

THE MINERVA.

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Foreign News.

New-York, June 22.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday, the ship Virginia, capt. Crockatt, arrived here in ballast, from Amsterdam. It was seen by our translations from an American paper of the first of May, that there had been a severe battle between the archduke Charles and the French emperor. The various accounts of this battle disagree in particulars. One account states that Bonaparte took 20,000 prisoners; 20 generals, &c. another that he took 20,000 prisoners:—But the most improbable story is, (and to us they all seem improbable with them) that which is given from capt. Crockatt, who, no doubt, had such a report on the eve of his sailing, says, that on the first day of the battle, Bonaparte pretended to be defeated, and retreated to gain a more advantageous position. Having obtained this position, he turned on the archduke Charles, and after a bloody battle, literally took and destroyed the whole of the Austrian army—40,000 prisoners, 26 generals, all their cannon, colours, ammunition, fell into his hands. The number of Austrians left dead on the field, was not exactly known; the loss of the French, as usual, was trifling. It was however, confessed by the French themselves, that this victory had decided the fate of Austria. The archduke John was at the head of 80,000 troops, intending to co-operate with his brother Francis. The emperor of Austria, it was reported, returned to Vienna, from the army. We leave these reports to be digested by our readers. The translations from the Dutch papers will be considered more prob-

able. The Despatch ship Mentor, capt. Ward, arrived in France, 3 or 4 weeks, and it was in a letter from France, received at Amsterdam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, was to return to America in the next week. No further relaxation had taken place in the French decrees. The ship Virginia brings dispatches for government, supposed to reply to those which went out in the Mentor, to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

N. Y. Gazette.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 29th of May, to a respectable house in this city,

has just time to inform you, that our accounts are just received of the defeat of the Austrians on the Donau—25,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners, and 106 pieces of cannon by the French.

The president's proclamation, announcing the restoration of intercourse between this country and Great Britain was received at New-York, previous to the sailing of the Eagle. It was received most warmly.

TRANSLATIONS.

DRESDEN, April 19.

We have for the present no other news of the armies, than, that the French army is concentrated on the Danube.

DONAWERTH, April 13.

His majesty the emperor, at the moment of his arrival here issued to his army, the following proclamation:—

"The victory of the confederacy is decided! The Austrian general seems to be retreating, and leave our allies to surround me! When the sovereign of Austria came to my shrine, you have him discharging vows of everlasting fidelity. In three wars we have conquered Austria; she is indebted to our noble conduct, and she has three times failed in her promises; and in the conquest which awaits us, let us march, that the enemy, at the sight of our army, may acknowledge its errors." (Signed)

NAPOLÉON.

ВАСИ, April 20

We have the honor to inform your majesty that during three days we have repulsed the attacks of your troops have distinguished themselves upon these occasions.

On the 21st of April, the French envoy at the court of Sillingen, made the following

report:—At this moment the adjutant general of the French army, reports, that a great battle had been fought yesterday by the Bavarian army, having made from 10 to 12,000 prisoners, and the Austrian army is retreating. A general bloody battle is soon

LUDEWEGSBURG, April 25.

His majesty received yesterday by a courier from the army, the confirmation of the victory obtained on the 20th inst.

P. S. This moment we have received the following intelligence:

Official Bulletin.

"The Austrian army is, by the fire of heaven struck for its ungrateful, and faithless guilt; all their cordons are destroyed; more than 20 generals are either killed or wounded; one archduke is killed, and two wounded. We have more than 30,000 prisoners; we have taken many standards, cannon, ammunition and provisions. We are of opinion that the lot of war is decided, as it was at Jena. The Prince of Lichtenstein is mortally wounded."

BOSTON, June 21.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Woodbury has arrived at Beverly from Cadiz, which he left 21st April. He informs that the French army was reported to be still about 18 leagues from Seville, attempting nothing; but waiting reinforcements:—That accommodations had been ordered for the governing Junta at Cadiz, in case they should be compelled to quit Seville.—That Joseph Bonaparte quitted Madrid for France, the 5th April.

[Our accounts from France no otherwise corroborate this, than that Bonaparte had declared the Spaniards to be unworthy his brother, as their king, and that he should treat Spain as a conquered province.] That in Cadiz they discovered no disposition to give up the patriot cause; that they represented their armies as very numerous and strong; but that amidst the thousands of rumours it was impossible exactly to ascertain the truth.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

LATEST NEWS FROM LISBON.

Captain O'Connor sailed from Madeira on the 17th of May. On the 16th a Portuguese brig arrived there in 4 days from Lisbon, with dispatches for the governor, the contents of which had not transpired. We learn verbally that Lisbon remained in possession of the Portuguese and British, who felt themselves perfectly secure from any attack of the French; having sent up the Tagus several gun-brigs, and vessels that drew little water, in order to prevent the passage of the French, should they make their appearance.

In addition to the above, a commercial friend has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Madeira, dated the 17th of May, brought by capt. O'Connor.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday, in three days from Lisbon, and brought accounts that the Portuguese and British were all in high spirits in Lisbon; that sir Arthur Wellesley had marched with a brave army to attack the enemy that were encamped at Oporto. On the arrival of the British army before Oporto, the French commander, offered to capitulate, but sir Arthur Wellesley would not accede to the terms offered by the French, and it was supposed the whole garrison would surrender to the British, as they had but three days provisions."

By an order of the supreme Junta of Spain, the vice-royalties of New-Spain, Peru, New Grenada, and Buenos Ayres, the independent military Government of Cuba, Porto-Rico, Guatimala, and the Provinces of Venezuela and Philippines, have been called upon to send representatives to set in the Junta;—each Vice Royalty, &c. &c. to send one deputy.

Translated for Jackson's Register.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated 5th of June, 1809.

"The news from Spain by a king's packet brig just arrived, is very favourable. La Romana has taken Tuy in Galicia, and besides the killed and wounded of the enemy, he has made 2,500 prisoners; we have great hopes of the ultimate success of the patriotic cause of Spain."

Letter from a person of note in Spain, to his friend in the Havanna:

"The battle of Medellin, has been the most bloody one fought this war—the enemy had 24 cannons, we had 10; theirs very badly served, ours discharged for the space of two hours and a half, a continual shower of grape. Our infantry charged with bayonet up to the very walls of the houses of the village in pursuit of the enemy. The imperial guards fled, as well as gen. Victor at the head of his staff. The marine battalions and the Spanish guards, have covered themselves with glory—they threw away their muskets, and seizing hold of their bayonets by the handle, they fell upon, stabbed, overthrew and pent up the invincibles.

"If our cavalry had not fallen back, it would have been the most memorable battle of the campaign. Nevertheless, the enemy has now seen, to his sorrow, what we are. Much blood has been spilt; 11,000 dead on

both sides, covered the banks of the Guadiana: they have lost upwards of 7000 and we nearly 4000 men.

"As the right wing was abandoned by the cavalry, although the centre, composed of the infantry, had considerably the advantage, and was advancing in pursuit of the enemy, it was necessary to retreat, to avoid the enemy from out flanking the army. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 29th of March, (the day of the battle) the enemy's cannonading ceased, and both armies have retired to their respective positions, leaving the field of battle in the middle, neither of the armies remained master of it.

"Although we have not gained much, yet we have lost nothing by it: on the contrary, we have obtained some advantages, namely, that of making head against the enemy, and causing them to fly.—The retreat of the cavalry, it appears, was owing to a mistake, at least with respect to those regiments who followed that of Maria-Louisa, whom they understood had received orders to retreat. Gen. Cuesta retreated with his army to Villanueva to rest his troops; he afterwards proceeded with his staff to Campillo, to re-unite his cavalry, partially dispersed, and he informs of having already accomplished this.

"The enemy do not stir and gen. Cuesta adds, that he does not consider them in a situation to make a fresh attack; nevertheless he is upon the watch, and has taken every measure to avoid any surprise. Meanwhile he is strengthening himself and combining his measures for new operations against the enemy; they certainly have been terrified; Gen. Cuesta continues ill from a fall, and gen. Eguia commands the army ad interim.

"The rafts and pontoons on which Victor had passed the Tagus, have been broken and carried away by the current of the river. Gen. Cartojoal has been surprized by 12,000 of the enemy on his march to Toledo. It was not believed they had such considerable force in that quarter. The cavalry was separated from the infantry by the interposition of the abovementioned body of the enemy. They however have extricated themselves without loss, and our army is complete. The whole of our force in La Mancha is composed of 32,000 men.

"Chaves has been reconquered by the Portugues; they put the whole French garrison, composed of 1500 men, to the sword. The remaining French force which entered Portugal amounting to 14,000, marched towards Braga, from whence they have been repulsed.

"Some English have arrived, and disembarked at Oporto. Last night two deputies were sent from the supreme junta to compliment gen. Cuesta."

FURTHER TRANSLATIONS.

From Dutch papers, with appropriate remarks by a gentleman who favoured us with them.

VIENNA, April 12.—It is expected that the Emperor will return here about the 20th of this month, from the army. The Prince of Schwarzenburg, will leave his post as minister at the court of St. Peterburg, and take command in the army.—One of our ministers at another court, is to be appointed in his place.

The English Charge de Affairs Stewart, will await here the arrival of an Ambassador from his country.

The advanced corps of the Austrian army, with which there are some battalions of the militia, called free corps, are now commanded by the renowned Prince John of Lischtein, one of the richest noblemen at our court.

In Bohemia they are raising a free corps amounting to about 10,000 men.

NÜRNBERG, April 21.—Yesterday a detachment of Austrian light troops, commanded by Major Magger, entered this town, and were followed by riflemen of the same nation. These troops are a part of light Bohemia corps.

AUGSBURG, April 21.—The day before yesterday, a number of troops marched thro' here. The post from Munich, has not arrived since the Austrians took possession of that city.—A strong cannonade was heard in the direction of Freysingen. The seat of war is drawing towards the borders of Donau. As yet we have no official account of the different skirmishes. In a short time a decisive battle must take place.

[The other accounts contained in the latest Dutch papers, unite in saying, that on the 21st of April, a battle took place, on the banks of the Donau, between the United Bavarian and Wirtemberg armies and two Regiments of French Cuirassiers, the whole directed by the French emperor in person, on the one side, and the Austrian army.—Nothing is now said of the Archduke Charles; and as Prince Lichtenstein, who commanded the advanced guard of the Austrian army, is said to be wounded; it is probable, that only that part of the Austrians were engaged in the above mentioned battle, which certainly was not a general engagement, and even the result of it is much to be questioned, as the reports of

the Dutch papers are vague and unsatisfactory.—If the French had really got any advantage, would there not have been official bulletins immediately issued, and sent express to the king of Holland? It has hitherto always been the case, and which would have reached Amsterdam on the 25th or 26th of April; but now the only account we have in Dutch papers is that, pretended to be received from Ludwigsburg, a German village, under the controul of the king of Bavaria, which is neither circumstantial or official, coming from the French headquarters, also to be remarked that the position and strength of the Austrian armies seem to be entirely unknown to their enemies, not a word on this head appearing in the Dutch papers.—Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we are inclined to think that the Austrian cause is not desperate; and hope that the archduke Charles will yet succeed in rescuing his country from the fangs of the GREAT USURPER.]

Important information.—The public have long been anxious to receive some intelligence respecting the celebrated Mammoth Bones, which, during the last summer, were shipped for France by the order of Mr. Jefferson. To Mr. Jefferson's personal friends, it will be particularly gratifying to learn from the following letter, that in September last the bones arrived in good condition; and were to have been "debarcked" without delay, "at the bridge of Austerlitz, at the northern gate of the garden of plants, across which these precious objects" were to be "transported to the apartment destined for their reception."

Translation of the Count Lacépède's letter to D. B. Warden, Esq. concerning the Fossil Bones, presented to the National Institute by the President of the United States. Dated PARIS, 1st Sept. 1808.

SIR,

I hastened to communicate to the Institute, in their sitting of Monday last, the letter which Mr. Jefferson was pleased to address, and which you had the complaisance to deliver to me.

The Institute, penetrated with gratitude for this new mark of interest which its illustrious member has manifested, has resolved that an expression of thanks shall be solemnly addressed to him by its proper officers. It has also engaged me to testify to Mr. Jefferson the value it attaches to his attention. The Institute has decided, that the fossil bones and other objects of natural history, which Mr. Jefferson has had the goodness to put at its disposal, shall be placed in the Museum of Natural History; the only place where the public can conveniently and usefully examine this fine present of Mr. Jefferson.

In consequence of this decision of the Institute, I shall immediately make known to my colleagues of the Museum, what you have communicated to me, Sir, concerning the arrival of these Bones; and as they come by the river, from Havre, and are, by their nature, susceptible of being injured, perhaps you may think proper to debarck them at the bridge of Austerlitz, at the northern gate of the garden of plants, across which these precious objects can be easily transported to the apartment destined for their reception.

Accept, Sir, the new assurance of all the sentiments you merit, as also the renewal of my thanks for all that you have been pleased to communicate to me.

I have the honor to salute you,
(Signed) COUNT DE LACÉPÈDE,
Monieur-Warden, Secretary of the
American Legation.

P. S. I shall have the honor of sending to you, according to your permission, my answer to your illustrious President.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the will of the late Col. Andrew Smith, deceased, will be sold on Saturday the 5th of August next, in the town of Chatham, the following lots of land, viz. No. 5, 6, 37 and 38, improved as a Tan Yard, with every building that is necessary for carrying on that business extensively. Also five other lots, unimproved, No. 7, 11, 13, 21 and 29. Also one tract of land containing twenty-one acres, lying on the road leading from Lewis Mitchell's Ferry to Camden, about one mile from the said ferry, on which is a new and convenient summer house; about ten acres of cleared land, on which stands three hundred apple trees of choice fruit. The situation is healthy and desirable to any person residing in Chatham. Also two hundred acres of land, lying on the waters of Bear Creek. Also five hundred acres lying on the waters of Lyoch's Creek, near Charles Evans' old Stand; this tract is well timbered, well watered, and is supposed to have a good well seat on it. Also one lot in the village of Carlisle in the district of Marlborough, containing one half acre of land, on which is a store and other convenient out houses, enclosed with a new fence; at present occupied by Messrs. Coggeshall & Carlos, whose lease expires on the first day of October next. Conditions of sale, purchasers giving bond bearing interest from the date with approved security, and a Mortgage of the property if required. Credit will be given until the first day of January next. JOHN LIDE, acting executor.

Cheraw Hill, May 27, 1809.

AN APPROVED GAMUT,
Or Scale of Musick.