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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, August 10.

By the ship J. Adams and S. Ann, from Liverpool, we have received regular files of London papers to the 5th of July, from which we have been enabled to make very copious extracts. The leading articles of intelligence are those relating to the political affairs of the continent, which although opposed to the project of an united and vigorous prosecution of the war against France, are at the same time, insinuating to the hopes, which have been entertained of peace, as the natural consequence of a failure of continental alliances. Great Britain can never be bro't to make peace with France, while she continues her military establishment; and if obstacles shall eventually oppose a coalition of the northern powers, as a war, which was entered into from no light, trivial or partial cause, England will continue to fight on, single handed; wisely preferring the sacrifice of her entire revenue, to the degradations of such a state of peace, as France would offer.

London, June 25.

An attempt will, in all probability, be shortly made by the Texel Squadron to put to sea. Accounts have been received by a neutral vessel, which sailed last Thursday from the Texel that all the men of war and transports there were in complete readiness for sea. The latter are stated to amount to seventy sail, with troops on board and victualled for a considerable time; the former consist of five sail of the line, two frigates, and three sloops. The intelligence brought by neutrals from the Texel, respecting the enemy's armaments, has generally proved incorrect but this account is in a great degree confirmed by letters from our cruisers off the harbor. One of them says:—"We still continue cruising off this place; yesterday we boarded a vessel under Prussian colors coming out, from the Master of which we learn that the enemy's force consists of five sail of the line and three large corvettes in the Mars Diep, one line of battle ship, which has been hove down, and put in a complete condition for sea and a large frigate, in the Nieu Diep. The whole were preparing for sea. Several corps of French troops had of late marched in, for the purpose, it is supposed, of accelerating the works that are carrying on."

June 29.

The Dutch camp at Zeyt has received very considerable reinforcements, and the troops are to be embarked in the Texel as speedily as possible. A great number of stores and a considerable quantity of ammunition are also preparing for embarkation.

Intelligence is said to have reached government, of the determination of Austria to operate in a decisive and vigorous manner against France in consequence of the consolidation of the Ligurian republic, with the empire of Bonaparte, who is stated, on receiving a dispatch at Milan from Vienna, to have declared, that as Francis seemed tired of the Imperial Crown, he should take the first opportunity of adding it to his own. Those who circulate, and those who give credit, to such absurd rumors, are equally contemptible.

The French minister at Hamburg has most preposterously insisted that all the emigrants resident there do instantaneously quit that city, and its dependencies.

The total of the effective strength of the British Army on the 1st of May last, was 21,452 cavalry, 430,332 infantry, and 78,794 militia.

July 2.

The House of Commons, have voted to rescind their resolution directing the Attorney General to prosecute Lord Melville in a Court of Justice; and voted, that he be impeached of High Crimes, &c. before the House of Lords. Messrs. Whitbread, Fox, Grey, Sheridan, &c. are of the committee to conduct the impeachment. A bill has been brought into parliament to indemnify Trotter, in order to make him an unexceptionable and intrepid witness against Lord Melville.

A Messina article of June 17, says—That an American Squadron, consisting of 13 vessels of different sizes, of which part is in our port, and the other in Syracuse, is shortly to make a new attack on Tripoli.

Notwithstanding various reports in the public papers, it is not ascertained that Mr. Munroe, the American Minister, had left Madrid the 26th May. Whenever he leaves that city, he comes immediately here to resume his station; and then Mr. Erving, late Consul and Agent of the U. States, and charge d'Affaires here, goes to Madrid, as Secretary of Legation and Charge des Affaires to that Court. Gen. Lyman has succeeded Mr. Erving in his late employment here.

The Prussian Monarch (by a note thro' Baron Hardenberg) has avowed his resolution to prevent the subsidiary treaty with Great Britain, for 25,000 Swedish troops being carried into effect.

The articles of Impeachment against Lord Melville were ordered to be printed on the 4th July, and to be taken into consideration on the 9th. There are eight specific charges: five of them amount to 84 cool deficiency; the other three regard the supposed violation of the law in drawing naval money, &c.

There is a considerable degree of bustle at the Downs. The fleet assembled there has been joined by no less than fourteen small fire ships; a larger number than is usually attached to such a fleet, which has given rise to many conjectures.

On the 10th June, his Britannic Majesty, by message, informed his parliament, "That the communications which had taken place between him and certain continental powers, had not yet been brought to such a point as could enable him to lay the result before parliament, or to enter into any further explanations with the French government, consistently with the declaration made in the speech at the commencement of the session &c."

Votes of thanks passed both Houses of Parliament, and assurances of their cordial support, in enabling his Majesty to adopt such steps as might be best calculated for the safety of Great Britain, and the general interests of Europe. The vote of thanks was opposed in both houses. It passed the Peers 141 to 58. The prince of Wales was in the minority. In the commons, it passed without a division. A vote for more money to be expended in subsidies, has also passed.

July 3.

We informed the public yesterday, that his Majesty has lately been unfortunately afflicted with a complaint in his eyes. It is with deep regret we have to state to day, that that complaint is of a most serious nature.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 26th, and Dutch to the 27th ult. The Decree for incorporating Genoa has been carried into execution, and on the 11th June that ancient Republic was finally destroyed, and the French flag hoisted upon all the fortifications and ships in the harbour! There is in the *Moniteur* an article, inserted we may be sure not without design, from the *Calligioni*, in which a pompous display is given of the French army, amounting to 58 battalions of infantry, 45 squadrons of cavalry, and a large train of artillery.—"Besides this army," says the article in question, "we have a division at Genoa, another at Florence, a third at Naples, and, in short, more troops in Italy than we ever had, independently of the corps of Italian troops, who appear anxious to render themselves worthy of their Sovereign. In reading this article it struck us that this pompous display of military strength was made under the impression of suspicion with respect to the designs of Austria, and with a view to convince her that this was the most unseasonable time for her to undertake any thing against the French power in Italy. It would not have been necessary for Bonaparte to have had more troops in Italy than ever he had, for the mere purpose of coronation parade. Had he not been suspicious of Austria, he would have avoided pouring so many troops into Italy, in order that he might not give umbrage, or induce the court of Vienna to believe, that he viewed it with suspicion.

July 4.

M. De Novozilzow's mission is considered by the Paris Journalists as likely to lead to peace between Russia & France. They observe upon it, "if Russia had suitable proposals to make, she would not incur the expense of an embassy, because the character of the Emperor Napoleon is

now so well known in Europe, for any one hope to impose upon him by political illusion or boasting—Russia has neither an interest nor the means of contending with a colossal power so well established as France, and hence it is permitted to reckon upon an approximation which may be useful to the two countries."—At any rate, the Prussian Journalists will not admit of the probability of a Continental war.—"At Paris as well as Vienna," they say "every thing concurs in assuring us that peace will not be disturbed. The desire manifested by the Emperors of Germany and France to preserve the good understanding that exists between the two Courts—every thing changes our hope to certainty. The result of this security is the same at Paris as at Vienna. The funds at both places have risen. At Paris they continue to rise, and the five per cents which were but at 65 when the Emperor set off for Italy, were on the 23d June at 62. The rise of the Austrian funds was certainly not produced by any specific hopes, but by the determination of the government to repay at fixed periods the sum lent by the Dutch to Austria during the war. We believe that so far from being on good terms with Bonaparte, she has lately presented a strong remonstrance, and demanded an explicit declaration with respect to his views in Italy.

The Boston Packet, from Boston, arrived at Plymouth the day before yesterday. The Captain reports that he passed through the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, all well, about three days since, so that their arrival may be shortly expected.

Hopes, we are happy to state, are now entertained that the contract will not extend to both his Majesty's eyes. His Majesty, we are rejoiced to state, is otherwise in most excellent health.

July 5.

Intelligence was this morning received at the Admiralty, by a telegraphic communication from Portsmouth, that the *Defiance* frigate, with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, passed the port at 10 o'clock.

We can assure our readers, from the most respectable and undoubted authority, that the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Vanittart have resigned the offices they held in the administration.

The Emperor of the French is desirous of arranging his new establishments on the grandest possible scale. France he considers as his dwelling house and family mansion, and his numerous enlargements of territory in Germany and the low countries as so many enclosures from the public common. Italy is to be his villa for occasional spring and summer visits, whence he enjoys a wide view towards Turkey and Egypt; in the last of which he proposes, whenever "he can call the land his own," to erect a *Propylaeum*, commanding the interesting distant objects of Madras and Calcutta, and the whole Hindostan Country. Spain and Portugal, and Etruria and Naples, are merely his surrounding tenantry. He wants Sweden very much for an ice-house. He has not as yet, turned his imperial mind to the erection of a Mausoleum. When he comes to England, he will, most probably, find there his tomb, in which he may repose gloriously, in the midst of his gallant companions in arms.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

The Loire frigate, cruising on the 4th ult. to the Southward of Cape Finisterre, received intelligence that a large privateer, a gun boat her prize, and a smaller privateer, with many sail of shipping, were in the harbor of Muros, a few leagues south of Cape Finisterre. Capt. Maitland immediately carried the Loire into the harbor, and immediately manned his boats with 50 seamen and marines, under the command of Mr. Yeo, his first lieutenant, and another lieutenant, to attack a fort & a battery defended by Spanish troops. The boats landed, covered by the firing of the Loire. Our gallant countrymen immediately advanced to storm the fort and battery, one of 12, & the other two of 24 pounders, loaded with grape; but nothing could daunt the spirit of our gallant tars; they took possession of the fort by storm, spiked 16 guns, and threw them into the sea, sent four boats full of long Spanish 12 pounders on board the Loire, and made the Spaniards themselves bring down great quantities of naval and other stores,

chests of tools, sails, powder, and cordage, which were also sent on board the Loire. They captured, besides, and brought off a Spanish large gun vessel, with one long 32 pounder and six 24 pound carronades, a large Spanish brig fitting for sea, and *La Confiance*, French privateer of 26 guns, and 170 men; another French privateer pierced for 20 guns, which was fitting out was burnt, and all the small craft, gun boats, &c. with the exception of one gun boat, were destroyed. After the capture of the Spanish gun brig, *El Experience*, 30 of the Loire's crew were put on board her, in order to cruise, while the Spaniards observing, sent out six gun boats and a cutter to rake her, but she beat the whole off, and they all returned quietly to the harbor. The *La Confiance* is pierced for 32 guns; she had lately undergone a thorough repair, and the Carpenters were working on her when the boats entered the bay; on discovering which, they escaped to the shore, leaving all their working tools behind them. The Spanish commandant, with several Spaniards, were killed in the action. Eleven of the Loire's crew, including the Lieutenant, were wounded, three of them badly. The Lieutenant received a wound in the neck with a sword, which is not considered to be dangerous. Our naval annals, rich as they are in brilliant actions, do not record one more daring or brilliant. The Loire and her prizes are arrived at Plymouth.

GREAT-BRITAIN AND SWEDEN.

The hostility which the King of Sweden has evinced to the conduct of Bonaparte is well known to the world:—And it is apparent he would long since have readily embarked in the war with Great Britain, had he been supported by Russia. Tho' the event has not been officially announced, several circumstances render it certain, that a treaty has been settled between Great Britain and Sweden, by which the latter agrees to furnish 25,000 troops, for a subsidy to be paid by Great Britain, the amount of which only remained to be settled. Sweden demanded two millions sterling, which Great Britain considered as too much. The Prussian monarch has avowed his determination to prevent the execution of this treaty; as will appear by the following.

PRUSSIAN STATE PAPER.

The Baron de Hardenberg, to the Baron de Brinckman, Charge d'Affaires of his Swedish Majesty.

Barlin, December 24, 1804.

"When his Majesty the King of Sweden thought proper to send Lieutenant-General Arnfeldt to Berlin, with a letter from his Swedish Majesty to the King, dated September 19, to enquire in what light he considered the political situation of the North of Germany, the King explained himself upon this subject, with the greatest freedom, to the Baron d'Arnfeldt, as well in his answer of the 26th of September, as by the medium of the undersigned Cabinet Minister of State. The King declared that as his system was to prevent, as much as possible, the extension of the war to the continent, and as he had invariably prescribed to himself the strictest neutrality, for the good of his kingdom and of his neighbors, his Majesty would, in conformity to that system, employ every means in his power to prevent the tranquility of the North of Germany being disturbed by any person whatever; that his Majesty had given his explanations on this important object, as well to the Emperor of all the Russias as to the Emperor of the French; that his Majesty had entered into mutual engagements in consequence thereof, and that he could not admit or suffer any hostile attempt on either side, consequently no armament of any kind in Swedish Pomerania. This declaration was at the same time communicated to France, & it is with true satisfaction that his Majesty on the other hand received the most positive assurance, by Baron d'Arnfeldt, and M. Brinckman, his Swedish Majesty's charge d'affaires at his court, that his said Majesty had not any hostile intention against France, that the measures taken at Stralsund were purely defensive, and would never have any other view but to secure himself from an unjust attack; and on the other hand, his Majesty found that his endeavors to preserve the tranquility of the North were not employed in vain at Paris."