

# MINERVA; or, ANTI-JACOBIN.

TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER ANNO. Payable half Yearly.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNO. Payable in Advance.

Vol. 9.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1804.

[No. 417.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

#### Exposition of the state of the Republic.

PARIS, 25 Ventose, (Jan. 15).

"THE Republic had been forced to change its attitude, but has not altered its situation. It always preserves in the consciousness of its strength the pledge of its prosperity. All was calm in the interior of France, while at the commencement of the last year, we still entertained hopes of a durable peace.—Every thing was tranquil, when a power, guided by jealousy, re-kindled the flames of war. But at this last epoch the union of interest and of opinion was more full and more complete. Public spirit developed itself with new energy. In the new Department which the First Consul has visited, he has heard, as among the old ones, the accents of indignation truly French. He has recognized in their hatred to a government which is the enemy of their prosperity, more than in the demonstrations of public joy and personal attachment, their ardour of patriotism and their devotion to the interests of France. In all departments the ministers of religion have exerted their influence to consecrate this spontaneous display of national spirit. Depots of arms, which had been buried in the earth by the rebel fugitives, to be resumed as soon as an opportunity favorable to their designs presented itself, were discovered on the first appearance of danger, and delivered up to the magistrates, to be put into the hands of our brave defenders. The British government will, perhaps attempt to introduce, or may already have introduced, some of those monsters which it had cherished during peace, to destroy the country that gave them birth: but they will no longer find those impious bands who were the instruments of their former crimes. Terror has disarmed them, or justice has purged our country of these traitors. They will no longer find that credulity which they abused, nor the feuds which sharpened their swords. Experience has instructed all orders. The wisdom of the laws, and the excellence of their administration, have reconciled all hearts. Surrounded on all sides by an armed force, every where watched by the tribunals, these odious men will not be able to stir up rebellion, nor to recommence, with impunity, their trade of brigands and assassins. Already has a miserable attempt been made to excite insurrection. The confiscations were made the pretext for it. But citizens, priests, and soldiers, all vied with each other in their zeal to defend their country. Those who were formerly the authors of commotions, now come to offer their aid to the public authority. In their persons and in their families, were the pledges of their fidelity and devotion. In fine, that good will and beneficence, which particularly characterize the security of citizens, and the return of the social affections, discolored it more forcible from day to day. In all quarters the unfortunate are sure of relief, and useful establishments are founded. War has not interrupted the studies of peace; and the government has pursued with constancy every measure which can accommodate the Constitution to the manners and the habits of the people, and render all their interests and their hopes favorable to its duration. The Senate has been organized in that mode best suited to its importance. Funds for the support of its members have been allotted, and their establishments now give it an imposing grandeur. The legislative body will henceforth appear with the majesty suited to the importance of its functions. An annual President shall be the centre of its movements; and the organ of its deliberations and wishes, in its relations with the government. This body will then possess that dignity which is inconsistent with variable and undefined forms. In the Electoral Colleges every thing has been calm, and the wisdom which guided their elections is the best pledge of their happy choice. The Legion of Honor exists in the higher parts of its organization, and in a branch of the elements of which it is to be composed. These elements, at present equal,

only wait for the ultimate choice of their functions and their places.—How many honourable traits has the ambition of being admitted into it disclosed! What treasures will the Republic have in this institution to encourage and to reward public services and virtues! In the Council of State, another institution prepares for the choice of government, men to be vested with all the superior branches of administration. Their laws and regulations are formed. There, the principles and maxims of public law are investigated and discussed. The members of this new institution, always surrounded with witnesses and judges, often under the eye of government, often employed in important missions, will enter on their public functions with that claim to confidence, which is derived from a character, conduct, and knowledge fully known to the nation. Lyceæ & secondary schools are rapidly increasing in all quarters, but still not with a rapidity equal to the impatient ardour of citizens. Common regulation, a common discipline, and a similar system of instruction will form the minds of those generations which will support the glory of France by their talents and her institution by principles and virtues. One prytaneum alone, the prytaneum of St. Cyr, receives the children of citizens who have fallen for their country. Education there already glows with military enthusiasm. At Fontainebleau, the Special military Schools contain several hundred soldiers, who are employed in discipline and inured to fatigue, and who acquire with the habits of their profession the knowledge of the military art.

The school of Compiegne presents an aspect of vast manufactory, where 500 youths pass from the workshop to the study, and from the study to the workshop. After the lapse of a few months, they execute with the precision of intelligence, works which could not be obtained after years of ordinary apprenticeship, and soon commerce and industry will enjoy the fruit of their labours and the cares of the government.—Artillery and fortification have a common school. Medicine and pharmacy have been put under some salutary regulations. A law has been passed for the regulation of the duties between master and servant, and their differences are now adjusted with a celerity which is essential to their mutual interest, and an impartiality which justice requires. The Civil Code is finished, and in the course of the session the projects of the laws which are to complete it will be submitted to the legislative body. The Judiciary Code is in a state of preparation. The Criminal Code advances; & those branches of the Commercial Code which are most imperiously called for will speedily be completed. New bridges are constructing on various rivers of the Republic."

The article goes on to notice the construction of the roads, the draining of marshes, the state of fortifications, and other local subjects. The details here could not be interesting to our readers, and therefore we pass on to other subjects of more importance.

The great improvements executed at the different harbors are next specified:—"At Antwerp, in particular, there have been suddenly built a militia post, an arsenal, and ships of war. The enlargement and repairs of this ancient harbor are defraying by two millions, raised by the sale of national domains in the departments of the Scheldt & Deux Nethes. At Bologne and Havre, that line of coast which the enemy will henceforth call "a coast of Iron," the greatest undertakings are going forward, as well as at Rochelle, Cette, Marseilles, Nice, &c. while the navigation of the interior is placed under the inspection of prefects and other officers, who incessantly exert themselves for its advantage.

On the subject of Finances, the article says—"The last year has been favorable to our finances. The receipts have exceeded the previous calculation.—Direct contributions have been collected with ease. The operations which are to regulate the mode in which taxes on landed property are to be collected go on with amazing rapidity. Distribution will become invariable, and we shall see no more of that conflict of interests, which corrupted public justice, and the

jealous rivalry which threatened the destruction of the industry and prosperity of every department. The prefects and the Councils General have required that the same operations should extend to all the communes of their respective departments, with the view of establishing the basis of proportional contribution. A decree of the government has authorized this system, which is at once simple and more economical. The sinking fund executes with fidelity and constancy its destination. Severe respectability and inviolable fidelity on the part of those who manage it, deserve the confidence of the government. The new coinage goes on without interruption. The credit of the country is supported amidst the shocks of war and the rumours of the disaffected. The expences of the colonies are defrayed either by direct transmissions of money or by operations on the continent of America." But amidst this vaunted prosperity it appears that the government were alarmed at the creation in St. Domingo of a mass of bills, to the amount of 42 millions, without any contribution to the actual or anticipated wants of the colony. "These bills were conveyed by unprincipled men to the Havana, Jamaica, and the United States, where they were delivered at a shameful inferiority of value to people who had furnished neither money nor merchandise. Under these circumstances the government found it necessary to arrest the course of such an infamous proceeding, and to prevent the nation from sustaining the loss with which it was threatened; and for this purpose an agent was sent to St. Domingo, to ascertain what number of bills had been issued, by whose authority, and on what conditions. In short, eleven millions not in circulation, were annulled, and accounts were obtained of the rest.—Those for which an integral value had been received, were discharged with interest to the day of payment; but those which were issued without any real value, were considered as false, and are to undergo a rigid examination."

After a few observations on the pacific views of the French government, the whole concludes in the following manner.

"This, then, was the moment which the British government chose to alarm its nation, to cover the channel with ships, to insult our commerce by injurious inspections, and our coasts and ports as well as those of our allies, by the presence of its menacing forces.

"If on the 17 Ventose of the 11 year, there existed any extraordinary armament in the ports of France & Holland; if a single preparation was made in them to which the most remote suspicion could give a sinister interpretation, then we are the aggressors: the Message of the King of England and his hostile attitude have been rendered necessary, by a legitimate precaution, and the English people had a right to believe that we threatened their independence, their religion, their constitution: But if the assertions of the Message were false, if they were contradicted by the opinion of Europe, as well as by the conscience of the British government, then that government have deceived their nation; they have deceived it by precipitating it without reflection into a war, the terrible effects of which now begin to be felt in England, and the results of which may be decisive of its future destiny. The aggressor, however, ought alone to answer for the calamities which afflict humanity.

"Malta, the cause of this war, was in the power of the English; it remained with France to arm to effect its independence; it was France who waited in silence for the justice of England, and it was England who began the war, even without a declaration.

"By the dispersion of our ships, and the security of our commerce, our losses might have been immense. We foresaw those circumstances, and we would have supported them without discouragement or weakness, but happily they have been less than we apprehended; our ships of war have returned to European ports, one only excepted, which had long been employed merely as a transport, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"Of two hundred millions, which the English cruisers might have ravished from our commerce more than two-thirds have been preserved. Our privateers have avenged those losses by important captures, and they will complete their revenge by others more important. "Tobago and St. Lucia were defenceless, and were obliged to surrender to the first force which appeared; but our great colonies are yet preserved, and the attacks made against them by the enemy have proved fruitless.

"Hanover is in our power; 23,000 of the best troops of the enemy have laid down their arms and become prisoners of war. Our cavalry has been remounted at the expence of that of the enemy; and a possession which was dear to the king of England is in our hands, a pledge of that justice which he will be compelled to render to us.

"On the seas, British despotism daily adds to its usurpations; in the last war it struck terror into the neutral nations, by arrogating to itself an inimical and revolting pretension of declaring their whole coast in a state of siege. In the present war, it has just augmented its monstrous code by the pretended right of blockading rivers and canals.

"If the king of England has sworn to continue the war till he shall have reduced France to sign such dishonorable treaties as formerly exposed its misfortune and weakness, then the war will be long. France contented in the treaty of Amiens to moderate conditions; she will never acknowledge in the British government the right of fulfilling their engagements only as may suit the progressive calculations of their ambition, nor their right of acquiring further guarantees than those which had been faithfully pledged. But if the treaty of Amiens has not been executed, how can we expect, in regard to a new one, a faith more holy, or oaths more sacred?

"Louisiana is henceforth united to the American States; in that quarter we shall preserve friends, whose remembrance of a common origin will always attach them to our interest, while favorable commercial relations will unite their prosperity with ours. The United States are indebted to France for their independence; they will henceforth owe to us their strength and grandeur.

"Spain remains neutral. Helvetia is re-established in her constitution, which has suffered no change, but what has been rendered necessary by a lapse of time and change of opinions. The retreat of our troops from this country, is a proof of its internal security, and of the end of its dissensions. The ancient treaties have been renewed, and France has regained her oldest and most faithful ally.

"Peace reigns in Italy: a division of the Italian Republic is at this time crossing France to encamp with our own on the sea coast. These battalions will there meet with innumerable instances of that patience, bravery, and heroism which distinguished their ancestors.

"The Ottoman Empire, fatigued by intrigues, will gain by the interests of France the support of ancient alliances.

"The tranquility given to the Continent by the treaty of Lunéville, is secured by the last acts of the Diet of Ratisbon. The enlightened interest of great powers, the fidelity of the French government in cultivating with them relations of friendship; the justice, energy, and the forces of the republic will guarantee it.

(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**  
By order of the First Consul,  
**H. B. MARET.**

## Robert Fleming, & Co.

Big leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received their Fall Supply of **DRY GOODS**, and an additional Supply of **Best West-India Rum, Teas, Coffee, & Holland Ginn, Chocolate, Cogniac Brandy, Loaf and Brown Whiskey, Sugar, Wines,**  
**SALT, IRON & GERMAN STEEL,**  
With a complete assortment of Queen's ware, Which they continue to sell low for Cash or Produce.