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The following particulars of the WAR PREPARATIONS, in Austria, Russia, France, &c. are collected, with some care, from various sources; and may be considered as correct as far as numbers generally are. [N. Y. Spectator.]

## AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The line of troops which Austria is said to have assembled, reaches from the borders of Hungary, on the S. E. to Switzerland on the W. with a front towards Italy extending nearly to the Adige; and towards the north, to the circle of Bavaria; with a covering army in Bohemia. This position covers Vienna, and the centre of the Empire. The troops composing this line, are said to exceed 200,000 men. Of which, those in Stiria, Carinthia, Italy, Venice, Tyrol, near Wels, and Minterdorff, consist of 271 battalions of infantry, and 51 regiments and squadrons of cavalry, besides artillery, sharpshooters, &c. The French official account declares the Austrian force in Italy alone (including Tyrol) to be 72,000.

These forces will be divided into two grand armies, one to act on the Rhine and Danube; the other in the Italian states.

The army on the Rhine, &c. will be commanded by the emperor Francis II. in person; with the veteran General Mack, for his second in command; and the Duke Ferdinand and prince Charles of Schwarzenberg, commanding wings. The emperor left Vienna the 10th Sept. to take the command of this army, which will consist of 130,000 men. The van of this army had advanced into Bavaria.

The army in Italy, will be commanded by the Archduke Charles; having his brother, the Archduke John, for his second, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, for his third in command. The veteran Gen. Bellegard is with this army.

One of the armies of reserve is in Bohemia, and consists of 80,000 men. Hungary was to furnish 50,000 men; and Hesse-Cassel had 36,000 on foot.

Two columns of the Austrian army, one commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand, the other by General Kienau, passed the river Inn, the 7th and 9th of September; marching towards Danawert and Munich, to take post on the Lech. There are about 45,000 strong.

The Bavarian forces retreated before these columns, towards Wurzburg, in Franconia. When collected it is said they will exceed 40,000 men.

## RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Russian emperor, in his declaration to the court of Vienna has avowed, that he had sent two armies into Galicia, of 50,000 men each. Those armies, at the last dates, were making forced marches; and it was expected, by the middle of October would form a junction with the Austrians.

A third army was said to have assembled near Wina (formerly Poland) and was to be commanded by Alexander I. in person. The Russian Imperial Guards under the Grand Duke Constantine (brother of the emperor) were marching through Lithuania, for the Austrian states.

The veteran General Kutusofe was at the head of one of the armies; Prince Pancration, and Baron Winzengerode, names of celebrity, accompany these troops. Gen. Michellon, commanded another army.

Troops from the Kuban, Siberia and Now, will form bodies of reserve. The regular troops of Russia exceed 500,000 men.

One of the Russian armies was at Brody in Galicia (about 200 miles from Vienna) the 20th August. The other was not far behind.

Thirty thousand Russians embarked at St. Peterburgh, the 28th August, bound to Swedish Pomerania.

The Russian troops in the Indian Islands exceed 30,000, and were daily augmenting by recruits from the Black Sea, which pass the channel of Constantinople without any hindrance. One division, lately arrived was commanded by Gen. Gerdué, a Frenchman; and a division of 12,000 was ready for embarkation at Orde and Sebastopol. It is said no less than 42,000 tons of transport shipping had been provided by Great

Britain, and were at the disposal of the Russian commander at Corfu. We have no doubt, the next news we have from this quarter, will be the transportation of these troops from Seven Islands, to Ancona, or perhaps Venice, or Trieste.

## FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS.

These preparations are on a large scale—and extend from Otranto, at the extremity of Italy, to Hanover, on the North of Germany.

The Grand army, about the middle of September, was assembled on the banks of the Rhine; composed of 140,000 men, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon I. in person; assisted by his brother-in-law, Marshal Prince Murat; Marshal Berthier, (Minister of War) Louis Bonaparte, General Oudinot and Marmont. The Emperor was at Strasburgh the 16th September.

The army in Italy is commanded by Marshal Massena who arrived at Milan, his head-quarters, the 7th August. He has with him, of name, Marshal Jordan, and General St. Cyr. This army, though stated at only 50,000 men, in M. Talleyrand's Note was to be augmented to 120,000.

A Southern army of observation was to assemble near the Pyrenes, under Marshal Angerau.

The grand French army of reserve has 2 head quarters, Boulogne, Mayence, and Strasburgh:—Marshal Brune commands at the first, Senator Marshal Kellerman at the third.

Three flying camps of grenadiers will rendezvous at Rennes, Napoleon, Alexandria, under three Brigadier Generals.

## NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

We have the pleasure of saying before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, European intelligence to the 20th of Oct. 19 days later than any advices previously received. We are indebted for this to the politeness of Capt. Crosthwaite, of the ship Ardent, which arrived at this port last evening in the short passage of 38 days from Greenock. Our selections, from the extreme barrenness of the papers, and the late hour at which they were received, are necessarily brief.

Peace is concluded in India between Lord Lake and the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

The whole of the East India fleet, which it was reported had been captured by the Rochefort squadron, have safely arrived in the British ports. The only vessel lost is the Calcutta, by whom the fleet were convoyed.

Hostilities had not commenced in Italy or in Germany at the date of our latest accounts from those quarters. In the former the force of the French under Marshal Massena was estimated at 120,000 men, and on the Rhine they had embodied an army of 210,000.

The Austrians had concentrated their forces in the Adige. They had retired from Ulm (a free and imperial fortified city of Germany in the circle of Suabia) of which the French had taken possession; and were apparently in a state of inactivity, waiting the arrival of the hordes of Russia.

In the mean while the French and Bavarian army had violated the neutrality of the Prussian territory; and this circumstance, it was supposed, would have the effect of inducing Prussia to join the coalition.

## LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is stated on the authority of private letters from Holland, that Prussia and Denmark have entered into a convention with Saxony, Hesse, and some of the smaller states, for preventing the landing of all foreign troops upon that part of Germany, and their passage through their territories and dependencies.

The Secretary of State has directed that notice be given to America, Denmark, &c. that British vessels, captured by the enemy, and purchased by Americans, Danes, &c. cannot be admitted to enter into any of the ports of this kingdom.

## GREENOCK, Oct. 23.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived on Friday. The fol-

lowing is the substance of the very interesting intelligence communicated by it.

The French troops under Bernadotte and Marmont, with the Bavarian auxiliaries, marching apparently towards Bohemia, and turned suddenly around, and proceeded in three columns towards Nienberg, Donawert, and Ingoldstadt, with a view to turn the flank of the Austrians. To reach his destination with the greater celerity, Gen. Bernadotte, acting by previous instructions, proceeding on his march through the Prussian territory of Ansbach. The Prussian commandant protested, but in vain—Bernadotte alleged his positive orders—and the Prussians were forced to retire before a superior force. This outrage was next day renewed by the passage of 20,000 Bavarians through the same territory, in a parallel line. Against this violation of neutrality, the Prussian minister at Ansbach also protested, & his dispatches, narrating the transaction, excited the strongest sensation at the court of Berlin. A council of state was immediately held, and the result sent off to the king. His Prussian majesty arriving the same evening at his capital, held a second council, after which dispatches were sent to the generals in all parts of his dominions, and to all the courts of Europe. Some private letters say that his Prussian majesty has, in consequence, declared, "that he would allow a free passage to the Russian troops through his dominions, and that he would not in any way oppose the entrance of the allied forces into Hanover." But shocking as it is, this is not the only act of violence and injustice which this mail enables us to record. The usurper has again violated the rights of the Diplomatic character, and the law of nations, by issuing orders for the arrest of two foreign ministers, their four secretaries of Legation, and a Charge d'Affairs, at Stutgard!—orders given at the time when he was hospitably entertained at the palace of Louisburg, belonging to the duke of Wirtemberg, whose capital he has so grossly insulted. Among the persons thus arrested, with every circumstance of harshness and publicity were the Austrian and Russian Ministers. The whole put into close confinement.

The only intelligence from Italy by this mail is that the Austrian troops are concentrated on the Adige; and the Archduke Charles has removed his head quarters from Padua to Vicenza.

The disembarkation of 20,000 Russians at Strasburg is fully confirmed.—They are to be joined in Pomerania, by 12,000 Swedes, and the junction of our German Legion will render them an effective force of more than 40,000 men.

Dutch papers of to late a date as the 19th instant, were received on Sunday morning. Some extracts from Paris papers, of the 12th, are contained in the Journals, by which we have the satisfaction to find that the French are still unable to boast of any greater success in Germany, than the entrance of their army into Ulm; and even this is given merely as a report. The Austrians are in the mean time, concentrating their forces: without, however, abandoning any fortified place, or strong pass. The arrival of the Russians will, it is hoped, soon enable them to enter upon a more brilliant career. To hasten this, no less than three thousand waggons are employed upon the conveyance of one column, consisting of forty-four battalions of cholen infantry.

## LONDON, Oct. 7.

Intelligence has been received at the East-India house this morning, by an overland dispatch, that peace has been concluded in India between gen. Lake and the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

We trust that the Rochefort squadron will be fallen in with; for fast sailing cutters have been dispatched not only to our fleet off Brest, but to Lord Nelson, and the fleet off Cadiz. Let us from that fleet state, that the most violent diffentions prevail between the French and Spaniards in that port. Several Frenchmen have been assassinated; and the French in return, are said to have hung up many Spaniards.—The Spanish admiral insists upon a court martial on admiral Villeneuve, for treacherously

firing into one of the Spanish men of war after she had struck.

Just before our paper was put to press we heard from good authority that the French have withdrawn their troops from the banks of the Elbe and the Weser.

Bonaparte arrived at Strasburgh on the 25th ult. Part of the French army had crossed the Rhine the day before, and another division had reached Frankfort on the 25th. But neither of those divisions belonged to the main body, or to that army which had been sent from the coast of Boulogne. The detachment which arrived at Frankfort on the 20th was the army from Hanover, which had been permitted a passage through the electorate of Hesse. The detachment which passed the Rhine at Meutz, was the first division of the troops that were in Holland. It is not probable that Bonaparte will be ready to commence operations on the right bank of Rhine before the first week in October. Meanwhile the Austrian army, according to the Munich gazette, of the 21st, received on the 20th, directions to halt till further orders. But this rumour seems to be unworthy of credit, for subsequent accounts from Ulm and the Banks of the Mein affirm that on the 20th, several battalions of infantry passed through Ulm and that the Austrians had crossed the Danube, and taken up a position between that river and the Neckar, descending from Nordingen to Ekenzen and Frindengen, and pushing their advanced posts to Gmünd and Rothweil—it was supposed to be their intention to proceed to the Rhine, and to occupy the line that extends from Baden to Fruburg. The Austrian division that was on the Grisons frontier is said to have advanced also, and to have entered the Grisons and occupied Coire; this division, it is added, has likewise entered, Schaffhausen after some opposition. But it is next to impossible that the Grison division could have advanced so far as Schaffhausen—if that place has been occupied, it must have been by part of the left wing of the main Austrian army, which was known to have been to near as Stockach. Of the Russians we have no information from the Paris papers to the 20th and Dutch to the 4th inst. which we received yesterday—but the Hamburg mail that arrived yesterday has brought accounts of their rapid approach to the seat of war—they halt only one day in six, and are expected to reach the Bavarian frontiers on the 10th—we expected them earlier. The emperor of Germany was to leave Vienna for the army about the 30th ult.—the Arch Duke Charles set out on the 19th to take the command of the Austrians in Italy. The next accounts from Italy will in all probability bring us the intelligence of the commencement of hostilities.

A courier from Paris has brought intelligence to the Dutch government that war being now determined on, the French government demands of the Dutch the assistance in money and troops stipulated by treaties.

Captain Clark, of the Leipzig, arrived at Hull on Thursday from Tonnigen—he says that just before he left the river on the 27th ultimo, a person informed him that an express arrived at Tonnigen the day before with an account of the Prussian soldiers having marched into Hanover, and that the Elbe was expected to be freed from blockade and the intercourse between Hull and Hamburg resumed.

The French, we understand, have quitted Cuxhaven, and destroyed the batteries they had erected there; part of the cannon they took with them, the remainder with the ball they threw into the river, not having carriages to convey the whole away.

By a vessel arrived at Hull from Embden, we learn that the King of Prussia had sent some troops to occupy the extensive barracks at that place, which have lately been let to the merchants as warehouses for the goods received from this country.

The Russian corps to be embarked at Cronstadt are on their march to that port, where the transports are ready to receive them; and the imperial forces at Corfu are immediately to be re-