

THE MINERVA.

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repeat the charge. We find in the Chronicle; which asserts "the Emassaries of England had long been intriguing with Ferdinand." This they affirm although there was no more British influence in Spain than in the cabinet of Mr. Jefferson. England and Spain were in open hostilities, and the Spaniards were highly exasperated by the blockade of their ports, which were shut up by British squadrons.

Denmark, on the contrary, had been the enemy of England from the time that Augustus the Dane was done to the princess Amelia—for a dose of wrongs is generally more vindictive than the receives it. Denmark had, without any provocation, engaged in two or three confederations, against England. She had marched an army into Lübeck and Hamburg, in order to exclude the English trade from those free cities—and it was this unjust transaction which brought on her the cannonade of Copenhagen, by Lord Nelson. In that openly hostile action in England, she had not scrupled to levy contributions on the innocent traders of Hamburg. After the peace of Amiens, the hatred of Denmark to England, and her devotion to Bonaparte continued, and was unequivocally demonstrated when Bonaparte overthrew Russia; and revolutionized Germany as the title of Poland. At this time the plan was matured to arm and combine the whole of Europe against England. She was to be weakened by shutting every port against her. The Navies of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and even Turkey were to be collected, in order to carry all the power of the continent in an expedition against her. The idea was a great one and worthy the genius of Bonaparte. If Sweden would not join in the vast plan, she was to be compelled by despotism; and Russia consequently made war upon her. Bonaparte himself undertook to bring Portugal to terms. Russia, Prussia, Austria, &c. were compelled to shift their arms against England. Had Denmark refused to join in the plan, the world have been attacked as was Sweden and Portugal. The British government could not remain ignorant of this grand confederacy; and she

aboriginal Indians for French and Irish sons of liberty.

[*We regret that the respectable editor of the Massachusetts Spy, should have permitted himself to cast such an unjust reflection upon the citizens of Norfolk. Mr. Jackson was never in Norfolk, consequently he could not have experienced any insult in this place. We are confident that if Mr. Jackson had landed here, no insult would have been offered him. It is true the democratic papers to the northward, did in some of their slanderous journals an account of his being insulted in Norfolk, and though they afterwards knew that he was never here, they did not correct the falsehood. It is perhaps in this way, that the editor of the Massachusetts Spy was drawn into the error.]—ED. LED.

Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, November 8.
VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning the United States' sloop of war Wasp, Lieut. Lawrence, arrived here in 33 days from Le Orient, from which place she sailed on the 28th of September.

Lieut. Haswell, the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, left Paris on the 20th of September.

Contrary to the general expectation; there is nothing received by the Wasp, that will tend to lessen the evils resulting from an interrupted state of commerce, as will appear from the following facts, which have been communicated to us by passengers in the Wasp, and gathered from letters to houses of the first respectability received by her.

In the first place, we learn, that nothing had been done by Mr. Armstrong nor did he expect to bring the French government to any kind of terms with the U. States unless the latter went to war with Great Britain, or would guarantee to France that America would resist the search of American vessels by the cruizers of England.

We further learn that the Dispatches which went out in the Wasp, and which were sent to Bonaparte, at Vienna, as it was observed by Mr. Armstrong) it was useless to trouble him on the subject while he was engaged on the Continent.

Mr. Armstrong intended some time since to have left France for the United States; but was prevented by repeated requests from the French Minister to remain, as something desirable from the Emperor might be expected. As nothing had been received, and Mr. Armstrong despaired of any success, he intended, as soon as possible, to sail for America—he would have detained the Wasp for his purpose, we are informed, if his family could have been accommodated in her.

At the time of the sailing of the Wasp, no peace between Austria and France, had been received. Indeed it was rumoured that a commencement of hostilities had taken place, and that Russia was on the point of joining Austria, in consequence of the enormous demands made by Bonaparte of the Emperor Francis.

Our French papers by this arrival are to be twenty four of Sept. from Paris. They contain but little news; but we find enough to convince us, that the war on the Continent is not at an end. They again speak in hostile terms against the Austrians.

It is true, the Prize Courts in France, have suspended the condemnation of American property; but this is supposed to be done to answer some particular purpose—None of the immense property under sequestration, had, we can learn been restored.

Translated from late French papers.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5.

We are assured that Peace is on the point of being signed between Denmark and Sweden.

Schleswig, 28th August.

We observe with pleasure, at Tonningen and its environs, that the commerce of that city is beginning to revive—There have arrived about fifty American vessels, mostly laden with cargoes estimated at not less than 1,000,000 dollars.

Vienna, Sept. 9.

M. de Metternich, aid de camp to the Emperor of Austria, arrived yesterday at Schoenbrunn. They speak of a new prolongation of the Armistice; all that is certain is, that the Austrian army is not in a condition to re-commence hostilities. On this point all travellers from Hungary and Moravia are agreed.

The positions of the French army have undergone little change. The army of Italy occupies Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and a part of Hungary; it has its head quarters at Raab.

The troops of marshal Macdonald at Graz; marshal Oudinot occupies the borders of the Moravia which separate Hungary from Moravia; the marshal Duke of Dantzic occupies Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, and the frontiers of the Tyro; marshal Massena occupies the western part of Moravia, and marshal Davoust the eastern. The Bavarian division is at Linz.

Warsaw, August 28.

It is contemplated to maintain a force of 40,000 men from the Polish army, joined to the troops of Galicia, without reckoning the recruits which are found at the depots, and who are exercised daily.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.

All the islands of Zealand, with the exception of Walcheren, are occupied by the troops of his majesty. Marshal Verheul, with the squadron under his orders, has approached before Zirikzee, to protect the passage of the infantry to the island of Schouwen. A cutter belonging to the enemy had been taken and carried into Rotterdam.

Paris, September 16.

According to the last letters from Madrid, the following is the actual position of the French army which cover that capital:—The first corps (Marshal Victor's) is at Toledo; the second, Marshal Soult's, at Placentia; the fourth corps, Gen. Sebastiani's, at Aranjuez, and the 6th corps, Marshal Ney's, at Salamanca.

September 19.

On the 10th of October next a flag of truce expedited by his excellency the minister of the United States near the court of France, will sail from Dieppe for Philadelphia or any other American port which the wind may permit her to enter; and will take on board persons wishing to embark for the United States.

London, Sept. 15.

An officer of the general staff of our army in Spain writes under date of August 22, from Truxillo, as follows. The war in Spain is nearly at an end. The Spaniards are the complete savages of superstition and fanaticism. It is the expiration of two months.

NEW YORK, November 2.

POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Commodore Rogers, Capt. Gage, arrived at this port last evening in the unprecedented passage of 22 days from Liverpool. The editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by her a regular file of London papers to Oct. 6th, and Lloyd's List to the same date.

One of the most important articles of intelligence we have received by this arrival is the sudden and unexpected change in the British ministry, which took place about the 22d day of September. It was preceded by a duel on the 21st, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in which, after taking their ground, they fired by signal and missed; no explanation taking place, they fired at each other a second time, when the ball from Lord Castlereagh's pistol went through Mr. Canning's thigh on the outer side of the bone. Thus the affair terminated. Mr. Canning's wound was not considered dangerous. The cause of this extraordinary affair is said to be some official misunderstanding, the nature of which is not detailed in the London papers through motives of delicacy.

By virtue of the new arrangement, Lord Wellesley is to be the new secretary of war; the Earl of Harrowby takes the foreign department; Mr. Percival is to be first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Grenville and Lord Grey were invited to co-operate with the new administration; but conceiving that their services could not benefit their country, in support of a ministry which they could not but despise, they declined all participation in the guilty measures of the Government; at the same time expressing their devotedness to the cause of the nation whenever their talents or influence could be employed with advantage.

Bonaparte was still at Schoenbrunn.

Mr. W. Shaler is the bearer of dispatches, from Mr. Pinkney, the minister in London.

An extract of a letter from Liverpool dated Oct. 6th states. "Our ministerial arrangements appear nearly settled for the present, though, apparently, less favourable to a settlement of the differences between your government and ours, than if the change had been complete. The refusal of Lords Grey and Grenville, to accept the propositions made to them produced a temporary awkwardness in Cottons, and an advance was freely given by speculators; that article, as well as others, is now depressed. Pot ashes 60 to 61, Pearl 66 to 67—Turpentine 35 to 38—W. O. barrel staves 19 to 21—Wheat 17 to 17 6d—Flour 60 shillings—Rice 24 shillings—Tobacco 400

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