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From the United States Gazette.

Ministerial Misrepresentation.—We copy the following paragraph from the last National Intelligencer, for the purpose of once more contradicting the assertion that our government agreed with Mr. Rose to separate the affair of the Chesapeake from all others in discussion. As often as the leading democratic prints repeat this falsehood, so often will we expose and refute it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"We have received a file of London papers to the first of June. Every thing of material importance of course has been anticipated in the details lately given.

"In the Morning Chronicle of the 31st May, the diplomatic correspondence communicated to Congress immediately after the departure of Mr. Rose, is reviewed. Speaking of the conclusion of the negotiation here, this paper erroneously says—"The American government demand, that previous to a discussion of the proclamation, due satisfaction be made to the United States, and that the satisfaction ought to extend to all the wrongs which preceded and produced that act. Then follows Mr. Rose's ultimatum &c. &c.

"It is somewhat surprising that a paper characterized by so much liberality as the Morning Chronicle, could make this statement on a review of the official documents. It must have proceeded from a too cursory perusal. The fact is well known to be thus: that the American government agreed to make the revocation of the proclamation conditional with the reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, which it was previously agreed should be separated from all others, and consequently not connected with those aggressions preceding it.

The only foundation for the assertion that it was previously agreed that the affair of the Chesapeake, should be separated from all others, is contained by Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Rose of the 5th of March last. To prevent the possibility of a mistake we will quote the passage at length.

"But [the president] adhering to the moderation by which he has been invariably guided, and anxious to rescue the two nations from the circumstance under which an abortive issue to your mission necessarily places them, he has authorized me, in the event of your disclosing the terms of reparation which you believe will be satisfactory and on its appearing that they are so, to consider this evidence of the justice of his Britannick majesty as a pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to ALL the abuses against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide, and to proceed." &c. &c.

Mr. Madison here explicitly declares, that nothing will be deemed a sufficient reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake, but what can be considered as a sufficient PLEDGE from his majesty "for an EFFECTUAL interposition with respect to ALL the abuses against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide." The abuses recounted in the proclamation, against a recurrence of which it was intended to provide, are, "a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws; of violence to the persons; and of trespasses on the property of our citizens," concluding with the attack upon the Chesapeake. Mr. Madison, in this letter of the 5th of March, goes into a particular discussion of "the occurrences from which the proclamation resulted," which he says are "in general terms referred to by the instrument itself." These general terms are those quoted above. In Mr. Madison's discussion of these occurrences he dwells upon the impressments of Irish passengers from board an American vessel; upon the conduct of captain Bradley and that of captain Whitby, in the port of New York; upon the burning of the French ship Impetueux upon the coast of North Carolina; upon the conduct of captain Douglass, &c. &c. It is therefore officially proved that ALL these are among the abuses against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide. All these are consequently to be embraced in the discussion respecting the attack upon the Chesapeake, and nothing is to be accepted as an atonement for that attack, but his Britannick majesty's pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to all these kinds of abuse. As one of the abuses complained of was the impressment of British subjects from board an American merchant vessels, it follows irresistibly that the right to make such impressments must be renounced as a part of the atonement for the attack upon the Chesapeake. The demand of our government was therefore neither more nor less than this: That Great Britain should concede to us every point which had been in discussion between the two governments, and particularly the right of searching our merchant ships for their own seamen. With what face then can our administration, through their organ, the Intelligencer, say to an insulted people, that the affair of the Chesapeake was not "connected with those aggressions preceding it," when the very official letter, in which the proposition

is made, demands, as a *sine qua non*, a pledge from his Britannick majesty for an effectual interposition with respect to ALL those aggressions!!

The plain truth is, and it ought to be universally known to the people, that in this, as in the other leading measures of the government, there is "an invisible hand" which is mysteriously guiding us to certain destruction. It was not the will of Napoleon that our differences with England should be healed. Therefore Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison refused to listen to the conciliatory offers of Great Britain, but upon terms which they knew would not be conceded—they refused, and persevered in the refusal, to accept any atonement for the affair of the Chesapeake, unless that atonement involved an implicit compliance with all their demands, in regard to ALL the abuses of which they had even complained. The consequence is, that we are still cursed with an embargo and a non-intercourse act, and are likely to remain so, as long as it shall be the pleasure of Napoleon that we should sacrifice to him our interest and our honour, by an inglorious and ruinous abandonment of the ocean.

It appears to be now a well ascertained fact, and is not denied even in the administration papers, that the Osage, which was sent with such parade by government to France and England, and the arrival of which was so anxiously looked for, carried no dispatches whatever to the British government, and that Mr. Pinckney had no communication to make to the English ministry in consequence of that mission. We have heard this extraordinary fact accounted for, by supposing that as the Osage went first to France, the dispatches for England were sent open to Gen. Armstrong, by whom they were submitted to the inspection of Talleyrand or Napoleon, or both, for their approbation; that not meeting with their approbation, they were suppressed, and will never be communicated to the British government. We cannot assert that such has been the cause pursued by our government in relation to this strange affair; but in these times of mystery and dismay we are justified in fearing and suspecting every thing.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to the editor of the New-York Gazette, dated the 27th ult.

"You will perceive in the United States Gazette of this city an assertion, said to be from high authority, that no remonstrance, proposals, or communication of any kind were sent to England, in the OSAGE by our government; and that the Osage went to England, and after remaining there a considerable time, actually returned again to this country, without any communication having been submitted by Mr. Pinckney to the government of that country. This assertion, after a lapse of some days, has drawn from Duane, on finding himself unable to refute it, a very angry attack on the British consul here, upon the supposition that he had communicated it to the editor of the Gazette. Duane's attack has excited more general attention to the fact asserted in the Gazette, and has led to such enquiries, as leave no doubt in my mind, and that of many others, that no dispatches went by that ship, which led to any communication whatever with the British government. And that no communication whatever was made by Mr. Pinckney to that government, from the day of her arrival in England, to that of her departure.—The question then occurs. Why did she go to England? I can give no other answer, but that this circumstance is a continuation of that political juggle, by which the feelings of this devoted country have been so long trilled with, and which is daily plunging it into a deeper state of humiliation and distress.

REMARKS.

The suggestion of our correspondent is but too true. The arrival of the Osage was anxiously looked for in England, as it was expected that she would bring an important communication from this government. After her arrival the British ministers were expected to receive a communication from Mr. Pinckney; and after the lapse of some days Mr. Canning addressed a note to Mr. Pinckney to inquire if he had received any dispatches by the Osage. Mr. Pinckney in reply candidly acknowledged that he had not.—After the arrival of the Osage here it was publicly given out by Mr. Jefferson, that neither France nor England had shown a disposition to do us justice. The secretary at war declared to a gentleman at Boston that "the dispatches by the Osage were not conciliatory, either from France or England; both parties having refused to rescind their orders; and that our government were determined to continue the embargo until some change of affairs take place." N. Y. Gazette.

WRITING PAPER,

By the Ream,
For sale by Wm. Boylan.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 30.

THE SITUATION OF SPAIN.

There has been perhaps no scene in that melancholy drama, which has so long agitated the curiosity of Europe, fraught with more incidents of real calamity and substantial regret, than that which has lately been rehearsed in the kingdom of Spain.

When a nation is subdued by conquest, or passed submissively under a foreign yoke, the spectators may feel, as the circumstances of the case give a quality to the act, a mixture either of sorrow or contempt; but when we behold a crown wrested from an ancient line of princes by a course of stratagem and fraud the most foul and unnatural—and a nation swindled out of her independence, by contrivances which have not even the ordinary splendor of the crimes of a conqueror, and which, but for their abounding cruelty, we should assign to the lowest class of mankind, there is a complication of feeling in every generous bosom, which we know not how to express.

The crimes of the French emperor and his counselors, whatever are real and imputed, fade away before the enormity of his present guilt towards Spain.

If not worthy the name of an ally, Spain has been to France a faithful vassal—She has neither grudging nor disputed her servitude. Neither in the prosperous nor adverse fortune of France was there any vacillation in her conduct: she had chained herself to the oar, and flowed down with the stream. One would have thought that the steadiness of this adherence would have procured for her safety if not respect.—But no! As she has been more submissive, so has her fate been more cruel, her fall more degrading, than that of any other of the powers conquered by France. Austria was suffered to collect and recompose the scattered atoms of broken force. There was no deposing an hereditary prince; no treason hatched in his palace; no insurrection fostered among his subjects. He was left indeed, in a mournful and shattered dignity, but he was left respectable and safe. Prussia, who was most hated by France, as she well deserved, was disjoined but not destroyed. Her king (her greatest misfortune perhaps) was still continued to her! and the queen, her heroine, was left in security. Russia was dismissed back to barbarism, ridiculous and contemptible, but entire—She had battered her honor, but was suffered to keep her territory. But towards Spain no mercy has been shown. The means employed to destroy her were most signally ungrateful and cruel. Treason and parricide were the auxiliary crimes put in motion against her sovereign; rebellion and insurrection were encouraged amongst his people, and the road to her final subjugation has been cut out through the carnage and massacre of the most loyal of his subjects.

Having withdrawn her best troops, and limited them in some distant fortresses of Germany; having encouraged a cowardly sycophant against the heir apparent and made him equally master of the person of the queen, and the power of the king, Napoleon, persuaded of his affection to his own interest, which must necessarily cease with the existence of Spain as an independent nation, changes his instruments, and pulls down his once favored upstart by means of his former rival.

Having destroyed the prince of peace, he excites the heir apparent to rebel against his father; and when this rebellion becomes successful and popular, he changes sides, and supports the cause of the rightful monarch.

Thus alternately favoring and disgracing every party, and cutting up by the roots all public confidence in any, he throws the kingdom into such an unnatural ferment, that his army seizes the pretext for marching into the capital: and when he fears resistance from the old Castilian loyalty and valour, he plans an insurrection to put it down by a massacre.

Never, we believe, in the annals of history has a more atrocious hypocrisy been exposed, nor fouler play practised for any other than this. His purpose and final aim are obvious to the most short sighted.—Having destroyed all respect and reverence for every public character in Spain that could aim at government, he paves the way for the entrance of a foreign sceptre.

Spain will soon become politically extinct, and no longer exist but as an appendage of France. If not governed by the same monarch she will pass into the same family, and a Bonaparte will reign on both sides of the Pyrenees.

The fall of Spain, however to be regretted, adds us yet one lesson of reasonable com-

It is, that the enemies of France, as they are more respectable, so are they more secure than her friends. War then—war with such a power? Eternal, inextinguishable war, before we submit to the contempt and danger of her hollow friendship. The sword alone can cut us out a treaty worth having: the pen, in the present state of things, is the most fatal instrument we can employ. It would be a conveyance—a bill of sale, of every thing the most precious and valuable that is left us.—

This we are glad to see is now the popular sentiment, more confirmed than ever by the recent example and bleeding image of Spain.

WAR then with France, though commerce and colonies should both fail us in the struggle; enough, if upon the ruin of this accumulated wreck, we can climb to the level of our towering enemy, and save the *Capitolium Inimicite Saxum* of the British constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The FRENCH BRIG La Paris, which arrived at the Lazeretto the 11th July last, on her way to this city; soon after dropped down to Marcus Hook, a village containing about twenty houses, off the public road, and of course free from the scrutinizing eye of the traveller. Why she went there, those who gave the orders best knew; the rest of the world are left to guess.—There she received a complete overhaul and repaired with new masts and rigging from stem to stern; and we are told that our collector, or some person under him, received orders from head quarters; that the Brig La Paris should "be liberally supplied" in consequence of which order we are told, that *Challope* was daily and nightly transporting articles from this city for her accommodation, and the accommodation of her patrons in Guadaloupe. Among the articles so transported by permission "according to law," were,

5 tons cordage,
150 barrels of flour,
100 do. of salt provisions,
5 pipes of Wine,
—pipes Brandy,

With a long string of etceteras.

Whether the permitted articles loaded her or not we cannot pretend to say; be it as it may, (with permission or without permission) we are told by a person who saw her going down, after her departure from Marcus Hook on Friday last, that she was as deep as she could swim—so we go—all for our good allies!—We are also told, that one of the Jeff's alias our ship of the line (alias gun boats) accompanied her down, no doubt to pass her by the three Jeff's or ships of the line and Delaware cutter, now cruising in our Bay, as it is no doubt, improper to trust too many people with secrets.

August 16.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 20th June, received via Teneriffe.

"The whole of Spain is in arms, one general cry of vengeance prevades the mass of Spaniards. From every quarter we receive daily accounts of the country people flying to arms—it is in short a popular, patriotic, and simultaneous movement from one end of Spain to the other—not a Frenchman found in arms will be left alive.—We have just received a courier from Grenada—every thing there is in the most terrible movement—every eye flashes indignation—notwithstanding all this apparently popular phrenzy, the greatest order is maintained and the most systematic plans are deliberately entered into. The army of Grenada is put under the command of Gen. Reading and major general Abadia, who occupy the Gargantas de guerra Motena in St. Helena.—From every appearance we shall soon be rid of the French—for nothing can withstand the irresistible powers of our arms."

Extract of a letter from St. Cruz, Teneriffe 3d July, 1808.

"A Spanish frigate and schooner arrived this morning, with the Glorious news that Spain has risen en masse, and that 80,000 men are under arms. The French army in the different provinces are cut off from every retreat to their own country. No quarter is either given or received. 12,000 men in the castle or Moojoy were attacked by the Catalonians who were repulsed with great slaughter.—The French offered to surrender—the answer of the Catalonians were, to take up their arms and defend themselves, for they would give no quarters. They were all killed as were 13,000 Catalonians. The same destructive war is carried on in all the provinces. The council of the kingdom have met at Seville, with the minister Scavedra at their head. Generals had offered their services, and armies were marching in all directions. Every province has published similar resolutions to those of Seville. A letter was received from young Ferdinand, that he had made up his mind to die for his subjects; & requested they would remember his last request—and if he perished, that his loyal subjects would continue their allegiance to his august house, and never forget the peridy of Bonaparte.

"The frigate goes to Vera Cruz, and the schooner to Buenos Ayres. The latter carries out a General, as no confidence can be put in the present governor [Limers] who is a Frenchman. The governor of Cadiz was torn in pieces by the enraged populace, for having had the weakness to accept a commission under Murat, the brother in law of Bonaparte. The Spanish officers have joined the English cockade to theirs, in expression