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## Foreign News.

Philadelphia, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in his friend in this city, dated May 1809. It affords me much pleasure, to inform you that the Patriots have been blessed with very uncommon success, in almost every attack on the overbearing tyrants of the world. Yesterday authentic accounts arrived of the French at Oporto being completely routed, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. General Soult is wounded and taken prisoner by the British at that place. A large quantity of the magazines lately consumed with the magazines of the line and 5 ships set on fire by the French and then retreated. The British army, forming a force of from 5 to 10,000 men, have already taken the field; and commenced on the 11th April. Intelligence has just been received, that near the advanced guards, a division of 10,000 men was twice repulsed by the French, the archduke John having come to their assistance at the head of a force of 20,000 men, completely defeated the French, who were 50,000 strong, under command of Eugène Beauharnois, vice-roy of Italy, who was killed. The loss of the French is 20,000 men, the greater part killed or wounded—the remainder prisoners, besides the whole of their artillery and baggage. The archduke is in pursuit of the enemy.

May 28. News has just arrived from the British and Prussians have joined the Austrians against France.—All the bells in this place are ringing, as also firing of cannon and music on the occasion.

### Command and situation of the Austrian force.

	MEN.	Commanders in Chief.
Army of Germany,	180,000	Archduke Chas.
Army of Danube,	40,000	Gen. Keller.
Army of Italy,	120,000	Archduke Fer'd.
Army of the Tyrol,	94,000	Archduke John.
Army of the Rhine,	30,000	Gen. Valacovich.
Army of the North,	30,000	Gen. Collet.
Army of the East,	96,000	Emp'r in person.
<b>Total,</b>	<b>590,000</b>	

Boston, July 11.

Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Commodore, Capt. Howland, in 28 days from Lisbon. Capt. Howland informs us that certain intelligence had been received at Lisbon that the Spaniards, under Romana, as he thinks, had retaken Bilbao, and made prisoners of 10,000 French troops. It was rumored that Romana had fallen into the hands of the patriots, but this was not confirmed. Some time before Capt. H. sailed, it was reported that a French army was advancing from the south-east frontier of Portugal, with an intention to join Soult; that Gen. Beresford, alarmed at the account of their numbers, wrote the Regency at Lisbon, to furnish him with the aid they could command; but that the French General hearing of the surrender of Oporto and the retreat of Soult, was returning to Spain.

The accounts of Soult and his army were very different. It had been reported that with a body of cavalry, he had endeavored to escape to the coast—that he was pursued by a detachment of British cavalry and was taken; but the account was doubtful.

At Lisbon, the alarm occasioned by the advances of the French into Portugal, had in a considerable degree subsided, but the fate of the country was still considered as uncertain and precarious.

The Emperor Alexander returned to Petersburg from Finland on the 12th for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the Grand Duchess Catharine.

Lisbon, May 27.—It has been confirmed by official notice, that the French army of Marshal Soult, beaten at Oporto and at Amaral, has fled with precipitation, abandoning his baggage, &c. and losing a great number of soldiers in killed and prisoners. Our provinces of the North are freed from the Vandals, who committed great outrages on their flight.

The Marquis of Astorga is appointed President of the Supreme Junta in Spain. The Patriots continue to resist the French in Arragon.

The French in Barcelona appeared to be preparing to withdraw from that place.

Accounts from Seville are to May 15. The anniversary of the massacre of the citizens of Madrid by the French on the 2d of May, had been commemorated.

It was reported, that troops had been drawn from Naples by the French to strengthen the army of the Tyrol—that there was an insurrection of Catalans; and that Gen. Stewart, with a mixed army of 30,000, was ready to assist them.

The following very interesting accounts were communicated to the Editors of the Boston Gazette, on the 12th, by a gentleman from Montreal, where papers had been received from London, to the 15th of May.

### FIRST AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

Dated Head Quarters Sacile, April 17.

On the 10th and the 11th, his imperial highness the archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Frioule by Ponteba, Cividale and Gortz, and, after some opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river, in order to join with the troops in their rear. This junction, which probably took place at Sacile, made the hostile army five divisions strong. In the night of the 14th, his imperial highness proceeded with the advanced guard towards Pordenone; the remainder of the army followed at day break. The enemy's advanced guard was at Pordenone, and his army was posted between that place and Sacile, near Fontana. In this situation an action commenced, which, after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated entirely to our advantage. The vice king of Italy commanded the French army. The result was so decisive that the enemy could not maintain themselves behind the Livenza, but were obliged to retreat rapidly to the Piave.—The prisoners amount already to 6000, among whom are generals Paze and Bressau. More are constantly brought in. The loss in killed and wounded greatly exceeds this number and we have taken 16 cannon and three eagles!

LONDON, May 15.—There have arrived since our last some more French Journals and German Gazettes to the 5th inst. They do not enable us to add a single important fact to the intelligence exclusively published by us on Saturday, relative to the successes of the Austrians in the Tyrol, in Italy and in Poland; and from the enemy's army in Germany the accounts by this conveyance are not of so late a date as those which we also gave in our last from the Third Bulletin of the French army. The Paris and Milan papers attempt to give a different coloring to the result of this affair, but the Austrian accounts bear so many features of truth, that credence cannot be denied them in preference to the obviously uncandid statements of the enemy. The Austrians give geographical proofs of their having in the first instance considerably advanced; whilst with all the pretensions of the enemy the utmost they can assert is that they maintain a position on the Piave. In Italy therefore affairs wear a promising aspect on the part of the Austrians, the more especially as the improved state of the Tyrol (as described in our last) is so highly favorable to their cause. We have nothing to add to the account we gave on Saturday of the capture of Warsaw by the Austrian army of the Archduke Ferdinand, except that a Polish regiment laid down their arms at Tarezyn, and that the garrison of Warsaw, on its retreat to Kalish, had been pursued for two days, and that many prisoners were taken.

In Germany, we learn by advices brought on Saturday by an Austrian messenger who left Heligoland on the 7th inst. that the Archduke Charles so late as the 28th ult. continued on the Rogen between Cham and Stollwang, where he was joined by the divisions of Klenau and Bellegrade, and a corps of reserve under Gen. Norman. The division of Gen. Hiller, St. Vincent and Kienmayer had also joined him, and thus augmented the army under the immediate command of the Archduke to one hundred and sixty thousand men. Wurtzburg is reported to have been occupied by a detachment under Count Klenau, and it was added that another corps had taken possession of Dresden.

We know not what degree of credit to attach to these statements, but hope they will prove correct. At all events, we trust that Bonaparte will shortly have to repent of his temerity in having advanced so far, leaving in a manner the formidable army of the Archduke Charles in his rear, and in this hope we are encouraged by all the advices received by the last conveyance. The Emperor of Germany, we are happy to find, is not the least dismayed by the result of the first operations in Bavaria. His imperial majesty has issued a proclamation from Linz, in which he calls out the second or reserve militia of Austria, intending to place himself at their head. The Hungarian insurrection army had been assembled at Presburg and every measure of his government evinces a determination and energy corresponding with the danger which menaces his throne.

Private advices state, that the insurrections in Hussia has become very formidable. One account says: "At Grumberg, Lambach, Marburg, and some other places, the people had disarmed the military, and hanged several of the government agents charged with the execution of the obnoxious decrees. Some squadrons of horse which had been sent to the camp at Hanover, and a division of infantry which had been ordered to Elze, have been recalled by forced marches. The spirit

of discontent is not confined to Hussia—it extends through Hanover and Brunswick, Wateravia, and Thuringia, and only waits a favorable occasion to burst into action. Col. Dornberg, of the Westphalian Rangers, directed the malcontents; there are some reports of his arrest; but other accounts represent him at the head of a numerous and well organized force."

BOSTON, July 13, 1809.

VIA HALIFAX.

Halifax, June 30.—By an arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland, we have been favored with the following summary extracts from a London paper of May 18, received at that place:—

### ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

London, May 18.—The German papers contain the 7th, 8th, 9th Austrian official reports. These admit, that the French had, in general the advantage, though not to the extent which their Bulletins have held out; and, if credit can be placed on the subsequent intelligence, received by way of Hamburg, the Archduke Charles has been eminently successful. He is stated, after three days hard fighting, to have driven the enemy 30 miles back, & to have killed and taken upwards of 20,000 of their troops. And, in Italy the Archduke John is said to have gained, on the 15th and 16th ult. a decisive victory over the French, who lost 8,000 killed, & 10,000 wounded; 20 pieces of cannon & three eagles, were taken. The Austrians lost 10,000 men, killed and wounded and prisoners.

Jerome Bonaparte has issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants of West Phalia, Hussia and Saxony, to be deprived of every offensive weapon—even of knives, forks, scythes, &c. &c. This augurs well!

In Spain, the cause of the patriots has assumed a more favorable aspect than for some time past. The French are constantly marching off a great part of their army for Italy.

The French in Oporto, it is believed wish to surrender to the British; and, from an intercepted letter from General Kellerman, it appears that, owing to the Austrian war he considers the situation of the French in the whole of the Peninsula, as extremely critical.—The French General Lisbon, was killed in the streets of Oporto, by some Portuguese soldiers.

A messenger with dispatches to the Spanish Deputies arrived in town this morning. On the 21st ult. it was publicly notified at Seville, that a division of the Spanish army had taken possession of Alcantara, which had been previously evacuated by the enemy.

By an official dispatch from the Austrian General Taxis, we learn, that the inhabitants of the Tyrol have, with the utmost enthusiasm, risen in favor of Austria, and have defeated the Bavarian troops in several engagements. Two Generals and about 12,000 Bavarians, have been taken prisoners.

The following were the positions of the French and Austrians at the date of the last accounts:—

### Position of the French Armies.

Bonaparte on the Salza at Burgauten; the Duke of Danzig's, Montebello's, Davoli's, and Istria's divisions on the right bank of the Inn; the Bavarians under General Wrede form the advanced guard, and are at Lauffen and Salzburg.—A French division is marching to the Tyrol; the Duke of Aurstadt and Massena are on the right bank of the Danube, proceeding to the Palatinate; Bernadotte, with the Saxons, marching to the frontiers of Bohemia. In Italy the French occupy the right bank of the Piava. A division under General St. Hilaire is marching to the Italian post of the Tyrol.

### Position of the Austrian Armies.

General Hiller's army lies on the left bank of the Traun, and the Emperor of Austria is at Linz.—The Marquis de Castelar, is in the Tyrol with his division, and General Jellicob is in the southern part of the Bishopric of Salzburg.—The Archduke Charles is on the Rogen, at Cham. The Archduke Ferdinand was at Warsaw. The Archduke John occupies the left bank of the Piava.

### Another Expedition.

Orders from the Admiralty were received at Plymouth, on Saturday, to fit out all the small vessels of war in that port which were deemed capable of being rendered fit for service, and to afford every facility and encouragement to the fitting out of privateers. So urgent was this order, that numbers of the shipwrights were ordered to work on Sunday.

The Captain of a vessel who left Oporto on the 19th ult. gives a recital afflicting to humanity:—At the time of the advance of Marshal Soult to that unfortunate city, about forty French prisoners fell into the hands of the populace, who barbarously put them to death. As soon as the Marshal was informed of this, he ordered bloody vengeance to be taken. In consequence, some thousands of the wretched inhabitants were bayoneted without distinction of age or sex. After the rage of the French was in some measure satiated, and the bodies of the slaughtered had been exposed three

days in the street, the bodies of some were permitted to be interred in the churches and burial grounds, but the greater number of the dead bodies were cast into the river. Marshal Soult, it is said, gave strict orders to the soldiers not to hurt any of the British, as they, he was pleased to declare, generally respected the laws of war.

On Saturday an Austrian Messenger arrived, charged with dispatches from Mr. Stuart, the British Envoy at that Court; the accounts he brings are favorable; the Archduke Charles has been reinforced by the corps of Gen. Gellgarde and Llenau, as well as by several others, which has augmented his army to one hundred and sixty thousand men. Wurtzburg and Dresden are also said to be occupied by the Austrians. The capture of Warsaw is confirmed, and the accounts from Italy are not less gratifying. The spirit of discontent begins to manifest itself throughout Hussia, Hanover, Brunswick, Wateravia, and Thuringia. Colonel Dornberg of the Westphalian Rangers, is reported to direct the operations of the malcontents, and is said to be at the head of a numerous and well organized force.

### Fourth French Bulletin.

The 3d French Bulletin is dated Burghoussen, April 20, and contains a great deal of low abuse. The 4th, Brannic, (a few miles distant from Muhlendorf,) May 1, is said to be very short, with no further account of battles, defeats, or any act of importance.

To his Ex. Don. Pedro Cevallos.

A letter from Don Eusebio, to Don Martin de Garray, dated Trieste, April 19, gives information that the Archduke John had certainly obtained a victory over the French, and adds that the Governor of Trieste have informed him, that he was recently informed, that the Russian army was in motion, to unite with the Austrians or to act separately against the French.—The Archduke Charles had entered Bavaria, and posted himself between General Bernadotte and the main body of the French army, thereby preventing a junction, and in which he had taken 4000 prisoners.

Trieste, April 20.

To his Excellency—His serene highness the Archduke John, continuing to occupy Frioul by his army, met between Sacile, Pursia and Cornigliano, a body of about 50,000 French, commanded by the vice-king of Italy, and completely routed it, as your excellency will see by the enclosed.

P. S. At the closing of this letter, we have just received the agreeable news that Russia had united with Austria against France.

Philadelphia, July 15.

A letter has been received in this city, via Lagaira, dated Cadiz, May 30, which confirms the account of the Spanish and Austrian successes—repeats the evacuation of Catalonia by the French—and says, that such was the distress of the French troops in Andalusia, from the plague, that they had solicited relief in medicines from the Spanish government.

Pol. Reg.

The late accounts from Europe are highly flattering and auspicious:—they present a summary of war operations which although not placing the destiny of Austria beyond the possibility of defeat, afford something substantial for hope to feed on, and something beyond the fears of inglorious submission.—Bonaparte, in the few battles fought with the Austrians, has discovered something of the character of the Austrian soldiery and something of the skill and military talents of the princely commander, whose genius is directed against him. This important discovery is pretty evident, from the circumstance, of his remaining from the 23d April (the day on which he entered Ratisbon, as a conqueror) to the 1st May, without attempting a further pursuit of the enemy, although at the distance of only 15 or 16 miles.—If this mystery were solved, we believe it would result in this, that such victories as those which immediately preceded his capture of Ratisbon, would soon overthrow his power; that although his heralds might proclaim him a "fortunate soldier"—the world would confer on his illustrious opponent, the rank of a "consummate General."—To recover from a defeat—and to rally undismayed, in the sight almost of a conquering army, is a trait in the character of a military chief, which Bonaparte does not possess. This pre-eminent and distinguished quality, the Archduke Charles inherits, in a higher degree, perhaps than any other general in Europe; and prepared to meet temporary and occasional disasters, it is this character that will finally triumph over the skill of Bonaparte, and secure to Austria, its sovereign, and its independence.

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