

THE MINERVA.

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FRENCH BULLETINS.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is dated Ebersdorf, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in the Danube. The duke of Dantzic is stated to have been struck on the 19th.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is important only for what it states, that on the 26th Bonaparte himself was at Ebersdorf, about two miles from Vienna, on the southern bank of the Danube; but his army we suppose, remained in the Isle of Inn-der-Labau, for no reason to the contrary. He is measuring the height of the Danube with an immense scale, which the Austrians took from him after the siege of Vienna! He speaks of the arrival of troops, and of every thing, except operations against the Austrians. The Danube, he says, will continue to rise till June!

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, May 28, 1809.

On the night of the 25th our bridges were destroyed by the force of the waters; and which had been set afloat. We had not time to fix the great iron bridge. One bridge is repaired, another will be repaired. On the 27th we heard of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck. General Mack has formed a junction with this army having heard from them for twelve days. The Viceroy this campaign has manifested a great foid and a foresight which a great commander. Jallachich, who issued his proclamation to the Tyrolese, and his passions, has had his whole army destroyed. The archduke John, who with such excessive presumption to the Emperor, evacuated Gratz yesterday, carrying with him 20 or 25,000 men, his army that entered Italy—his army terminated in shame and infamy. The army of Italy accompanied our soldiers and benedictions, and gave them assistance. Their contempt and hatred for the archduke John were only equalled by their triumph at our approach. General Mack showed that they bore a great love for the Emperor, and would not accept offices from the Austrian government.

The army of Italy who distinguished themselves in Poland covered themselves with glory. The charming country is rapidly progressing to the most happy destinies. All the reports from the Austrian army state their loss of the 21st and 22d to have been enormous. The flower of the army perished. The reports from Vienna say that "general Danube" has been subjugated. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, and the Tyrol, were all captured and disarmed!

Trieste was taken possession of, all the colonial produce was confiscated. The Russian squadron was a circumstance peculiarly agreeable to the emperor. The destruction of the army of Dalmatia appears.

General Schill, who truly gives himself the title of general in the service of England, who prostitutes the name of the king, and as the satellites of England do that he has been driven to an island in the North Sea. The king of Westphalia, besides his own troops, has one Dutch and one Prussian division; add to this two divisions of observation under Riband Despeaux, and 3000 cavalry, now disposable for the pacification of Swabia.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, June 1, 1809.

The bridges on the Danube are entirely repaired. They have to add to them a floating bridge, and they are preparing all the materials necessary for throwing over another bridge. Seven machines are driving on the Danube being in several places 25 feet deep, much time is always taken in fixing the anchors as the machines are moved. The works, however, are advanced and will shortly be finished.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, June 4.

The enemy had thrown a division of 9000 men on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Presburg, which was entrenched in the village of Engerau. The Duke of Auerstadt ordered the riflemen (tirailleurs) of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by the 12th of the line (infantry) to attack it yesterday. The village was soon carried. A major, 8 officers of the regiment of Heaulieu (among them the grand son of that field marshal) and 400 men were taken. The rest of the regiment were killed, wounded or driven into the water. The remainder of the division secured themselves on an island till they could re-pass the river. The riflemen of Hesse Darmstadt fought well. The viceroy's head quarters are this day at Oedenburg. The most valuable effects of the court have

summon them to surrender, and they laid down their arms!!!

Lauriston, general of division, arrived at Oldenburg, the first county of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard. It appears that there is some commotion in Hungary, that the minds of the people are very much divided, and that the majority is not in favor of Austria.

Lasselle, general of division, has his head quarters opposite Presburg, and has advanced his posts to Altenburg, and near to Raab.

Three divisions of the army of Italy have arrived at Neustadt. The Viceroy has been for two days at the head quarters of the emperor.

General Macdonald, commander of one of the corps of the army of Italy, has entered Gratz. They found in this capital of Styria immense magazines of provisions and clothing and equipments of every sort.

The Duke of Dantzic is at Lintz. The Prince of Ponte Corvo (Berthier) is marching for Vienna. Vandamme, general of division, with the Wirtembergers, is at Saint Polten, Mantern Krems.

Tranquility prevails in the Tyrol. Cut off by the movements of the Duke of Dantzic and the army of Italy, all the Austrians, who had imprudently engaged at this point, have been destroyed, partly by the Duke of Dantzic; and the rest, such as the corps of Jellachich, by the army of Italy. Those who were in Suabia had no other resource but to attempt in parties to traverse Germany on their way to the Upper Palatinate. They formed a small column of infantry and cavalry who escaped from Lindau and was met by Col. Reiset, of General Beaumont's corps of observation. The column was cut off at Neumark, and the whole body officers and soldiers, laid down their arms.

Vienna is quiet; bread and wine are abundant, but meat, which this capital gets from the interior of Hungary, begins to grow scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and humanity, the enemy do every thing to starve their countrymen, and this city which contains their wives and children. This conduct is very different from that of our Henry IV, who himself supplied an enemy's city he was besieging.

The Duke of Montebello [Lasnes] died yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning—some time before the emperor conversed an hour with him. His majesty sent, by gen. Rapp his aid de camp, for Dr. Franc, one of the most celebrated physicians of Europe. His wounds were in good condition; but a destructive fever had made the most injurious progress in a few hours. All the aid of the art was unavailing. His majesty ordered the body of the Duke of Montebello to be embalmed and carried to France, to receive the honors due to his high rank and eminent services. Thus has departed one of the most distinguished soldiers that France has had. In the numerous battles he has been in, he had received 13 wounds. The emperor has shewn great sensibility on this loss which will be felt by all Frenchmen.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, June 2.

The army of Dalmatia has gained the greatest success. It has defeated every thing that opposed it at Mount Kitta, Gradchatz, Licca and Ottachatz. The commander in chief Sioissevich has taken. The Duke of Ragusa arrived on the 28th [May] at Fiume and formed a junction with the grand army, of which the army of Dalmatia was the right extreme. We shall make known the relation of the Duke of Ragusa on these events.

On the 28th an English squadron of four ships of the line, 2 frigates and a brig appeared before Trieste, with the intention of taking the Russian squadron. The General Count Cafferelli had just arrived there. As the city had no cannon, the Russians landed 24 thirty-sixes and 16 twenty-fours, and fixed them in battery and immediately clapped springs on their cables. Every thing was prepared to receive the enemy, who, having missed his aim, retired. 1000 Austrians, who had passed from Krems to the right bank of the Danube, were defeated by the Wirtemberg corps, who made sixty prisoners.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, June 4.

The enemy had thrown a division of 9000 men on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Presburg, which was entrenched in the village of Engerau. The Duke of Auerstadt ordered the riflemen (tirailleurs) of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by the 12th of the line (infantry) to attack it yesterday. The village was soon carried. A major, 8 officers of the regiment of Heaulieu (among them the grand son of that field marshal) and 400 men were taken. The rest of the regiment were killed, wounded or driven into the water. The remainder of the division secured themselves on an island till they could re-pass the river. The riflemen of Hesse Darmstadt fought well. The viceroy's head quarters are this day at Oedenburg. The most valuable effects of the court have

been removed from Bude to Peterawading whither the empress is retired.

The Duke of Ragusa is arrived at Layback. Gen Macdonald is master of Gratz. He is surrounding the citadel, which makes a show of resistance.

At the battle of Essling the brigadier Foulers, being wounded, was thrown from his horse; and maj. gen. Durosnel, one of the emperor's aids, while carrying orders to a division of cuirassiers who were charging, was also thrown. We have the satisfaction of learning that these two generals and 150 men that we supposed lost, are only wounded and were found in the field, when the emperor gave orders to concentrate between Essling and Gross-Aspern; on hearing that the bridges of the Danube had given away.

The Danube is lowering; though from the continuation of the heats, a rise is feared.

From the army of the grand duchy of Warsaw.

After the capture of the bridge of Gora, the enemy having abandoned the right bank of the Vistula, the army under the command of prince Poniatowski was divided into two columns: the first ascending the Vistula to Pulaw, the other marching to Knock; on the 14th Poniatowski entered Lublin, and the next day marched towards Sandomir. Part of the army entered Pizersowski and cut off the communication between Lemberg & Cracow.

Gen. Roznicceki with 400 cavalry took 710 prisoners, comprising a major, and 9 other officers, also sundry arms, shoes and clothing.

Poniatowski succeeded in an attack on Sandomir which was strongly fortified. The enemy lost 1000 men killed, 1200 prisoners, 20 cannon and considerable stores. Poniatowski's cavalry extending to Leopold is pushing on to Cracow. They have set free 3000 men who had been enlisted by force. The Gallicians daily testify the hatred they bear the Austrians.—Gen. Dombrowski has every where repulsed the enemy on the lower Vistula.

On the 14th, Thorn was attacked. The tete de pont was not in a state of defence.—The garrison burnt that part of the bridge which communicated with it, and took position on the island. This movement was made, after an affair very destructive to the enemy, who not being able to pass the river, gave up the enterprise when he saw the good appearance of the city.

On the 13th the enemy under Plock attempted the passage of the Vistula, but were repulsed and obliged to burn their boats.

From the 16th to the 26d gen. Dombrowski attacked the enemy between Bromberg and Czeutoshow and repulsed him with effect before Bromberg, afforded full protection to Czeutoshow and Thorn, and secured the communication of this latter place with Inowrac-law.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Upon the heels of our late unpleasant intelligence from England, we have advices from France of a still deeper gloom. Years have already been expended in fruitless efforts, on the part of our government, to persuade the emperor of France to enter into an amicable commercial arrangement.—He has not designed to listen to our importunities; and the period seems now to have arrived for the fulfilment of his long meditated hostility. It appears from all the recent information from France, that no expectation can be entertained of that government relaxing its rigorous decrees against the rights of commerce; and it is confidently stated, that Mr. Armstrong is preparing to return to this country, in the Mentor or Syren.

The following is an extract of one of the latest letters from France.—*Relf.*

BORDEAUX, June 15.

"It is with much regret we have to say, that appearances on this side the water are not calculated to justify the expectation of a speedy re-establishment of our commercial relations. The American minister has as yet received no reply from the government to the dispatches by the Mentor, and those by the Syren, announcing an arrangement with Great Britain, cannot be expected to meet a more favorable reception. By our last advices from England it would seem, that the arrangement with Mr. Erskine has not been sanctioned by the British ministry, so that it will produce irritation here, without being attended with the advantages it presented on the other side. The belligerent powers are now so much exasperated that they have lost all kind of respect for the rights of other nations, and it appears probable that some decisive blow must be struck before any American intercourse can be recognized with the countries under the controul of either party."

Another letter, same date, says—"We send this after ship Hope, to say, the Minister of Marine has given orders NOT TO GRANT ANY CLEARANCES FOR THE UNITED STATES—the intercourse between the two countries being suspended since the 20th of May by a law of Congress."

Letters received this morning, in this city, dated Bordeaux, 15th June, state, that upwards of a month had elapsed since the ar-

rival of the Mentor, and that the brig Syren sent after the Mentor, with dispatches, had likewise been there a considerable time; that Gen. Armstrong had received no answer to the communications which he had made to the French government; nor indeed was there any probability of our affairs with France being adjusted until the fate of Europe was decided. It appears that several of our vessels which proceeded to St. Sebastians, have been stopped until the pleasure of Napoleon should be known; that every species of American and West India produce, then at market, although the prices were very high, yet in a great measure they might be considered as nominal. The retailers only supply themselves from hand to mouth.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Bordeaux, to another in this city, dated May 30, 1809.

"I conceive that great variations must have taken place in consequence of the raising of your embargo. I doubt however, whether your country, in general, will be benefited by the measure, as the British declared all French, Dutch, and Italian ports in a state of blockade, which probably will induce our Emperor, by way of reprisal, to shut out the flag that suffers such a conduct, after having just reconciled himself to former injuries. It is generally believed in this country, that our Emperor, who is already at Vienna, and in a fair way to Constantinople, and who is laying down the law on the continent, may not admit the American flag into any port under his influence, until such nation shall become quite independent of British influence, or an ally of France. This opinion is strengthened by the capture of two American vessels at Tonningen, two at Zeiderzes, and another at Passage, all laden with colonial produce and Tobacco, and under American colours. Besides, France is likely to lose all her foreign possessions & all the produce carried by American vessels must of course be of English possession."

LIVERPOOL, 6th June, 1809.

"The hopes and fears with which we have of late been agitated respecting the adjustment of all differences with the United States, seem at length to have settled down into a belief, that though our administration may, owing to some informality, refuse for the present to ratify the arrangements, entered into by Mr. Erskine, yet it is the prevailing opinion that the road so far cleared, these trifling obstacles only want explaining to be done away with, when we look forward to the restoration of mutual confidence upon its broadest basis."

"American vessels are daily dropping into our port from various quarters; and it is ascertained that a considerable number more are already laying off and on at the mouth of the channel, till after the 10th of June, when arrivals to an unprecedented extent are looked for. Under these circumstances you must be aware how impossible it is for us to give you an idea of this market beyond the day, a few articles alone excepted.

"Wheat and flour, are less likely to be affected than any other of your products, and we certainly look forward to these articles fully supporting the annexed quotations, [flour sup. 52 & 54] indeed we are of opinion somewhat higher prices may safely be calculated upon, particularly should we have but moderate imports from America.

"Timber and staves, though they cannot support their present prices must remain high, the bareness of this market, and the difficulty of procuring supplies, particularly from the Baltic will operate to keep them up.

"Cotton is in fair demand to the manufacturers who however purchase only sufficient to put on with from week to week; under the impression that prices must be lower upon the arrival of fresh importations.

"Coffee and Sugar are steady, though little enquired after for exportation.

"A considerable alteration in the duties upon American produce, has lately been decided upon. The particulars are laid before the board of Trade, who may possibly suggest some additional alterations; we therefore forbear troubling our friends further upon the subject until they are issued in an official form, when we shall embrace the earliest opportunity of forwarding the same.

"Referring to the annexed Prices Current,

"We remain, respectfully, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"PEARSON HODGSON & MASSEY."

NORTH-CAROLINA,

Treasury-Office, Aug. 1, 1809.

THE Sheriffs and other revenue officers of the state aforesaid, by a punctual and faithful discharge of the duties required of them by law, in regard to the collection and payment into the Treasury of the taxes and other public dues for the current year, will do themselves credit and exercise the possibility of penalty or forfeiture.—Should any unfortunately fail in this very essential point, they will bear in mind that the public treasury has no option with respect to the course to be pursued, its duty being imperative; and that therefore all such will be proceeded against according to law and in the superior court for the county of Wake, which will happen in October next.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer