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FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.

Captain Manning, of the John and Joseph, arrived last evening, from Amsterdam, via Portsmouth, Eng. politely favoured the editor with London papers to the 6th, and the Portsmouth and Chichester Advertiser of the 9th September.

The rumour of invasion had subsided, and the troops encamped at Boulogne had marched towards the interior. Russia and Austria continued making great warlike preparations, but nothing decisive has been received as to the measures they mean to adopt. The combined fleets were at Cadiz the 23d August—Admiral Calder, it was expected, would arrive off that port by the 25th or 26th and join Admiral Collingwood, and effect a blockade of the French and Spanish fleets should they not put to sea before that period. The London Jamaica fleet had nearly all arrived in the Downs.

The following are the most interesting articles we could select at the lateness of the hour at which the papers were received.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

This morning the following notice was transmitted from the Admiralty to the Master of Lloyd's.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3.

"Information is received from Admiral Cornwallis, that on the morning of the 30th ultimo, his Majesty's frigate the Melampus, with the Wasp sloop, and a gun brig, cruising off the Penmarks, were chased by a French Squadron, consisting of 10 sail of different descriptions, which stood S. S. E. and supported for Rochefort. A Squadron of four line of battle ships, four frigates, and two brigs, are stated to have sailed from Vigo on the 18th, and appears to be the same as above."

September 4.

It appears by the dispatches which have reached government from Lisbon, bro't to Falmouth on Sunday by the Aukland packet, that the Combined Fleet tell in, on the 18th ult. on their passage to Cadiz, with the Halcyon brig, of 16 guns, and a small convoy from Gibraltar, consisting of three vessels. The Halcyon escaped by using her sweeps, but the convoy were captured and instantly burnt. They were vessels of no great value, having been employed as light transports, which had delivered their cargoes, and were then proceeding to Lisbon.

We are happy to be able to announce that the Prince of Wales packet, captured on the 13th ult. by the Prince of Peace, Spanish privateer, belonging to Vigo, was re-captured two days afterwards by his Majesty's sloop La Poulette, Capt. Dunbar, and has arrived safe at Falmouth.

Letters are received from Gibraltar, of the 2d of August. At that time the inhabitants and garrison were in perfect health. The Spanish camp seemed to be daily increased; the tents and marquees within sight of the garrison amounted to about 700, and it was calculated that they contained about 18,000 men. No fear, however, was entertained of any speedy attack. These letters were bro't by the Mediterranean fleet arrived at the Motherbank, under convoy of the Prevoyante. The vessels arrived are the Justina, Rooke; Mount Royal, Drewe; Hope, White; Providence brig, and two light transports. Sir Richard Bickerton arrived at Gibraltar, on the 26th of July, with four ships of the line, his own ship, the Queen, included. Sir Richard, being under the necessity of leaving his station off Carthage, for want of water, went to Oran; but was unable to get any there, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The Carthage Squadron, eight sail strong, who never stirred from their harbour so long as Sir Richard continued in the neighbourhood, came out as soon as he had withdrawn. On the 27th ultimo, at five o'clock, a division of 17 Spanish gun-boats formed in a line at some distance from the garrison, threw two shells and a few shot among the shipping, which did no injury, and then retired.

It afterwards appeared, that the attack was conducted by the Spanish Admiral Don Bruno de Ezeta in person, in full hopes of being able to burn Sir Richard

Bickerton's Squadron, by means of red-hot shot; but in loading with red-hot shot the second time, an officer and two men were blown to pieces on board the gun-boats, which struck such a panic into their whole line that no persuasions of their officers could induce them to try any further loading with red-hot shot, which was the cause of their precipitate retreat. The same accounts add, that since their return to Algiras, four men more have lost their lives in practising the firing with red-hot shot, which has so damped the spirits of the crews of the gun-boats, that it is very doubtful whether they will ever attempt that mode of attack again.

The French corvette La Torche, is captured by the Goliath. She is since arrived at Plymouth. There were found on board of her 66 of the gallant crew of the Blanche. The Goliath has joined the Channel fleet, having left the Raisonable of 64 guns, in chase of La Topaze frigate, another of the Squadron which captured the Blanche.

September 5.

We received yesterday the Paris papers to the 28th, and Dutch Journals to the 31st ult. One of the latter states, that the troops were disembarking in the Texel, and that numerous detachments from the army upon the coast were immediately to be marched towards the Rhine. Bonaparte remained at Boulogne on the 24th, and no time appears to have been then fixed for his departure. From Russia and Austria we find the military preparations are continued with great activity. The troops of the former are marching in great numbers, & the fortifications of the latter are repairing, and receiving in every direction considerable reinforcements of troops. We have already stated, that our arrangements with Russia and Sweden are completed, and we have no doubt of being shortly able to announce the accession of Austria and Denmark to the Convention. A confederacy will thus be formed, which, from the liberal and enlightened principles, on which it is to be established, will, we trust, have the glory of restoring the balance of Europe, a glory so much founded on justice and humanity.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Cork, which state, that upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, supposed to be part of the Jamaica fleet, were on that day seen off the coast.

The Amsterdam Courant of a very recent date, which was received yesterday morning, is said to contain intelligence of the actual march of a French army into the Empire. It is added, that the army of Hanover has been joined by a considerable body of Prussians.

September 6.

The dispatches by the Cameleon sloop, to which we yesterday alluded, announced that "the combined fleets of the enemy remained in Cadiz on the 23d ult. and the Carthage Squadron in that port on the 15th of the same month."

The Cameleon left Gibraltar on the 23d of August, with dispatches from Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton. A few hours after she failed she fell in with Admiral Collingwood's Squadron, who had been joined by Admiral Knight with four sail of the line, making eight in the whole with his former force; the Squadron was then steering for Cadiz. On the next day she fell in with Sir Robert Calder's Squadron, about 25 miles north west of Cape St. Vincent, steering direct for Cadiz. Admiral Calder would arrive on the 25th or 26th, with eighteen sail of the line. The enemy, however, had still a day or two, if they meant to try an escape, which appears still probable they would do. They might intend to take the Carthage Squadron with them to Toulon, the whole force of which reinforcement it would require to enable them to face the 25 sail of the line that would be in pursuit of them. If, however, they brought out the Spanish ships from Cadiz, they would, with the Carthage fleet, eight sail, be at least forty sail of the line. If they did not fail immediately, they would be effectually blockaded on Sir R. Calder's arrival.

The fleet off Cadiz is at present under the command of Admiral Collingwood, who, though a captain of the same year with Sir Robert Calder, is senior to him,

by a few weeks. His command, however, is but temporary, as Lord Nelson is to take the command of that station, and in the Mediterranean. If the chances against the enemy coming out, are considerable at present, they will become quite desperate, when they are apprized that their custody has been assigned over to that great Commander.

From Malta dispatches were yesterday received, dated the 23d July, stating, that the expedition under Sir James Craig, had safely arrived there on the 17th July. The troops have the full enjoyment of good health and spirits; and the voyage has already injured them to the change of climate. It is to be hoped, that they will not long remain inactive; but whether to aid the Russians in Corfu, or to make a landing for the protection of Egypt, we shall not pretend to determine.

Government have received intelligence, on which they can rely, that a great part of the troops which were encamped at Boulogne have been marched away, without question towards the Rhine.

This information was obtained by the capture of one of the enemies gun boats. It is, however, only what we had prepared our readers to expect. We have, for some time, suspected that the assembling so large an army had, for its object, the overawing of the continental powers more than any serious intention to invade this country. The following letter on the breaking up of the camp at Boulogne is from an officer of one of the vessels in the Downs, dated the 4th instant:

"We this day came in from Boulogne. A great change has taken place there. Not a vessel is to be seen outside the Pier, nor could we see any soldiers upon the heights around. As we were reconnoitering round the bay they fired shot and shells at us in every direction, before we came within range. This plainly shews their wish to keep us from watching their motions. The fact is, I have no doubt, that almost the whole of the army is marched away from Boulogne."

Three Hamburg mails arrived last night. The complexion of the intelligence which they bring, is similar to what we have been receiving for a week or two past from the continent. Every where the Russian and Austrian troops are in motion, and every movement indicates approaching hostilities. They do not, however, confirm the statement brought by the Gouzenburg mail, of an action having taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops.

It will be a little time yet before the intentions of the great powers will be developed completely by their movements. But the period cannot be distant.

The Turkish empire seems so much convulsed in every part, that it would be no way surprising, should it not survive the war in which the Continent is about to be engaged.

Letters from Corfu state, that the Russian troops there have been increased by a year's recruiting throughout all the Ionian Islands, to 36 or 38,000 men, and will be still farther augmented by the inhabitants who join them, many of whom are volunteers.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 7.
Copy of a letter from Captain Baker to Admiral Cornwallis, dated Phoenix at sea, August 8.

SIR—I cannot but exult in the honour of imparting to you the extreme good fortune of his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 10th inst. lat. 43 deg. 16 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. W. in the capture of La Didon, a remarkable fine, and the fastest sailing frigate in the French navy, of 44 guns and 330 men, which had failed but a few days from Corunna, and was upon a secret cruise. The action commenced at a quarter past 9 in the morning (La Didon having waited my approach to leeward,) and lasted three hours, never without pistol shot, during which all our ropes were cut to pieces, our main top-sail yard shot away, and most of our masts and yards severely wounded. The necessity for our engaging to leeward, in order to prevent the possibility of the enemy's escape, exposed us to several raking broadsides before it could be prudent to return the fire; and the superiority of La Didon's sailing, added to the adroit manoeuvres of Capt. Millins, convinced me of the

skill and gallantry I should have to contend with, which has been fully evinced by the stubborn defence of his ship until she became a perfect wreck, and his subsequent honourable deportment. Owing to the lightness of the wind, & La Didon's attempt to board, brought our starboard quarter in contact with her larboard bow, in which position we remained full three quarters of an hour, subject to a galling fire of musketry, that robbed me of such support of officers & men, as there could be no compensation for but in complete victory. With sorrow I transmit you a list of the killed and wounded; and have the honour to be,

T. BAKER.

Killed and wounded.—Phoenix—12 killed, 23 wounded. La Didon—27 killed, 44 wounded.

The court of Vienna has received official information of the conclusion of a new treaty of alliance between Russia and the Porte.

The accounts from Vienna positively state, that envoys from Switzerland had arrived there, to claim the protection of Austria against France.

The French papers contain an account of the late affair between Admiral Cornwallis and the Brest fleet; and are bold enough to claim the victory!

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty, that the Rochefort Squadron chased the Wasp and the Crowler gun-brigs on the 30th and 31st. The brigs escaped by throwing over their guns, and the Rochefort Squadron on the 31st stood towards Quiberon Bay. Admiral Stirling was detached to scour the coast on the 31st, with five sail of the line.

A naval vessel reports, that Sir R. Calder joined Admiral Collingwood on the 29th ult.

It is strongly reported, that the *Tolosa* has been captured by the Raisonable of 64 guns, and sent into Lisbon.

Paris Journals to the 1st instant, and Dutch Gazettes to the 4th, re-arrived; in some of which it is stated, that the Austrian Ambassador (Count Cobenzel) has quitted Paris, and that the French army has crossed the Rhine, and hostilities have actually commenced in Suabia. This intelligence, however, rests on no very good authority. The troops at the Helder, and Helvoetsluys, are certainly disembarked; and 30,000 men are stated to have marched from Boulogne, to Metz, as the first division meant to reinforce the French troops on the Rhine. Bonaparte was still at Boulogne on the 27th. The levy of the Contingent for the year 14 being 30,000, which are to be raised to complete the army to its establishment, and the 30,000 destined to remain as a reserve, or to raise the army to the war establishment, are to be immediately put into active service. Austria is adding a new levy to her troops, to the extent of 100,000 men. Some arrangements are said to have been proposed by the imperial minister at Munich, for the occupation of part of Bavaria, whenever hostilities shall commence. M. Novozitsoff arrived at Petersburg on the 1st ultimo, and had an audience of the Emperor, which was followed by a Grand Council of War. The Russian forces, in readiness to march are stated at 280,000 men, and the Russian fleet in the Baltic at 83 sail of the line, with a due proportion of frigates, and a great number of transports. The French funds have fallen to 50 f. 10 c.

It appears by some accounts from Italy, that Bonaparte has projected a marriage between young Beubarnois & the daughter of the Elector of Bavaria. A small French Squadron, consisting of two frigates, one corvette, and two brigs, has put to sea from Genoa, under the command of Jerome Bonaparte.

Orders were on Tuesday last received at the Head-Quarters in Canterbury, from the Secretary of War, directing that the several regiments, in the Southern District, should hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation on foreign service. The number of cavalry under orders, amount, it is said, to 12,000 men.

Transports, upwards of sixty in number, are already arrived in the Downs, for the purpose, it is said, of receiving them.