

officers.—Our loss, on the 1st, consisted of 100 men, mostly slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is far more.

Syde, August 19.—The head quarters of his serene highness the prince of Hesse are still here but every thing shews th at they will break up this day; but whether is not known.

Molla is taken, and intelligence is this day arrived here, that Lunenburg, which the Russians had fortified, is likewise taken. Our troops behaved very valiantly.

Plymouth, Aug. 22.—Arrived the Pelican brig, and landed this morning the prisoners captured in the American brig Argus.

Portsmouth, Aug. 23.—The Eudymion and Ethadian frigates will sail this morning with convoy for Halifax and the St. Lawrence.

The *Edius*, Lord James Townshend, is to be paid off here, and fitted for the conveyance of Captain Popham and Capt. Creighton, to join Sir James Yeo, on Lake Ontario.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Off Rostock, Aug. 17.—Bonaparte wished to renew the armistice, but Austria would only consent to it upon the evacuation by the French of all the Prussian fortresses. The Allies are 70,000 strong in cavalry.—The crown Prince has an army of 130,000 men.

Head Quarters, at Orienburg, Aug. 13.

BULLETIN.

"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and fixed his head quarters at this place. The united army of Northern Germany of which his Royal Highness has the command, occupies the following positions:—

"A part of the 3th Prussian corps d'armee, which forms the reserve, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Count Taunzien, has its head quarters at Muneberg, and stretches its right wing towards Berlin.

"The 4th Prussian corps d'armee, under Lieut. Gen. Von Bulow, has its head quarters at Berlin, and in conjunction with Count Taunzien's corps forms the left wing of the allied army.

"The Swedish army, commanded by Field Marshal Count Von Steudingk, is assembling in the vicinity of Oranienburg with his head near Spandau.—The head quarters are here. The first Swedish division is under the command of L. Gen. Skioldebrand, and the second under that of Major Gen. Baron Posse. This last division, together with a separate brigade, detached from the third division, forms a corps commanded by Lieut. Baron Sandels. The whole Swedish force is in the centre of the allied army. The right wing consists of Russian troops, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Baron Winzingerode, whose head quarters are at Brandenburg. Lieut. Gen. Count Wornow's corps belong to this wing, with his head quarters at Plauen.

"A Prussian corps under Major gen. Herschfeldt, is in front of Magdeburg. It is connected by its left wing with the Russian army, and by its right with the corps of observation on the Lower Elbe, under Lieut. Gen. Count Walmoden; its head quarters are at Schwerin, and its advanced posts reach from Leuzin to Dessau, and the centre towards Lubek. Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Vegesack belongs to this corps d'armee; he has under his command 3000 Swedish troops, 3000 Prussians, and 3000 Mecklenbergers.

"Separate corps belonging to Count Taunzien's army, blockade Custrin and Stettin.

"Major Gen. Gibbs has landed at Stralsund, with a corps of 3000 English troops.

"Gen. Baron Adlererentz is at the head of the General staff of the united army of the North of Germany, and has under him the Major Gen. Baron Farvast, and Count Gustav Lower Helm, as Adjutant-General to receive and forward orders.

"The army is so disposed that within one day's march and a half, upwards of 30,000 men can be in the line.

"Whilst his Royal Highness on the 11th inst. in the forenoon, was reviewing his troops which are blockading Stettin, and causing them to manoeuvre, and at the same time to threaten the fortress works, a howitzer was pointed at his Royal Highness: the grenade fell within 30 paces behind him, and burst. His Royal Highness, who discovered some French soldiers creeping forwards before the outer works, and whom the Cossacks, after the shot had taken place from the fortress, were on the point of attacking, caused the French commandant to be called to him, and who accordingly appeared before his Royal Highness, accompanied by a Commissary at War. The Crown Prince mildly stated to him, that the commanding officer in Fort Prussia had broken the truce, and fired on his Royal Highness's escort, and added, I might make you all prisoners of war, were I to command the cavalry to attack you, and you could not defend yourselves being without arms. The officer made excuses, and expressed his sorrow for the accident. After his Royal Highness had conversed with him a short time he retired. The French soldiers expressed their hearty wishes for a restoration of peace, and to see an end put to the calamities of war.

"To judge from the preparations of the allies at Stettin, it is to be expected that the fortress will be stormed on the conclusion of the armistice. By the zeal and industry of those officers who have the charge of supplying the army with provisions, it has not as yet suffered any deficiency. The number of sick is very trifling."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Lezaca, 4th August, 1813.

My Lord.—The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to inform your Lordship that the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2d with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Rehalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of Bidassoa to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of

the three divisions. The 7th division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sambililla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 5th, Major General Barnes's brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced, before the 4th and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them from those formidable heights.

It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major General Barnes, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

Major General Kempt's brigade of the Light Division, likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

There is now no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier.

While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pamplona, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, Brigadier General Louga occupied with his division part of the Bidassoa, including the town of Verar.

That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th but were repulsed with considerable loss.

I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions; and likewise of a battalion of Spanish caçadores, in General Barcena's division of the Gallician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yansi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st inst. which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my dispatch of the 19th July.

I have a report from Lieut. Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, from Bonaroz, on the 21st July, and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro.

I have the honor, &c.

(SIGNED)

WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

P. S.—I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2d instant.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, in the army of Lord Wellington, dated 3d Aug.

"We never yet saw such desperate fighting, or experienced resistance so obstinate, as on these days, (the 28th and 30th.) The manoeuvres of the enemy were admirable, and all his positions chosen with infinite skill, either for attack or defence, victory or defeat. He could assail us from most of his crowned points with great advantage, or he could reinforce and protect his troops on these stations with celerity and effect. If successful, they were well calculated to ensure the fruits of victory, and if beaten, to save him from the disasters of retreat.— Yet from all these positions he was completely forced, and dreadfully cut up in his retreat, which it required all his efforts to cover in any way so as to prevent its being converted into a disorderly flight, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the ground, which in many places defied combined and extensive movements. Lord Wellington was struck by a spent musket ball, which lodged in his sash, but, thank Heaven, did no harm to our beloved commander. His lordship says he never met with so daring and powerful an enemy; but it seemed only to rouse the British lions more to vanquish him. Indeed, nothing can describe the devotedness and order of our forces. The Portuguese acted nobly. The Marquis of Warrister was struck by a ball and fell from his horse; but this brave young nobleman was only stunned, and was soon ready again to partake in the glory of his comrades. The defiles and passes which abound in this district, afforded much facility and security to the flying foe. We have nevertheless taken great abundance of stores, baggage, &c. Numerous prisoners are hourly bringing in, and I do not think their total loss can be less than 20,000 men."

PRIVATE LETTER.

Lezaca, August 3, 1813.

"I am happy to inform you that Soult was completely foiled in his attempt to relieve Pamplona, besides suffering the disgrace of three defeats in different battles, and the loss of nearly 15,000 men, baggage, &c. On the 26th ult. partly by surprise, he forced the pass of Maya, with an immense army, and pushed on by our right towards Pamplona; of course it became a race between us, (such marching I had never before), and a trial of skill between the Generals. Lord Wellington succeeded, and threw his army between the French and Pamplona, occupying a strong position, as did the enemy.

"On the 28th, I had the pleasure of witnessing British valour and constancy defeat French impetuosity: four times did they storm a hill occupied by our fourth division (already weakened by severe fighting the preceding day), and with such determination, that I am sure none other than British troops could have maintained their position. Luckily for us we had them on that hill; for if it had been lost, Pamplona would have been delivered, our right turned, and the army cut off from the Vittoria road. The slaughter was immense.—You may guess what the French lost, charging, in great numbers, four times up a steep hill, and being driven back every time. The 4th division you may with truth say did cover themselves with glory. On the 29th, we had little or no fighting."

"On the 30th, Lord Wellington attacked them. I got up early in the morning, expected a battle, and with great difficulty ascended a mountain, about one mile and a half in front of Pamplona, which gave me a view of both armies already engaged; the 6th division was attacking a village called Gerolea, at the bottom of a mountain occupied by the French columns, and after some sharp work drove them out of it; I got down the hill as fast as I could and kept close up to Captain Cairns' brigade of artillery, belonging to the 6th division, who o-

pened upon them a dreadful fire.—Mind, when Capt. Cairns began three French columns were not above 200 yards from our guns, engaged with our infantry: I was about 100 yards on one side of Cairns's guns, so that I could see plainly the effect of our fire; for one hour the French stood exposed to five pieces of artillery playing upon them with special shells; I saw them falling down by dozens, such gaps in their lines; at last they moved off slowly, and in capital order, and in about one hour all were off except 2500, who laid down their arms, being surrounded.—Certainly they behaved well on this occasion, their dead which I saw in the village and on the hill were very numerous, as I got up the hill to see what effect the shells had. I cannot give you any account of General Hill's battle, a great way to our left:—he was too strongly attacked at first and it was necessary to reinforce him.—From the 31st of July to the 2d Aug. we have been driving Soult back with great loss, over the passes of the Pyrenees.—Yesterday, as we marched to this place, the road was strewn with their bodies, the village full of their wounded; in several houses I saw them lying on the same spots where they had been placed, their wounds dressed, but few were alive. Some of our soldiers were there too; they were dressed as well or better than their enemies. They have behaved very well to those few wounded prisoners of ours whom they took. Soult has fled into France, some say:—Others that he is wandering in the mountains.— We are about 2 leagues from the French frontier; I can see Bayonne, and above 50 miles into Gascony.

Extract of another letter, dated Aug. 4.

"On the retreat of the enemy, we came up at Elezando with Gen. Gantier, and 1500 men, escorting the convoy of provisions (100 carts and 250 laden mules) intended for Pamplona. We had only 400 men of Gen. Byng's brigade. The enemy was, however, attacked without hesitation and fled precipitately, leaving all the convoy and 500 prisoners in our hands: in fact, the spirit of the French army is broken, and I do not believe that the presence of Bonaparte himself would re-organize it. I consider this victory to be greater than that of Vittoria, and indeed the greatest ever gained by Lord Wellington. Soult had seven divisions of infantry, 8000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery in all 45,000 men. I expect we shall move in a few days into France, and that we shall take up a position on the river Adour, which enters the sea at Bayonne.

"In the late action the French charge was more impetuous than was ever known: They charged our troops, and were as often repulsed with immense loss, frequently with the bayonet. Their bayonets were actually crossed with ours, a circumstance never before known."

In the baggage of Joseph Bonaparte, which fell into our hands, was found a letter from Bonaparte to him, in which he says, that the principal hope he has, with respect to Spain, is that the troops may be able to maintain a defensive position; that he had succeeded himself in gaining a battle at Baulzen over the allies—but that it was severely contested, and that the times were past when one battle decided the fate of the war.—That the Government's on the continent had grown wiser by experience, but that he trusted his success, would confirm the confederation of the Rhine in their attachment to him. He then breaks out into a violent strain of invective against Murat, whom he accuses of the greatest ingratitude in having abandoned him at so critical a period, and retired to Naples. He accompanies this invective with some menaces to be executed at a proper season, and concludes by professions of attachment to him (Joseph) for having been the only one of his brothers (Joseph excepted) that had remained constantly faithful to him.

Since the arrival of the Fancy there have been no details received from the Allied Armies, which we have not laid before our readers. It is nevertheless whispered that Lord Wellington, in his private despatch to Ministers, hinted the probability of a renewed attack on the part of Soult, and earnestly points out the necessity of speedy reinforcements. In this respect we are happy to be able to state, that his Lordship's wishes have been partly anticipated; for by the 10th inst. he must have been joined by at least 1000 British troops, as enumerated at the time of their embarkation in this paper. Several additional embarkations have taken place since. The 7th Hussars embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

London paper.

A letter from an officer in the fleet off Flushing, informs, that the French have in that harbor 18 sail of the line, 5 frigates, 1 corvette and 30 brigs, seemingly fit for sea. Our light vessels keep cruising up and down the river night and day, and are frequently honored with a shot from the batteries, but seldom with any effect. The fishermen inform them that the inhabitants are in a most wretched state, and that, in spite of the severity of their masters, their indignation not infrequently breaks out in acts of outrage, sometimes accompanied with bloodshed.

NORTHERN COMBINED ARMIES.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Berlin, dated the 24th ult.—"There is no doubt entertained here but that hostilities will again commence on the 16th Aug.—The whole of the army of Bonaparte is calculated at 400,000 men, of whom 200,000 are in Saxony and Silesia, 100,000 near Wurzburg, and 100,000 in Italy, under the command of the Viceroy. The Austrians going over to the Prussians and Russians, here seems certain.—To-morrow the Crown Prince of Sweden is expected, who has under his command an army of 120,000, and it is expected will take his head-quarters here.—Bonaparte will command the army in person. In Leipsic all goods remain under sequestration.

The following is the exact amount of the military force at present in the field under the

Crown Prince of Sweden as commander in chief:—

PRUSSIANS, including 6000 cavalry and Beyerlov's corps,	40,000
RUSSIANS, being the corps of Winzingerode, Czernichoff, Wornow and Tettenburn,	25,000
HANSEATIC LEGION—Lubeckers, Hanoverians & Mecklenburghers, commanded by Ct. Walmoden,	12,000
BRITISH TROOPS, under General Gibbs,	3,000
SWEDISH, effective,	32,000
Reserve in Scania, 12,000	12,000

TOTAL,

And of these 20,000 are cavalry.

On the 1st August the head-quarters were at Demmin, and the positions were such as to cover Berlin.

MEXICAN NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, (L.) SEPT. 24.

The unfortunate sufferers are coming in daily. It appears that, much to the astonishment of all, Elezondo has liberated the Americans taken prisoners in and after the action. No parole was required; he advised them never to take up arms against the Royalists again, unless by approbation of the American government, of which he spoke with much respect and intimated that an expedition, under the patronage of government, would have his co-operation.—He treated the Americans with humanity and supplied them with provisions for their return home; but most of the Spanish prisoners were shot.

General Toledo arrived here on Monday evening last—he has the entire approbation of the officers and men generally, and no doubt is entertained that he was eminently qualified to do justice to the command, and had his orders been obeyed, would have led the patriots to triumph and to glory.

There is no kind of doubt, that at the moment of retreat, the Patriots had much the advantage, and could the officers have rallied them, their triumph would have been complete. It is stated that the Royalists lost upwards of 700, and the loss on the part of the Patriots did not exceed four hundred.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1813.

Under the foreign head appear some interesting English and French accounts, for which room has not before been found.

The Mails. Since our last publication there have been three or four failures. The passengers along the line have been getting on in Wagons, &c. Several interesting official articles, which we had a desire to insert, have been kept back by the delay of papers, until it is not in our power, this week to furnish them.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MINERVA.

It is with no little satisfaction and pride that the present editor presents to his readers a publication so highly improved in neatness and elegance of execution. Having become sole proprietor of the establishment, he has at a considerable expense, enabled himself to meet more adequately the public expectations, and to render the Minerva deserving of an extensive circulation. New type, of the fittest kind, has been procured, as well as a large stock of other materials necessary to the prosecution of the business. A pledge is therefore confidently made, that in no respect, so far as regards execution and as some local disadvantages can be overcome, shall the Minerva be surpassed by any similar publication in the United States. It is true, a regular supply of the best paper cannot in these times be secured. The usual route by water being cut off, to obtain from the north, paper by land conveyance, would make the article cost a higher price than could reasonably be afforded. However, what can be done shall be done; and there is but little ground to fear that any cause of complaint in this respect, will be found to exist.

It is trusted that the style in which the Minerva now appears, will be considered as an earnest of what is meant to be attempted in other respects. Most of those who read a journal will be naturally more anxious respecting its intrinsic worth than its external appearance. During nearly four years that the writer has been concerned in this publication, enough has been manifested to prove that the principles he professes to hold are cherished in his bosom with steady and undeviating ardor. His political faith is unchanged; and, except by the voice of reason, to which he would always willingly listen, he humbly believes unchangeable. Of those pure doctrines of federal republicanism practiced upon by Washington and his illustrious compeers, the Minerva shall continue at least as firm an advocate as it has hitherto been. Much care will likewise be bestowed in giving besides early and faithful intelligence, such a variety of matter as may be both useful and entertaining. In short, the editor is anxious to conduct his paper in a manner calculated to do the most possible good; and in order to effect this, it will be his aim to render it as acceptable as possible to the community.

No one can be more fully aware of the difficulty attending the task thus singly undertaken; yet none could advance to it with greater zeal or alacrity. For what he has done or may do, he makes no claim on his friends. He is very conscious that he is doing nothing more than