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Foreign News.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, April 2.

Foreign papers to the 26th ult. have been abundant in pacific reports. It is a general opinion on the Continent, that a negotiation for Peace, under the mediation of the Court of Vienna, has not been actually commenced, or is at least to take place between France and Austria. We trust, however, that the intelligence between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg is some better prospect than of late. It is believed that the Emperor Napoleon, by a precipitate analysis of peace, which he would maintain as long as it suited his convenience, is not one moment longer. According to every appearance they have at last got the enemy in the toils; and it is their fault if they do not escape. The following is an

STUTGARD, March 14.

The reports of an armistice are still in circulation; and it is added, that since the conclusion of the Court of Austria has expressed his willingness to treat with Russia, upon the conditions offered by M. D'Oubini. We mention these things merely as rumors; they only serve to shew the sentiments the people of Germany entertain of the moderation of the Emperor Napoleon. We add another from Frankfort, March

For some days past there has been a report of a three fold alliance between France, Austria and the Porte. Some say it is already signed by the two latter powers, and that France will accede to it.

The news from Vienna continues to wear the most pacific complexion. We are assured that Baron St. Vincent's mission to Warsaw has had the happiest consequences; and that Austria will now exert all her influence at St. Petersburg to induce Russia to make peace; but, say these advices, contrary to all expectation, the efforts of the Court of Vienna are not crowned with success. Austria will be more determined than ever to remain neutral during the present contest.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty came from Windsor to the Queen's Palace. About half past one his Majesty gave audience to Lord Erskine, when his Majesty delivered up the Great Seal. At 2 o'clock, his Majesty held a private levee; at which the following had the honor of presenting his Majesty's hand upon their several appointments:

Lord Eldon, on being appointed Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Robert Ward, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. S. Burne, on being appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

The Duke of Richmond, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Sydney, on being appointed Ranger of Hyde and St. James Parks, in the room of the Earl of Euston.

Admiral Gambier, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Major-General the Hon. John Abercromby, on being appointed to the command of the 53d regiment.

Lord St. John resigned his staff of office, as Captain of the band of Gentleman Pensioners.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, when Lord Eldon was sworn in Lord High Chancellor.

We daily expect to receive intelligence of a battle, which may eventually decide whether Bonaparte is to remain beyond the Vistula, or whether he is to hasten his retreat to the Rhine. Both parties, after the tremendous trial of strength at Eylau, were nature turned pale at the sight of so much destruction, are bringing up their reinforcements.—We have already mentioned that the intention of the French is to push the left wing of the Russians. But this intention is understood: Essen is op-

posed to Massena, with a superior force; and unless the former be defeated, this last combination is disconcerted, and Napoleon must retire.

We have seen some letters respecting the battle of Eylau, which throw new light on the circumstances leading to that tremendous conflict. Bernadotte, *alias* Ponte Corvo, being greatly pressed, sent for reinforcements. His Courier was intercepted, and Bonaparte, advancing to Koningsberg, found himself in front, not of a Russian detachment, but of the main army. A battle was then unavoidable; and it exceeded those letters say, that has ever been heard of, or read in history. The number of killed and wounded amounted to no less than 55,000 men. Of those but *hors de combat* 15,000 were Russians and 40,000 French. The greater loss of the latter arose from their advancing upon the most fortified part of the Russian line, where almost every assailant fell. They suffered also in another way. The *Gens d'armes a Cheval* made their way through the Russian wings; they were there met by the cavalry of reserve, and but 16 out of 5000 men returned to the "Grand Army." The Russians formed a compact mass—a *column of granite*, as the French would express it; but before night arrived, the appearance of the Prussian army, which had been fighting all day, put an end to the conflict, and caused the French to retreat.

Sir Richard Strachan has sailed from Plymouth, in the *Cæsar*, to take the command of the squadron off Rochfort.

Something later from Europe.—The ship *Brutus*, Captain Craig, arrived at Philadelphia in 35 days from Londonderry. By this arrival, the Editor of the True American has received Irish papers to the 7th of April, containing London dates to the 1st, inclusive. The following extracts are all which have yet come to hand.

LONDONDERRY, April 7.

Notwithstanding a number of those deluded persons denominated Threshers, have been found guilty and received sentence of death at the last Assizes of Sligo, and notwithstanding the wholesome lesson which the late special commission, which was sent into that part of the country, should have afforded them; yet such is their blind delusion, that they are still continuing their depredations in that part of the country.

The ships *Westpoint*, *Thompson*, and the American, *Smith*, for New-York, are cleared out, and will sail the first fair wind.

According to letters from Hamburg and Altona, considerable apprehensions were entertained in the former city of the landing of an English force either in the Elbe or at some of the contiguous ports in the Baltic. So general was this impression, that the French commandant and minister both prepared for a retreat.

A strong rumour again prevails, that Austria has drawn the sword against France.

DOVER, March 30.

By a ship which arrived in the Roads this afternoon from the Texel we learn that accounts had reached Holland of the Austrians having taken the field against the French, and that the latter were retreating out of Poland in all directions. It was ascertained that the Diplomatic Corps had already arrived at Berlin, and had brought miserable accounts of the state of the French army.

LONDON, March 28.

Government has received dispatches from the Marquis of Douglas at St. Petersburg, as also some accounts from Vienna, which are said to be of a very gratifying description.

A letter from Gottenburgh states, that part of the 500,000 sent by the British government to the emperor of Russia had been detained at that place. The probability, however is, that the part alluded to has been allowed to remain at Gottenburgh, as part of the subsidy due by Russia to

Sweden. The bullion left there for that purpose, is contained in sixty-four chests, of 5,000 dollars each.

March 31.

An account from the seat of war, received through a most respectable channel, adds considerable weight to the statements we have already given of the deplorable situation of the French army. It is described as retreating with great rapidity, and in much confusion; and so daily harassed by the Cossacks, that numbers continue to be made prisoners. It is added, that when Bonaparte's proposal for an armistice, was rejected, he really sent to Gen. Benning- sen; to request that a species of warfare less severe might be adopted. This extraordinary message is supposed to have originated in the remonstrances of some of his Generals, owing to the French army having been no less than eight days without bread!!

April 1.

Yesterday a mail from Husum arrived, bringing Hamburg and Altona papers to the 26th ult. The French head-quarters were at Osterode on the 12th ult. and this, we believe, is the latest intelligence which has been received from that quarter. A letter from East Prussia, of the 18th ult. mentions that they continued there on the preceding day, but this is probably a mistake. The latest intelligence from Berlin is of the 21st, and it is almost impossible that news from East Prussia, considering the difficulties of communication, could have reached that city in four days.

The Continental Journals are so extremely reserved respecting the transactions in Poland, that it is not easy to discover what is doing there. We can, however, perceive that Bonaparte is not likely to repossess the Vistula without once more appealing to his fortune.—The part of his army which has been confined to the Baltic, has been very reinforced. Uncommon efforts have been employed to fill up the immense void produced in the French army by the sanguinary conflicts in which it has been lately engaged; and, if General Benning- sen can maintain himself for a very short time against the talents and strength which will be brought to bear upon him, we are not very apprehensive of his ultimate success.

ALTONA, March 24.

On the 19th inst. the French toll ship stationed at Stad, carrying 12 guns and 75 men (soldiers and sailors) was boarded by 2 boats belonging to the British frigate stationed off the mouth of the Elbe, and carried without the loss of a man on the part of the British.

EAST PRUSSIA, March 18.

The Imperial French head-quarters were still at Osterode yesterday. The corps of Marshal Massena is in motion, and important operations are expected.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Benning- sen.

"KONINGSBERG, Feb. 10. (22) 1807.

General Sedmoratzky, who has just effected a junction with my army, has brought with him 1400 Prussian prisoners, from 2 to 300 Frenchmen, and a great deal of baggage, which he has taken from the enemy. The retrograde march of Bonaparte rather resembles a flight than a retreat. It is solely to the swiftness of our Cossack's horses that we are indebted for the enormous quantity of prisoners that have been daily made since the battle of Eylau. The day before yesterday they took 200, yesterday 150, and to-day 385, 4 officers, besides baggage-waggons, forage and provisions. Every thing that we can come up with is taken. The French soldiers, dying with hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a disposition to defend themselves. At the mere sight of our troops they throw away their arms and demand bread. My advanced posts are at Liebstadt. The whole army is in full march. My head-quarters alone remain at Koningsberg, as my ill health, and the extreme fatigue I have undergone,

compel me to take a few moments rest here. I set out to-morrow. The Prussian division, commanded by General Platow, is at the extremity of the heights of Brandenburgh, and General Sedmoratzky, and General Lelewel, are together my left wing. The Grand Army is in the centre; and in this order we advance towards the Vistula, embracing Thorn on one side, and Elbing on the other. I hope my troops will soon show themselves on the other side of that river. In the mean time, my advanced posts, ordered by General Platow's Cossacks, a considerable part of whom have already reached their destination, pursue the enemy without relaxation, and harass them by their petty warfare, which is as strange to them as it is advantageous to us."

Banks of the Elbe, March 23.

We have received accounts from Osterode of the 14th inst. It would appear that the head-quarters would not be removed so soon as was expected; since the latter end of February nothing of consequence had occurred in that neighborhood, the two armies are occupied with receiving new reinforcements. The French direct themselves in great strength towards the corps of Marshal Massena at Warsaw, which according to every appearance will not long remain inactive.

Augereau, (says a late London paper) has returned to France in disgrace, and not in consideration of ill health. The occasion is thus stated: after several unsuccessful attempts to force the centre of the Russian army at Eylau, Bonaparte ordered Augereau to advance with his division to renew the attack. Augereau represented that it was morally and physically impossible, that the service could be attended with success. Bonaparte, in a gust of passion sent an adjutant to supersede Augereau, and to lead his column to the attack, in which it was nearly cut to pieces. Several wounded French officers have arrived at Hamburg, Leipsick, Berlin, &c. From their report it appears, that most of the recent operations of the French army have been made by Bonaparte in opposition to the opinion of his generals. Bernadotte, Ney, Soult and Lasnes, are stated to have provoked his displeasure by their remonstrances on the subject.

THE PATENT SHELLING MACHINE.

THE subscriber having purchased the patent right of this very useful Machine, for the counties of Orange and Chatham, offers for sale to individuals, rights to use the same within the said counties.

To those to whom the saving of time and labor is of importance, this Machine must be highly valuable; as it will with one hand, be filled by a boy, shell out one hundred bushels of Corn in a day, perfectly clean, and without injuring the grain or breaking the cob.

The utility of the Machine and the smallness of its cost, will, it is presumed induce planters to purchase, as few will wish to employ a whole day in what may be accomplished in an hour.

The Subscriber will shortly have a Machine at Hillsborough, and another at Pittsborough, for the examination of those who wish to purchase. The postage of all letters to him on the subject must be paid.

GAVIN ALVES.

May 6.

THE 2d VOLUME OF HAYWOOD'S REPORTS

May be had of the Editor at Raleigh; or Wm. Kirkland Esq. Hillsborough; or G. Shober, Esq. Salem; or Albert Torrence, Esq. Salisbury; or Mr. Salmon Hall, Newbern; or Duncan Rags, Esq. Fayetteville; and Mr. Robert Combs, Wadesborough.

Blanks,

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