

THE MINERVA.

A. D. Murphy Esq.

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

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

Vol. 10.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1805.

[No. 489.]

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 5.

EMBASSY TO ALGIERS.

Having been favored with the following account of the late embassy, which terminated in the re-establishment of a good understanding between the Dey and Regency of Algiers, written by a gentleman on board his Majesty's ship, the *Superb*, we hasten to lay it before our readers.

On the 28th of January last, having received on board a Mr. Cartwright, lately from England, we parted from our squadron, then off Cape San Sebastian, and at day break on the 3d day of January arrived off Algiers. The Rev. Dr. Scott, chaplain of the *Victory*, and the Rev. Mr. Evans of the *Superb*, (both conversant in the Italian language,) went ashore with lieutenant Butler early in the forenoon, & were soon conducted into the presence of the Dey. After the usual salutation of shaking hands, (a privilege allowed to none but British subjects,) Dr. Scott proceeded to read to him Lord Nelson's letter, which was in Italian: it was further explained, either in the Turkish or in the Morisco language, by Mr. Bufnach, a very opulent merchant, chief of the Jewish inhabitants, and possessed of great influence at Algiers. His highness the Dey expressed his satisfaction, in the strongest terms at our having brought with us a consul; but on hearing that part of the letter which stated the conditions on which alone he could ever be landed, he not only vehemently protested that he would never comply with them, but even advanced in opposition a claim on his part, which, as far as I can learn, was never insisted on when we were there in January and June last year. Mr. Evans, on this, returned on board, in order to communicate to captain Keats, the result of the audience, and the next morning we went ashore again, with further instructions, but all tending invariably, (if we may judge from the final issue of the embassy,) to the unconditional attainment of the demands already delivered in. Dr. Scott, in the mean time, had been actively and usefully engaged in impressing on the minds of the ministers, that nothing else than an absolute compliance with the ultimatum proposed, could insure a continuance of that amity which had so long prevailed between his Britannic Majesty and the Kingdom of Algiers. On the 5th captain Keats landed and had an audience of the Dey. I am inclined to believe it was a tempestuous one, but that it finally had a good effect. On the morrow he returned to the charge, and, after a long and violent consultation in full Divan, it was at length determined that his demands ought to be complied with. That night he was under the necessity of remaining on shore. Here I must observe, that Mr. Mountford, secretary to Colonel Lear, the American consul, then at Malta, respecting their affairs with Tripoli, had, on the 3d, made an offer of his house and table as long as the *Superb* should remain off Algiers: his friendly and hospitable invitation was gladly and thankfully received, it appearing by no means politically advisable to open the English house. Our terms having now been fully acknowledged to be equitable and honorable, and a perfect compliance with them having been promised, no further cause of complaint seemed to exist; but a serious and unexpected obstacle intervened at the very moment that the principal and primary object of the embassy was about to be attained by us. The consequence was, that captain Keats, after a spirited remonstrance, instantly returned on board. Nearly at that time, having by means of signals made by one of our boats ashore, received favorable intelligence, and the wind also favoring us, we came to an anchor, and were saluted with twenty one guns, which compliment we immediately returned. On the morning of the 8th January all impediments were removed, and the indispensable demands first proposed being now unconditionally acceded to, and carried into effect, Mr. Cartwright landed about noon, and was received with the usual marks of distinction, but with unusual joy; for the inhabitants, Turks, Moors, and Jews, dread above all things a war with England. He was presented by captain Keats to the Dey, who received him in a very precious and friendly manner. The English consular house was then thrown open,

and this was Mr. Cartwright most honorably established at Algiers.

On the 11th, having taken in a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, vegetables, &c. captain Keats had his audience of leave, and in the evening we left the Bay. The wind proving favorable, we joined our brave commander in chief & the squadron at their anchorage in Madialena Bay, Sardinia, early on the 15th of January.

I cannot conclude without expressing my full conviction, that this happy termination of our differences with Algiers is to be attributed to the zeal, judgment and intrepidity of captain Keats, the whole tenor of whose conduct was such as to extort professions of respect and esteem even from the ministers he treated with, at the moment that they were reluctantly complying with his demands. Calling to mind the very tenacious and irritable disposition of the Dey, biased by pecuniary considerations, inflamed also by the insinuations and artful intrigues of a designing faction, at the head of which is the representative of Bonaparte, powerful at the time, but whose strength is now no more, if you consider these, I say, and the many other obstacles we had to contend against, you will admit that we have accomplished a task Herculean.

The *Superb*, you will remember, is the ship that, in the awful and memorable night of the 12th of July, 1801, (having been sent a head by the Admiral, the gallant Sir James Saumarez,) singly opened her fire on the rear of the combined enemy, and caused the destruction of the *Real Carlos* and *San Hermenegildo*, of 12 guns each; after which she chased, fought, and captured *Le St. Antonio*, of equal force with herself. There we had an opportunity of maintaining the honor of the British flag, & we have now been the means of hoisting it again at Algiers, with increased respect and dignity. After an absence of nearly four years, we now look with anxious hopes to that happy period which will recall us to the bosom of our friends and relatives, to our dear fire sides, in the favorable abode of happiness and liberty.

MILAN, June 7.

The Session of the Legislative Body opened this day. At six in the morning his Excellency General Durco, Grand Marshal of the Palace, took the command of the Palace of the Legislative Body. The Members of the Legislative Body assembled in grand costume in the hall of their sittings, at 1 o'clock. The Council of State proceeded at 1 o'clock, from the palace to the palace of the legislative body, where they were received by a deputation of three legislators. This deputation conducted the members of the council to the places destined for them. At half past one the Emperor arrived at the palace of the Legislative Body, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the princess Eliza, by her ladies, and the officers of her household. Her Majesty was received at the outer door of the Palace by the President and deputation of thirty members of the Legislative Body, and conducted to the Tribune prepared for her. His Majesty's train set out from the Palace at two for the Palace of the Legislative Body. His departure was announced by a discharge of artillery. The way through which his train passed was lined with troops. The procession was arranged with the usual pomp and according to the established forms, and preceded and followed by a detachment of the French and Italian guards, and by squadrons of Mamelukes. His Majesty's arrival at the Palace of the Legislative Body was announced by a second discharge of artillery. He was received at the outer door by a deputation composed of thirty members of the Legislative Body, with the president at their head. The procession assembled in one of the Halls of the Palace, where it proceeded in order to the hall of sitting, where the places were arranged in the following order: His Majesty the Emperor & King on a throne; on his right his Serene Highness Prince Eugene in a chair, two steps lower than the throne; behind his Majesty on the right and left, two Colonels, Generals of the Guard, the Grand Marshal of the palace, the grand Major Domo, the Grand Almoner, and Marshal Moucey; back of the throne the Chamberlains; and the French and Italian Esquires. The other officers of the court were stationed according to their rank. Opposite the

throne the Legislators were disposed in a circular form, their President in the centre, without any distinction of place, but having two state messengers of the Legislative Body, one on his right, the other on his left. Before the legislators, at the Council of State on chairs, half on the right and half on the left. When his Majesty was seated on the throne, the whole were uncovered. The grand master of the ceremonies took the orders of his Majesty. The legislators, summoned individually by the chancellor, took the oath, after which the secretary of state read the statutes of the kingdom. These statutes are eight in number. The eighth respects exclusively the establishment of a military order, under the denomination of *The Order of the Iron Crown*, and is divided into five titles. The order is to consist of five hundred knights, one hundred commanders, and twenty dignitaries. The motto is to be "*Dieu me Pa donnee, gare a qui y touchera.*" Vacancies are to be filled up every year on Ascension Day. Four hundred thousand Milanese livres are to be appropriated to the order. Each knight to have 300 livres yearly, each commander 800, and each dignitary 3000 livres. One hundred thousand livres of this revenue to be set apart for such extraordinary life pensions as the grand master shall think proper to grant to any knights, commanders, or dignitaries. The King of Italy to be grand master, but the Emperor and King Napoleon, in consideration of being founder, to retain, during his life, exclusively the title and functions of the office. The statutes were signed by all the public functionaries, and directed, by order of the Emperor and King Napoleon, dated June 6 at his Palace of Milan, to be transmitted into the registers of the tribunals administrative authorities.

Prince Eugene then was summoned by the grand master to take the oath as Vice roy. He made a profound bow to his Majesty, and placed himself on his knees on a cushion at the left of the throne, where, putting his hand on the Gospel, he pronounced the following oath:—

"I swear to be faithful to the constitution, and to obey the King, nor resign my functions till the moment I shall receive the King's directions thereupon; and to give up immediately the authority with which I am invested, to any person that shall be deputed by him."

His Majesty then addressed the legislative body, and after alluding to the various objects of internal regulations, which are by no means interesting, he proceeded thus:

"I have neglected none of the objects upon which my experience in administration could be useful to my people of Italy. Before I return across the mountains, I shall go over a part of the Departments, to become nearer acquainted with their wants. I shall leave as a deposit of my authority this young Prince, whom I have brought up from his infancy, and who will be animated with my spirit. I have besides taken measures to direct myself the most important affairs of the State. Orators of my counsel will present to you a project of law, authorizing my chancellor, keeper of the seals, Melzi, to act for four years in the quality of Depository of my authority, as Vice President, a domain which, remaining in his family, may at least to his descendants the satisfaction I have felt from his services. I think I have given fresh proofs of my constant resolution to fulfil towards my people of Italy every thing they expect from me. I hope that in their turn they will be desirous of occupying the place that I destine for them in my thoughts, and they never will attain it, but by persuading themselves that the force of arms is the principal support of States. It is time that youth who live in the idleness of great cities, should cease to fear the fatigues & dangers of war, and that they should enable themselves to make their country be respected, if they wish their country to be respectable.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Body, vie in zeal with my Council of State, and by that concurrence of wills towards the sole aim of the public prosperity, give to my representative the support of which he should receive from you.

"The British government having received with an evasive answer the propositions I made to it, and the King of England having immediately rendered them public by insulting my people in his Par-

liament, I have seen the hopes considerably weakened, which I had conceived of the re-establishment of peace. However, the French squadrons have since obtained successes to which I attach importance only because they must further convince my enemies of the inability of a war which affords them nothing to gain and every thing to lose. The divisions of the flotillas and the frigates built at Italy, and which at present make a part of the French forces have rendered useful services in many circumstances. I preserve the hope that the peace of the Continent will not be troubled, and at all events I find myself in a position to fear none of the chances of war: I shall be in the midst of you the very moment my presence may become necessary for the preservation of my kingdom of Italy."

UNION of GENOA with FRANCE.

On the 14th of June, at mid day, the Emperor received the Doge and the deputation of the Senate, and people of Genoa, introduced by M. De Legue, and presented by his Serene Highness Prince Eugene. His Serene Highness the Doge addressed the Emperor. In the course of his speech he said—

"Deign, Sir, to hear the wish of a people which has been attached to France in times of the greatest difficulty. Permit me to your empire that Liguria, the first theatre of your victories, and the first step to that throne on which you are seated, for the safety of all civilized societies. Deign to grant us the happiness of being your subjects. Your Majesty cannot have more devoted or more faithful."

His Majesty replied to the discourse of the Doge in these terms:—

Mr. Doge and gentlemen Deputies of the Senate, and people of Genoa,

Circumstances and your desires, have several times called me, within the last ten years to interfere in your internal affairs. I have always brought with me peace, and sought to promote those liberal ideas which alone could give your government that splendor which it had many ages since; but I soon convinced myself of the impossibility of your being able alone to perform any thing worthy of your ancestors. Every thing is changed. The new principles of maritime legislation which the English have adopted, and obliged the greatest part of Europe to recognize; the right of blockade which they can extend to places not blockaded, and even to entire coasts and rivers, which is nothing else than the right of annihilating at pleasure the commerce of nations; the continually increasing ravages of the Barbary states; all these circumstances presented to you but desolation in your independence. Posterity will be grateful to me for having exerted myself to render the seas free, and obliged the Barbary corsairs not to make war on weak naval powers, but to live among themselves as cultivators and honest men. I was animated only by a sense of the interest and the dignity of man. At the treaty of Amiens, England refused to cooperate in these liberal ideas. Since that, a great power of the Continent has shown quite as much disposition to them. Alone, to sustain these legitimate principles, it would have been necessary to have recourse to arms; but I have not the right to shed the blood of my people, except to interests that are peculiar to them. From the moment that Europe could not obtain from England, that the right of blockade should be restrained to the places really blockaded; from the moment that the flag of the weak was without protection, and delivered to the fury of the corsairs there has been no maritime independence; for a commercial people, there arises a necessity of uniting itself to a more powerful flag. I will realize your wish, I will unite you to my great people. It will be to me a new means for rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you. My people will receive you with pleasure. They know that in all circumstances you have assisted their arms with friendship, and have supported them with all your means and all your strength. They find besides with your ports an increase of maritime power, which is necessary to them to sustain its lawful rights against the oppressor of the seas. You will find in your union with my people a continent. You have only ports and a marine. You will find a flag, which, whatever may be the pretensions of my ene-