

# Edenton Gazette.

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## NEW-YORK, March 17. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Paris papers (Journal du Soir) of the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th bulletins of the grand army in Spain—all the preceding but containing already reached us through former channels. We had them down to the 16th, the dispatch ship Union, arrived at Philadelphia. The bulletins now before us, contain nothing of moment. The last of them is dated Madrid, on the 13th of December, and gives an account of the surrender of Rosas, with 2000 prisoners. The substance of these bulletins will be seen below. That part which we have not given, is entirely uninteresting; rather disgusting gasconade. We also understand from the passengers of the Batavian, that the bulletins from the grand army in Spain, were considered by the enlightened part of the nation, as mere fabrications, intended to amuse the ignorant. It was known at Rochelle that the French army made three different attacks on Madrid, and suffered immense loss, before it surrendered. The route from Spain into France were continually crowded with wagons of sick and wounded on their return—and it was believed, that Buonaparte had not lost less than 100,000 men since he commenced hostilities against Spain. So unpopular was the present war in France, and such was the general distress, that the best informed people were seriously apprehensive of another revolution.

Our informants further add, that the story about the destruction of the English troops was a mere fabrication, said to be founded on a letter from Bayonne.

It must be extremely mortifying to every American, and must rouse the enmity of every man, who has the least pretensions to American feelings, to hear of the cruelties practised upon our fellow citizens in France, when chance has thrown upon their shores.

We learn from Captain Lindsay, who came home passenger in the Batavian, (and we have heard it before) that the crews of all American vessels detained in France are imprisoned, and are released only on condition of their entering on board French ships of war. We have seen a letter from a young gentleman of this city, who went out chief mate of the ship Holland Trader, Capt. Sinclair. He states, that he was still in prison at Rochefort, and allowed nothing to subsist on but bread and water!

It will recur to our readers that Captain Sinclair, the commander of the Holland Trader, was also imprisoned in France; and that he made his escape in disguise, got on board the ship Bordeaux, and arrived some time since at Philadelphia—and, it is a pleasing reflection, that he is now with his family in this city—for his escape had so incensed the French, that immediately after it was discovered that he had gone off, 12,000 francs reward was offered by the government for his apprehension!

We learn from another passenger, that Buonaparte, by a decree, dated the 6th October last, (but which was not, till lately published), has declared Tunis a free port, permitting Tunisian vessels, on paying a small duty to enter the ports of his Imperial Majesty. The Milan and Berlin decrees are thus declared not in force towards Tunis.

The articles which follow, are translated, summarily, from a file of Paris papers, down to the 27th of December:

### EXTRACTS.

The 17th bulletin, is dated Madrid, December 10, mentions a few trifling skirmishes on the road to Saragossa and Valencia, between the Duke of Isria and the patriots. The Spanish beaten at Tudela, and at Calatayud, and abandoned by its Generals, the greater part of its officers and privates was reduced to 6000 men between the 5th and 10th of December. On the 8th at midnight, Spanish corps, protecting the escape of the army, was closely pursued, and 1600 prisoners taken—the remainder were dispersed in the mountains of Cuenca. On the 28th November, the town of Rosas was summoned to surrender, but no answer returned.

The 18th bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. This bulletin commences with a disgraceful philippic against the central Junta and an anonymous libel aspersing the character of Vida Blanca, and Lorenzo Calvo, called the humble grocer of Saragossa, who in a few days, had the title of Excellency; and Tilly, formerly condemned to the galleys, the younger brother of the noted General, who acted a celebrated part under Bonaparte, in the reign of terror. These men were to govern, exclusively, the Junta: when on the 11th, the general of division Lasalle, in pursuit of the enemy had arrived at Tallavera de la Reina, where the French had remained in triumph ten days

before, announcing their intention to succour the capital, a frightful spectacle presented itself to the eyes of the French. A dead body dressed in the uniform of a Spanish General, was suspended on a gallows, pierced with a thousand balls. It was Gen. Don Benito St. Juan, whom his soldiers, in their panic terror, and to cover with a pretext, their cowardice, had thus disgracefully sacrificed.—They stopped at Talavera, only to take breath and torture their unfortunate General, who during a whole day, gave employment to their atrocious barbarity.

Talavera is a beautiful town situated in a valley on the Tagus and in a fertile country.

His Majesty has appointed the Polish Col. Koniopka, a commandant of the legion of honour.

The 19th bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 13. It mentions the surrender of Rosas on the 6th of Dec. with 2000 prisoners. That six British ships of the line in the harbor had it not in their power to save the garrison. The Italian troops distinguished themselves during the siege. The Spanish troops continue to disperse in every quarter, and the new levies are daily compelled to return to their homes. The month of December resembles the spring. The Emperor during this delightful season, remains in the country, a league from Madrid.

At a sitting of the municipal body of Madrid, the 9th of Dec. the Chorrigeur, presented a most bombastic and sublime address to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, imploring in the most abject and servile manner, the protection of the conqueror Napoleon, for the citizens of Madrid generally—also his Imperial pardon for all the inhabitants of the city and country, who have borne arms against the French.

His Majesty answered, that their condition would be prosperous and happy, if the inhabitants adhered, with good faith, to the constitution, and acknowledge with sincerity, Don Joseph Napoleon the First, for their lawful King; but in the contrary case, Spain should become a province of France.

Here follows a decree of his Majesty, dated the 12th of Dec. at the camp of Madrid, consisting of twenty articles—the object of which is principally to relieve the poorer classes of society from burthensome taxes & personal services. By articles 1 and 2, the taxes called Servage and Colmate, are abolished in all the states composing the Duchy of Berg and Cleves. The *cide-vant* Serfs, as well as the other inhabitants of said Duchy, are to enjoy civil rights in all their plenitude.

By article 3, are abolished, the duty of Domesticity—the duty of manumission, and enfranchisement—the mortuary duty—the corvee—manual, transport, and all other personal services, &c. &c.

A Decree of the Emperor Napoleon, dated at the camp at Madrid, 13th Dec. prohibits the alienation of different branches of taxes, and orders of the holders of rights and titles to such impositions, to pay the same into the royal treasury.

Another Decree of the same date, abolishes throughout Spain all judiciary tribunals of the Lords.

### March 18.

Capt. Speck, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that he passed Fort Bourbon, Martinique, on the 20th ult. in the night—and that during the whole of the night, and the next day, he heard a very heavy cannonading. It is already known that the British troops landed at Martinique on the 29th Jan.—and that, before the 6th of February, they had possession of the Island, except Fort Bourbon, which place it would appear, from Captain Speck's statement, held out as late as the 20th of last month. The calculation of the British commanders was, that it would take about four weeks to get possession of this strongest fort.

On the 21st, Captain Speck spoke a frigate, and learned, that the British had been constantly pouring in shots and shells for several days, from five or six batteries which they had erected for the purpose—and the opinion was, that the French could not hold it more than two or three days longer, as the water pipes which led into the fort had been cut, thereby destroying the means of a supply of water.

Captain Speck, who arrived here yesterday, politely favoured the editors of the N. York Gazette with the Barbadoes Mercury, of the 7th ult. containing the following

### CAPITULATION

Proposed by Victor Hugues, Commander in Chief of Cayenne and French Guyana—and accepted by James Lucas Yeo, Post Captain in H. B. M. service, commanding the combined English and Portuguese naval forces, and Manuel Marques, Knight of the military orders of St. Benoit d'Avic,

Lieut. Col. in Chief and director of the corps of artillery of Para, commanding the advanced army of the Portuguese.

Although the advanced posts have been carried; and that the commissioner of the Emperor and King is reduced with his garrison to the town, he owes it to those sentiments of honor which have always distinguished him—to the valour and good conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command—to the attachment of the inhabitants of the colony for his Majesty the Emperor and King—to declare publicly, that he surrenders less to the force than to the destructive system of liberating all the slaves who should join the enemy, and of burning all the plantations and posts where there should be any resistance.

The commissioner of the Emperor commanding in chief, after having witnessed the burning of several plantations, particularly his own, the most considerable of the colony, had attributed it at first to the casualties of war; and the disorganization of the gangs, and the liberation of the slaves, appeared to him a momentary measure; but being assured in writing, that the English and Portuguese officers acted in virtue of the orders of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and wishing to save the colony from total destruction, and to preserve his august master's subjects who had given him so many proofs of their attachment and fidelity, the commissioner of his Imperial and Royal Majesty surrenders the colony to the forces of his royal highness the Prince Regent on the following conditions:

Article 1. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage and all the honors of war; the officers shall retain their side arms, and those of the staff their horses; the garrison shall lay down their arms, and engage not to serve against his royal highness and his allies during our year.

2. Vessels shall be furnished at the expense of his highness the Prince Regent, to carry the garrison, the officers civil and military, and all those employed in the service, with their families and effects direct to France with as little delay as possible.

3. A convenient vessel shall be furnished to convey to France the commissioner of the Emperor commanding in chief, his family, his officers, his suite, and effects; the chief of the administration of the finances, the commander of the troops, the inspector and the commandant of artillery, with their families.

4. A convenient delay shall be granted to the officers who have property in the colony to settle their affairs.

5. The arsenals, batteries, and every thing belonging to the artillery, the small arms and powder magazines, and the provision stores shall be given up by inventory, & in the state in which they now are, and the same shall be pointed out.

6. The slaves on both sides shall be disarmed, and sent to their respective plantations.

The French negroes whom the commanders by sea and land of his royal highness the Prince Regent have engaged for the service during the war, and to whom in virtue of their orders they have given their freedom, shall be sent out of the colony as they can only remain there in future an object of trouble and discontent.

The commanders engage, as they have promised to solicit from his royal highness the Prince Regent the replacing of those slaves as an indemnity in favor of the inhabitants to whom they belong.

7. The papers, plans and other articles belonging to the engineer department, shall be equally given up.

8. The sick and wounded who are obliged to remain in the colony may leave it, with all that belongs to them, as soon as they are in a situation to do so; in the mean time they shall be treated as they have been hitherto.

9. Private property, of whatever nature or description, shall be respected, and the inhabitants may dispose of it as heretofore.

10. The inhabitants of the colony shall preserve their properties and may reside there, conforming to the orders and forms established by the sovereign under which they remain; they shall be at liberty to sell their properties and retire whenever it may suit them, without any obstacle.

11. The civil laws known in France under the title of the Napolean Code, and in force in the colony, shall be observed and executed until the peace between the two nations; the magistrates shall only decide on the interests of individuals, and differences connected with them in virtue of the said laws.

12. The debts acknowledged by individuals during or previous to the time fixed by the preceding article, shall be enacted agreeable to the basis determined by the same article.

13. The papers concerning the controul and matriculation of the troops shall be carried away by the quarter master.

14. Desirous of preserving the spice plantation called La Gabrielle in all its splendour and agriculture, it is stipulated, that neither it nor any of the plantation trees or plants, shall be destroyed, but that it shall be preserved in the state in which it is given up to the commanders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

15. All the papers of the stores of inspection of the customs, or of any responsibility whatever, shall be deposited in the Secretary's office, or in any other place that may be agreed on, to be referred to when there is occasion—the whole shall be under the seal of the two governments, and at the disposal of his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

16. The present capitulation shall be written in the three languages, and signed by the three officers stipulating.

At the advanced posts of Bourde, January 12, 1809.

(Signed)

Victor Hugues,  
James Lucas Yeo,  
Manuel Marques.

### PROCLAMATION

Of Buonaparte to the Spanish Nation.

SPANIARDS,

You have been blinded by perfidious men. They have seduced you to take up arms, and drawn you into a foolish and senseless warfare. Is there one among you, who is reflecting for a moment upon what has passed, will not soon be convinced that you have been the tools of the eternal enemy of the continent, and who rejoice to see shed the blood of the Spanish and the blood of the French? What will be the result of a protracted campaign? An unfinished war in the kingdom—and a long anxiety as to the fate of your property and your lives!

In less than a month you have been delivered up to all the anguish of a popular faction. The defeat of your armies has been an affair of some marches only. I have entered into Madrid. The rights of war will authorize me to give a terrible example, and to wash in your blood the outrages against me and my nation. I have only listened to forgiveness.

Those men only that are inventors of all our evils shall be punished. I will soon chase from the Peninsula, the English army who have been sent to Spain, not for your aid, but to influence you with a false confidence, and to mislead you. I have told you in my proclamation of the 2d June, that I would be your regenerator.

To the rights which have been ceded to me by the Princes of the last dynasty, you have added to me the right of conquest. Nothing will change my disposition. I will approve of what have been your generous efforts.

I would tell you that your enemies have not consulted your interest—they have dissimulated to you the true state of things.

Spaniards—your destiny is in your own hands.—Throw away the poison the English have scattered among you, that your King may be certain of your love and confidence, and you shall be greater and happier than you ever have been! All those who oppose your prosperity and your grandeur, I have destroyed, and have broken the shackles which weighed down the people. I have given you a liberal constitution, in the room of an absolute monarchy. I give you one temperate and suitable to your habits. It depends on you to say whether that constitution shall be your law.

But if all my efforts are ineffectual—and if I find you unworthy of my confidence, I will treat you only as prisoners conquered, and place my brother on another throne. I will put the crown of Spain on my own head—and I will be respected even by the worst, for God has given me the power and the disposition necessary to surmount all obstacles.

In our Imperial Camp, at Madrid,  
7th December, 1808.  
NAPOLEON.

### CHARLESTON, March 20.

### CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

Captain Moss, arrived last evening in 11 days from St. Bartholomew, informs us, that shortly before he left that place certain intelligence had been received of the surrender of the island of Martinique to the British arms. It is stated, that early in the month of February the British carried, by storm, the important post of Windmill-Hill, which in some measure commands Fort Bourbon—the old batteries at this place were strengthened and new ones thrown up—on the 18th of February these batteries were opened upon the fort, and on the 25th the French commander capitulated. It is also stated, that the surrender of the fort was accelerated by the accidental explosion of the powder magazine,