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NEW-YORK, October 27.

Arrival of the HOPE.

Yesterday the United States dispatch schooner Hope, capt Woodward arrived at this port from France and England. She left Havre de Grace on the 12th, and Coves on the 13th of September, bringing dispatches from both countries. Those from Mr. Armstrong are in the hands of capt. Woodward & those from Mr. Pickney, are entrusted to Mr. Atwater. Both these gentlemen intend to get off this morning for Washington. Capt. Haley, who went out in the Hope, with dispatches for Mr. Armstrong, remained at Havre. We have not been able to learn anything by the passengers, except, that there was no prospect of England or France removing their obnoxious decrees.

The editors of the New-York Gazette having received London papers, to the 25th of September, they are enabled to furnish their readers with news from that quarter, eight days later than heretofore received. It will be seen, that the news of Bonaparte having declared war against the United States, as stated by captain Odiorne, was actually published in London on the 18th of Sept. but though it excited much sensation, was not believed.

It is stated in London papers, that Bonaparte had left Paris, and gone to Strasburgh; which lead them to believe he meant to attack Austria. Previous to his leaving Paris, the Senatus Consultum had agreed to the requisition of 80,000 men, which were to be raised out of the conscription of 1810—to go against Spain—to the frontiers of which country large bodies of French troops were marching.

They also state, that Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood's squadron had formed a junction in the Baltic, landed detachments of Royal Marines at Baltic Port, at its entrance, where the Russians had taken post and erected heavy batteries; that after a severe action the English succeeded in dislodging them, a part of the Russians surrendered, and the others escaped in boats to their ships.

Grain has risen in price in England.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of the 22d Sept.

Mr. Atwater, the gentleman who brought the last dispatches by the Hope from America, sets off on his return to his native country on Friday next. This gentleman is not understood to take out any intelligence from our government that is at all calculated to allay the spirit of irritation prevailing in America, or to facilitate the complete reconciliation of the two governments. In fact, serious apprehensions are entertained, and by persons, too, not likely to be uninformed, that there is no probability of an amicable determination to the discussions which have so long gone on between the two governments. It is said, that our government decidedly refuses to rescind the orders in council, or make any modification in them favourable to America, and the American government therefore express their resolution, or speaking more correctly in the language of the American constitution, their opinion that the embargo will not be removed, or even relaxed, until the orders in council are rescinded; nay more, until the American flag shall be guaranteed from the molestation of our vessels upon any pretence whatever. Such is the representation that has reached us, and we feel inclined to believe it.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A report, which, for a time, created a considerable sensation, was current in the city on Saturday. It was said, that France had declared war against the United States of America. Capricious and irritable as the Emperor of the French is, we should hardly have expected that he would so soon break with his friend Jefferson, after the handsome panegyric which he had caused his minister for foreign affairs to pronounce a few days ago on the conduct of the government, of which that gentleman is at the head. A letter however, of which the following is an extract, was on Saturday exhibited by a person of great respectability.—It is dated Guernsey, September 15.

"This morning an American captain landed with four of his crew, who made their escape from St. Maloes in their long boat, in consequence of an order having arrived at that port from the French government to imprison all Americans. The captain (Folger) avers, that they were obliged to fight their way, in order to get off. The vessel he commended is called the Acorn, and sailed from hence to St. Maloes a short time ago."

September 20.

That a number of Americans have escaped from France and arrived at Guernsey, under an apprehension that they would be imprisoned had they stayed longer in that country, is fully confirmed by letters received yesterday from Falmouth.

Sept. 24.

Yesterday we received, by mails, from Corunna and Gijon, Spanish papers to the 16th inst. They were brought from the former port by the Snapper schooner, and from the latter by the Peruvian sloop, both of which vessels have arrived at Plymouth. From these journals we have selected some very interesting articles, and their contents prepare us for intelligence of the greatest importance by the next arrivals from Spain.

Various accounts lead to shew, that a great battle was about to take place on the Ebro, where the French have concentrated the whole of the force in Spain, and which, in the beginning of the present month, was supposed to amount to only 40,000 men. The three great armies of the Patriots were then endeavouring to form a junction, for the purpose of attacking the enemy.—Palafox was advancing with 25,000 men from Saragossa; the Marquis de Castelar with 25,000, from Madrid; and Gen. Blake, with 35,000, from Leon. The latter commander is said to be within a day's march of the French, but we hope that nothing will be attempted until the three armies can, by their union, co-operate in one regular plan of attack. We are afraid that the force detached from Portugal, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, which, we understand, consists of 18,000 men, will not arrive at Bugos, before the expected battle, on the result of which so much depends, shall have been fought.

It seems, that the original intentions of the French were to have pushed on to Arragon, and have made another attempt to get possession of Saragossa, but on their march to Tudela, they received intelligence which induced them to measure back their steps.

Joseph Bonaparte is still in Spain. A letter from Madrid, dated the 7th, states that he was then at Logrono, on the borders of Old Castile, near Navarre, where the French head-quarters were established. Some private accounts state, that the French head quarters had been advanced to Burgos, but there is nothing in the papers that can induce us to credit this statement. On the contrary, Gen. Blake, is supposed to have occupied Burgos, as the last accounts from his army left him at Reynola. The head quarters of General Cuesta were at Alva del Pormes.

The Russian Ambassador has left Madrid for Lisbon, it is supposed for the purpose of communicating with Admiral Sinavin.

By a vessel arrived at Carthagena from Palermo, which she left on the 11th ult. we learn, that troops, arms and ammunition were then embarking for the Neapolitan territories, where the people upon hearing of the events in Spain, had risen against the French.

We are sorry to learn from Gijon the death of the hon. capt. Herbert and Mr. Creed, who were drowned in consequence of the boat upsetting, which was conveying them from the Swallow sloop to the shore.

An extraordinary Gazette, published by the Junta of Seville, dated the 22d ult. contains a detailed account of the battle at Gerona, on the 16th, in which the French under Dumesne, were completely defeated, with the loss of their artillery and baggage.

Letters from Stockholm have reached town, which state, that subsequent to the 17th ult. the Swedes had another battle with the Russians in Finland, between Bjornborg and Christenstadt, the result of which was a decisive victory on the part of the Swedes. The Russians left 2000 dead on the field of battle. The Swedes had 22 officers, and upwards of 890 privates killed and wounded.—Gen. Cronstedt fell as he was charging at the head of his corps. The Russians in consequence of his defeat, are stated to have fallen back from Abo to the distance of between 30 & 40 miles on the road to St. Petersburg. The Swedes had on some points marched upwards of 15 miles beyond the Russian frontiers.

The system of vigilance pursued upon the Dutch coast is such, that no vessels whatever are permitted to approach it after sun set. A fisherman was lately shot near Scheveling, and two of his boat's crew wounded, for attempting to land after sun set.

DREADFUL FIRE!

Destruction of Covent Garden Theatre.

We have this day the painful task of recording one of the most dreadful conflagrations which has occurred in the metropolis for several years. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in Covent Garden Theatre, which raged with such fury, that in the course of about three hours, the whole of that edifice was destroyed. The flames were so rapid, that scarcely any of the property within the Theatre could be saved. The books of accounts, deeds, and the cash in the treasury, were fortunately preserved, through the exertions of Mr. Hughes the treasurer. A trifling part of the scenery was also saved—but the whole of the wardrobe was destroyed.

September 21.

We have received some French papers to

the 12th inst. They continue to speak of the universal movements of the French armies all over the continent, and private advices of a still later date state that Bonaparte left Paris about the middle of last week for Strasburgh. If Strasburgh be really his destination, the object of his journey can no longer be doubtful, and our conjecture becomes realized, of his intention to direct his principal force, not against Spain, but against Austria. Every circumstance indeed tends to shew the determination of Bonaparte, to appeal to the sword and his fortune to decide his differences with the emperor of Austria.

The following is a list of the Deputies appointed for the supreme government of Spain:—

Old Castile—Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, Don Lorenzo Bonifaz.

Leon—His Excellency Seignor B. Valder, Viscount Quintanilla.

Arragon—His Excellency Count Sastago, Brigadier Don Francisco Palafox y Melzi.

Andalusia—Count de Tilly, Asst. Don Vicente Ore.

Gallacia—Count De Xinarde. Don Manuel M. Atalle.

Asturias—His Excellency Don Gasper De Jovellanos, Marquis of Campo Sagrado.

Valencia—His Excellency Prince Pio, His Excellency Count of Contamina.

Murcia—His Excellency Count of Florida Blanca, the Villar.

Extremadura—Seignor Don —, Otalle, Name unknown.

Granada—Don Luis Gines des Punes, Regent of the Audience, Requelme.

Catalonia—Marquis de Villei, Baron De Sabazona.

By the latest accounts it appears, the supreme government will be assembled in Ciudad Real in La Mancha. The Deputies of the provinces of New Castile, Navarre, and Biscay, are not appointed; but those of the former, it is supposed, will be soon nominated, and of the two latter, when the capitals of those countries shall be liberated from the invaders.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux of Sept. 3, to a mercantile house in N. York.

"Porduce is again getting in demand, in consequence of the little hope there remains of a peace at present. It is feared that even your country will be involved in a war, with one or the other of the belligerent powers; at least our prize court continues condemning all American vessels on the bare plea of having been visited by British cruisers."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated September 5, received by the Hope.

"The position of the United States, as far as respects the two belligerents is not likely to be changed. A considerable number of American vessels and cargoes have been lately condemned here, & will be sold in the course of the month. Remittances can be made in any manner directed."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux to a merchant in this city, dated 2d Sept. received by the Hope.

"At times small vessels have arrived here from Guadaloupe, Porto Rico, &c. chiefly loaded with coffee, which has sold at immense prices. But I suspect the English cruisers now keep a better look out, as several vessels fitted out here for our colonies, have lately been captured."

"Our Emperor, by way of encouraging navigation under the French flag, has taken a share in all adventures from this port. From this circumstance we presume, that at a future period, he aims at excluding all foreign vessels from our ports. In the mean time, all foreign vessels now in our ports, are still detained, under one pretext or other, and Americans continue to be condemned under the different decrees. It is the general opinion that the United States will at length be compelled to side with one party or the other of the belligerent powers. We are but imperfectly acquainted with the conduct of the British government towards the rebels in Spain as they are called here, but from the equivocal conduct of our leading men, there is too much reason to apprehend a rupture between this country and the United States, and the sudden rise in colonial produce, is generally attributed to that cause."

SPAIN.—Who could have believed, notwithstanding all that we had hitherto witnessed; who could have believed that, in the glorious struggle for freedom, and even existence, now making by the brave Spaniards, we should have seen the American administration and all its subservient partisans, taking side against them, and in favour of the oppressor? Yet, inconsistent, unworthy, base and infamous as it is, such is the fact, constant evidence of which is given in every column of their prostituted prints, from the *National Intelligencer*, down to the malignant, impotent, and despicable *Boston Chronicle*.—The wretches look out for a French victory with as much eager-

ness as they do for a Madisonian triumph at a State election. Since then they have united themselves to the French cause, let them rise and sink together, and I have no doubt such will be precisely the fact. The democratic party in this country will never fall, till Bonaparte falls on the other side of the Atlantick—when he falls, they fall with him.

We are not now prepared to take that particular view of Spanish affairs, and of the criminal conduct of the administration in all that relates to them, which we shall shortly do; but we are necessarily led into some few observations by the papers and documents published this evening.

Our readers are invited to pursue the *Manifesto of the Supreme Junta of Murcia*. And let the administration partisans, who have so violently condemned Great Britain for seizing the Danish navy to prevent its falling into the hands of the French, read it: (a step, by the way, expressly advised and approved of by the idol of our democratic prints, Mr. Fox.) This act has been represented as an act of perfidy towards a friend, and the French paper at Philadelphia, conducted by Madison's colonel, has been ever since clamouring to the people, that the British meant to also Copenhagen us. When Bonaparte seized upon Portugal, and wrested a kingdom from his friend, it was nothing; when, by the most mean and treacherous artifices, he contrived to get Ferdinand into his clutches, and then by force compelled him to abdicate his crown, it was nothing; it is all as it should be, and the ministerial prints at Washington tell the public, that the abdication is right, and ought to be enforced, and that if the Spanish people do not peaceably accede to this transfer of themselves like cattle, to the hands of a foreign master, they richly merit subjugation and death. In the able *Manifesto of Murcia*, however, they, and the administration whom they serve, and whose creatures they are, will find a very different spirit; they will there find, that the Spaniards are governed by sentiments too just and patriotic, to submit to such principles, and animated by a spirit too noble to permit themselves to be the dupes and victims of such an execrable farce.

We finish this article with the following extracts from an English paper.

"Never were men placed in so enviable a situation as the English administration. Faction itself is silent—all parties agree in this—'send help to Spain.' Every step that is taken in the prosecution of this work, is with the full consent of the whole empire, and is followed with the most ardent wishes for its success. Let them but act with energy; and if the cause should ultimately fail, they honour and exalt the country. Posterity will point to that page of our history, and bless the memory of our ancestors. Should it prosper, (as we have no doubt it will) they identify themselves with fame itself; the epoch will be fixed when the tide of despotism shall be turned, when oppressed nations shall shout the downfall of their tyrant, and Europe, recovering from the stupor into which she has been appalled by disaster and defeat, shall become able to examine into the causes of her degradation, and rise again to dignity, to order and to happiness."

"The Spanish cause is so completely identified with the cause of Britain, that more ardor could scarcely be discovered by the army in case of the actual invasion of their own country. Not only the regular troops, but many militia and volunteer regiments burn with the desire of signaling themselves in the cause of humanity, of rational liberty, and of Europe; and have offered themselves to government to assist the efforts of the Spanish patriots. Now this is noble. We hope the services of these spirited corps will be accepted by government.—These feelings ought to be respected, and they can never be employed in a more honorable or important service. The example is good; it discovers sentiments of generous valor and sympathetic feeling, highly creditable to the respective individuals, and to the country at large. To call those principles into action, is openly to honor them in the sight of the nation; and to impress upon the public mind, that to rescue a regular government from lawless usurpation, to protect the property of the weak against the organized banditti now let loose upon Europe, and to preserve an innocent people from the blood-thirsty tyger, who is ready to drench their fields and habitations with their own blood, ought at all times to be the boast of a great and generous people, and most bring with it the blessing of a just and equitable Providence."

In the above we afford the American reader a specimen of the generous feelings, which agitate British bosoms in the cause of the brave Spaniards. And when it is recollected, as we read, that these feelings are kindled in those, but lately at open warfare with the Spanish nation, what must be the mingled emotions of shame and regret, in us to reflect that towards the same nation though