

# THE MINERVA.

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## Foreign.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

We are at length, after a long lapse of time, enabled to gratify the public anxiety with respect to the occurrences which have taken place on the continent of Europe since the victory of the emperor Napoleon entered the capital of Russia.

The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser will be nearly a month later than any previous number; and I trust will be able to give us a full and complete view of the whole ground.

We have endeavored to compress the most important articles into the subjoined abstract. We do not find that the capture of Buenos Ayres was known in England at the time the Cato sailed.

An expedition, composed of 5500 men in high spirits, left Falmouth on the 12th of November, supposed to destined for Lima.

London, Nov. 27.

One of the Hamburg Mails has arrived this day. The intelligence it brings is most important. The Duke of Brunswick is dead; Magdeburg, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe and the depot of the King of Prussia's measures, has capitulated; the Electors of Hesse and Saxony have been obliged to join the Confederation of the Rhine, and Gen. Blucher, the last remaining hope of the Prussian army, has been obliged to surrender. It appeared that the General had retreated with his Corps to Lubeck, and was there attacked by a strong division of the Enemy.

The slaughter was dreadful and lasted upwards of three hours. The French purchased the victory dearly.

The strong fortresses of Koeningstein in Saxony, is to be delivered up to the French as a pledge of the Elector's future fidelity.

A captain of a ship just arrived from Elsinour, reports, that when he left it, that accounts were received that an action had taken place between the Russian and French in the neighborhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of 140,000 men, and the French of but 60,000. A ship arrived at Elsinour in three days from Stettin, the captain of which saw 19 waggons full of wounded Frenchmen.

December 3.

By the Alpha, capt. Hutton, arrived at Hirsch, we learn that the French took possession of Cuxhaven on the 25th. This intelligence is not to be doubted. Napoleon will endeavor to shut up every port in his power in the North Sea—Denmark must look to herself—but she is not without assistance. Sir Samuel Hood is to sail immediately with a squadron into the Baltic; so that Bonaparte's threat of shutting up the Sound will melt into air.

The 30th Bulletin of the French army states, that 60,000 Russian troops had begun to enter the Prussian State by Georgenburgh, Grodus, &c. &c. but that on hearing of the result of the battle of the 13th, they had fallen back. As this was but the advanced guard of these auxiliaries, they did not think it prudent, perhaps, to proceed till the main body arrived; which in all likelihood, was in a full march at no great distance. If this should be the case, it is a proof that Bonaparte will be disappointed in the plan which he evidently laid, for attacking them by peace meal.

We understand that the Privy Council have come to a resolution to issue an order for preventing the transfer of Foreign Property in the Funds. His Majesty came to town this morning to give it effect by the Royal Signature.

December 4.

In the second edition of the Statesman of yesterday, we announced that Mr. Sturz had arrived from the Elbe in the morning with the important intelligence, that a battle had taken place at Posen, between Davout's corps and the Russians, in which Marshal Davout had been completely routed. This gentleman left Hamburg on the 25th ult. when this report was current in that city, and very generally accredited. That the Russians were in full march to Posen, is not doubted. The Hamburg article of the 5th ult. says, "Letters from the Prussian announce that the Russian corps under General Bucher at Lubec, had arrived at Posen," and again, "Letters from Roslock, of the 31 of November, announce that an engagement took place between the French and Russians near Stavenhagen. A number of wounded Russians were brought to Roslock." If such an engagement had taken place, and if the Russians had been defeated, it would have been detailed at full length. On the 12th ult. there were only three divisions of the French at Posen, amounting at the most to 50,000 men. Ney and Soult had only then begun to march for Branderburgh. Bernadotte and Mortier were in the vicinity of Hamburg, and Murat had not reached Berlin so late as the 18th ult. so that Davout could not be joined for some time by any considerable body of troops; if in the interval the Russians had reached Posen in sufficient force, it is earnestly hoped that they would have availed themselves of every circumstance in their favor.

December 6.

Mr. Thornton, our late minister at Hamburg, craved this morning. He brought the intelligence of all the British merchants in Hamburg having been detained by Bonaparte as prisoners of war.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Dec. 5.

"We have just time to inform you of our arrival at Hamburg, which we were obliged to leave at a few moments notice, to escape being made prisoners of war. Bonaparte's last proclamation is to this effect: That British property of every description is to be confiscated. England is declared to be in a state of blockade, and all British subjects who may be found in places occupied by the French are declared prisoners of war."

It is reported that the merchants and others made prisoners at Hamburg have been arrested and marched from the place.

We have reason to believe that the report to which we alluded yesterday, of the negotiations with America having taken an unfavorable turn is well founded. There is no pretence for saying this country has evinced towards America a haughty or unbending spirit. Far from it, the details of the negotiations we understand will show, that every thing was done on our part that could be done, with either safety or honor to adjust the differences with America. Notwithstanding the insulting language used towards the country—Notwithstanding the passing of the non-importation bill, we shall show every disposition to preserve peace. But it cannot for a moment be supposed that our anxiety for peace originated in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a contest with America that we showed a greater disposition to moderation or concession; for we were sure that our moderation could not be taken for meanness, nor our disposition to concede to be supposed to proceed from a principle of fear.

Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth state that it was currently reported there that Bonaparte had commanded from the Spanish government, a categorical answer to three questions. 1st. The nature and terms of their negotiations with Russia. 2. Their reasons for not providing sufficient security for their possessions in America. 3. Why Spain was not at present arming; demanding at the same time 50,000 dollars per day until such questions should be satisfactorily answered.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning with the following important intelligence, which we hope will prove true.

Gottenburgh, Nov. 30.

A Russian courier has just arrived in ten days from St. Petersburg. He reports that in passing through Stockholm, he was told there had been an action between the French and Russians, in which the latter were completely victorious—He could not learn the particulars.

The British packet Duke of Montrose was at Falmouth, Eng. on the 3d December, and was expected to sail for New York on the 7th.

31st Bulletin of the Grand Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

"On the 11th instant at eleven in the morning, the garrison of Magdeburg fled off, in presence of the division of the army under the command of Marshal Ney. We have captured 20 Generals, 800 Officers, and 22,000 soldiers, among whom are 200 artillery men, with 54 pair of colours, 5 standards, 800 pieces of artillery, one million pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an immense quantity of metal for the casting of cannon.

Colonel Gerard and Adjutant Commandant Richard, presented to the Emperor this morning, in the name of the first and fourth corps, 60 pair of colours taken from the Prussian corps under General Bucher at Lubec. There were amongst them 22 standards. Four thousand horses, completely mounted, which

were seized near Lubeck, are on their way to the depot at Potsdam.

"In the 29th Bulletin it was stated, that the corps under General Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners including 500 cavalry. This was a mistake: there were 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 cavalry, completely mounted. Thus, in consequence of these two capitulations, we have obtained 120 pair of colors and standards, and 43,000 prisoners.

"The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign, exceeds 140,000, and that of the colors taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments, exceeds 800; and that of those found in Berlin and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.

"The emperor yesterday reviewed his horse and foot guards in a plain in front of Berlin. The weather was very fine.

"General Savary has entered Roslock with his moveable columns. He found there from forty to fifty Swedish ships in ballast which he immediately put up to sale."

Hanover, Nov. 14.

The following notice has been published:

To the States of Hanover.

"Gentlemen, I have taken possession of your country in the name of your majesty the Emperor and King, my most gracious Sovereign. The revenues of the country will be collected, and justice administered in his name, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MORTIER.

Saxony, November 1.

The following Proclamation has appeared in this Electorate:—

"The inhabitants of the village of Wethersdorf have had the temerity to murder isolated Frenchmen passing through their territory; they detained and plundered a convoy. A dreadful example was necessary to repress such atrocious; and it has also been given. The inhabitants of the above mentioned villages, have all, except the old men, women and children; been punished with death. A similar treatment is reserved for those who may imitate the example of these rebels. But, at the same time, that all acts contrary to the law of nations and of war will be severely punished with the greatest severity; protection and security will be granted to all the peaceable inhabitants."

Hamburg, Nov. 5.

Private letters announce, that the Allied Troops, commanded by Prince Jerome have arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder; and that their advanced guard has proceeded towards Polish Prussia. It is also stated, that the Russians have passed the Vistula, and that they have advanced as far as Gbnesa, Posen, and other towns in Prussian Poland. It is said his Prussian Majesty is with them.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

The Prince of Hohenlohe to the King of Prussia.

"Sire, I have not had the good fortune to conduct the army entrusted to me over the Oder, and to screen them from the further pursuit of the enemy. After I had reached the neighborhood of Holtzenburgh, by forced marches, on the 27th of October, and had the intention of passing those defiles, in order to reach Prentzlow on the same evening, I found them already in the enemy's possession. I forced them, but did not think it prudent to continue my march in a direct line, because the whole of my cavalry, being without forage for several days, was quite exhausted; and by day break I had reason to expect the cavalry would be engaged, and that the issue would be unfavorable. I therefore immediately turned to the left, and in the course of the night reached the vicinity of Scovemark. I had already given orders for pushing strong patrols towards the enemy; about two in the morning these returned, and brought me no information of the enemy's being at hand. At length I pushed a patrol as far as Prentzlow, which brought intelligence that they had seen nothing of the enemy, and that the French patrols had not shown themselves at Prentzlow. I then continued my march for Prentzlow, where I hoped to find bread and forage, of which every one stood in need. I had no sooner reached the heights of Prentzlow than the enemy showed himself upon my right flank. An engagement immediately ensued, the enemy's superior numbers and artillery compelled me to retreat thro' Prentzlow. The hope of finding bread and forage here was now extinguished by the enemy's advance. Several of his battalions showed themselves on

my right, and being much superior in artillery and cavalry, he was upon this point of renewing the attack upon my front. Many of my battalions were without ammunition; the whole of my riding artillery was left; and for the cannon that was left, according to the report of Col. Huser, there was not ammunition for more than five discharges. I was still seven miles distant from Stettin; and the very last hope of obtaining any thing upon the march had vanished. From my support which still remained near Lychen, and from General Blucher's corps I was already cut off; without cavalry fit for action; without ammunition, and above all, without provisions; and convinced that I should only risk the lives of the few that remained as an unavailing sacrifice in your majesty's service, I submitted to my hard fate, and entered into a capitulation with enemy, the conditions of which your majesty will see in the supplement to this dispatch. I can safely lay my whole conduct during the campaign before your majesty and posterity, and await the result with an unshaken confidence. I believe I can prove that I have been the unhappy sacrifice to the circumstance of not having had my earliest proposals acted upon. The misfortune alone, and not the shame, afflicts me. The superiority of the enemy's cavalry had, for some days past, nearly ruined the whole detachment under General Schimmelpennick. It was upon the existence of this corps, which had destroyed all the bridges over the Rhinow, the Havel and the Finow Canal, that I rested the practicability of my retreat. In the supplements, your majesty will perceive the extent of the losses sustained by the above mentioned detachments; I have conducted an army without bread, forage, or ammunition, while the enemy moved in the same direction. The impossibility of obtaining my object is neither imputable to my want of zeal, good will, or to the inadequacy of my orders. The greatness of my misfortune may be regretted, but cannot be deprived of the truncheon of honor.

I am preparing to lay at the feet of your Majesty a circumstantial detail of all the events which have occurred since the 14th inst.

F. L. PRINCE OF HOHENLOHE.

Prentzlow, Oct. 29 1806"

BALTIMORE, FEB. 3.

To the politeness of a gentleman, just arrived from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the latest intelligence from the republic of Hayti. The papers furnished, contain an account of operations down to the 27th December, inclusive—on which day the new Republican Constitution was adopted.

On the 5th of December, 1806, General Christophe appeared on the skirts of Port au Prince, with an army of about 10,000 men, to compel the body of people assembled together, to form a constitution to appoint him emperor of Hayti.

On his arrival there, he sent in a flag of truce, and desired to have a conference with general Pichon, commander at Port au Prince, who went out to meet him with what soldiers he had; and instead of a conference, as soon as Pichon came within gun shot, his men were fired on by Christophe; when a short engagement ensued, in which there were some officers and some men killed on both sides. Pichon got into Port au Prince, and kept Christophe from committing any material depredations on the town: as his army was but a few in number, he thought it most advisable to act only on the defensive, and not pursue Christophe, after having driven his troops out of town, at the end of which they had entered it.

Dispatchers were immediately sent by Pichon to all parts of the South, where they have dominions, for troops, arms, ammunition and provisions, and on the day following there was not a mule to be found, or scarce a man that could bear arms in the town of Jacmel—all had repaired to Port au Prince, to join Pichon's army, carrying with them provisions and ammunition for the occasion. Several skirmishes took place in the course of eight or ten days—during which time, Christophe's army was within two or three miles of Port au Prince, and had several times entered it, but as often repulsed.

On the 13th of January, news was received at Jacmel, that Christophe had been defeated, and that the greater part of his soldiers had revolted and joined the other side; that he fled for his life; that Pichon's army were in pursuit of him, and no doubt prevailed, but they would overtake him—in which case, death would inevitably be his lot, as they were determined to behold him, and establish a federal or republican government.

On the night of the 20th of January, Jacmel was illuminated on the occasion.