason why the Swedish court, which had given no cause of complaint to the English, and from which no other declaration was required than what related to the note of the 31st of December, which has but just been received, should be attacked in so hostile a manner, before any answer had been given to the insinuations contained in that note.

"The undersigned, who imparted the contents of the note of his excellency Lord Grenville to his court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his master, to protest, as far as by the present acts he can formally protest, against the embargo laid on the Swedish ships, and loss or damage that may be there thereby occasioned. He demands, in the most forcible and expressive terms, that, in pursuance of the stipulation of the treaty of 1661, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance, of which can no otherwise be considered than as a designed and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England.

The undersigned, whom the expression of the desire of the British court could not escape, observes, in the hostile determinations by which it is accompanied, only a desire to give his Imperial Swedish majesty cause of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. He wished the British court had confirmed the truth of its assurances by its actions, in which case this court would have been actuated by corresponding sentiments.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.

(Signed)

"BARON VON EHRENSWARD."

London, January 17, 1801.

In consequence of this news, all Swedish ships have been stopped from coming to England, and an embargo has been laid upon all English ships found in the Swedish harbours.

The indignation against England, at the measure adopted by its ministers, is not to be described.

Of 450 ships that are abroad, it is supposed that 200 are detained in the English harbours.

Regulation alluded to in the Northern Convention, as published by the king of Sweden.

Stockholm, Feb. 3.

The preamble states the necessity of rendering the rights of commerce clear and explicit. For this effect, in order to secure the protection of the Government, the

Commerce of Sweden must observe the following requisites:

1. In order that a ship be entitled to be considered as a Swede, she must be built in Sweden, or the provinces under her dominion; or shipwrecked on the Swedish coast, and there sold or bought in a foreign country by legal and authentic contract. If such purchase is made in a country threatened with war, it shall be considered as lawful as soon as three months have elapsed before its actually breaking out. Every ship purchased must be naturalized. As however, the naturalization of ships bought in a foreign country, and afterwards taken by a cruiser belonging to any of the belligerent powers, may frequently produce disagreeable explanations in the sequel, it is hereby declared, that in time of war ships shall not be allowed to be naturalized, which have formerly been the property of the belligerents, or their subjects, nevertheless with the exception of all ships that were naturalized before the present regulation was adopted, which shall enjoy all the rights which are connected with the character of neutrals and Swedes.

2. The captains of the ships must be provided with all papers requisite and proper for the security of their voyage. Of this kind are (in case the ship goes through the sound) a certificate of the place where the vessel was built, an invoice, letters shewing the cargo not contraband, Turkish and Latin passports, a certificate by the magistrate of the place, a pass for the crew, a copy of the oath of the owner, a charter party with the subscription of the freighter, the captain and the person freighting the vessel, manifest with the like subscriptions, containing a list of all the different articles of the lading, and the conditions of the intended voyage, and a bill of health, where the same is necessary. If the voyage be merely to the part of the Baltic, or the sound, the Turkish and Latin passes are not necessary; but the captain must have all the other papers enumerated, without exception.

3. All these documents must be made out and delivered in a Swedish post, unless when a ship has lost her papers by accident, or where they have been forcibly taken away; in which case these documents may be renewed in a foreign port, if the captain immediately on his arrival, takes the precaution to exhibit an authentic and properly certified declaration by which the accident is proved, or the grounds stated on which he desires the renewal.

4. The captain is prohibited to have false acts or certificates, or duplicates thereof. He is likewise prohibited, to make use of a foreign flag.

5. It is required that the captain and half of the crew shall be Swedish subjects.

6. Captains going on the main ocean shall be bound to follow the course pointed out in their instruction, and agreeable to the contents of their certification.

7. Ships destined for the ports of a Belligerent power must, with the utmost care, and under the several penalties, avoid carrying what is contraband; it is agreed that the following goods shall be considered contraband. (The remainder of this article is a transcript of the article of the convention.)

8. All Swedish subjects are prohibited to fit out privateers against the Belligerents, their subjects and property.

9. A Swedish ship cannot be employed by a belligerent power to transport troops, arms or any warlike implement. Should any captain be compelled to do so by superior force, he is bound at least to exhibit a formal protest against such violence.

10. When a merchant ship is not under convoy, and happens to be brought to by a ship of war or privateer belonging to any of the belligerents, the captain shall not, in that case, oppose the searching of his vessel, but be bound faithfully to shew all acts and documents which relate to her cargo. The captain and his people are strictly prohibited to keep back or destroy any of their papers.

11. If, however such ships make part of a convoy, the foregoing article shall not serve as the rule, but the captains duty consists in punctually obeying the signals of the commodore of the convoy, for which purpose therefore he shall separate as little as possible from the convoy.

12. All captains are expressly forbidden to attempt going into a blockaded port as soon as they are formally apprised by the officer commanding the blockade. In order to ascertain what a blockaded harbour

is, this appellation is, confined to those to which, by the exertions of the blockading power, with ships destined and adequate to the object, it is evidently dangerous to attempt running in.

13. In case a Swedish merchant ship is captured by a ship of war or privateer of any belligerents, the captain shall immediately transmit a circumstantial account and duly explained, to the Swedish Consul, or Vice Consul of the place to which the ship is taken; and should there be no Consul or Vice Consul there, he shall transmit a memorial to the Swedish Consul of the district to which his ship is taken belongs.

14. Every capt. of a Swedish merchant man, who strictly observes the above regulations and orders, shall enjoy a free voyage, protected by the laws of nations and the provisions of treaties, and to this end, all public agents and Swedish consuls are required, in case of attack or insult, to give their support to the just and well founded complaints on the subject. But those who in any point whatever neglect or violate their orders, must answer for the consequences of their conduct, without relying upon the protection of his majesty.

15. By the contents of a recent order, his majesty has prohibited the privateers of a foreign nation to enter, or bring the prizes into the ports of his kingdom, except in case of their being driven in by trecks of weather.

In whatever it is expressly prohibited to all whatever to buy the prizes, or any of the effects which the privateers have taken. To which end, publication, &c.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 23d of December, 1800.

(Signed)

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

P A R I S, January 7.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Menou, General in chief, to citizen Forsful, minister of marine.

I have to complain heavily of some captains or passengers, who take off individuals without passports. Among those which I announce to you, citizen minister, are the citizens Tallien and Harard; the first very celebrated for a number of years past has occupied himself with nothing less than a revolt in the army; I promptly defeated him. The second, the great friend of the first, ought to have confined himself to commercial speculations. Among others they have taken off citizen Gilot, of the first class of pharmacy at Alexandria. This class of men is very rare in the army.

AB. J. MENOUE.

Letter from the general in chief, to the scherif of Mecca.

In the name of God, gracious and merciful.—There is no God, but God, and Mahomet is his prophet.

Abdoulah Jacques Menou, general in chief of the French army in Egypt, and representative of the French government of France, to the illustrious, too great, the successor of his grand father, the Prophet of God, filled with knowledge, wisdom and strength, always victorious; the Prince Ghralib, grand scherif of the two holy cities, and professor of the most delightful part of Arabia.

Illustrious Prince and Friend!

AFLER having informed myself of your health, and having wished you all the happiness which you merit; and which you can desire, I hasten to make known to you, that I was appointed to the chief command of the French army in Egypt, after the horrible assassination, committed on your friend the general in chief, Kleber, my predecessor.—It is the first consul of France, the most celebrated among the European warriors, your ancient friend Buonaparte, who has named me to this place; I felicitate myself on it, since it opens to me a correspondence with the most holy of all princes who follow true belief, who adore God and respect his prophet.

ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE,

Buonaparte has charged me to renew with you all the treaties of friendship; I therefore hasten to make known to you, that your subjects may come without any dread or fear to Suez, there to sell their merchandize and purchase such as they have occasion for. Out of regard to you, illustrious prince, I have diminished the duties which your subjects formerly paid at Suez. Hereafter, no extortion, no vexation, shall be allowed against the merchants. I have

abolished the former duties, and created one only; and if any Frenchman, or other employed in the custom houses of Suez, shall be so unfortunate as to take one Miedia beyond what I have fixed, he shall lose his life instantly. I have done all this, out of consideration to you.

ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE,

I will send you this year, as I did the last, the caravan of the pilgrims of all nations, which wish to visit the two holy cities, I wish I could send you the tapestry which ought to cover the holy Caaba, but the circumstances do not permit me; the next year I hope to be more happy. I will choose for Emirhadgi, a musician who shall be worthy of so honorable a function; in short, I will do every thing, illustrious prince, to prove to you how much the French republic desired to have a good understanding with you.

I esteem myself happy in being its organ, as it gives me an opportunity of offering you the most sincere assurances of my esteem. I pray God, and his prophet, to grant you long life, prosperity without interruption, and victories without number over your enemies.

The general in Chief,

AB. J. MENOUE.

Extracts from London and Glasgow papers.

The French Tribunal, on the 9th of January last passed a law, placing a sum equal to seventeen millions sterl. at the sole and absolute disposal of the First Consul. The law was not passed, however, without some opposition. In the course of the debate on the subject, M. Arnoud, who was in favour of it, spoke as follows:

"You know legislators all the glory and success which the republic has reaped from the sums heretofore granted. Our brave armies, struggling against a variety of wants and difficulties, were then temporising with victory until the good genius of France should bring forth, out of himself, all the conceptions of prudence, of truth, of resolution, of moderation, and of magic valour, all those plans of policy abroad, and economy at home, which, since the 9th of November have restored the happy destiny of France, while they have rung the knell of humiliation for that implacable foe to peace, England."

The editor of a London paper, remarking upon this says,

"The knell of England is not yet rung. She will, doubtless, perish like every thing in the world; but ere she expires she will heap disgrace upon your already dishonored country. England is, we trust, the last nation upon the list of mortality. While France lives, England is safe; for it would be to impeach the wisdom and justice of Heaven to suppose, that France would be suffered to exist without some nation in her neighbourhood, able and willing to challenge her for her sins."

The following paragraph in the speech of Arnoud is likewise animadverted upon by the same editor:

"The rich men of every country, who are always ready to seize the favourable moment to render their funds productive, and to place them where they are in no danger from political tempests, and from the wants of government, perceiving the perfect security which the present government of France offers to all persons and all property, and perceiving also the approaching peace, are hastening to veil their money in our flourishing funds."

Remark on the London Editor.

"The orator must have been in a singular humour, to talk of the 'perfect security of all persons and all property,' when every travelling carriage is obliged to take, as a defence against robbers, four foot soldiers and two horsemen; where the produce of the land and the person of the cultivator are in a continual state of requisition; where ten thousand spies and informers are kept constantly on foot;—where seven thousand and odd conspirators and assassins, are, according to the report of the minister of police, watching for an opportunity to destroy the government; and where an hundred persons at a time can be seized & transported beyond the seas, without being convicted of any crime without a trial, without hearing—nay even without a specific accusation!"