

THE MINERVA.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Payable in Advance.

Vol. 13.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1808.

No. 642.

ARRIVAL OF THE OSAGE!

NEW YORK, July 6.

Yesterday arrived the long expected ship OSAGE, Duplex, 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches, from France and England. Passengers, lieut. Lewis, Wm. Oliver, Wm. Bayard, jun. Herman Le Roy, jun. Charles Blodget, Joshua Moses, Wm. Pinckney, jun. and Jos. Howland, jun. together with the following who belonged to American vessels detained and condemned in England, viz. Samuel King, Abishai Macey, Wm. P. Jones, Abishai Swaine, Edward Jenkins, Adam Chaplin, A. Felix and E. Murphy.

The passengers informed us that the public opinion considerably preponderated in favor of an amicable adjustment of our differences with England; and that, notwithstanding the conferences between Messrs. Pinckney and Canning, were for the present suspended, Mr. Pinckney was treated with the most marked attention and civility.

The British Packet Manchester, for Halifax and New-York, sailed three days before the Osage. Off St. Michaels, was spoken by the British frigate Lovely, on a cruise—and was informed that a number of people and an immense deal of property had been recently destroyed at St. Georges, one of the Western Islands, by an Earthquake.

Lieut. Lewis proceeds this morning for the seat of government, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Pinckney. It is said the dispatches are of the highest importance.

Our London papers by the Osage are to the 16th, one day later than by the Cornplanter. Some of the most material extracts follow.

We have seen a letter from Amsterdam of the 8th May, which states, that the ship Newton, Daily, and Mary, Kimball, which went to Amsterdam from England, were ordered away.

A letter from London of the 10th of May, states, that a letter from captain Sinclair, of the ship Holland Trader, of New-York, observed that he expected the ship would be condemned—that five American ships had been recently seized in Holland, and that an order was hourly expected for the indiscriminate seizure of every American vessels in Holland.

The Osage was under seizure in France for a few days, by virtue of the Milan decree—and was not permitted to return to France after being in England.

Our readers will find under the London head, an account of Bonaparte's Bayonne decree against American vessels.

LONDON, May 15.

America seems now called upon to make an immediate decision in regard to England and France. In consequence of the American decree, Bonaparte has now also decreed, by an ordinance, dated from Bayonne, that every American vessel found in the European seas shall be captured and condemned.—The expediency of this order is pretended to be founded upon the idea, that in consequence of the American decree, which prohibits the merchant vessels of America from trading to Europe, every merchant vessel found in the European seas, and pretended to be American, must be forgery, and assume a character to which it is not entitled.

The only Gottenburg mail due, arrived yesterday with letters and papers from Sweden, to the 7th instant. The report of a descent on the Island of Gothland, by the enemy, is confirmed, but it was only a predatory enterprise. It was effected, not by 10,000 French and Russians, as former accounts stated, but by a force between two and three thousand Russians alone from Liebau. The Russians have also taken Oeland, another Island in the Baltic, between Sweden and Gothland, but we may presume that the arrival of the British forces, will arrest these expeditions in future. There was a report that the Russians had been defeated with considerable loss, in Finland, in an attack upon Swearborg but this wants confirmation, and we are sorry to add, that the Swedes have sustained a loss in Norway. The official report of the Baron Armfeldt dated Head Quarters at Prambus, the 22d April, states that a Swedish corps, under count Morner, was attacked and surrounded by a superior force, and that the Swedes had 60 prisoners taken, and 90 killed and wounded. An unofficial account states the prisoners so high as 600. Baron Armfeldt also admits in his report, that the Norwegians have recovered from the first impressions made by the sudden invasion of their country and attack the Swedes wherever they shew themselves.

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty had been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new King of Spain.—The following is the substance:

By the first article Bonaparte recognises the new King of Spain, Ferdinand VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace, who we hear had not been released from prison at the date of the Treaty, but who is to be sent into France.—The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the Confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

Intelligence is stated to have been received by government, that a meeting took place between the new king of Spain and Bonaparte, on the frontiers of Spain near Vittoria, that the latter received Ferdinand with the greatest distinction, acknowledged him king of Spain and the Indies and confided to him the administration of Portugal until the conclusion of a general peace. It is further stated, that Spain is to join the Confederation of the Rhine, and to furnish a contingent of 50,000 men, and that the late King and Queen are to be sent into France under a very strong escort. The marriage of the now present king with one of the Bonaparte Family, (probably Mademoiselle La Pagerie) will it is said shortly take place. Nothing is said to be yet determined respecting the fate of the Prince of Peace, but he has been sent off under a military guard to France.

Even this intelligence does not convince us that Bonaparte had accomplished his views with regard to Spain. It is obvious, that the new government is forced to temporise, but the French Despot has not the same influence as heretofore in its councils.

ST. ANTONIO, April 25.

Advices are this moment received here that the Prince of Peace actually passed through Vittoria this morning, under the guard of 200 French soldiers; and that the old king and queen are to sleep at Burgos to-morrow evening, on their way to Bayonne.

PARIS, May 4.

The development of the events in Spain, which have drawn the attention of all Europe to that kingdom, is approaching; & we rejoice that the termination of this great cause is not left to either of the contending parties, but on the contrary to a monarch whose integrity, sagacity and power, render every evil purpose, error and opposition, impossible. It is with joy that yesterday the public became acquainted with the following documents, through the official paper:— Report to his imperial highness the Grand Duke of Berg, lieutenant of the Emperor, Commander of his forces in Spain.

"Monsieur!—Agreeably to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the Queen of Etruria at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the Queen was still in bed: she rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little and said she would go and read it with the King and Queen. Half an hour afterwards, I saw the Queen of Etruria enter with the King and Queen of Spain.—His majesty said, that he thanked your imperial highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater, as his own son was the author of it.—The king said that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabellero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the Queen: that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night, that the conduct of the Prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French Princess, which the king ardently desired.

The King and the Queen, should repair to Bajadoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him, that he sought to obtain permission of the Emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The Queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Bajadoz; that she had not procured this, and that the journey would take place on the ensuing Monday. And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the King said to me, "I have written to the emperor, in whose hand I repose my fate." I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by yours. The King left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me and added these words, "My situation is most deplorable; they have seized upon the Prince de la Paz, and will put him to death; he committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added there were no efforts which he would not have at-

tempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, & bent with vengeance; that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. De MOUTHION.

"Aranjuez, March 23, 1808.
No. I.—Letter from King Carlo IV, to the Emperor Napoleon.

"Sir, my brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family, and his trusty subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen; I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity, and genius of the man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and that of the prince de la Paz. I address myself, to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping—Sir, my brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend.

"CARLOS.

Aranjuez, March 25, 1808.

NO. II.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favour of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

(Signed)

"I, THE KING."

PARIS, April 28.

From Algiers the following official Report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans, become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Seigneur, his sovereign, not being arrived, & being involved in a bloody war with the Bey of Tunis, thought he might in spite of the difficulties of his situation levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruisers.

"The consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland, and America were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present.—On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the orders of his government, pay the 18,000 piasters.

"The Dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum in four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azogav.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of his country, said that the vessels which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this; the consul solicited time of the government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an agent speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the Palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely

recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved on the earnest entreaties of all the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty, and while he was occupied in working with all the slaves they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence?

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison.—The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute.—The government has not sent them any relief and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors are condemned to labour, and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high.—Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners.

The article of the Intelligencer, to which the following remarks apply, is too long for insertion. The remarks are sufficiently general to form an excuse for the omission.

From the American Citizen.

I copy the accompanying article from the National Intelligencer.

In this philippic against one nation, with which we have differences of moment to adjust, another nation, by which we have been greatly wronged and grossly insulted, is passed by without notice. In this proceeding there is neither impartial neutrality nor national justice.

Can we not act in a manner becoming Americans? Are our absurd partialities forever to embarrass the nation, and, as far as they can, degrade us in the opinion of the world?

A blow from France is as vile as a blow from England, and vice versa.

The Orders in council are hostile to our commerce and our rights; but is the Berlin Decree, which was aimed directly, and considering the circumstances of the world, exclusively at us, less so?

With regard to home manufacture, I hazard the remark that it is not for our interest to encourage it as an object of prime national moment. Mr. Jefferson has wisely said in his Notes, that for many years to come, our work shops should be in Europe.

Agriculture, always of first importance, and external commerce, but rarely other than nationally beneficial, should be made, as they really are, the great concerns of the nation.

When our population shall have become crowded, or when we see ourselves rapidly approaching to that state; or when agriculture shall cease to give wholesome employment to our citizens, national encouragement may be wisely imparted to home manufacture. In the mean time, natural and gradual advances may be advantageously made. Our state Legislature has, by law, judiciously encouraged the broad cloth manufactory at Poughkeepsie, conducted by the ingenious and enterprising Mr. Booth, from England. Indeed with all the advantages of experience, none but gradual advances in manufacturing can be made. With all her necessity and her capital, England has been a century and a half in arriving at her present perfection. Something more than resolutions are requisite—we want population—we want hands—we want pinching poverty in the great body of the people, and overgrown wealth in the few. But perhaps the many resolutions which have been passed are gascofade—tubs thrown out to whales—whistles to amuse up-grown children.

Another Supplementary Embargo Law.

From the articles of Foreign News, published in the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, it appears that Bonaparte is determined to take our property into his holy keeping; and that this last Decree of his is no other than an additional embargo law for the regulation of the American Trade.—As the decree itself has not yet reached the Atlantic States, and as there are certain Editors among us who studiously affect to consider every act of the Tyrant as an act of "liberality and friendship," the existence of this decree may be doubted, and the whole story be proclaimed by the miserable minions of Bonaparte, an English fabrication. Those, therefore, who repose in security upon the authority of these assertions, could do well to examine the various channels through which this intelligence is announced, and not suffer themselves to be imposed on by the spies and hirelings of the Corsican.—It was understood in England, when the Osage sailed, that Mr. Pinckney had not only received positive information of the fact, but the disagreeable news of its having already been put in execution. Thus,