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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

papers received at the Office of the Public Ledger, by the British ship *Loudon*, Capt. *...*, from *Liverpool*.

BAYONNE, November 14.

The emperor set out to-day, at noon, for Bayonne. His majesty will, it is said, sleep at night, and arrive early to-morrow with his brother at Vittoria. His majesty was able to keep himself long incog at Marac; the Bayonnese were most eager to manifest to him which they experienced at learning of the arrival of their august sovereign. The town was spontaneously illuminated. An immense concourse of people filled all the streets and public places, and all the windows were resounded from the roofs of *Long live Napoleon*, resounded from the roofs. We learn that there has been a brilliant affair for our troops near Lognonne. The insurgents have been completely routed. On the other side, a division of the army, commanded by marshal Moncey, had on the 26th of last month, an engagement at Bayonne, in which the Spaniards were defeated.

In this affair we took several pieces of cannon and 600 prisoners, which yesterday were sent to Bayonne. The officers are confined in the citadel.—These miserable Spaniards are in most deplorable condition—their clothes are mere shreds, and they are without food. Every disposition is making for vigorous offensive operations, and the arrival of the emperor will, without doubt, give birth to important events. Romano's corps will be the first to be attacked; we are even assured that every Spaniard has been taken for cutting off his head. The siege of Saragossa will continue in a few days, and be vigorously carried on. There is a report to-day at Bayonne that Blake has lost 5 or 6000 men in an engagement which he had with general Castanos, but this report appears premature. Reports of all descriptions are continually circulating through this place; they are animated with the best spirit, and burn with impatience to fight under the eyes of the hero, who always leads them to victory. The army will, it is said, be divided into eight divisions, and commanded by the marshals, Desieres, Soult, Mortier, Victor, Ney, and by the generals St. Cyr and the Marquis de Abrantes. They also talk of an army of 100,000 men, but it is not yet known by whom it will be commanded. The imperial troops, infantry and cavalry, which were at Bayonne, are all out at break of day this morning. *Courier de l'Empire, November 10.*

POSITION OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Legislative Body, Nov. 3.
Crestet, minister of the interior, delivered the following exposition of the situation of the empire. The following are the most material parts of the whole of it would fill more than a newspaper.
After having spoken of what has been done for the head of Justice, Worship, Science, Literature, public Institutions, internal administration, public works, Bridges and Highways, Industry, Trade, Agriculture, Finance, and the Navy;—the exposition proceeds to speak of the war.

OF THE PRESENT WAR.

At the period of your last sitting, gentlemen, every thing conspired to deliver Europe from its agonies; but England, the enemy of the world repeated again the cry of eternal war, and the war continues. What then is its issue?—what will be its issue?
The object of this war is the enslaving of the world by the exclusive possession of the sea. Undoubtedly by signing treaties of peace, nations would obtain repose; but that repose would be death. In this alternative, the choice between submission and resistance would not be doubtful.
The war which England has provoked, which she continues with so much pride and animosity, is the conclusion of the ambitious system which she has cherished for two centuries.—Mixed with the politics of the continent, she has been able to keep Europe in perpetual agitation, by feeding all the jealous and envious passions against France.—She wishes to humble or destroy her.—In keeping the people of the continent constantly under arms, thus isolating the maritime powers, she has the art to profit by the divisions which she fomented among her neighbours, in order to extend far her conquests.
It is thus she has extended her colonies and augmented her naval force, and that by the aid of that force she thinks henceforth to be able to enjoy her usurpation, and arrogate to herself the exclusive possession of the sea.
But until these latter times at least, she had done some particular homage to the rights of nations, she seemed to respect the rights of her allies, and even by returning towards France to let her enemies breathe.

This kind of management has ceased to accord with the development of a system which she neither can nor will dissemble longer. Every thing that does not serve her interests is her enemy.—The abandonment of her alliance is a cause of war.—Neutrality is a revolt, and all nations that resist her yoke are given up to her pitiless ravages.

We could not have foreseen what would have been the effect of so much audacity, if the fortune of our country had not raised up a superior man, whom she has destined to ward off the evils with which England menaces the world.

He had constantly to combat the allies of that power upon the continent and to conquer the enemies whom she had excited against us. Always attacked, always menaced, he was to regulate his policy on that position, and he felt that in order to meet that contest, it was necessary to augment our force, and weaken that of our enemy.

The emperor always pacific, but always armed when necessary, was not ambitious of the aggrandisement of the empire—prudence alone directed his views.—He was to release our ancient frontiers from the too near danger of sudden attacks, and to found their security upon limits fortified by nature; finally he was by alliances so to separate France from her rivals, that the sight even of an enemy's standard could not alarm the territory of the empire.

England conquered in the struggle which she had so often renewed, profited nevertheless by them to increase her wealth by the universal monopoly of trade.

She had impoverished her allies by wars in which they had alone combated for her interests abandoned at the moment her arms ceased to be of use to her, their fate became so much the more indifferent to her, because she kept up with them commercial relations, even in continuing the war with France.

France herself left to the English the hope of a shameful slavery to the wants of certain objects, of which they conceived her generous population incapable of supporting the privation. They thought that not being able to touch the territory of the empire with their arms, they would intrude into her bowels, the admission of which would have exhausted her most precious resources.

The genius and prudence of the emperor did not fail to see this danger. Enveloped in the difficulties of a continental war, he ceased not to repel from his states the monopoly of English commerce.—He has been able to complete since the measures of an efficacious resistance.

We must not deceive ourselves; since the English have declared this new kind of war, all the ports of the continent are blockaded—the ocean is forbidden to every neutral ship which shall not pay to the British treasure a tribute, which it presumes to impose upon the whole population of the world.

To this law of slavery nations have replied by measures of reprisal, and by wishes for the annihilation of such a tyranny.

The English nation is isolated from all other nations—it shall be fixed in that situation. All her commercial relations with the continent are suspended; she is struck with the excommunication which she provoked herself.

Hence the war consists in repelling the English commerce from all parts, and in employing all the means proper to support that measure.

France has concurred with energy in excluding the monopoly of commerce: she is resigned to privations which long habit had rendered more sensible—some branches of her agriculture and her industry have suffered and still suffer—but the prosperity of the mass of the nation has not been injured—she familiarises herself to this passing state, the duration of which even she beholds without fear.

THE ALLIES OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES SACRIFICE WITH HER, AND WITH AN EQUALLY GENEROUS RESOLUTION, THEIR PRIVATE CONVENIENCES.

England had touched the moment in which her exclusion from the continent would have been consummated; but she has availed herself of recent circumstances to extend over Spain the genius of evil, and to agitate in that unhappy country all the furious passions; she has sought for allies even in the props of the inquisition, and in the most barbarous prejudices.

Miserable people! To whom do you confide your destiny? To the despiser of your manners, to the enemy of your religion, to those who violated their promises, have erected upon your territory a monument of their audacity; an affront, whose impunity for a century & a half would give evidence against your courage; if the weakness of your government had not alone been guilty of it! You ally yourselves with the English, who so often have wounded your pride and your independence; who so long have invaded by open violence, and

even in the bosom of peace, the commerce of your colonies; who to intimate to you the prohibition to remain neutral, prefaced their decrees by the pillage of your treasures, and the massacre of your seamen; who, in short, have covered Europe with their contempt for their allies, and for the abusive promises which they have made them! You will recover no doubt from your delusion! You will then mourn the new perfidies that are destined for you!—But what blood and tears will have flowed before this slow return to wisdom!

The English, hitherto absent from the great battles, try a new fortune upon the continent.—They strip their Island, and leave Sicily almost defenceless, in the presence of our brave king who commands a French army, and who has just deprived them of the strong position of the Isle of Caprea. What then will be the fruit of their efforts? Could they hope to exclude the French from Spain and Portugal? Can success be doubtful, the emperor himself commanding his invincible legions? What presage does the heroic army of Portugal afford, which, contending against double its numbers, was able to erect trophies of victory upon the very ground where it fought with so much advantage, and to dictate the conditions of a glorious retreat?

In preparing a fresh contest against our only enemy, the wisdom of the emperor has done every thing that was necessary for the maintenance of peace upon the continent.—He may rely upon it, without doubt, since Austria, the only power that could disturb it in future, has given the strongest assurance of her disposition, by recalling her ambassador from London, and by putting an end to all political communication with England.

Yet Austria, had recently made armaments—they took place undoubtedly without any hostile intention—yet prudence dictated energetic measures of precaution—the armies of Germany and Italy, are strengthening themselves with the levies of the new conscription—the troops of the confederation of the Rhine are complete, well organized and disciplined.

One hundred thousand of the grand army quit the Prussian states to occupy the camp of Boulogne—their place is filled by troops evacuated by our troops, who are concentrating themselves. Before the end of January, the battalions drafted for Spain will be replaced upon the Banks of the Elbe and the Rhine.

Those who had quitted Italy last year, return to their ancient destination.

Such, gentlemen, is the external situation of the empire.

In the interior, the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of new institutions have excited the gratitude of the people.

The President Fontanes made a reply to the minister—in which he says, "Woe to the sovereign, who is only great at the head of his armies! happy he, who is incessantly employed in useful works to unbend himself after the fatigues of war." "We cannot pay the emperor a greater homage than to wish that his warlike talents may soon become useless—He is so sure to find in himself other means of grandeur. Let us not doubt it, thanks to all he will undertake for the national felicity, his renown as conqueror will be hereafter only the weakest part of his glory."

LONDON, November 14.

A mail from Gottenburgh has also arrived. The armistice between the Swedes and Russians is at an end; and we are sorry to be informed that the first action, succeeding its rupture, has been unfavorable to the Swedish troops, who are stated to have suffered materially on the occasion. Of the cause of this rupture of the armistice, we are at present uninformed. It may have been an advantage wantonly taken of the Swedish inferiority by the Russian general, who, according to private accounts had been very considerably reinforced during the continuance of the armistice, and whose troops have conducted themselves most disgracefully in many instances during the war; or it may be owing to the refusal of Alexander to execute the conditions of the armistice, acting on the instructions of Bonaparte, to allow no repose to a monarch who, while others crouch before the upstart usurper, disdained to join the servile group, and bid defiance to the power of that unprincipled despot. The king of Sweden has returned to Stockholm. Letters from Helsingburgh state that the Island of Zealand should be occupied by 40,000 French, and that the whole of the Danish army should proceed to Spain." It is probable, however, that the French will not be able to avail themselves of the first part of this permission. Admiral Keats will not fail to do his duty; and the same inclemency of the season that may compel him to quit the Great Belt, will prevent the enemy from passing it. The packet which brought the

mail conveyed to this country an envoy from the king of Sweden to the supreme junta of Spain.

November 19.

The next arrivals from Spain must bring us intelligence of great importance. They will inform us of the result of that movement which general Blake had made with a detachment of his army, to cut off the French division which he had beat on the heights of Outaria, and whose retreat by the high road he had prevented. We shall also hear of a battle near Bilboa. The Spanish army, after having fallen back to join Romana's and the Asturian divisions, marched forward on the 6th with the avowed intention of attempting to dislodge the enemy from Bilboa. We have no later news than the afternoon of the 6th, when the Spaniards were in full march for Bilboa. Their force, increased by Romana and the Asturian army, is estimated at between 30 and 40,000 men. When the enemy attacked Blake at Sornosa they had 25,000 men. It is probable that they would be increased so as to equal the force now under Blake. In the mean time Castanos has changed his position, and united his army with that of Palafox. They extend from Sanguessa to Villafranca, and cover Aragon. Their force is stated to be about 2000. The protection of the capital will be committed to the British troops and the Estramadura Levies, amounting together to between 50 and 60,000 men. Reding is advancing 16,000 men to Catalonia.

We should have been glad to have found Castanos's force larger, because the line it occupies is of such vast importance, covering Saragossa and interposing between the French in Navarre and the French in Barcelona.

The total amount of the Spanish and British force is about 150,000 men, viz.

Blake's Army	35,000
Castanos and Palafox	20,000
British & Estramadura armies	55,000
Reding's corps	16,000
Valencian and Murcian levies	20,000

Total 146,000

The amount of the French force is not known with any certainty. It is no doubt 45,000 men. It is perhaps now upwards of 100,000.

BATTLE OF SORNOSA.

Private communications from an officer of rank in the Spanish army.

VALMASEDA, Nov. 2.

At day break yesterday morning, the enemy, who had received very considerable reinforcements from Vittoria, attacked the Gallician army, posted about a league and a quarter in advance of Sornosa, in the following order:

The first regiment of the volunteers of Catalonia, being part of the vanguard, occupied a hill to the right of the road leading to Durango.

The third division, commanded by general Riquelme, was stationed on the heights to the right of Sornosa to support the vanguard, and defend the right flank of our position.

The vanguard, commanded by general Mandizabal, defended the road leading to Durango.

Our centre was drawn up in line, on an eminence to the left and rear of the vanguard.

Our left, commanded by brigadier-general Figueroa, possessed themselves of a hill to the left of the road. The base of the hill was joined to that occupied by the fourth division and reserve.

During the night of the 30th, the enemy advanced his force in very large columns, opposite to the different points which he meant to assail. The next morning, at day break, the different columns moved forward to the attack, their approach being concealed by a very heavy and thick fog, which in these parts is prevalent in the morning.

The first attack was made on our right. Two large columns advanced with an intention of surrounding that part of our force. The enemy was opposed in a most steady and gallant manner by the 4th regiment of the volunteers of Catalonia; this famous corps kept up a tremendous and incessant fire by platoons, and for a considerable time kept in check a force upwards of four times its own number. Two battalions of marines, and the *tiradores*, or sharp shooters, of the third or fourth division, reinforced the regiment of Catalonia; however being overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retire on the third division; this enabled the enemy to place a column on the right of the third division, while another column attacked in front. The enemy advanced in force along the road, and attacked the vanguard, which defended the road and valley leading to Durango. The enemy was most gallantly and vigorously opposed, and compelled to retreat to a considerable distance, by the vanguard, headed by gen. Mandizabal. The enemy, how-