

THE MINERVA.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

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RALEIGH, (N. C.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1808.

No. 657.

Sheriffs Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Greenville, Pitt county, on the 7th December next, so much of the following Lands as will pay the taxes and expenses:

300 Acres of Land on Swift-Cross, William Pugh's district, to pay the taxes for 1807, 4, 5, 6, & 7.

12 1/2 acres, property Absalom Dixon, Capt. Nelson's do.
718 acres do. Saml. Ellis, Senr. do. 1806 & 7.
125 do. William Arnold do. do.
3 do. Nesby Mills do. do.
12 1/2 do. Sarah Nelson do. do.
60 do. William Campbell do. 1807.
72 do. Saml. Taylor do. do.
100 do. Elizabeth Arnold do. do.
100 do. Estate of Jas. Buck, do. do.
15 do. Henry Abittan do. do.

In Capt. Sherwood Bine's district, tax due for 1807, only.

62 Property of Jacob Waller, Wm. Norris, John Falford, Isaac Wingate.

10 James White, 100 Hardee Hancock.
50 Enock Albritain, 30 John C. Craft.
55 Jethro Warren, 145 James Tripp.
100 John Braxton, 125 Joseph Jackson, junr.
300 William Frier, 398 given by William Moye, for Sterling Dupree, in Capt. Jordan Anderson's district.

ALSO

The following Town Lots, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 24, 25, 36, 48, 68, 69, 79, 81, 108, 109, 116, 122, 126, 127, 147, 148, 152, 157, 158, & 159. Cannon Smith, Sheriff.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } Sept. Session, Franklin County. } 1808.

David Sills, } Petition exhibited to erect a Grist Mill.

The heirs of Wm. Kerby } vs. }
IT appearing to the court, that Reddick Bridgers and Judia his wife, and John Kerby, two of the heirs and representatives of the said decedent William, are non residents—it is therefore ordered that unless the said Reddick and Judia his wife, and John Kerby, appear at our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the court house in Louisburg, on the second Monday of December next, and answer the allegations set forth in the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and leave given accordingly—and that publication thereof for three weeks, be made in the *Minerva*.

GREEN HILL, Jun. c. c.

State of N. Carolina, } August Term, 1808. Johnston County. }

Samuel Smith } Original Attachment. vs. } Levied in the hands of John A. Smith } Sundry Persons, &c.

IT appearing to the court that the Defendant resides without the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Minerva* of Raleigh for three weeks successively, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at the next Term, judgment final will be taken against him.

Attest R. SANDERS, c. c.

Boarding.

JOSIAH DILLIARD returns his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who favored him with their custom during the last General Assembly; & assures those who may be pleased to call on him, that every attention will be paid to render them as agreeable as possible. He has made a small addition to his buildings since last session, and has procured other rooms exclusive of his own buildings, sufficient to accommodate 10 or 12 boarders more than he had last session; and any persons having business at Raleigh during the Assembly, or at any other time, he hopes will favor him with their custom, as he has good, dry and convenient stables well furnished.

Servants will not be boarded during the session for their work. October 26.

HORSES FED.

The subscriber who lives within four miles of Raleigh, has good stables, and having raised plenty of Corn, Oats and Fodder, will take the horses of the Members of the general Assembly, as usual to keep during the session on moderate terms. He will give every necessary attention to the horses placed under his care, but will not be answerable for any accident or escape. He will attend in Raleigh on the day in which the members are expected.

MERT DILLIARD.

Wake, 25th October.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership of SHAW & BURCH, having expired this day by limitation. All persons having demands against, and all those indebted to said concern are requested to call on William Shaw for settlement of the same, who is duly authorized to collect all debts due said firm, and to settle and discharge all just demands which may be brought forward against the same.

Wm. SHAW. T. D. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1808.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, October 18.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Constance*, in 28 days from Liverpool, a few London papers were received as late as the 16th Sept. but no regular files.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 24.

Yesterday arrived his Excellency Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, with the vanguard of his army. It is impossible to form an idea of the enthusiasm manifested by the people on that occasion, each vying with the other to express their admiration, gratitude, and joy.

LERIDA, Aug. 13.

We learn that on the 6th and 7th inst. the French made a fresh attack upon Gerona, but were repulsed with inexpressible valour by its inhabitants, who occasioned the enemy the loss of 12,000 men, carrying towards Perpignan 14 waggons of wounded; the miquelets and smugglers followed in pursuit, maintaining a well directed fire of musquetry, which caused them much loss.

Santiago Diary, Aug. 23.

LEON, Aug. 22.

Yesterday orders were given to all the divisions of Galicia to assemble in that city on the 1st of September, and for the whole army to march the following day for Burgos; the French are in number from 35 to 40,000 men; the army of Galicia about 40,000, and that of Asturias will amount to 30,000. It is to be observed that on the day of attack, of which day we are ignorant, though the 7th Sept. is named, the greater part of our armies will join in order to attack the French in different points, and surround them; the army of Spain, which will enter into action in conjunction with our allies, will amount to 70,000 men; consequently we expect that not a single Frenchman will escape out of Spain.

SALAMANCA, Aug. 20.

The British General Doyle and our inestimable Duke del Infantado, arrived yesterday in this city, and have set out for Alva de Fornes, where General Cuesta has his head quarters.

CIJON, Sept. 3.

A gentleman has arrived here this instant from Santander, with an account of a victory gained over a body of French troops, near Pampeluna, by Palafox, who were defeated with the loss of 5000 killed, & 1000 prisoners. It is said, that had Palafox known Gen. Blake was so high, he would have entered Pampeluna.

Copy of the letter of Don Pedro Grubalos, on resigning the office of Minister, to which he was nominated by Joseph Napoleon.

"SIR—When your Majesty had the goodness to offer to continue me in the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, I thought myself obliged to make some remarks, on account of which your majesty could not have less confidence in me, nor I be less secure of the protection of your majesty; finding myself as I do, jealously watched and affronted by the Emperor, your majesty's august brother, whose influence over the mind of your majesty is, I fear, by no means favourable to me.

"Your majesty persisted in your resolution, saying, that you wished to have at your side persons who possessed the confidence of the nation. As I desire nothing so ardently as to return to my beloved country, which had been denied me during two months, notwithstanding my earnest requests to the Emperor, I was forced to yield to the nomination, in order to put a period to my melancholy separation from my family and country; reserving to myself the right of conforming to the will of the nation, in case it should not be disposed to recognise your majesty as Sovereign.

"I have shewn your majesty that Spain has almost unanimously refused to recognise you as Monarch; and wanting this title, there remains none by which you can be the Sovereign of these kingdoms. I should therefore have been guilty of treason against my principles had I continued to exercise my Ministry under such circumstances. I desire no longer to retain any influence in the government, but instantly to go into retirement, and there devote my tears and my prayers in behalf of a noble, loyal, and brave people, whose evils I wish to remedy."

The Austrian and Russian Ministers, at Madrid, have their dispatches forwarded by the Patriotic Junta.

Tudela in Spain, 45 miles from Saragossa, was evacuated by the French Aug. 18.

British and Spanish troops have taken the Castle of Mongat, with its French garrison. The French have published an official account

of the "campaign in Spain." They have smoothed over every thing as well as they possibly could. Dupont's troops are acknowledged at 20,000. He is pronounced unfit to command an army, or to negotiation a capitulation. The account states that King Joseph left Madrid on account of the heat of the weather, to concentrate his forces at Burgos, where he was Aug. 22d, and that the French held Saragossa and Barcelona.

Dupont may rejoice at his being detained in Spain.

French papers say, Austria and Russia have recognized King Joseph.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.

Naval Battle Expected.

We are in momentary expectation of great news from the fleets. Baron Major Dalrymple, and some others, whose names are not known, arrived yesterday. They left Croustradt, on the 25th of August, and on the following day, off Port Baltic, fell in with the Swedish frigate, *Camilla*, which informed them that the Russians had fled thither, with nine sail of the line, besides smaller vessels. They were blockaded by the Swedes with ten sail of the line, and Admiral Hood, with two sail; and were in hourly expectation of Sir J. Saurez, with four more.

It was the intention of the combined fleets to attack the Russians, in Fort Baltic. Admiral Saurez was off the Gulf on Sunday, and had the needful information; consequently ere this the business is decided. From Finland we have good news. Near Christianstad the Swedes have again been victorious in a pitched battle, but they have suffered very severely.

IMPORTANT EXTRACTS.

Extract from the French Exposure, Sept. 1808.

The court of Vienna has constantly testified to your majesty the most amicable intentions; indignant at the policy of England, she has recalled her Minister from London, sent back the Minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to these measures an interdiction in her ports against the admission of vessels, which, under a neutral flag, are only the carriers of English produce and merchandise. Latterly, however, this Power has carried its armament beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your Majesty, Sir, only wish to remark this, in order that your majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

"How insolent in a nation whose extravagant blockading decrees against England, were the cause of the issuing, and are the cause of the continuing, of the Orders of Council. The French seizures and condemnations are to give no offence."

Extract from the Message of the Emperor to the Senate.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these important operations.

My alliance with the Emperor of Russia, extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will, nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and errors of other courts, and since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me.

Extract from the Report of the Minister at War.

SIRE—I have the honour of laying before your majesty the state and situation of your majesty's armies in Poland, in Prussia, and in Silesia, in Denmark, in Dalmatia, in Albania, in Italy, Naples, and in Spain. I annex to it that of your majesty's armies of reserve, at Boulogne, on the coast, on the Rhine, and in the interior. Your majesty will perceive

that France never before possessed more numerous or better appointed armies, and that they were never better kept up, or better provisioned.

Notwithstanding, however, the different events which have taken place in Spain, have occasioned a pretty considerable loss, in consequence of an operation as inconceivable as it is painful, of the division under Dupont; your majesty has notified the resolution you have taken, of assembling more than two hundred thousand men beyond the Pyrennees, without, however, weakening either the armies in Germany, or that of Dalmatia. For the attainment of this end, a levy of eight thousand men appears to be indispensable.

The Minister concludes with recommending the calling out of the next conscription.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Official accounts have been received of the capture of Junot's army and the Russian fleet at Lisbon. The whole number of vessels taken, including some French frigates, is 27. The soldiers, it is said, are to be returned to France, without a stipulation that they shall not serve again. The Russian sailors to be sent home—and their ships to be restored six months after peace. The terms, with the fleet may arise from a wish to conciliate the Russians. The conditions however with them and the French are not relished in London.

The Russian fleet which surrendered to the British consisted of 9 sail of the line, and one frigate.

It is reported that Sir HEW DALRYMPLE is to be recalled, and that a fast sailing vessel is to be dispatched, to prevent the execution of the Convention, but this is probably thrown out to reconcile the public to the result.

Sir A. WELLESLEY is mentioned as being extremely dissatisfied with the proceedings which have taken place in Portugal, since he has been superseded in the command, and it has been said that he was about to return home in disgust.

The troops sent and to be embarked for Spain from this country, will amount to nearly 70,000 men; they are the flower of our troops, and will compose a greater force than was ever before sent abroad at one time.

The Spanish accounts to the 9th inst. have been received. They advise, that the French have retreated from Burgos, and fallen back as far as Pampeluna, where, it is said, they have been again defeated by the gallant PALAFOX. The Spanish forces are all pouring in that direction. The Austrian and Russian ambassadors remain at Madrid, and carry on their respective Courts through Trieste.

In the battle near Pampeluna, Gen Palafox killed 5000 of the enemy, and took 1000 prisoners.

Gen Blake has advanced from Leon to Rio Sequillo.

The French Senate has been summoned to meet to take the affairs of Spain into consideration.

Benaparte appears at length thoroughly roused to a sense of his danger from the unexpected and glorious efforts of Spain. French detachments are marching from Silesia, from Brandenburg, and indeed from every part of Prussia as well as other quarters, towards the Pyrennees. Marshal Ney has already passed through Bayonne, on his way to Burgos, where he is to assume the command of the French armies in Spain.

The report of an insurrection having broken out in that part of France bordering on Spain, was reported on authority of the Captain of a ship from Bordeaux, at which city Gen. New had arrived.

The *Moniteur* has at length been obliged to notice what could be no longer concealed from the eyes of all Europe, with regard to the political state of affairs between Austria and France; and to impress upon the minds of the people, that the Spanish Patriots must ultimately be subdued, though in the first instance the apprehensions of the French Government itself is abundantly manifested by the observation, that no doubt can be entertained of the ability of "France and her allies, to make war against Austria and Spain;" though, in the same breath, we are told, there never was a more amicable understanding than that which exists in the present moment with Austria.

Meanwhile the French and Austrian preparations for war seem to keep full pace with each other.

The French statement says, the French General Duhesme recaptured Barcelona—adds, that the rising in Bilbao had been suppressed.

Advices have been received from Coruna to the 6th inst. We understand they state that the French have retreated from Burgos, General Blake had broken up from Astoria, and advanced as far as Rio Sequillo, on his march to Burgos. Gen. Castanos was approaching, with a considerable force