

# THE MINERVA.

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## FOREIGN.

### IMPORTANT NEWS.

arrived at this port (N. York) British brig Tom Barry, captain, in 36 days from Greenock, she left the last day of August. captain and a commercial friend, of the Mercantile Advertiser, has file of London papers (the Globe) of the 26, eleven days later former advices from London. the papers states, that gen. Arm- at Amsterdam; and that he had to the commander of the Ame- Enterprize, stationed off the Texel, American vessel enter the ports

From Spain is not so late as re- Baltimore.

respects respecting hostilities having between France and Austria, victory.

surrendered to the British on the August, by a capitulation, contain- cles. The garrison consisted of as and privates, and are to be sent as prisoners of war.

Following are the most interesting ar- papers we have received:—

### Private Correspondence.

LONDON, August 16.

not heard that ministers have re- further advices from the island of A vessel has arrived in the ri- coast of Holland, by which let- 15th have been received. These firm the report of the arrival of Armstrong at Amsterdam, from Pa- also inform us, that the American which some time since went into for the avowed purpose of impart- masters of American vessels the relations between the govern- United States and those of the powers, had, since general Arm- ched Holland, been directed to quit voyage, and proceed on a cruise in the with a view, no doubt, of warn- an vessels in those seas not to enter of Holland or France. In these said, decisively, that the armistice France and Austria has been broken; of which, are mentioned, the vari- falls of colonial produce in the a few days.

believed that Bonaparte has signi- termination to call out the conscrip- 1811—12. This was merely a spe- nior of yesterday; to which it was at a great coolness had taken place Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia having seriously remonstrated a- French proceedings in Galicia. reports which emanated from the change.

Following is the copy of a letter, dated 18th August, 1809.

place was not altogether evacuated until this day. A great part of is destroyed, and thousands of the have perished. The Stadt House, Church, and several other public have been consumed. Most of our war have proceeded up the Scheldt, R. Strachan will follow with the re- to-morrow. There are ten French the line and 15 frigates, with about (as we now learn) beyond Fort There are also a line of battle ship smaller vessels building in Flushing. from Paris of the 8th instant speak probability of a decree, interdicting all relation with America.

an unquestionable truth, that very se- curities have broken out at Rotter- the spirit of insurrection first mani- among the lower orders of peasan- commenced by exclaiming "Long House of Orange! Give us back the House of Orange!" Twenty or thirty of were secured a week or ten days lodged in the Stadthouse as prison example had been made of them at of the last advices.

Embargo has been laid on all ves- inland. We have been favored with of a letter, dated the 4th inst. which announces the fact. The same let- us to send you a copy of a decree ult. respecting Americans, which dy excited so much uneasiness. It

"29th July, 1809.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c.

Further orders our decree of the 30th 1, respecting the admission of vessels into the harbor of this shall be repealed; and every thing

relating thereto be placed on the same footing upon which it was before the promulgation of the said decree; so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees, shall be admitted. Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off. The director of the customs hereby orders all custom house officers, stationed in the harbors and ports of this kingdom, to act according to the above decree; and to inform all captains of the contents of the same; as also of the decree by which the import of goods is permitted; and also to send the papers of those who, from the nature of their cargoes, conceive the same admissible; with the addition of the usual declaration of the director of the customs, and to wait further orders concerning the same."

The above decree, when issued, was accompanied with a copy of the 36th June, in which the articles allowed to be imported from America are specifically enumerated; and which was published in this country in July.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.

Downing Street, August 19

A dispatch of which the following is a copy was this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated, head quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16, 1809.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing, being completed, (and the frigates, bombs, and gun vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half past one P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was rigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of 6 twenty four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th inst. about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durioo passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Straghan, got under weigh and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up as they passed a most tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About 4 in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed lieut. gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summon the place; general Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced up the Sea Dyke, in front of lieut. gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th 71st and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under lieut. col. Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening, an entrenchment, in front of major-general Graham's position, was also forced, in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment and detachments of the King's German Legion, under lieut. col. Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Col. Long Adjutant General and Capt. Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negotiate the further Articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honor to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when the detachments of the Royals on the right—and of His Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary

to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his power, of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent, rendered obviously necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to lieut. gen. Sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion, with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by lieut. col. Walsh and Offeroy, attached to him as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the General Officers have directed the several operations, as well with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers, have been conducted with much skill and judgment by col. Fyers, aided by col. D Arcey, & it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brig. Gen. McLeod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

I must beg leave to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to capt. Richardson of the Caesar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that besides the number killed, which were considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to his Majesty's protection.

I have the honor to be &c.  
(Signed) CHATHAM.  
[Here follows the articles of Capitulation, &c. August, 23.

It is said now that the Austrian government positively gave, on the 3d inst. the stipulated notice of the cessation of the Armistice in fifteen days from that date: consequently hostilities might have recommenced yesterday.

It is added that the Archduke Charles published an address to the Austrian army on resigning the command, speaking in the highest terms of Prince John of Lichtenstein, his successor. Some of the papers have already raised the most unbecoming cry against the Archduke Charles—the hero Charles, whom they recently almost deified. We cannot follow them in these transitions. The archduke Charles may have been weak; but we know nothing of the matter.—The generals whose advice he followed, may have been a cabal; but we know nothing of that. The prince of Lichtenstein may be a much abler man; but we know nothing of that. If the war be renewed, we hope Austria will be successful under whoever may be entrusted with the command of her armies. But it is surely as unjust as ungracious to arraign a Prince, whose character has been hitherto unimpeachable, merely because he discontinued the war before we wished him; and to extol, at the expense of his character, a successor of whom we know nothing, except that he is in power, and is about to renew the war; and even that we know on doubtful authority.—Pilon

The mysterious veil which has covered the negotiations between Austria and France is at length drawn aside, and an appeal to arms has been once more resolved upon by the Emperor Francis. This important intelligence has certainly reached his Majesty's ministers. The Archduke Charles no longer

commands the Austrian armies, and Prince John of Lichtenstein has been declared Generalissimo, with full powers. An official communication declaring this change, and at the same time announcing the determination of the Austrian government to persevere in the contest at all risks, rather than yield to the arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning. This we state as a fact, which cannot be contradicted.—The Day.

A Moniteur of a late date is said to have been received, which states, that the conscriptions for the years 1811 & 1812 have been ordered to be immediately enforced. If this be true, little doubt can remain of the continuance of the war on the Continent.

The French funds, it was stated, had fallen five per cent.

August 25.

The dispatches from the Earl of Chatham, by the Phoenix, the arrival of which we announced yesterday, are dated the 20th, and state, that the whole of the British force had landed in South Beveland, except a corps left in garrison in Flushing, under the command of lieut. gen. Frazer. The most active preparations were making for the attack on Fort Lillo.

Several private letters also received through the same channel from Middleburgh, dated the 21st, state that the earl of Chatham had that day proceeded to Beveland. The amount of the force left in the island of Walcheren is 5000 men. The whole of the British fleet had assembled off Bathz, and the enemy's ships, as we stated some days since, had gone up the river above Antwerp.

We stopped the press yesterday to announce the arrival of Dutch papers to the 18th, of which the following is the substance:—An article from Antwerp, states, that reinforcements from France arrive in that city to the amount of eight hundred men a day; and that the communications between it and Bergen-op Zoom are rendered difficult by the inundations that have been formed. The lines of Steinbergen are inundated, and the low ground of Bergen is also under water. The corps of the Dutch general Gratien, consisting of 6,400, has returned to Holland, and the Westphalian troops are also advancing to it by forced marches. A corps of 8 or 9000 men proved, that the English would attempt a descent on that Island.

Boston papers to the 23d ult. arrived yesterday, but their contents are unimportant.

Moravia, August 1.

We learn that the Archduke Charles, owing to bad health, has resigned the command of the army, and that Prince John of Lichtenstein had taken it, ad interim.

August 26.

The Austrian army is again represented as very formidable in numerical strength, not less than 350,000 men, independent of the Landwehr. This army is posted along the eastern banks of the river Maich; the centre is stated to be at Cremzie; the right at Olmutz; the left at Hollitsch.

The report of the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria was repeated yesterday with increased confidence. It was farther stated in the ministerial circles last night that Prince Stahremberg has acknowledged the receipt of private letters, announcing an actual engagement in which the French were defeated.

Letters from Paris, of so late a date as the 17th, have been received. They state that peace between Austria and France was signed on the 10th; but accounts from Vienna of the 12th (two days later) positively assert that no such event had then taken place.

The only news of importance from Denmark is that the Danish government will not for the present licence any more privateers; and that the American ships lately taken will be liberated, as it is intended to encourage neutral trade as much as possible, in consequence of the great distress felt for the want of colonial produce.

From the Dutch Papers.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, JULY 30.

The 9th army, which was commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo, was disbanded on the 8th inst. The Saxons, who formed a part of it, are under the orders of general Reymen. The Prince of Ponte Corvo is gone to use the waters. In the battle of Wagram the village of that name was carried on the 6th between ten and eleven o'clock, and the glory of this successful enterprize is due to the corps of Marshal Oudinot.

The House of Austria took the field this campaign with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of cavalry, 11 regiments of grenadiers, four free corps or legions, making in the whole 210,000 men; 160 battalions militia