

THE MINERVA.

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No. 681.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10.
The 3d inst. his Britannic Majesty's
of war Rosamond, captain Walker, 41
of Plymouth, arrived at Norfolk with
for Mr. Erskine. We have received
papers to the 9th of February,
which we have made copious extracts.

FRENCH BULLETINS.
1st Bulletin contains nothing impor-
tances the departure of the Emperor
of Spain on the 21st of December and
the retreat of the English army to Be-
nevento, during which several trifling engage-
ments of small parties took place.

2d Bulletin bears date Benevento,
Jan. 31, from which the British army
and announces no events of magni-
tude.

3d Bulletin is dated Benevento, Jan. 1.
It states the overthrow of Romana, with loss
of 10,000 prisoners, and the reduction of Ro-
mana's army from 50,000 to 5,000 men, who
threw themselves into Astorga.

4th Bulletin is dated Astorga, Jan-
uary 2, where the Emperor arrived the pre-
ceding day. It states the miserable state of
the army, and the road from Beneven-
to strewn with the dead horses, travelling
with the artillery of the British, and
that the emperor had charged the Duke
of Dalmatia with the glorious mission of pur-
suing the English to the place of their debar-
ment, and of driving them into the sea at the
point of the sword.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.
Benevento, Jan. 5. The head of Merle's
army, forming part of the duke of Dalma-
tia's corps, came up with the advanced guard
of the English.

At 4 P. M. it reached the rear guard of
the English, who were upon the heights of
Villafraanca, a league before Villafraanca, consist-
ing of 5000 infantry and 600 cavalry. This
position was a very fine position, and difficult
to attack. General Merle made his disposi-
tion. The infantry advanced, beat the charge,
the English were entirely routed. The
height of the ground did not permit the
English to charge, and only 200 prisoners were
taken. We had some fifty men killed or
wounded. General Colbert advanced to see
cavalry could form; his hour was ar-
rived, he struck him on the forehead, and
retreated but a quarter of an hour.

There are two roads from Astorga to Villa-
franca. The English took the right, the
French the left; they marched without
being cut off and surrounded by the
French Chasseurs. A general of brigade
whose division laid down their arms.
On the 27th ult. we have taken more
than 10,000 prisoners, among whom are
many English. We have taken also more
than 400 baggage waggons, 15 waggons of
muskets, their magazines and hospitals.
The English retreat in disorder, leaving ma-
ny sick, and equipage. They will expe-
rience a still greater loss, and if they be able
to embark, it is probable it will not be without
the loss of half their army. But informed
that the army was reduced below 20,000 men,
the Emperor resolved to remove his head-
quarters from Astorga to Benevento.

He found in the barns several English who
had been hanged by the Spaniards. His ma-
jesty was indignant, and ordered the barns to
be burnt. The peasants, whatever may be
their resentment, have no right to attempt
the lives of the waggons of either army.
His majesty has ordered the English prison-
ers to be treated with all the respect due to
persons who have manifested liberal ideas and
desires of honor.

On the 4th, at night, the duke of Dalma-
tia's headquarters were ten leagues from
the Emperor de St. Cyr's division entered Bar-
celona on the 17th. On the 15th he came
with his generals Reding and Vive's troops at
Barcelona, and completely routed them. He
took six pieces of cannon, 30 waggons, and
men.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.
Valladolid, Jan. 7.—After Governor De St.
Cyr entered Barcelona he proceeded to the
English, and forced the enemy's intrenched
positions, and took 25 pieces of cannon. He
took Torrogera, a place of great impor-
tance.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.
Valladolid, Jan. 9.—The duke of Dalmatia
the battle of Riosos, proceeded to expel
the English from the post of Piedra Feila.
He took 1500 English prisoners, five
pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The
English was obliged to destroy a quantity of
baggage and stores. The precipices were
filled with them. Such was their precipitate
retreat and confusion, that they left behind
in their carriages a quantity of gold
and silver. The property that has fallen in
their hands, is estimated at two millions of
francs.

The remains of Romana's army are found
scattered about in all directions. The re-

mains of the army of Majorca, of Iberia, of
Barcelona, and of Naples, are made prison-
ers.

The Spanish peasantry have no mercy on
the English. Notwithstanding the strictest
order to the contrary, we every day find a
number of English assassinated.

The duke of Belluno is on the Tagus.
The whole of the Imperial Guard is con-
centrated at Valladolid.

The cities of Valladolid, of Palmeira, Se-
govia, Avilla, Astorga, Leon, &c. &c. have
sent numerous deputations to the king.

The city of Madrid has particularly distin-
guished itself. Twenty-eight thousand five
hundred heads of families have taken the oath
of allegiance before the holy sacrament. The
citizens have promised his imperial majesty,
that if he will place his brother on the throne,
they will serve him with all their efforts, and
defend him with all their means.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Valladolid, Jan. 13.—That part of the trea-
sure of the enemy which has fallen into our
hands is 1,800,000 frs. The inhabitants as-
sert that the English have carried off from
eight to ten millions.

The English general deeming it impossible
that the French infantry and artillery should
have followed him, and gained upon him a
certain number of marches, particularly in
mountains so difficult as those of Galicia,
thought he could only be pursued by cavalry
and sharpshooters. He took, therefore, the
position of Castro on his right supported by
the river Tombago, which passes by Lugo,
and is not fordable.

The duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th in
the presence of the enemy. He employed
the 7th and 8th in reconnoitering the enemy,
and collecting his infantry and artillery, which
were still in the rear. He formed his plan of
attack. The left only of the enemy was at-
tackable—he manoeuvred on their left. His
dispositions required some movements on the
8th, the duke being determined to attack on
the 9th, but the enemy retreated in the night,
and in the morning our advanced guard en-
tered Lugo. The enemy left 300 sick in the
hospitals, a park of 18 pieces of cannon, and
300 waggons of ammunition. We made 700
prisoners.

The town and environs of Lugo are choak-
ed with the bodies of English horses. Hence-
upwards of 2,500 horses have been killed in
the retreat.

The English are marching to Corunna in
great haste, where they have 400 transports.
They have already lost baggage, ammunition,
a part of their most material artillery, and up-
wards of 3000 prisoners.

On the 10th our advanced guard was at
Betanzos, a short distance from Corunna.

The duke of Elchingen is with his corps
near Lugo.

In reconnoitering the sick, missed, those who
have been killed by the peasants and made
prisoners by our troops, we may calculate the
loss of the English at one third of their army.
They are reduced to 18,000 men, and are
not yet embarked. From Bhagun they retreat-
ed 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads,
through mountains, whole days closely pursued
at the point of the sword.

It is difficult to conceive the folly of their
plan of campaign. It must be attributed, not
to the general who commands, and who is a
clever and skillful man, but to that spirit of
hatred and rage which animates the English
ministry. To push forward in this manner
30,000 men, exposing them to destruction,
or to flight as their only resource, is a con-
ception which can only be inspired by the
spirit of passion or the most extravagant pre-
sumption.

Lugo was pillaged and sacked by the en-
emy. We cannot impute these disasters to
the English general; it is the usual and in-
evitable effect of forced marches and precipi-
tate retreat.

Zimora, whose inhabitants had been ani-
mated by the presence of the English, shut
their gates against General Mangetec. Gen.
Domeau proceeded against it with four bat-
talions, he scaled the city, took it, and put
the most guilty to the sword.

Galicia is the province of Spain which ma-
nifests the best disposition, it receives the
French as deliverers.

Valladolid has taken the oath to King Jo-
seph.

The Twenty-ninth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Is dated from Valladolid, on the 16th of
January. It treats of the transactions in the
centre of Spain, and relates that on the
13th ult. the Duke de Belluno had compelled
300 officers, 2 generals, 7 colonels, 20 li. co-
lonels, and 12,000 men, to lay down their
arms while retreating to Alcizar. The com-
mander, "le nomme Penegas," was killed—
The bulletin afterwards recites the compul-
sory Addresses of the Council of State, and
other public bodies, at Madrid, to the conquer-

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

VALLADOLID, Jan. 21.

"The duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on
the 12th instant. Having reached the Mero,
he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The en-
emy was dislodged from the village of Burgo.
In the mean while general Franceschi ascend-
ed the river which he crossed at the bridge
of Seia. He made himself master of the high
road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six
officers and sixty soldiers prisoners. On the
same day a body of 30 marines who were
fetching water from the bay near Mero
were taken. From the village of Prillo, the
English fleet could be observed in the harbor
of Corunna.

On the 13th the enemy caused two powder
magazines, situated near the heights of St.
Margarit at half a league from Corunna, to
be blown. The explosion was terrible, and
was felt at the distance of three leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was re-
paired, and the French artillery was able to
pass. The enemy had taken a position at two
leagues distance, half a league before Corunna.
He was seen employed in hastily embarking
his sick and wounded, the numbers of which,
according to spies and deserters, amounts to
3 or 4000 men. The English were in the
meanwhile occupied in destroying the batte-
ries on the coast, and laying waste the coun-
try on the sea shore. The commandant of
the Fort St. Philip, suspecting the fate in-
tended for his fortification, refused to admit
them in.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh
convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were
four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the "visions
of Merle and Mermet, occupied the heights of
Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard
was stationed, which was attacked and de-
stroyed. Our right wing was stationed on the
point where the road from Corunna to Lugo,
and that from Corunna to Santiago, meet.
The left was placed behind the village of
Elvina. The enemy was stationed behind some
advantageous heights.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a
battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not
till the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon,
that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to at-
tack.

The assault was made upon the English
by the first brigade of the division of Mermet,
which overthrew them, and drove them from
the village of Elvina. The second regiment
of light infantry covered itself with glory.
General Jordan, at the head of the Voltigeurs,
wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy,
driven from his positions, retreated to the
gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark, it was neces-
sary to suspend the attack. The enemy av-
ailed himself of this to embark with precipi-
tation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged,
& every arrangement was made for abandon-
ing the positions of the night, and advancing
next day to a general attack. The loss of the
enemy has been immense. Two of our bat-
teries played upon them during the whole of
the engagement. We counted on the field of
battle more than eight hundred of their dead
bodies, among which was the body of General
Hamilton, and those of two other general
officers, whose names we are unacquainted
with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men,
and four pieces of cannon. The English
have left behind them more than 1500 horses,
which they had killed. Our loss amounts to
100 killed and 150 wounded.

The Colonel of the 47th regiment distin-
guished himself—An Ensign of the 31 in-
fantry, killed with his own hand an English of-
ficer, who had endeavored to wrest from him
his flag. The general of artillery, Bomgeat
and colonel Fontenay, have signalized them-
selves.

At day break on the 17th, we saw the
English convoy under sail. On the 18th the
whole had disappeared.

The duke of Dalmatia had caused a can-
nonade to be commenced upon the vessels
from the fort of Santiago. Several transports
ran aground, and all the men who were on
board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Pal-
loza a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs
of Corunna, where the English had previ-
ously been encamped, 3000 English muskets.

Magazines also were seized, containing a
great quantity of ammunition and other ef-
fects, belonging to the hostile army. A great
number of wounded were picked up in the
suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on
the spot, and deserters is, that the number
of wounded in the battle exceeds 2,500 men.
This has terminated the English expedi-
tion, which was sent into Spain. After hav-
ing fermented the war in this unhappy coun-
try, the English have abandoned it. They
had disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 hor-
ses. We have taken from them, according
to calculation, 6,500 men, exclusive of the
sick. They have re-embarked very little bag-
gage, very little ammunition, and very few
horses. We have counted 5000 killed and

left behind. The men who have found an
asylum on board their vessels are harassed
and dejected. In another season of the year
not one of them would have escaped. The
facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of
the torrents, which in winter swell to deep
rivers, the shortness of the days and the
length of nights, are very favorable to an army
on their retreat.

Of the 38,000 men whom the English had
disembarked, we may be assured that scarce-
ly 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of
December, by the aid of reinforcements
which it had received from Galicia, consist-
ed of 16,000 men, is reduced to 5000 men,
who are wandering between Vigo and Santia-
go, and are closely pursued. The kingdom
of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Gal-
licia, which the English had been desirous to
cover, are conquered and subdued.

The general of division Lapisse has sent
patroles into Portugal, who have been well re-
ceived there.

General Maupetit has entered Salamanca;
he met there with some sick of the English
troops.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

*Battle of Corunna—London Gazette Extraordi-
nary, dated Downing street, Jan. 24, 1809.*

The hon. captain Hope arrived last night
with a dispatch from lieutenant general Sir
David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of
state, of which the following is a copy.

His majesty's ship Ville de Paris, at sea,
January 18, 1809—My Lord—By the much
lamented death of Lieutenant General Sir
John Moore, who fell in the action with the
enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my
duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the
French attacked the British troops in the posi-
tion they occupied in front of Corunna, at a-
bout 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
A severe wound, which compelled me to quit
the field a short time previous to the fall of
sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your
Lordship for the particulars of the action,
which was long and obstinately contested, to
the inclosed report of lieutenant gen. Hope,
who succeeded to the command of the army,
and to whose ability and exertions in direc-
tion of the ardent zeal and unconquerable
valor of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed,
under Providence, the success of the day,
which terminated in the complete and entire
repulse and defeat of the enemy at every
point of attack. The honorable captain Cor-
don, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of
delivering this dispatch, and will be able to
give your Lordship any further information
which may be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.
D. DAIRD,
Lieutenant General.

His majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna
January 18, 1809—Sir, in compliance with
the desire contained in your communication
of yesterday, I avail myself of the first mo-
ment I have been able to command, to detail
to you occurrences of the action which took
place in front of Corunna, on the 16th instant.
It will be in your recollection, that about
one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy,
who had in the morning received reinforce-
ments, and who had placed some guns in
front of the right and left of his line, was ob-
served to be moving troops towards his flanks,
and forming various columns of attack at that
extremity, of the strong and commanding
position which, on the morning of the 15th,
he had taken in our immediate front. This
indication of his intention was immediately
succeeded by the rapid and determined attack
which made upon your division, which oc-
cupied the right of our position. The events
which occurred during that period of the ac-
tion you are fully acquainted with. The first
effort of the enemy was met by the comman-
der of the forces, and by yourself, at the
head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade
under major general lord William Bentinck.
The village on your right became an object
of obstinate contest. I lament to say, that
soon after the severe wound which deprived
the army of your services, lieutenant sir John
Moore, who had just directed the most able
dispositions, fell by a cannon shot. The
troops, though not unacquainted with the
irreparable loss they had sustained, were not
dismayed, but by the most determined brave-
ry not only repelled every attempt of the en-
emy to gain ground, but actually forced him
to retire, although he had brought up fresh
troops in support of those originally engaged.
The enemy, finding himself failed in every
attempt to force the right of the position,
endeavored by numbers to turn it. A judi-
cious & well timed movement, which was made
by major gen. Paget with the reserve, which
corps had moved out of its cantonments, to
support the right of the army, by a vigorous
attack, defeated this intention. The major
(See last page.)