

THE MINERVA.

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

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLS. PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

Vol. 13.}

RALEIGH, (N. C.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1808.

{No. 647.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

By the ship Alligator, Capt. Jenkins, from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 19th June.—The following articles are extracted from them. The papers from London, being no later than Admiral Cellingwood's communication from Cadiz, nothing new can be expected from them.

LONDON, June 13.

Last evening at 7 o'clock, a Messenger accompanied by a Spaniard, one of the attendants of the Spanish Noblemen who lately arrived in London, left town in a post chaise for Falmouth; they were the bearers of dispatches to Corunna. The greatest exertions possible are making at the Tower for the finishing of muskets. The men work night and day.

The Channel fleet has sailed from Torbay, to resume its station off the French coast.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the Bill before the House of Commons, to regulate the trade with America, some persons supposing that it is for the creation of a secure place.

Major General Moore, to take the command at Newfoundland, is going out in the convoy which is under orders to sail with the Speedy, from Portsmouth.

We have received some numbers of the Paris Monitor to the 1st, and Dutch papers to the 4th inst. Bonaparte remained at St. Jean de Luz, on the 24th ult. The latest accounts from Madrid are dated the 15th. They contain a pompous account of the presentation of the constituted authorities of Spain to Murat, as also of the Russian, French, Austrian, Dutch, Saxon and American ministers. This ceremony was continued from day to day from the 9th to the 15th inclusive. The Monitor also contains a detailed account of the journey of the king and queen of Spain to Fontainebleau, and of their reception in the several towns through which they passed. Great pains are taken in the Monitor to assure its readers that Spain is in a state of perfect tranquility; but this statement is not very consistent with other accounts, which represent the French troops as pouring into Spain from Italy.—King Louis has been obliged to relax the severity of his anti-commercial decrees, in the same manner as the English minister has found it necessary to relax the severity of our orders in council. To alleviate the distress of the people of Holland, an ordinance has been issued, allowing the exportation of certain articles, the produce of that country. Private letters from Rotterdam of the 8th inst. confirm this intelligence. We have also received some Altona and Hamburg papers, in which, as also in the Dutch journals, are several paragraphs, in which the idea of an expedition to India is adverted to. Spain, however, is likely to afford French enterprise sufficient employment, for the present.

The following proclamation is said to have been written by the prince of Asturias since he fell into the hands of Bonaparte, and has been since published in this country:—

NOBLE ASTURIANS,

"I am surrounded on all sides—I am the victim of perfidy. You once saved Spain under worse circumstances. I am now a prisoner, and do not ask of you the crown of Spain, but that you will arrange and organize a plan with the provinces which are immediately near you, by which you may vindicate your liberty, and not admit a foreign yoke. You must subdue a perfidious enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate prince.

FERNANDO.

Bayonne, May 8, 1808.

The frequency of couriers of late between the courts of Vienna and Paris is thus accounted for in some of the last letters which have been received from Holland. They state, that Bonaparte has demanded a passage for his troops through the Austrian States, for the purpose, as he proposes, of attacking the Turkish Empire. This application it is said, after much negotiation, has been rejected by Austria, who has placed her army upon a most formidable footing, in expectation of a war with France. She is said to have at present no less than 200,000 men in the highest state of preparation, and the utmost possible activity is employed in increasing this force. A general levy has been ordered in Hungary, from which not even nobles are exempted. If his usual good fortune should favor Bonaparte in his designs upon Spain, we have no doubt that he will soon after direct his attention to Austria, and she is in the right to prepare for what she will have to encounter.

June 14.

The two Noblemen who have been deputed from the province of Asturias have laid before Ministers some interesting documents relating to the affairs of Spain. It appears by these, that on the 19th ult. Murat issued a proclamation from Madrid, in which, as president of the Junta, he directed that all the different provinces of Spain should send deputations to Bayonne, to consist of certain Grandees, named in the Proclamation, Archbishops, Bishops,

and others, who possess influence in the country. These were directed to assemble there on the 15th June, to receive from the hands of the emperor Napoleon, a new Constitutional Code, by which the future government of Spain was to be regulated. It was the publication of this document at Oviedo, that determined the patriots of Asturias to resist the tyranny of the invaders, and declare war against France. By a proclamation issued on the 26th of May, all Frenchmen were ordered to be taken into custody, and all French property seized, together with the ships found in the ports of those provinces in which the patriotic standard had been raised. A letter was at the same time sent off to Admiral Valdes, commander of the Spanish fleet of Minorca, informing him of the events that had taken place.

Letters from Barcelona of the 21st ult. were yesterday received in town.—They state that the utmost tranquillity prevailed in that vicinity. All the American vessels, which had been for some time embargoed, had been realised, and loaded to come away. This release, however, was stated to be an understanding with the French commandant. It is certainly not the effect of any influence hostile to France. For it is said in one of the letters, some American seamen who had deserted their ships, were brought back, and forced to return to their shipping, by parties of the French military.

June 15.

Sir William Scott, yesterday, in the Prize Court, directed the whole of the Portuguese property, which had been seized and brought into British ports, to be transferred to the Portuguese Ambassador, under whose order and direction it is to be distributed to the various claimants.

June 17.

An American Captain, just arrived from Holland, states, that all the American vessels which were detained under the embargo in the Dutch ports, had been just released. He says, indeed, that the embargo is so much relaxed, that any vessel is permitted to come out which shall be laden with gin and the produce of that country. To this relaxation the Dutch Government are probably urged by two motives, the one to release the wants of its own subjects, by affording them a sale for their produce, and the other to injure the revenue of this country, by affording facilities for smuggling.

June 16.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, accompanied by his Aid de-Camp, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, sets off, we hear, in the course of this day for Ireland, in order to take the command of the Expedition, now ready to sail from Cork. Sir Arthur and his force are, we understand, in the first instance, to proceed to Cadiz; and unless it should appear expedient to employ his force in Spain, Sir Arthur is to go on to South America, which is now generally known to have been the original object of the expedition. The destination of Sir A. Wellesley may be inferred from the nature of his appointments. Mr. Williams, who is a gentleman of considerable intelligence, has been from his particular acquaintance with the language and habits of Spain, selected to accompany that officer as his Civil Secretary.

The next advices from Spain will doubtless enable our government to determine the extent of the assistance necessary to be afforded the brave patriots of that country. In the mean time arms and accoutrements are to be sent off without loss of time; and the liberation of the Spanish prisoners, which was first restricted to the natives of Asturias and Galicia, is understood to the whole of the prisoners of that nation in England, who are immediately to be sent to the first convenient port in possession of the patriots. Orders have been received at Plymouth and Chatham to this effect, and a number of revenue cutters have been placed under the command of the Port Admirals to be employed in this service.

Translated from Spanish papers published at the Havanna by authority.

SEVILLE—TO THE PORTUGUESE.

"Your fate has been perhaps more severe than has been suffered by any people upon earth.

"Your Kings forced to fly from you, and the same which has happened to Spain is an irrefragable proof of the absolute necessity under which they (the king) did it. You have been ordered not to defend yourselves, and you have not defended. Junot offered to make you happy and your happiness has been, to be treated with more cruelty than the most ferocious conquerors have used people whom they have subdued by force of arms and after a most obstinate resistance.

"You have been deprived of your kings, your lands, usages, customs, goods, liberty, of life itself, and of that holy religion which your enemies have never respected, but which according to their custom, they have promised to protect, and have ever feigned to practice themselves. Your nobility has been an-

nihilated, your goods have been confiscated, as a punishment for your fidelity and loyalty.

"You have been dragged vilely to foreign regions, and you have been forced to become prostrate at the feet of that which has caused you so many evils, and which for the most terrible perfidy has usurped your empire, and rules you with an iron sceptre. Already your troops have passed your borders, and go chained to die in defence of that which has oppressed you, of that which follows a spirit profoundly wicked to destroy those which ought to be your strength and make them serve with their lives, to their triumphs, and to that ferocious glory which they aspire. Spain has seen, between grief and desparation, your servitude, and all the horrible evil which have followed it. Ye are her brothers, and pant to fly to our succor. But some chiefs, a government either weak or corrupted, has arrested it, and prepared the means by which the ruin of our king, of our laws, our independence, our liberty, our lives, the same holy religion which unites us, that all should accompany your own destruction; and by which that barbarous people might accomplish a triumph, and the slavery of the rest of Europe.—Our loyalty, our generosity, our justice, could not suffer a wickedness so atrocious, they have broken the restraint. Let us go to fight. We have armies, and chiefs, and there is but one cry throughout Spain—*To die in defence of the country; but also to make those vile enemies to fall with us.*

"Come, then, generous Portuguese, to unite yourselves with Spain, to die for the country. Its standards expect you, and will receive you with gladness, as brothers infamously oppressed. The cause of Portugal and of Spain are the same. Do not fear our troops; their desires are the same as your own—and with their arms and forces you may reckon upon security.

"Within yourselves you have an object for your vengeance:—attack them. They are a handful of dismayed wretches, and already vanquished by the very perfidies and cruelties which they have committed; and in the eyes of Europe, and of the whole world, they are covered with disgrace.

"Rise in a mass!—Avoid to stain your generous hand with any crime; but go to fight against it, and destroy it. Our forces reunited will put an end to this perfidious enemy—and Portugal, Spain, all Europe, again will breathe, or will die free, and as men.

"Portuguese! your country is not yet lost, unless that it has been only delayed. Unite, and fly "to re-establish and to save it."

SEVILLE, 30th May, 1808.

SEVILLE, June 4. EXTRACTS.

"From letters dated 31st May, from Cadiz we learn the following:—At nine o'clock A. M. of that date, the Chief of Squadron Don Enrique M'Donnell and Don Pedro Creux, went to hold a truce with the Admiral of the British squadron which blockaded that port in order to establish conferences; and eight in the evening returned with the satisfactory accounts that the British forces conformed themselves to the dispositions of the Supreme Council, offering all the assistance that might be wanted, among the rest 5,000 men that they had prepared for Gibraltar; and in consequence, they ordered the detention of the convoy which conducted them, and that on the day following an officer was landed in order to determine upon what might be judged expedient."

"From advices received by the Supreme Council, it is known that there had entered into Yelves a corps of 6,000 French, to the Portuguese; and the speedy disorganization of the whole French army in Portugal was expected."

SEVILLE, June 5.

"The Supreme Council received by express this morning, the following advice:

"Lisbon, June 2.—For three days have been seen from hence at the mouth of this Bar, a formidable English squadron. Yesterday I myself, counted eighteen ships of war nearly within cannon shot, with forty sail of transports, without reckoning others which appear more distant, upon the horizon. It is asserted that part of said squadron comes from the Mediterranean, were it destroyed in sight of Majorca, the united French squadron which had got out of Brest and Rochefort, reunited with that of Toulon and five Russian ships which had joined them. It appears that there have been brought in tow nine vessels out of this defeat, and which are now with the squadron at the entrance of this port. French troops have marched for different places in Spain. Those of Spain have defiled off for that quarter, some by orders and others of their own accord."

PARIS, May 17.

The period when the destiny of the Spanish nation and of its sovereign will be irrevocably fixed; no longer appears to be remote, the official journal already begins to throw aside

part of the veil, which concealed the negotiations, whereof Bayonne was the centre, by announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the emperor and the different members of the Spanish house. The article wherein the *Moniteur* announces this important intelligence is dated Bayonne, May 11, and is as follows:

"By a treaty concluded between the emperor Napoleon and King Charles, and which has been acceded to by the prince of Asturias, and the infants Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Antonio, who comprised the whole of the members of the house of Spain, all the existing differences have been adjusted. We are still ignorant of the conditions of the treaty. According to the constitution of our government, it cannot be made public till it has been communicated to the senate. But we perceive by the proclamation of the King of Spain and that of the prince of Asturias, that the emperor Napoleon is clothed with all the rights of the house of Spain. King Charles, Queen Louisa Maria, Queen Maria Louisa, and the infant Don Francisco, died to day with the emperor, and set off to-morrow for Bordeaux. They will make this journey in four days, and will repair to Fontainebleau, whence they will go to Campaigne. It is believed that this residence has been destined by his majesty to King Charles, that he may spend the remainder of his days there. The prince of Asturias, the infant Don Carlos and the infant Don Antonio, spent the evening yesterday with their majesties the emperor and empress. They will spend two days at Bordeaux, and will afterwards proceed to Valency, whence it is probable they will go to Navarre. It is believed that his majesty has ceded to them that superb domain, and the forest appertaining to it.

"It is said many Spaniards of distinction are on the road to Bayonne, where it appears the emperor is about to hold a general junta. It is presumed, that he will be occupied not only in regulating the succession to the throne, but also in fixing certain ameliorations, which all good Spaniards call for. Every thing is entirely tranquil in Spain. Things are on the best footing there."

MAY 22.

Yesterday the senate assembled in order to hear the proposal of a senatus consultum uniting Parma, Piacenza, and Tuscany with the dominions of France.

MAY 24.

Their Spanish majesties are daily expected at Fontainebleau, where every thing is in preparation. Several baggage waggons have already been sent from hence thither, and a squadron of chasseur cavalry of the imperial guard arrived yesterday, which will be followed by a detachment of the horse guards.—According to letters from Tours, his majesty was to arrive on the 21st. The Queen Maria Louisa, was not expected till the 25th.

MADRID, MAY 12.

The military preparations at St. Roche and Quen, become every day greater. Orders have been sent to all the parts to hasten the equipment of the men of war. The disorder of our finances is beyond all conception; but a loan was indispensable, and the books have been filled as soon as they were opened.

MAY 13.

The grand duke of Berg resides now in the palace. The public service goes on as usual. Perfect repose reigns in the city. We expect every moment tidings of the choice of our new king. The abuses of every kind which exhausted our country would at last have brought it to destruction, and without doubt we should not have escaped the horrors of a bloody revolution. Now we entertain the hope that our new sovereign will gradually, and without violence, restore our old monarchy to its youth again, and that our longing for amelioration and reform will be at length gratified.

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

When Charles III died, the crown fell, December 13, 1788, on Charles IV born Nov. 11, 1748, married Sept. 4, 1760, to Louisa-Maria Theresa, a daughter of the Duke of Parma, who was born Dec. 9, 1751.

A brother to Charles IV (Infantado of Spain and third son of Charles III) Ferdinand Antoine, born Jan. 12, 1751, was proclaimed, of both Sicilies, Oct. 6, 1795.

Children of Charles IV.

1. Charlotte Joachim-Theresa, born April 25, 1777, married the 9th of Jan. 1799, to Johan-Maria-Joseph, Prince of Brazil, who took the reign of the kingdom of Portugal, July 15, 1799.

2. Maria Louisa-Josephine, born July 6, 1772, married Sept. 25, 1795, to Ludwig, Infant of Spain, who died the 27th of May, 1803.

3. Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias, born Oct. 14, 1782, married August 26, 1802, with Maria Antonietta There-a-Amelia, princess of Sicily, born Dec. 14, 1784. [Ferdinand is