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## Foreign.

From Cork papers to the 14th of May, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the *Hantonia*.

LONDON, May 4.

The American ship, the *Osage*, which has been so anxiously expected in this country is at length arrived. She left L'Orient on the 23d ult. and reached Falmouth on Saturday last, after experiencing baffling winds and calm weather, by which her passage was considerably protracted. She contained only three passengers, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Mordam, and Mr. Nourse. The last mentioned gentleman is now stated to have come to this country simply on mercantile affairs, and Mr. Lewis is reported to be the bearer of the dispatches from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinckney.—These, it is obvious, are of the last importance, and are likewise, we have reason to suppose, of such a nature, as must either lead to direct hostilities between France and America, or to the unqualified submission & vassalage of the latter country.—Bonaparte it is said, declared prior to the sailing of the *Osage* from New-York, on the 27th of February, that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that, in fact, he would have no neutrals. To procure a relaxation of these terms, appears to have been the purpose for which the *Osage* was dispatched to France. But in the various conferences held at Paris on this subject, between Gen. Armstrong and the French government, we are assured that the minister of Bonaparte uniformly declared his master's determination to be, in no wise to concede the ultimatum which he had already transmitted to the American President, which ultimatum was such as we have just mentioned.

We are this day enabled to lay before our readers some further particulars respecting the reception of Mr. Nourse in France. It was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain permission, after a weeks delay to land in France; but he was not allowed to proceed to Paris; and while he was on shore, though he was not actually treated as a prisoner, yet he was watched with the utmost suspicion. Mr. Lewis who was the bearer of the dispatches from the American government to Gen. Armstrong, was at first refused leave to proceed to Paris; but it was at length, after repeated solicitations granted him.—There can be very little doubt that the object of this mission to France was to induce Bonaparte to relax from his determination to force America to take a decided part in the war between Great Britain and France—a determination which he notified to the American government several months ago; and it appears equally clear, that that object has completely failed. Bonaparte has distinctly declared that he will allow no neutrals, and that America, therefore, must shut her ports against British vessels, and put an end to all intercourse with this country, or to go to war with France. The mandate Mr. Jefferson must now communicate to the Legislature, and to the people of America, and they will have a very plain and simple question to decide upon, viz. whether or not they will enter into a war with this country, without any just cause, but merely in obedience to the orders of Bonaparte. However well disposed Mr. Jefferson may be towards France, we think he will find some difficulty in persuading the people of America into a war with this country. If when the affair of the Chesapeake happened, when there was a kind of momentary frenzy against this country, in America, which was most artfully excited, and kept up, if Mr. Jefferson then, with all his inclination to comply with the wishes of Bonaparte, would not venture to plunge into a war with this country, it appears very unlikely that he will attempt it now, when that frenzy has subsided, and when the people of America seem to consult their reason, rather than their passions upon so interesting a subject. Mr. Jefferson we have no doubt, hoped that Bonaparte would permit him to temporize a little longer; but in this he has been disappointed, and he must now reluctantly, communicate to the people of America the insults and menaces he has received from his Imperial Ally. When Bonaparte's determination, not to allow any neutrals, was communicated to Mr. Jefferson, several months ago, he did not complain of it in a special message to the Legislature, but as he could not comply altogether with the orders of Bonaparte, he had recourse to the measure of the embargo by which the interests of America were sacrificed, to the will of a foreign usurper. This sacrifice, however, it appears, is not sufficient for the French ruler; he will admit of no compromise, and America must either consent to range herself among the vassal states of France, or vigorously assert her independence in concert with this country. So strictly are Bonaparte's decrees executed in France, that the captain of the *Osage*

was informed, before he left L'Orient, that if he attempted to return to France after being in an English port his vessel would be seized.

When the *Osage* came away, Gen. Armstrong had not demanded his passport; he had applied in vain for passports for several Americans who were anxious, under the present circumstances, to leave France.

Accounts were yesterday received from Bayonne, which, if true, must remove all doubt as to the intentions of Bonaparte towards America; they state that the French Ruler issued a decree at Bayonne on the 15th ult. ordering the seizure and condemnation of all American vessels. This statement does not appear by any means improbable, though we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

May 5.

A letter was received yesterday by a gentleman of the first respectability from Heligoland, which states, that accounts had reached that island from Paris of an action having taken place in the Mediterranean, between the British and French fleets, in which the latter was so completely defeated, that not a single ship escaped. It would afford us the most sincere satisfaction to be able to confirm this intelligence, but we fear it is unfounded. The last accounts from Paris stated, that the Rochefort and Toulon squadrons had returned to Toulon, and this circumstance is mentioned from so many quarters, that we have little doubt of the fact.—Our readers will find in the Hamburg papers letters from Venice and Naples, which give rather a vague account of the operations of the combined squadrons. But the fact, we have no doubt, will turn out to be, that the united squadrons did go into the Adriatic certainly for some more important purpose than raising the blockade at Corfu; but receiving intelligence that the British fleet was in pursuit of them, they thought it most prudent to make the best of their way back to Toulon.

The accounts from Denmark are of a curious and interesting nature: Bonaparte, has, it appears, already begun to manifest some symptoms of displeasure against his zealous ally the King of Denmark. General Bernadotte has had frequent conferences with his Danish majesty, in which he complained very bitterly that the Danish military force was not in a condition not to undertake the invasion of Sweden, but that it was not even in a state to defend Zealand from the English and Swedes; and indeed so convinced was Gen. Bernadotte, of this fact, that he made (as we stated some time ago) a most precipitate retreat from Zealand, upon the first appearance of a British force.—That General, it is stated, lately represented in the strongest terms to Bonaparte the impracticability of invading Sweden from Zealand; but his Corsican master replied, that he desired to have no more dispatches from him upon that subject, unless they were dated from Stockholm. The King of Denmark has already received a specimen of the treatment he is to expect from his imperial ally. The Spanish troops which were lately quartered in Hamburg, received orders to march to Altona, and quarter themselves there. This order, it appears, was given without any previous notification to the Danish government, for the commandant at Altona declared that he had received no directions upon the subject. The Spanish troops, however, entered Altona by force, and billeted themselves upon the inhabitants.

May 8.

The Brazil and East India fleets sailed from Portsmouth yesterday; the latter will not touch at the Cape. Lord Stanford, Sir James Gambier, and several officers, sailed in the Brazil fleet.

The expedition which lately sailed from the Downs, will rendezvous at Falmouth. The Mars, Admiral Keats, and the Audacious, with several transports, arrived there yesterday.

An Order of Council will shortly appear, for the restoration of all Portuguese property detained in this country, as belongs to Portuguese subjects now within this realm, or who are with their lawful Sovereign in the Brazils.

The enemy are making preparations in the different ports of the Baltic, and the camps of Ney as well as of Soult and Victor, it is now said, are to reinforce the army of Ponte Corvo.

A Swedish ship which made her escape from El Muros in Spain, is arrived at Plymouth.—She states that the Prince of Peace remained in a dungeon at Madrid, but that it was supposed he would soon be brought to an ignominious punishment.

Mr. Johnson, a King's Messenger, arrived on Thursday at Harwich, by express, and immediately proceeded on board the *Beaufoy* packet, captain Norris for Gottenburgh, which immediately prepared to set sail, without waiting to take a mail on board. It is said that Mr. Johnson is the bearer of dispatches of the greatest importance.

A letter was yesterday received by a respectable house in the Russian trade, which implies the complete acquiescence of the Russian courts in the views of Bonaparte. This

letter, which is dated St. Petersburg, 18th April (N. S.) states, that the Emperor has issued an ukase, forbidding any intercourse whatever between his territories and any neutral power until the conclusion of a general peace. By the terms of this ukase none but ships belonging to those powers which are in actual alliance with Russia are permitted to enter Russian ports.

Admiral Lord Gambier left town this day to take command of the channel fleet.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, an Austrian messenger landed at Harwich, with dispatches for our government.—He came by way of Holland, and was put on board a vessel which sailed from Yarmouth some days since with passengers, none of whom however, with the exception of three women were allowed to land.

CORK, May 10.

The London Journals, which to the 5th inst. have been received at this office since our last, contain a great variety of important information.

The *Osage* has at length arrived in England, with Mr. Nourse, the American Messenger. After her arrival, it had transpired that Bonaparte had declared to the American Government, that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the U. S. were, that they should shut their ports against British ships of every description, and interdict all intercourse with England, for he would have no neutrals. To obtain a relaxation of these conditions is said to have been the purpose for which the *Osage* was dispatched to France. But all the efforts of General Armstrong, to induce the compliance of the French government were in vain, Bonaparte would not recede from what he had declared to be his ultimate determination. It appears that the manner in which the American mission was received, was as insulting as the principle insisted on by France was injurious. Upon her arrival at L'Orient the *Osage* was seized, because she had been spoken by a British cruiser off that port, and she was not released without repeated representations from General Armstrong. Mr. Nourse, though in bad health, was kept on board for a week after his arrival, and when permitted to go on shore, would not be suffered to proceed farther than L'Orient. In all the conferences too, upon the subject, between General Armstrong and the French minister, the latter had been instructed to assume the most haughty deportment. Many of the Americans in France, alarmed at the prospect of affairs, applied for passports to leave the country, but were refused. Upon the whole, it would seem as if Bonaparte relied so implicitly on the strength of his faction in America, and on the popular clamor in that country on account of the affair of the Chesapeake, that he thought there was no need of affecting to conciliate, and that his dictates must be obeyed on the other side of the Atlantic with the same submission as on the prostrate continent of Europe. We trust, however, that he is grossly deceived, and that his insolence will be duly appreciated in America.

Foreign Office, May 4.

The right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principle Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers resident at this Court, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the ports of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the island of Zealand; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Whitehall, May 7.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right hon. Henry Barron Mulgrave, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet; William Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, Esq's. the right hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, Esq. and William Demitt, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, to be his Majesty's commissioners for executing the Office of High-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, island and territories thereunto belonging.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Proclamation for pardoning such seamen and mariners as have deserted, and shall return into his Majesty's service on or before the 31st day of December next.]

The rumor of a revolution at Petersburg is now regarded as totally unfounded.

The Baltic expedition sailed last Tuesday, but in consequence of an unfavorable change in the wind, had made but little progress at the date of the last accounts.

May 11.

General Armfeldt, the Swedish officer, commanding the army in Norway, has issued a Proclamation to the people of that country, declaratory of the objects of the invasion. It is in spirit and expression very unlike those

which have proceeded from the agents of the courts with whom Sweden is at war. The reported capture of the island of Bornholm is premature.

Holstein is occupied, by French troops, and it is not evident that the transportation of any part of them into Zealand has been effected.

## PRESIDENT'S ANSWER,

To the delegates of the democratic republicans of the city of Philadelphia in general ward committee assembled.

"The epoch, fellow citizens, in which our lot has fallen, has indeed been fruitful of events which require vigilance and embarrassed deliberation. That, during such a period of difficulty and amidst the perils surrounding us, the public measures which have been pursued should meet your approbation, is a source of great satisfaction.

"It was not expected, in this age, that nations so honorably distinguished by their advances in science and civilization, would suddenly cast away the esteem they had merited from the world, and revolting from the empire of morality, assume a character in history, which all the tears of prosperity will never wash from its pages. But during this delirium of warring powers, the ocean having become a field of lawless violence, a suspension of our navigation, for a time, was equally necessary to avoid contest, or enter it with advantage. This measure will indeed produce some temporary inconvenience; but promises lasting good, by promoting among ourselves the establishment of manufactures hitherto, sought abroad, at the risk of the collisions no longer regulated by the laws of reason or morality.

"It is to be lamented, that any of our citizens, not thinking with the mass of the nation as to the principles of our government or of its administration, and seeing all its proceedings with a prejudiced eye, should so misconceive and misrepresent our situation as to encourage oppression from foreign nations. Our expectation is that their distempered views will be understood by others as they are by ourselves. But should war be the consequence of these delusions, and the errors of dissatisfied citizens find atonement only in the blood of our sounder brethren, we must meet it as an evil necessarily flowing from that liberty of speaking and writing, which guards our other liberties; and I have entire confidence in the assurances that your ardour will be animated in the conflict brought on, by consideration of the necessity, honor, and justice of our cause.

I sincerely thank you, fellow citizens, for the concern you so kindly express for my future happiness. It is a high and abundant reward for endeavors to be useful; and I supplicate the care of providence over the well being of yourselves and our beloved country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

At a meeting of the Georgetown Volunteers, held at the Union Tavern, on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Whereas, from a spirit of patriotism, and a desire to lend their aid to the government of their country, at a time when it was threatened with external danger, the individuals composing the "Georgetown Volunteers" associated themselves into a military corps, for the purpose of acquiring the rudiments of military knowledge; and having, in the prosecution of this design, always so laudable, and more especially so in times like the present, and in a government constituted like ours, incurred heavy expences, consumed much time, and been otherwise subjected to great inconvenience; and whereas, notwithstanding those sacrifices, and this high evidence of public spirit, they have been treated, by the military department of the government of the nation, with a contumely and disrespect, grating to their feelings, and mortifying to their pride, in refusing to commission officers voluntarily nominated by the company—in refusing to furnish them with arms for the purpose of training, and in all things withholding that patronage which enterprises of this nature deserve, and without which they can never prosper; Therefore—

Resolved unanimously, That the said military company, or association, known and distinguished by the name of the "Georgetown Volunteers," so far, as it may be in the power of the individuals composing it to effect the same, be, and the same is hereby dissolved, and ever hereafter declared to be extinct.

Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing resolution be published in the Washington Federalist.

## WILL BE SOLD.

At the court-house in Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 4th Monday in August next, 700 acres of Land, for the taxes due thereon for 1806 and 1807. This land lies on Great Juniper creek, and was entered by John Fountain.

JOHN CRAWFORD,  
Sheriff of Rockingham.

June 28.