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Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THERE was yesterday a report that the French had gained possession of Elsinour. We made the most particular inquiries as to the source of this information, but we could trace it to no authentic quarter. That an alarm has subsisted for some time of the hostile designs of the chief consul against Denmark, is certain; and this has naturally been heightened by the circumstances of the embargo laid on all vessels destined to the north seas; but we suspect that rumour is unfounded, though it is certain that all the letters from Holland, as well as Hamburg, have countenanced the apprehension. The fact is irreconcilable with any notion of true policy on that part of the chief consul, as an attack upon Denmark would necessarily force the Emperor of Russia to take a part in the war against France.

The embargo on all vessels destined to the ports in the Baltic, &c. was yesterday extended to all vessels clearing out for Ireland. What can be the object of this measure? Is there a serious dread of British property falling into the hands of the enemy, that an interdiction is put upon all trade with the countries which are likely to be overrun? If the danger be indeed so imminent, it is fit that the most vigorous steps should be taken for our protection; and we lament to see that in a moment like the present, the attention of our ministers seems to be occupied with measures so curious and futile as the present.

Last night we received the *Moniteurs*, with other Paris Journals, down to the 26th. They contain nothing but addresses to the consul on the late real or pretended conspiracy. Addresses have been presented by the different corps of infantry, cavalry, &c. in the different camps on the coast, in which one sentiment and one style of expression prevails, and it is attachment to the person of the chief consul as the very genius of France. The bishops, too, have issued holy exhortations to their flocks, in which the duty of passive obedience is carefully inculcated, and the supposed treason of Moreau consigned to eternal, as well as temporal animadversion. Indeed no pains are spared to excite universal odium against the late attempt, and Moreau, his pretended author.

The grand sentiment inculcated in all, however, seems to be indignation against this country as the instigator of these crimes, and the consul's aim has so far succeeded. All the military corps denounce vengeance against England. These arts of Bonaparte are intended to reconcile men's minds to the want of evidence by which Moreau is to be condemned, and as to be a partizan of England, and to be engaged in an assassination plot, are the two most unpopular crimes with the soldiery, of these he is accused. We have not a doubt that Moreau is innocent of both.

Yesterday we received different sets of Paris papers to the 26th ult. and Dutch Journals to the 3d inst.

Addresses are pouring in upon the First Consul from all quarters, to congratulate him and France on his late escape; to call upon his justice for the immediate and severe punishment of those who conspire against him; and to animate public vengeance against England as the source of those plots which have threatened the happiness of France.

In the addresses from the armies of St. Omer and Cambray, are the following passages:

"Haste, Citizen Consul, to accomplish our wishes by a prompt and severe act of justice, which will terrify the monsters who dare to menace France with the greatest of all misfortunes, by lifting up their sacrilegious hands against your august person.

"The genius of France and your good stars, have again preserved you from the hands of assassins, for which we return thanks to that God who protects the Republic. The details of the abominable plot which threatened your days, have astonished us in the midst of those camps where we are sharpening our noble arms against England. Vengeance is our rallying cry! Vengeance, which shall be executed by our bayonets against the atrocious and dark designs of the British government."

Such are the means very evidently employed to irritate the nation and the army

against Moreau, and to prepare them for his becoming the victim of consular jealousy and hatred.

The invasion of this country appears to be considered in Holland as a forlorn hope, as the accounts from thence state, that the Dutch officers who had been requested to take commands in the flotilla at Flushing, refuse to accept of the appointments.

Accounts from Rome, dated Feb. 16, mention that the French troops in the Neapolitan territory under General St. Cyr, had put themselves in motion towards Naples; which city had been lately visited by Lucien Bonaparte.

Accounts from Frankfort, dated Feb. 22, mention, that according to advices from Ratisbon, the elector of Bavaria, has acceded to the Imperial Conservatory, and in consequence thereof, has ordered his troops, which kept possession of the lands of the Equestrian Order, in the circle of Franconia, to retreat; and likewise has agreed to the restoration of the *status quo*, in every thing relative to the Equestrian Order.

Several French engineers have gone from Amsterdam to Utrecht, for the purpose of marking out a camp near that place.

MARCH 11.

"His Majesty is considerably better today than he has yet been since the beginning of his illness."

MARCH 12.

"His Majesty continues to recover."
(Signed by the four Physicians.)

An expedition sailed on Thursday evening against one or more of the enemy's ports which it is confidently believed we can hermetically seal up by sinking a number of large vessels, deeply and heavily laden, in the mouth of them. Boulogne is the port which can be so sealed up, and the thousand and one gun-boats it contains, thereby rendered useless. On Thursday evening, several large ships, consisting of two sixty-fours, some frigates and bombs, with several gun brigs, shaped their course for Boulogne. A very heavy firing was heard at Dover the whole of Friday—towards the evening it was more heavy, and the houses at Dover were shaken by it; it continued during part of yesterday.—It is supposed that the expedition which sailed on Thursday evening was engaged in accomplishing its object. The large ships which have sailed are, it is said, loaded with stones, and these stones united together by iron bars and chains, so as to form one solid mass—and these are to be scuttled side by side, so as to lay the foundation for an embankment of sand, in the same manner as the French themselves succeeded by means of cones at Cherbourg. The whole of this will be done under the cover of our blockading squadron. The immediate good to be derived from it, is that it will give our ships increased depth of water in approaching the port, and enable them by concentrated fire of bombs, to burn the whole force assembled.

The intelligence which has been for some time circulated of the sailing of the French fleet from Toulon, is repeated on the authority of letters brought by the Lisbon mail of Saturday, and of one received from our squadron off Ferrol. At Cadiz it was generally believed that the enemy's fleet put to sea on the 23d of January. No official communication of this event has reached the admiralty; and we have been favoured this morning with the perusal of letters from Ferrol, which positively state that the French ships were still in Toulon on 24th ult.

By our Deal letter of this morning, we learn that a most tremendous firing was kept up at Boulogne yesterday, the object of which is supposed to have been the destruction of the flotilla of the enemy at that port.

A report has obtained, that Lord Moira is to command an expedition to Holland. We cannot pledge ourselves for the accuracy of this statement.
(London Packet.)

MARCH 14.

The Bulletin of to-day is as follows:

"Queens-House, March 14.

"His Majesty recovers daily."
(Signed as usual.)

This morning we received a series of the *Moniteurs* to the 7th instant.

The account which we yesterday inserted relative to the apprehension of General

Pichegrue, is genuine. We find it given verbatim in the official Journal of the 29th ult. There is not the slightest notice taken of General Moreau's arrest, nor have any measure been adopted that tend to shew the line of conduct which the First Consul intended to pursue with respect to this illustrious victim of his jealousy and despotism. The grand object of the French Government is to implicate, by every possible means, this country in the conspiracy imputed to Pichegrue, and we already discover the activity of its researches in looking for proofs from a recollection of rumours, reports, conjectures and surmises, in various parts of the world. Letters and extracts of letters to this effect given in the *Moniteurs*, for the purpose of shewing that the assassination of Bonaparte had been long determined.

A Gottenburg mail arrived yesterday, letters by which bring accounts from Holland, by way of Hamburg, of the 26th February, stating, that artillery, provisions, and every requisite for 150,000 men, are in complete readiness; that the whole force may be put in motion within forty-eight hours; and that it is fully expected that the expedition will sail in the middle of March.

The embargo lately laid on all vessel bound for the Baltic, Sweden and Denmark, we understand, has been ordered to be removed.

DOVER, MARCH 13.

Since my last very heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Boulogne; but it being very thick weather, nothing could be seen from our hills, & no news has been heard from our blockading squadron; but last night three of the enemy's gun-boats were seen standing in for the Downs with English colours above the French.—The firing has been very heavy again to-day; and it being quite calm and thick, we have heard no news of the result; it is supposed that the enemy have made a movement to come out in the Roads.

VILNNA, FEBRUARY 14.

Never was there such a bustle among our ministry as at present. The private secretaries are almost inadequate to the task of making up the several despatches which are continually forwarding by couriers to Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, &c. Several ministers of great courts have frequently long conferences with the first minister of state. In the war department a more than double vigilance is observed. There is a motion among the troops, which excites apprehension in the friends of peace. Several military persons of the first rank shew, by the dispositions which they are making, that they momentarily expect other orders. As yet, an impenetrable veil hangs before these important omens, which however threaten a speedy and terrific solution.

From the FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

MODERN ECONOMY.

WE have often had occasion to admire the Jeffersonian system of economy. Tom Paine says "we live in an age of revolutions." We are willing to acknowledge that in this one instance has he spoken the truth and that economy like many other words and things has been completely revolutionized. The economy that could sink to a nation a million or two of dollars, would hardly have been understood a few years ago. But Mr. Jefferson has made it quite plain. For example.—Mr. Jefferson is economical in his conduct. But his conduct has lost to the United States a fine frigate of 44 guns and 307 men. Therefore, economical conduct has lost to the United States a fine frigate of 44 guns and 307 men. If the reader should not be able to understand this reasoning, we can only tell him, that it must be owing to his want of skill in democratic logic, upon which the syllogism is founded. But we will tell him the story in plain language, begging him always to bear in mind, that Mr. Jefferson is a "Lord"—"Lord High Admiral of the Navy," at least his friend Dr. Mitchell says so. "Lord High Admiral" Jefferson being engaged in a war with Tripoli, and finding upon accurate calculation that one ship would cost less than two, concluded that it would be more economical, to let our frigates cruise separately, instead of always sending two together,

as by that means half the number of vessels would occupy the necessary stations,—but it seemed to be entirely forgotten in this economical plan, that the chances & probabilities of losing each frigate would thereby be nearly doubled. However this may be, it is certain that the "Lord High Admiral" has lost one of the finest ships in our navy and 307 men. The loss of such a ship to our infant fleet is certainly great; but the captivity of 307 of our citizens, is a matter of much more serious import. And yet every man will see in a moment, that the loss at least of the men is entirely owing to the niggardly policy of our rulers. Because had a small vessel been allowed to cruise in company with the Philadelphia, the men might have been taken off and rescued from the chains of the savage Tripolitans, even if it had been found impossible to save the ship. As it is, we have been economized into the loss of the ship and men. In consequence of this loss it has we understand been deemed necessary by the Lord High Admiral and his council, to employ in the Mediterranean three additional frigates, two small vessels and several gun boats. So that his economy in not employing one small vessel to accompany each of our frigates, has not only lost a frigate and 307 men, but has also compelled us to incur the additional expense of equipping and supporting three frigates, two small vessels and a number of gun boats.

But the economies of the government have advanced a step further. As we stated in our last one million of dollars, have been appropriated to defray the expenses of this armament—This million of dollars is to be borrowed at an interest not exceeding six per cent. and to be repaid by an additional duty of two and an half per cent. on all articles that now pay a duty *ad valorem*.—We must confess that the borrowing and the new taxes are quite a puzzle—a mystery in economy that we are unable to unravel.—The Lord High Admiral Jefferson told us there was nearly six millions of dollars in the treasury at the opening of the late session of Congress—what has become of it? To hint a suspicion that this money might not have been there when his "Lordship" said it was, would perhaps be construed into "treason or rebellion" by the learned Attorney-General of the United States. But if in truth it was there at the time where is it now? It has not we are sure been expended in protecting and governing Louisiana—that cheap purchase; nor in working on the salt mountain—nor in pursuing the mammoth, nor in repairing the *Berceau*, nor paying Callender, nor in Dawson's or Monroe's missions, nor in supporting Paine, nor in paying for impeachments.—And we are perfectly satisfied it did not go to pay Gabriel Jones, because it was not paper money that was in the treasury.—Then it must be there still, and if it is, where can be the propriety or economy of borrowing? If we have six millions lying idle in the treasury; why in the name of common sense do we pay six per cent. for one million. If a farmer has a call for 100l. and has that sum and more too laying in his chest, he will hardly keep his own money locked up, and agree to pay his neighbour six per cent. for lending him. He would not think it good economy to do so. Why then we repeat has Mr. Jefferson done it? Why has he laid an additional tax on the people to repay it.—What! lay an additional tax when we have six millions idle in the treasury and have a call only for one million extraordinary? Take so much unnecessarily from the mouth of labour, when the economies of our government had saved six millions, when in every message we were told of the flourishing state of our revenue, and that it was amply sufficient for all our wants? We must confess that this new scheme of economy baffles all calculation, and sets at defiance the common principles of human action.—It is true that the new tax will be concealed from the eyes of the people, in the price of the articles, and it is without doubt expected by Mr. Jefferson and his party, that they will by this artifice escape the odium of imposing a new tax on the people.—But as this tax like all others must in the end be paid by the consumer, it will fall as effectually on the farmers as if it had been laid on houses or lands.

B L A N K S

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.