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## Foreign Intelligence.

### BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 28, 1811.

Thanks to Gen. Graham.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer [Mr. Perceval] said, in rising to move the thanks of the House to those who had executed one of the most splendid, honorable, and brilliant military achievements which graced the records of our country, he was confident all opposition would vanish; he was certain, that should any arise, it would be in contesting who should be most forward and most loud in the expression of their thanks.—(Hear, hear.)—Well aware he was into what incapable hands this distinguished task had fallen. The knowledge of this exploit was so fresh in the memory of the House—its merit stood so deservedly high in their minds—so much higher, indeed, than any thing which he could say, that he felt his panegyric, instead of adding to it, must detract from it. [The Right Hon. Gentleman here historically related the circumstances so detailed in the Gazette.] Success crowned the efforts of our army. The brave soldiery found as little difficulty in executing, as their leader did in planning the achievement. There was no pause—no recollection of their preceding battles—no calculation of the advantages of the hostile army—they proceeded with vigour to the attack, and in an hour and a half, that truly British weapon, the Bayonet, decided the victory. A victory it was, as complete as ever was gained; it had all the distinguishing characteristics of a victory.—(Hear, hear.)—We took their eagles, their cannon, their Generals, their soldiers, without one single man on our part missing.—(Here, here!) Any thing additional which he could say would be both idle and vain, and he should therefore conclude by moving “thanks of that House to Lieutenant General Thomas Graham, for the brilliant victory obtained by him on the 5th of this month, on the heights of Barrosa, over the troops of the enemy.”

Mr. Sheridan was desirous of the honor of seconding a motion which had been so ably and clearly, with such energy and feeling, proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman. There was not one in that House, he was sure, but felt the same interest—but was anxious for the same honour. There could be no difference of opinion on such a subject. They must all be with each other in the zeal, the unanimity and the cordiality with which they offered their thanks to the brave General and his brave Army. (Hear! Hear! Hear!) He hoped he should not be considered as intrusive if on this question he intermingled something of his private feelings. He had known General Graham in private life; and never, no never, was there a loftier spirit in a braver heart. (Hear!) After many disappointments, borne as that man would bear them, whose love of order and his country subdued his own ambition, Gen. Graham at length obtained his long withheld, long merited reward. He became a soldier almost by accident, if, indeed, accident could be applied to such a circumstance. In the year 1793, a Noble Friend of his (Mr. S.) lately at the admiralty, now at the head of the Ordnance—a friend with whom no difference of public politics ever created a private dissension—had the command at Toulou; and he had declared that the success against the besiegers, aided as they were by the talents of Bonaparte, was chiefly to be attributed to a private Gentleman of the name of Graham. He was not then in the army. With a broken spirit, but an undaunted heart, he had rambled through those scenes, by his acquaintance with which he so essentially benefited our army. From that moment he became a soldier: why did he become a soldier? Because he could render a service to his king and country.—He then raised two battalions, and afterwards joined the Austrian army. There were few who were unacquainted with the assistance by which he contributed to the fall of Mantua, as with his almost miraculous escape from that city—an escape not effected by any disgrace to his profession or his country—not made as a spy in secret, but openly as a British officer, bearing the uniform of his king, and braving the vengeance of his enemies. At Malta, he acted with the temporary rank of Brigadier General; and so gallantly did he act, that General Pigot, who superseded him, declared that he had little else to do than receive the surrender of the place. He then served in the Austrian campaign—a campaign, in which, wherever danger was to be found, he was its companion. He next attended his ever-to-be-lamented friend Moore to the Baltic, and after that to Spain. In that retreat, Gen. Hope, Gen. Moore, and many other brave officers, bore witness, that in the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser—in the day of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation. (Mr. Sheridan was here much affected.)—The House must excuse me (said he) but I cannot help giving way a little to my private feelings, and the praises of my gallant friend. (Loud cries of hear, hear!) I must give the House a personal instance of that virtue which adorns the man and dignifies the soldier. When he went into Spain, he carried with him the map of his estate in Scotland, and on that map, the ground his bed, and the camp cloak his covering, he planned out future cottages, nay villages, for his tenantry at home. Thus even amidst the toils of foreign warfare, this brave man could not for a moment forget the duties of domestic tenderness. I have seen myself the memorial of this virtue, and I cannot think its recital unconnected with his present pan-

egyric. No: these are the generous motives, these are the noble impulses, which, pouring out the soul in acts of private benevolence, in time turn into the stream of public honor, & adorn the valorous ardor of the patriot soldier. (Hear, hear!) After the Spanish campaign, General Graham was raised in rank. He was a poor judge of when military honors ought to be conferred or ought to be withheld; but he could not help at this moment, in gratitude, recollecting, that the last act of this gallant man in the service.—(Hear, hear!) With respect to the brave men who had participated in this victory, he felt that the illustrious personage who now held the reins of government would make it his peculiar care. When he said this, he spoke not from any idea that any personal recommendation could sway him, so much as his own generous anxiety to distinguish merit; and he was doubly proud in this consciousness, because he well knew that his gallant friend could receive no reward from his victory more gratifying than the knowledge that those he had recommended, were attended to. He should now conclude with the declaration, that he never in his life seconded a motion with more heartfelt satisfaction than the present.

Generals Hope, Ferguson and Tarleton, Lord Castlereagh, and others, were all desirous to bestow their tribute of applause to the valor and talents of Gen. G. and the vote passed unanimously.—Similar votes were passed to Gen. Dulkes the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army.

### GENERAL GRAHAM.

Who so gallantly defeated the French near Cadiz is a native of Perthshire, (Scot.) The earlier part of his life was spent as a private gentleman. A severe calamity, the loss of a beloved wife, as we understand, tore him from his family estate, and sent him a wanderer over the Continent about the age of 30. By change of scene he hoped to soften if not to subdue, the grief that overwhelmed him. He wandered from place to place, and as may well be conceived, those those tracts that were less visited by travellers journeying in full health and spirits to find new sources of amusement and dissipation.

It was in these solitary excursions that he became acquainted with the country on the banks of the Rhone, and particularly with the country near Toulou. A knowledge of eminent service to our country then at Toulou. At that period he was in that city, not intending to embrace the military profession, but anxious to render his local knowledge useful to his countrymen. He proffered his services; when it was found that nature had endowed him with all the qualities necessary to constitute a great captain. To this merit Lord Mulgrave, the brigadier general, paid the following tribute:

Lord Mulgrave begs leave, on this occasion, to express his grateful sense of the friendly and important assistance he has received in many difficult moments from Mr. Graham, and to add his tribute of praise to the general voice of the British and Piedmontese officers of his column, who saw, with so much pleasure and applause, the gallant example which Mr. Graham set to the whole column, in the foremost point of every attack.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 15.

The Courier of Andalusia arrived on the 12th. Letters from Seville reached the 30th ult. The ex-commissary Aranza had not yet set out for Madrid for want of an escort. Several private persons, worthy of credit, write, expressing their well grounded hopes of being soon rid of their enemies. Letters from Geneta, to the 2d inst. mention, that Sebastiani set out in an eastern direction, on the night of the 30th, taking with him the greater part of his division, as well as his staff. The letters observe that this was done very suddenly, and that the rain came down in torrents at the time. All the money contained in the treasuries of Geneta was taken out the same night at ten o'clock.

Letters from Salamanca to the 6th inst. mention that Drouot was between Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeria with 1400 men; that Bonnet had arrived at Salamanca, and that the Spaniards were on the 29th at La Raneza.

By virtue of the decree of Napoleon, all the property belonging to Americans resident in any of the free provinces of the Peninsula is confiscated.

February 24.

Bessieres had imposed a tribute of 24 millions on the province of Burgos, and enlisted all the men of that city capable of bearing arms, either single or married.—According to the best information, the numbers of the enemy in Burgos do not exceed 300 men, and without any probability of being reinforced. It is said that Sebastiani has been obliged to abandon his intended expedition against Murcia.

March 3.

On the 28th ult. advice was received of the advance of the patriots by the way of Pardo, Valdemora, and Alcala, upon which intelligence parties of 1000 infantry and 50 cavalry, marched upon those points. Afterwards we were informed that these parties went, part against the patriots who were the day before in Colmenar, and part to protect the first convoy from France, which arrived the day before yesterday, escorted by 200 infantry and some dismounted dragoons; those who arrived in it assure us, that, in the neigh-

bourhood of Senora de Nova there are between six and seven hundred horse belonging to the patriots, and, that in the vicinity of Burgos, there are not more than 400 Spanish troops; they add, that in the city of Burgos and its neighbourhood, there are 5000 French.

On the 1st inst. arrived nine waggons loaded with wounded, proceeding from Colmar and Vinculas. We observe that the French are much out of humour; but the inhabitants are in good spirits, on account of the favourable intelligence in circulation concerning Portugal, Andalusia, and Catalonia.

Fresh orders have been given to all the treasurers of Castile, not to pay any bills, unless accompanied by an order from Belliard. The paper money which Joseph and his ministers have manufactured, becomes every day more ridiculous.

Yesterday a Courier arrived from Andalusia. Letters from all parts speak of the great grief felt by the inhabitants of Spain at the death of the marquis Romana.—Regency Gazette, 30th March.

### FRENCH ACCOUNT OF MASSENA'S RETREAT.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

Intelligence from the army of Portugal. An Aid-de-Camp of Marshal the Prince of Essling, has arrived at Paris. He set out on the 23d of March, from Celorico, which was the head quarters.

All the magazines which the army had formed were entirely exhausted on the 24th of February. The foragers, who were sent twenty leagues from head-quarters, no longer brought in any thing.

On the 1st of March they were reduced to subsist on the reserve of biscuit, which could only furnish fifteen days food, and it was impossible to wait for the harvest, as no resource could be expected from it before June. There remained, therefore, to the Prince of Essling, only three measures to adopt.

One was to attack the English in their lines before Lisbon, but the principles of military tactics forbade this, inasmuch as his heavy artillery could not be brought up.

Another was to pass the Tagus to form a junction with the army of Andalusia, and by that means opening a communication by the great road with Seville and Madrid, finding his artillery in Badajos, drawing his provisions from the Alentejo, changing the line of operation, and maintaining the double *rele-du-pont*, which the army had constructed on the right and left banks of the Zezere, at Punhere.

General Eble, with an activity and a true knowledge of all the resources of his art which did him the greatest honor, as well as the artillery, was preparing to construct 200 boats. We might then, by throwing at once two bridges over the Tagus, menacing a passage in front of Punhere, effecting one lower down opposite Santarem, bearing then upon the rear of the division of general Hill, which the English kept before Punhere, or leaving the English army at Lisbon, and by a movement upon Leyria, obliging them to recall the division of general Hill in order to succor Lisbon; profiting by this movement to throw over a bridge in the environs of Punhere. The Tagus being passed by one or other of these operations, a communication would have been opened with Seville and Madrid, and we might have been reinforced with all the resources of the army of Andalusia.

The third measure which presented itself was to repass the Mondego, bearing upon Guarda, and opening a communication with Ciudad Rodrigo, where there were shoes, clothing, ammunition, artillery, magazines and money for the army, which had not been paid for six months.

On the 3d of March the prince of Essling decided on the last measure.

On the 4th, all the baggage and the sick were placed on a great number of mules and asses which were with the army; they were sent forward on the road and gained two marches. The rear guard was confided to the duke of Elchingen, who advanced from Leyria to Molano, threatening to turn the position of Cartaxo.

On the 10th, the rear guard was at Pombal. Our sharpshooters, who remained in front of the town, and the English advanced guard, were engaged, which gave rise to the combat of Pombal. Our advanced posts retired and the English advanced guard entered the town. The 1st brigade of the 1st division of the duke of Elchingen charged the enemy with the bayonet, and killed and wounded 4 or 500 men. Our loss in this combat amounted to 5 killed and 18 wounded. The English advanced guard had no artillery; that of our rear guard was in battery and played constantly upon them.

On the 11th, the French rear guard was on the height of Redinha. The English general advanced with his whole army.—At 2 in the afternoon, he deployed about 25,000 men under the fire of forty of our pieces of artillery, which played with great activity. All the shot bore upon the mass of the enemy, they being unmasked by any battery. Disorder manifested itself several times in their columns. About 5 their artillery arrived, and they mounted some batteries. We saw with pleasure that one of their divisions manoeuvred on their right to turn our left, by the valley of Redinha. We let them do it.—As soon as they were sufficiently engaged, the 50th and 27th of the line charged them with the bayonet, and put them completely to the rout. The English officer who commanded was killed. The 3d hussars made a

fine charge. The loss of the English, who were several hours under the fire of our artillery, was considerable. Our loss amounted to 80 killed and wounded.

On the 15th the advanced guard was at Foz de Arome.

Our artillery was in a position on the right bank of the Ceira, which commanded much of the left bank. We engaged the enemy very adroitly in an affair of advanced posts, which embarrassed him. We drew him under the fire of the artillery on the right bank, whilst the 39th and the 69th charged them. The village was taken and retaken several times. The British were exposed to all the fire of our batteries, disorder prevailed in their ranks, and soon communicated itself to the whole of the enemy's line, fatigued with the inconveniences of such a position, some fugitive English arrived at Louza and Pinherios.

The village of foz de Arome, remained with the French rear guard.

Our loss amounted to 200 men; that of the enemy to 1200. An English general officer was killed.

This was the moment to march against the English army, and ruin it. The resolution was for an instant agitated in the French army, but it was the 15th, and the retreat had commenced on the 5th. We had only marched one and a half or two leagues per day, and there only remained provisions for two or three days, at a half ration. It was, therefore, impossible to stop; there was not a day to lose, and the army continued its movement.

On the 17th, the rear guard had wholly passed the Alva.

Instructed by the combats of Pombal, of Redinha, and of Foz de Arome, the enemy no longer showed himself.

These three combats were advantageous to the French army. Not a single caisson, not a carriage with baggage, not one sick man, were left behind. It took twelve days to march from Santarem to the Alva. All the movements of the retreat were calculated, not upon the movements of the English, but upon the necessity of subsistence.

At length, on the 22d, the army was in the best position, and the soldiers in the best spirits. Convoys had set out from Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo, and every day the army received clothing, shoes, and every thing that was necessary for their refreshment.

Thus the army of Portugal was lived six months upon the resources of the country; it has changed its place when all those resources were exhausted, and when the difficulties of transport and of roads left no hope of drawing any thing from the depots. The months which precede the harvest are in general the most difficult for subsistence, because then the granaries are empty, these difficulties have of course existed in a much stronger degree in an enemy's country already laid waste.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

On the 12th of March an engagement took place in the Adriatic between a French-Italian squadron, consisting of 4 frigates and two corvettes, and an English squadron, consisting of a vessel cut down, and 3 frigates. The captain and lieutenant of the last French frigate were killed, and she went ashore, and was burnt by her crew, who escaped; another of the French frigates stuck and was burnt by the enemy. The rest escaped. The English burnt one of their own frigates, and the cut-down vessel was cast away.

April 13.

A plan of the British to get possession of Belisle, by means of a disaffected Frenchman, had been detected and frustrated.

April 14.

The Director General of the Constipation, has informed the Prefects, that his majesty has established as a principle, that he will never grant an amnesty to conspirators for insubmission to the laws; that the refractory and deserters, and their receivers, shall never cease to be pursued to the utmost rigour of the laws and regulations; and that moveable columns of light troops will be formed in all the departments, to leave to fugitives and their assistants no hope of escape.

April 15.

Yesterday (Sunday) the emperor gave audience to the diplomatic corps. Mr. Russell, Charge d' Affairs of the U. States, was present.

April 17.

The Duke of Bassano is appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

Speech delivered by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon, to the Council of Commerce, on the 5th March, 1811.

The decrees of Berlin and Milan, are the fundamental laws of my empire.—For the neutral navigation I consider the flag as an extension of territory. The power which suffers its flag to be violated cannot be considered as neutral.

The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favour it, if the United States conform themselves to these decrees. In a contrary case, their vessels will be driven from my empire.

The commercial relations with England must cease. I tell it to you very positively. Gentlemen merchants, who have business to settle, and funds to withdraw, ought to do it as soon as possible. I gave that advice to the inhabitants of Antwerp, and they profited by it.

I wish for peace but not on a frail foundation. I wish for it in good faith, and such that it will