

# THE MINERVA.

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## Latest Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, April 20.  
The brig arrived at this port, the brig  
Liverpool, which place the vessel left  
6th March, and capt. M. has pon-  
favored the editor of the Mercantile  
with a file of the London  
to the evening of the 3d of March,  
which we have copied the following  
of intelligence.  
London papers are nearly filled with  
examination of the witnesses against  
of York.  
March 1.—A question was asked  
in the House of Commons  
whether the treaty which had been  
on the eve of being concluded  
had been as yet ratified? And  
whether the report to which he had allud-  
ed, viz. that the force sent  
had been refused admission into  
was true or not?  
Canning replied to the first question,  
the ratification of the treaty had not  
been received; and to the second, that he  
could give no precise answer, though  
he did not know of any such circumstance  
having taken place.  
The gallant sir David Baird is immediately  
appointed to the peage, with the title of  
John Moore's family are to have pen-  
sions.  
Hope is to be made a baronet, and  
his Red Ribbon.  
Feb. 26.—The expedition to sail  
from this port will, we understand, be under  
the command of major-general Buresford. It  
consists of six regiments, their destination  
not mentioned. The transports have not  
yet arrived for their embarkation.  
The troops under major gen. Sherbrooke,  
commanded at Cove, waiting for instructions  
to proceed on their destination.

March 3.

between Great Britain and Turkey—  
probability of war between Austria and  
France.  
The papers arrived this morning to the  
effect, they contain very important in-  
formation—War between Austria and France  
has broken out, and an article in the *Leyden*  
of the 27th, informs us of the mea-  
sures which have been adopted by the  
Austrian government, which can only  
be adopted by the contemplation of  
mediate war.  
It has certainly been concluded be-  
tween Turkey and Great Britain—It was  
by the Turkish minister, Hakki Effendi  
and Mr. Adair. A fresh insurrection had  
broken out at Constantinople, and the peace  
between England and France, from Vi-  
enna, had been the immediate conse-  
quence of it. The Russian generals, as soon  
as they were informed of the event, broke off  
negotiation with the Turks.  
The peace with Turkey was signed on the 5th  
of May.  
An article from Arragon, dated the 11th  
of March, mentions that there are 40,000 men  
defending Saragossa; that Junot is  
besieging it; that the works and trenches  
are held on to the gates of the town, and  
the bombardment kept up without intermission.  
The army hope to force the place to sur-  
render by famine more than by force of arms.  
Feb. 8. (by way of France)—The  
reports of a new war in  
Spain had occasioned, has been augmented  
by late measures of the court of Vienna.  
It is believed that some light corps are to be  
sent, which will be sent to join different  
armies. Other military preparations are  
making, and magazines are forming  
in Prussia and Austria. M. Fasbender,  
of the late campaigns was principal com-  
mander to the Austrian army, has been again  
appointed to that post, and the count de  
Charles, formerly adjutant-general to arch-  
duke Charles, has been appointed adjutant  
to the emperor. The archduke Ferdinand is to  
be the chief command of an Austrian army  
in Prussia, if war should break out, and  
Bellegarde will command an army in  
Italy and Carniola. In the mean time,  
the generals who commanded on the  
Spanish frontiers, have been recalled to Vi-  
enna. Many persons however doubt whether  
archduke Charles approves the measures  
proposed, and will be willing to enter into  
war. In the conferences which have  
been held on the subject, and at which both  
the emperor and the archduke Ferdinand, the  
empress, were present, it is  
believed a new general levy was spoken of, and  
measures proposed to render it ap-  
plicable to the people. Those most experi-  
enced in military affairs, estimated the whole  
of the regular troops at 143,000—but it is  
believed to find a train of artillery suffi-  
cient for an army of 60,000 men.  
[*Leyden Courant*, Feb. 27.  
Feb. 11.—A courier sent off by  
the emperor at Constantinople, M. Star-

mer, has brought intelligence to the govern-  
ment of a new insurrection of the Janissaries  
which has been very bloody, and by which the  
Porte was obliged to conclude a peace with  
England: The courier left Constantinople  
on the 16th January. The first consequence  
of this event has been that the Russian gen-  
erals have broken off all communication with  
the Turks.

The Gazette contains the following article  
under the head of Turkey:

On the 5th of January, peace was conclud-  
ed between England and the Sublime Porte,  
by the British minister Mr. Adair, and Hakki  
Effendi, in consequence of which all the ports  
in the Turkish empire are open to the Eng-  
lish ships. This important intelligence was  
immediately transmitted to all the principal  
commercial towns in Europe, Asia and Afri-  
ca, and a great change may be expected in  
the great towns of the Levant, and the price  
of most commodities. [Feb. 28.]

The Brest fleet has put into Rochefort.  
The object of the Brest fleet was, in the first  
instance to surprise our squadron off Rochefort,  
consisting of four ships of the line, then  
to join the Rochefort, and proceed from thence  
to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squa-  
dron, their combined force would have a-  
mounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been  
reported that on their passage to Rochefort,  
the Brest fleet called off L'Orient, and were  
joined by the squadron there—but this, we un-  
derstand, is not the fact; they made their  
way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had  
no sooner got into Basque Roads than admiral  
Stopford was joined by 3 sail of the line,  
which had been blockading L'Orient—The  
admiral has now under him the *Cesar*, *Do-  
negal*, *Defiance*, *Triumph*, *Valiant*, *Revenge*,  
and *Thesens*.—He would soon be joined by  
the division under admiral Duckworth,  
which had been despatched by lord Gambier  
to cruise off Cape Finisterre, his Lordship  
very naturally supposing that the enemy  
would push for Ferrol. The *Caledonia*, his  
lordship's ship, supplied admiral Duckworth  
with all her provisions, which obliged her  
to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh  
supply. The frigates belonging to the  
Brest fleet were a good way behind the  
line of battle ships, and hence we were en-  
abled to drive them under the batteries of the  
Sables d'Olonne. The *Cesar* was left keep-  
ing up a tremendous fire upon them, and it  
was hoped would be able to effect their de-  
struction. The Brest fleet was in Basque,  
and expectations, as we stated yesterday, are en-  
tertained that their capture or destruction may  
be effected.

Our communication with Sweden and the  
Baltic is at length opened, and this morning  
11 of the 16 Gottenburgh mails due, arrived.  
On the 22d of Dec. 5 British and 3 Swedish  
ships of war, with a convoy of 12 merchant-  
vessels, sailed for England, part of which were  
lost by the ice, and part captured by the  
Danes—some of the prizes were also lost in  
the same way.

The Stockholm Gazette, Feb. 16th, states,  
that intelligence had been received from  
Schwern, that gen. Davoust had given notice  
to the French consul in Rostock, that the  
embargo laid on the 51 merchantmen laying  
in that port, is raised.

In the house of commons, on the 2d March,  
Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of all  
the duties levied on exportation, in conse-  
quence of the act of last session, subsequent  
to, and in pursuance of the system laid down  
in the orders in council. Ordered. The  
hon. gentleman then made some observations  
on the subject of the papers relative to Amer-  
ica, which had been laid on the table of the  
house not being printed. He thought the  
correspondence between Mr. Canning, Mr.  
Pinkney, Mr. Rose and Madison, ought, from  
their importance, to have been in the hands of  
every member of parliament; but did not  
make any motion on the subject.

Later by an arrival at Boston.

LONDON, March 4.

The opinion that a war will immediately  
take place between France and Austria appears  
to be prevalent in almost every part of the  
Continent. The return of Bonaparte from  
Spain, and his journey to Germany, the move-  
ment of the French troops, and finally the or-  
der which he has given to his Vassal Princes  
belonging to the Confederation of the Rhine,  
are circumstances which appear to us almost  
decisive upon the subject. Bonaparte has  
viewed with considerable uneasiness the mili-  
tary preparations which Austria has been for  
some time making, and will probably partici-  
pate in the contest, with the view of overwhelm-  
ing her before her arrangements are compleat-  
ed.

Sir A. Wellesley, with the manliness which  
belongs to his character, effectually defended  
ministers last night, on the charge that they  
had not sent out a sufficient body of cavalry  
to Portugal, of stating that their view at first  
was to carry on a course of operation on the  
Tagus but that he had changed the plan to

Montego Bay, and therefore the responsibility  
lay wholly on him. He again lamented that  
his superiors in command had not had suffi-  
cient confidence in him to adopt the measures  
he recommended.

Price of stocks this day at 12—Consols  
67 1/4.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 3d of  
March, 1809.

"The daily arrival of vessels which have  
broke the Embargo, has had a very material  
effect upon our market, and prices of most  
descriptions of American produce are much  
lower than they were last when we had the  
pleasure to address you; twenty six vessels  
of the above description are arrived in this  
port, and five in other parts of the kingdom;  
indeed, so general was the belief, that the A-  
merican government could not enforce the  
Embargo laws, that up to the 18th ult. sales  
could with difficulty be effected with any mo-  
derate deduction from former prices. Coton-  
s have been more materially effected than  
any other species of produce. On the 20th  
ult. affairs began to wear a more favorable ap-  
pearance, and some considerable sales of Up-  
land Georgia Cottons were effected at 2s  
5 1/2 to 2s 6 1/2 per lb; since then prices have  
again gone down to 2s 4d but at present are  
reviving, and should nothing particular occur,  
will, we have no doubt be 2s 6d in a very few  
days, the prospect for the speculative purcha-  
ser is much more certain than it was some  
time back; for though the state of the manu-  
factures are by no means encouraging yet the  
manufacturers stocks of every description are  
exhausted, and the daily consumption must  
necessarily be drawn from the ports.

Aches have remained much more steady  
than cotton, owing to the situation of the hold-  
ers; indeed a very material cause of the fluctu-  
ation of the latter article, is the daily con-  
signments which arrive from the West Indies  
and South America, the consignees of which  
do not consider themselves justified in holding,  
at the present comparative high prices. Tim-  
ber and Staves remain excessively high; of  
these there is none of the growth of the U.  
States remaining at market. Fine Quercitron  
Bark would command an exorbitant price,  
none being left on hand; of the inferior quali-  
ties, very little remains, and it sells readily  
at the annexed quotation (36s to 42s.)

A very inferior parcel of Flaxseed was  
sold by auction on Wednesday last, at 30s per  
8 gallons. Some inferior seed for crushing  
has sold as high as 20s per 8 gallons, but ow-  
ing to the idea of supply from the Baltic, the  
latter article is heavy at the present moment.  
Deer skins and hides of every description are  
without demand. Good American flour would  
command high prices. Wheat has remained  
stationary since our last respects; we never-  
theless still retain the opinion, that prices will  
go higher. Carolina and Mississippi Indigo  
are almost out of use, being too coarse for the  
general manufactures. Naval stores are re-  
duced in price since our last respects, though  
we conceive the shutting up of the ports of  
the Baltic so certain that it is our opinion they  
will improve in price. Rice is in good de-  
mand; some middling samples imported by  
the Embargo breakers, have sold at 54s to 58s  
per cwt.

Colonial produce for export only is more  
in demand; considerable quantities have been  
shipped for Malta and Sicily and no doubt the  
shipments for Heligoland will also be exten-  
sive. Dyewoods of every description are hea-  
vy, the want of export demand leaves this  
market quite clogged. There is very little  
Cochineal in the market, and the demand con-  
siderable.

Tobaccos have remained very heavy, and  
without a possibility of sale, except at reduced  
prices; the cargo by the *Sally* since named  
*the Ferquebar*, was sold at public sale on the  
17th ult. some prime lots fetched 2s 3d to 2s  
4d for leads, and the whole cargo, though  
very inferior, averaged upwards of 12th; it was  
bought principally by the manufacturers.

Very little has been done recently in Em-  
bargo Insurances; during the last month the  
continuance of the Embargo to the 1st of July  
was insured at 25 per cent. this was how-  
ever in small sums only; at 30 per cent. a  
few large sums were done. The proposals,  
which are understood to be accepted by our  
government; we are not, however, very san-  
guine on the subject.

March 7.

By the vessel which brought from Heligo-  
land the German papers from which we yes-  
terday gave extracts, an officer arrived with  
dispatches for government. If we may credit  
the reports in circulation, these dispatches  
confirm, in some degree, the accounts we  
gave in our last, of Russia not being disposed  
to join in Napoleon's projected overthrow of  
the Austrian monarchy. If we may judge  
from the price of stocks, this news received  
some credit in the city....A war between  
France and Austria is now considered as cer-  
tain.

Gottenburgh Mails.—Seven mails arrived

this morning, brought to Harwick by the  
Auckland packet. By this conveyance a mes-  
senger arrived with dispatches for govern-  
ment, which it is believed relate to the new  
aspect which the relations of Russia and Aus-  
tria have begun to assume since the late inter-  
view between their Prussian majesties and the  
Emperor Alexander.

According to letters from Vienna of a re-  
cent date the following is a correct return of  
the Military Forces of the Austrian Army:—  
The regular troops amount to 390,000 men;  
namely, 271,300 infantry (including a reserve  
of 49,000 men) 50,300 horse, 14,840 artiller-  
y: and four regiments of guards

In time of war, the army is reinforced by  
25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful  
times, and by the Austrian Insurrection.

To the above Return, the following Statisti-  
cal Account is added:—The Revenue of the  
Empire at present amounts, in the whole, to  
145,000,000 of florins.

By the Gottenburgh mails, which arrived  
on Friday, a great number of private letters  
have been received. In several of those from  
Malmoe, it is stated on the authority of the  
last communications from St. Petersburg,  
that, during the residence of the King and  
Queen of Prussia in that capital, the Empe-  
ror Alexander was studiously attentive to her  
Prussian majesty, from whose presence he  
was seldom absent. Her majesty is, in fact,  
represented to have gained, by her fascinating  
manners, so complete an ascendancy over the  
Emperor, as to induce a strong belief that she  
had effected a material revolution in his sen-  
timents with respect to his political attach-  
ment to France.

Paris accounts to the 19th have been receiv-  
ed; they briefly state, that the French had  
entered Vigo, immediately after the embarka-  
tion of the British troops;—that 6 of the  
transports, having on board 1200 of our troops,  
had foundered at sea; that the Duke of Dal-  
matia had marched for Oporto; that the mar-  
shal Davoust, commander in chief of the ar-  
my of Germany, had arrived in Paris; that  
the flight of the British troops from Spain had  
caused the greatest consternation in Austria;  
that a powerful camp was to be formed on the  
banks of the Inn; and that Gen. Oudinot's  
corps was repairing through Lower Soubia  
and Franconia, in order to take a position on  
the banks of the Leech.

The same accounts present Madrid dates to  
Feb. 13, in which it is stated, that Deputa-  
tions had been presented to King Joseph, from  
the towns of Toledo, Salamanca, Santander,  
St. Hdefonso, Benevente, Lacerma, Villefranca  
del Vieng de Villalor, Sarhagan, and Me-  
dina Rio Seco, Valladolid, Leon, Aorla, Are-  
valo, and Aranjuez, manifesting a strong de-  
sire to see tranquillity restored to the country,  
under his paternal government.

BREST FLEET.

Three French frigates from L'Orient, des-  
tined, it is presumed, to join the Brest fleet,  
were discovered by the British look-out ships  
on the French coast, and driven on shore.

The Rochefort squadron had made some  
movement towards the sea, having proceeded  
to the Isle of Aix. They consisted of eleven  
sail of the line and frigates. Four of the fri-  
gates had got on shore. Admiral Stopford,  
with seven sail of the line, was keeping a good  
look out for them.

March 8.

Last night a mail arrived from Lisbon,  
brought to Falmouth in 18 days, by the Wal-  
singham packet. Two Spanish couriers with  
dispatches, have arrived in the Walsingham.

Before the packet sailed, they had heard of  
the reported rupture between France and  
Austria, and the intelligence received full cre-  
dit. It was reported at Lisbon, that the  
French sustained another defeat before Sara-  
gossa, in which they had lost 7000 men.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon  
and in the neighborhood, in all between 5 and  
6000 men. They were under orders to hold  
themselves in readiness to embark at six  
hours notice.

The French papers contain the 32d bulletin  
of the French grand army of Spain; it is un-  
dated, and preserves a most profound silence  
with respect to Saragossa, Madrid, and the  
south of Spain.

About 70,000 of the French troops that  
were expected at Lisbon remained in Galicia,  
having been prevented from advancing from  
a total want of necessaries for their march.  
The country is so completely exhausted, that  
till they shall receive supplies from France it  
will be impossible for them to execute their  
intended re-occupation of Portugal.

At noon this day the substance of the dis-  
patches received from Mr. Adair, was commu-  
nicated to the public by the following

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint  
your lordship, that a treaty of peace, between  
his majesty and the Sublime Porte, was sign-  
ed on the 5th January last.

"I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING."