

The artillery of the army, as well the division of the army, were destroyed by the first of the... The enemy ordered Gen. Gromer to advance with two battalions and 2 pieces of cannon into the valley of Harbail, to attack the fort in the rear, which General Serras, who had been informed of this movement, attacked in front. In a quarter of an hour the fort was carried, and all who were within the palisades put to the sword. Of 400 men, of which the garrison consisted, only two escaped. Eight pieces of cannon were found in the fort.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, the army from Tarns arrived at Villach, Klagenfurt and St. Veit.

On the 23d, 24d and 25th, the Imperial French, Ungar and Russian troops, the right wing of the army, commanded by Gen. Macdonald and consisting of the divisions of Broussier and Lamarque and of the division of dragons of Polly, had been directed upon Goritz. It passed the Isaro on the 14th, and on the 15th it took a position beyond Goritz. Eleven pieces of cannon, two mortars, and several carriages for artillery were taken at Goritz.

On the 17th, the division of Broussier forced the enemy before Preval, and obliged him to retire precipitately upon Laybach. The division of Lamarque, which marched by the roads of Puvial and Pedevay, every where defeated the enemy in the passes, and made 400 prisoners, among whom were one colonel, and 15 officers, and took one piece of cannon.

On the 15th Gen. Sebils, entered Trieste, and made on his march between 4 and 500 prisoners. On the 20th, Gen. Broussier summoned the forts of Preval, which capitulated: 2000 men laid down their arms; 18 pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines of provisions and ammunition were taken.

On the 21st, the forts of Laybach were reconnoitred, and closely invested. General Macdonald appointed Gen. Lamarque to the attack of the left, and Gen. Broussier to that of the right. The cavalry was disposed in such a manner as to cut off the retreat of the enemy. On the same day, in the evening, these forts, which have cost enormous sums to Austria, offered to capitulate. The Generals Giulini and Zach, on seeing the dispositions for attacks, made their escape with some hundreds of men. One Lieut. General, one Colonel, three Majors, 1513 officers, and 4090 men, laid down their arms. There were found in the forts and in the entrenched camp, 85 pieces of artillery, 4 standards, 8000 muskets, and considerable magazines.

When the army of Italy arrived at Knitterfeld, the Prince Viceroy was informed that the remains of a corps of Gen. Jellichich, escaped from the army of Germany, had been joined at Rottenmair by different battalions from the interior, and forming a corps of 7 or 8000 men, and were on their way to Leoben. The division of Serras received orders to make forced marches to arrive before him at the branching off of the roads. On the 25th, at nine in the morning, the advanced guard met with the enemy, who debouched by the road of Mautern. The enemy formed in the advantageous position of St. Michael with his right, and supported by steep mountains, his left on the Mur, and his centre occupying a raised plain of difficult access. Gen. Serras was charged with the attack of the front, with a brigade of his division and a brigade of the division of Dumette, commanded by Gen. Valentin. He had in the rear of his line the 9th and 6th horse chassés, commanded by Colonels Triane and De la Croix, Aidea-de camp of the Prince. General Dumette was in reserve with the rest of his division. About two the attack commenced along the whole line; the enemy were every where defeated; the plain was carried, and the cavalry completed the route. Eight hundred Austrians remained upon the field of battle, 1200 wounded, and 4200, among whom are 70 officers, were made prisoners. Two pieces of cannon and one standard were taken. Gen. Jellichich, with the other Generals, and 60 dragoons, fled at full gallop. General Serras, at six in the evening, entered Leoben, where he made 600 prisoners. Nearly the same number made their escape into the mountains, after having thrown away their arms. Thus all that remained of the corps of Jellichich were destroyed this day. The Prince Viceroy highly commends the behaviour of the Generals and several of the officers, among others Lieut. Bourgeois, of the 102d, who with four horse chassés, and 8 infantry, made 600 prisoners.

On the next day, the 26th, at noon, the army of Italy arrived at Bruck, where it erected a junction with Gen. Lauriston, and the army of Germany.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the Army of Italy.
You have gloriously attained the end which I pointed out to you. The Soverign has witnessed your junction with the grand army. You are welcome! I am satisfied with you. Surprised by a perfidious enemy before your columns had joined, you were obliged to retrograde to the Adige. But when you received orders to march forward, you were in the memorable field of Austerlitz, & there you swore by the names of our heroes, to triumph. You kept your word at the battle of the Pieve, at the battles of St. Daniel, of Tarvis, of Goritz. You took by assault the forts of Malborghetto and Predel, and forced the divisions of the enemy, entrenched at Preval and Laybach, to capitulate. You had not yet passed the Drave, and already 25,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon & ten standards, had signified your valor. Afterwards the Drave, the Save, the Meur, could not impede your march. The Austrian column of Jellichich, which first entered Munich, which gave the signal for the massacres in the Tyrol, surrounded at St. Michael, fell beneath your bayonets, you have executed speedy justice on these shattered remains which had escaped the rage of the grand army.

Soldiers, this Austrian army of Italy, which for a moment had polluted my province, by its presence, which pretended to break my iron crown, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, thanks to you, shall be an example of the truth of the motto—"God has given it to me, woe to him who touches it!"

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
The Prince of Neuchâtel,
Major General of the Army.
ALEXANDER.
Eberstadt, May 27, 1809.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 7.
His Majesty has received a preliminary report of his excellency Gen. Gromer, stating that with the troops under his command he attacked Stralsund on the 31st May, and rendered himself master of that place, after a severe conflict which lasted two hours. Our troops penetrated into that city by a gate which was defended by 20 pieces of cannon,

and the action was continued in the streets, where the troops fought man to man. According to the general report, the conflict must have been of the most obstinate and most sanguinary nature. Schill is killed, & his troops are thrown into confusion; one third of his troops is slain. We have also lost some brave men, and among others Lieut. Gen. Carteret. Gen. Gromer promises a more detailed report of this action, in which he says our troops have covered themselves with glory.

PARIS, JUNE 1.
Accounts lately received from the army of the duke of Ragusa, state that the duke marched from Kuman on the 27th April, defeated several detachments of Austrian troops on the left banks of the Zerna, arrived with the main body of his army on the 30th May within 10 miles of Zara, and was ready to get himself in motion in order to join the army.

LATEST from FRANCE

From the New-York Gazette, July 27.

The ship Hope, Capt. Homphries, 33 days from Bordeaux, arrived here yesterday. The Hope sailed by special permission with passengers.

From the captain and passengers we learn, that Bonaparte had not, nor would not relax in his decrees against our commerce. It is the opinion of several passengers, that American vessels that sailed after the embargo, bound to Holland, would be sequestrated. The dispatch ship Syren, was ordered immediately to sail for England. The Mentor was waiting the orders of Gen. Armstrong, at Paris; who, it was reported, would embark in her for America. When the Hope was leaving the Cordovan the 20th of June, the following letter was received from Bordeaux, dated the 15th of that month:

The Commissary of Marine at Rochefort, has just written to the Maritime Prefect at Bordeaux, not to grant any clearances to American vessels, as they had just heard that the commercial intercourse between America and France, had been suspended by a law of the American Congress on the 20th of May last.

Paris papers are received to the 9th of June, but they contain nothing later than before received.

The following article was published in a French paper, and was deemed to be official:

ANVERS, June 2.—In the present state of things, it may be regarded as certain, that the Imperial Decree of the 16th September, will be executed with more rigor than ever; and that its influence will extend to the allies of France on the continent; for, if ever there was a moment when a blow could be struck to the commerce of England, to the production of her fabrics and to that of her colonies, it is the present one. Almost all the coast of Europe belongs to France, to her friends or allies. Trieste, as well as Sweden, are lost to England; and the Baltic sea will soon be surrounded by an army who will protect it from the introduction of prohibited goods. No other system than that followed a long time, can be adopted without ruin to French commerce and French fabrics: and that facility of coming into our ports under the American flag ought to be forbidden. These are truths of which all the commercial places of France are penetrated, particularly that of Paris.

BORDEAUX, JUNE 17.

The Servians have gained considerable advantage over the Turks and the Russians have taken Verna on the Black Sea, within 45 leagues of Constantinople.

WEST-INDIES.

Surrender of the City of St. Domingo.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

By the British ship William Fenning, we have received Port au Prince papers to the 1st instant, from which we have translated the following article:—

From the Port au Prince Gazette, July 1, 1809.

Extract of a letter from a native Haytian at St. Domingo, to his friend in this place, (Port au Prince) dated June 18th. "After the very long siege we have suffered, and having endured all the calamities attached thereto, reduced to the food of every species of animal that could be found, and the small portion of stale provisions we had on hand, we have at last been obliged to surrender to the British, who blockaded our port and prevented our receiving any supplies.

"The terms of capitulation are, that the French are to deliver up the town, with all its ammunition, guns, &c. and the English are to furnish vessels to transport the French garrison to Europe."

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Office, August 1st, 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 & payment into the Treasury of Taxes and other public dues for the current year, will do themselves credit, and foreclose the possibility of penalty or forfeiture.—Should any unfortunately fail in this very essential point, they will bear in mind, that the Public Treasurer has no opinion with respect to the course to be pursued, his 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, Pub. Treas.

PUNICA FIDES.

From the Essex (Massachusetts) Register.

"Unfulfill the Republican banners against the Imperial standard."—Gore.

If any thing can unite the parties in this country to resist the oppression and usurpation of Britain, we think her recent act of perfidy will. This second attack on Copenhagen ought to make the blood of every American boil with indignation. But whilst we have Pickering in the Senate and Gores in the chair of state, we fear that nothing will arouse us from the sleep of death to our liberties. We have ever entertained a high opinion of Mr. Erskine, and we are now convinced that his friendship to America is the reason that he is now to be sacrificed by the duplicity of the British Government. We will venture, without hearing farther, to give some opinions of the disagreement between Secretary Canning and Ambassador Erskine. Soon after our Embargo was laid, the want of employment roused the manufacturers to opposition to the measures of the British Government towards this country. The disturbances became so serious that it was deemed necessary to call out military force to suppress it. But military force would have proved ineffectual had not fortunate occurrences for the Ministry have taken place. The Spanish Patriots resisted the French with success, and the ports of Spain and Portugal, and Spanish America were thrown open to the British manufacturers; this gave employment to the manufacturers, and the prospect of similar revolutions in this country made them remain quiet. Our Patriot Pickering's letter arrived in England—edition after edition was published, and circulated over G. Britain. Those persons who had thought we would stand on the defensive for our rights, now learnt from one of our Senators that we considered they had the right to impress Seamen from our ships, and that what they thought would drive us into a war could not even be deemed a pretence for war! Thus the success of the Spanish and American Patriots continued the Orders in Council and our Embargo. But a new era commences—the Patriots in Spain and America are defeated. —The Spaniards are cut to pieces, and the British troops driven out of Spain: the Patriots in America are foiled, and the "French Candidate, James Madison," elected President by more than three fourths of the votes. The embargo, instead of being repealed by the Northern insurrection, is carried into more complete effect by the law of the 9th, January, and a Non-Intercourse threatened. Thus disappointed in the success of the Spanish Patriots, and in electing a British partizan as President, or causing a Division of the States—the Minority in the House of Lords and Commons call so loud upon the Minister for a settlement with America, that he dare not be silent. Mr. Canning replied to the Commons that the difficulties with America were in a fair train for adjustment. This was the posture of affairs last winter, when Mr. Oakley received his orders for America.—The pressure of our embargo, and the call of the minority could not be resisted, & a messenger is dispatched to our country to expiate the wrongs committed by Britain. The instructions to Mr. Erskine were, we have no doubt, equivocal. The Ministers meant that he should understand himself authorised to make us ample concessions and satisfaction, and should act accordingly; but their instructions were so couched, that they (if they could form a new coalition, or had hopes of success against us) might creep out of the terms agreed upon by stating that these ambiguous words (purposely in his instructions) were differently construed by him from their intention, and thus sacrifice him and perfidiously violate a solemn stipulation with us.

We will now attempt to show what has been the cause of their taking advantage of this designed equivocation, and violating the compact of their minister with us. Austria and Turkey are persuaded to form with England a new coalition against France. Pr. Charles, though defeated, still is at the head of a formidable army—Prince John is victorious in Italy. The French forces are so diminished in Spain and Portugal to supply the French German army, that the Anglo Portuguese army expel the French from Portugal. The Spaniards, encouraged, rouse up a new with considerable success. This must be considered the state in which the British ministry viewed the continent on the 23rd of May, the day when the conversation in Parliament took place, as the news of Bonaparte's entering Vienna and of the Russians having declared war against Austria, was not known in London till the night of the 24th. Previous to this the news of a British Governor being chosen in Massachusetts must have reached them, and the success of the British faction in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and New-York. Gore's Report, by which it appeared that one state was ripe to secede from the union and declare war with France, and also the vote of the two houses appointing Mr. Otis and Mr. Bigelow Ambassadors, to treat with any of the States they chose, and with Canada and Britain probably too, about particular business which was

not divulged. It would not bear the light—it was well understood here, and undoubtedly in Britain, that reasonable purposes were mediating against the Union, and no one who will reflect, can doubt that these appointments for unavowed purposes (purposes which could not bear the light) were to effect a dissolution of the Union, and, in alliance with England, to unfurl the republican banner against the imperial standard of France.

The Embargo was repealed.—Thus stood the hopes of Europe and America. Elated with the childish idea that Charles with his Austrians and Turks, backed by the patriots of Spain and Portugal could vanquish the Emperor Napoleon and overturn the monarchy of France—believing that the Northern States were almost prepared to return to the situation of colonists, or to unite with Canada and form a dependent monarchy under the "banners" of Gov. Gore. Thus deceived and deluded they resolved to sacrifice Erskine and violate their plighted faith with the U. States. It is for us to determine whether the perfidious plans of Britain shall succeed—whether guided by avarice, we will bow the knee to Mammon, or rising with the honest and indignant feelings of Patriots, we will bow before the altar of Freedom, and swear to avenge this perfidy, or perish in the attempt.—There are three courses, one of which Britain will pursue towards us.

The first and least probable (since they know the number of their partizans in America) is, that the overthrow of Austria and Turkey, and that of Spain and Portugal which must soon follow, will produce a shock in Great-Britain, that will throw the present ministers out of power, and that the minority will speak so loud that his majesty will be compelled to hear and ratify what Mr. Erskine has promised.

The second course (which is hinted at in the Parliamentary conversation) is, that their privateers and ships of War being ordered out, is to take our vessels bound to Sweden (from which the British are probably excluded) and the Mediterranean, and carry them into Great-Britain. Here they will have liberty to sell their cargoes, which from the great glut which must have been produced will fetch half the prime cost. To pay them for their cargoes there will be nothing but British manufactures, which being the only article we can get in return, and as there will be so many vessels wanting them, they will be very high. Thus they will have drained us of our materials (which they want) for a song, and will get rid of all their manufactures at an exorbitant price—and be able to set their manufactures to work again.

The third course, which according to the common Algerine policy of Britain would appear most probable, is, that they will take all our vessels and cargoes, like the Danish fleet, in deposit as a pledge for our good conduct, offering, however, to restore them with demurrage and five per cent. compound interest and damage, provided we will yield them the carrying trade, the right to blockade the world, and to impress Seamen from our merchant and national ships, and declare war against France. Then will be heard the voice of a Pickering, declaring that Britain has a right to impress Seamen from our vessels, and that if she had not, she exercises it to so small a degree, and upon the refuse of creation, that it is not worth contending for, only 6000 out of so many millions!—That G. Britain has a right to blockade all the world; as she has ships enough to do it, and that the rule of '56 gives her the right of the carrying trade.—That she has fairly subdued the ocean, and has not given us even a pretence for war. Then our Gores will proclaim the dangerous power of France, and the necessity of joining G. Britain in war against her. Then both of these patriots will display the benefits of a treaty by which much wealth will be thrown into circulation, and our merchants be enabled to fulfil their contracts with mechanics and husbandmen, and by which the price of our produce will be enhanced.

Most assuredly this appeal to our avarice would be made.—Would it not be made successfully?—I fear it would. I fear our conduct, under the Embargo evinces that the calls of avarice are irresistible. That we may be able to resist this appeal, and that we may stand forth like men in the defence of the rights of our country, is the earnest prayer of

COLUMBIANUS.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the Town of Salisbury, N. C. an Apprentice Boy, named JOHN O'BANIEL, 20 years of age, light hair and sallow complexion. Any person who will bring the said Apprentice to me, shall receive the above reward.

DAVID WOODSON.

July 17.

RANAWAY

From the Subscriber, lately, AN APPRENTICE BOY named THOMAS HICKS—He is of light Complexion, and but thinly dressed: is about 16 years old, has worked 19 months as a House Carpenter, and will probably offer his Services in that Business, or to drive a Team. Any Person who will stop or bring him to me, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN MACEY.

Gaillard County, July 19, 1809.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Warren County. Pursuant to a decree of the Honourable Court of Equity, for the county aforesaid, made in a cause wherein Zadock Daniel is complainant and Edward Patrick Davis defendant, will be sold for ready money on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of October next, a tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Swamp, containing Three Hundred and Fifty seven Acres.

JACOB MORDECAI, C. S. M. R.

July 21, 1809.

State of North-Carolina. Hertford County. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1809.

Joel Simmons & Wife Elizabeth, To the Court.

Petition for division of James Bacon's Land lying without the State, and the Court being satisfied thereof.—On motion, it is ordered, that Notice, by way of advertisement in the High Register, for six weeks, be given to the said Josiah to appear at the Court to be held for the said County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and then cause to the contrary, or else the prayer of the petitioner will be granted. Copy—Tests.

JOS F. DICKINSON, C. C.

BANK OF CAPE-FEAR.

THE Directors of this Bank having resolved to increase the Capital Stock thereof, of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred Dollars each.

Notice is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Bank in Wilmington for subscription for three hundred shares of New Stock, under the superintendance of Robert Cochran, William Giles and John Scott—and at Fayetteville, at the Court-House, for two hundred shares, on Monday the second day of October next, under the superintendance of David Anderson, Duncan McLeran and John McMillan.—The Books to be opened at nine o'clock A. M. and to be kept open until nine o'clock P. M. of that day, and in case the shares for which they are respectively open shall not be subscribed on that day, they shall be kept open the same time, from day to day, for the four succeeding days, at each place respectively, unless the shares authorised to be subscribed for are sooner taken up.

That the amount of the share or shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers in GOLD or SILVER.—One fourth thereof at the time of subscribing shall be paid to the Commissioners.—One fourth at sixty days.—One fourth at one hundred and twenty days.—And the remaining fourth on the first day of July 1810.—Which said three last payments shall be made at the Bank, to the Cashier thereof; but the holders of the stock thus created, shall not be entitled to receive or participate in any dividend or other division of the profits declared, previous to said first of July 1810.

In the event of a greater number of shares being subscribed for, at either place, than is authorised, the Commissioners shall proceed to subtract from the subscription or subscriptions highest in amount, a share, or shares, until the aggregate of all the subscriptions be reduced to the number of shares authorised to be subscribed for, at said places respectively. And if, by and after the operation of such subtraction (as often as the same shall be necessarily made and repeated as aforesaid) a greater number of shares may be allowed to one or more of the subscribers, than to the rest, or if the number of shares shall eventually be greater than the number of shares authorised at said places respectively, then, and in either of the before mentioned cases, the Commissioners shall ascertain, by lot, in which the greater number of shares, or the right of subscribing for, and retaining one share (as the case may be) shall be vested.—and the persons or persons, in whose favor the lot may then upon fall, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, the lawful subscriber and subscribers for such share or shares respectively. Subscriptions may be made in person, or by proxy, appointed in writing.

Published by order of the Directors. JOHN HOGG, Cashier.

Wilmington, June 28, 1809.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, In the Town of Wilkesborough, on the fifteenth day of September next,

The following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1809, together with costs, &c.

- 150 acres, lying on Bryer Creek waters given in by Joseph Andrew.
- 100 do. on Swan Creek waters, by Abel Sparks.
- 100 do. on Yarkin waters, by Joseph Pezney.
- 1190 do. on Big Elkin Creek, by William and Solomon Hill.
- 50 do. on Brushy Mountain, by Ezekiel Eades.
- 260 do. on do. by John Fletcher, Jr.
- 320 do. on the waters of the Yarkin River, by Thomas Payne.
- 100 do. on Roaring River waters, by Archelaus Craft.
- 100 do. on do. by Isaac Collins.
- 170 do. on do. by John Halder.
- 200 do. on do. by Ebenezer Hall.
- 320 do. on do. by William Morgan.
- 100 do. on do. by Claiborn Pegg.
- 100 do. on the waters of the Big Elkin Creek, by John Edwards.
- 400 do. on Little Elkin Creek, not given in the property of James M. Lewis.
- 1200 do. on the waters of Roaring River, not given in, the property of David Burns.
- 162 do. on Little River, given in by John Marley.
- 50 do. on the waters of Cub Creek, by William Webb.
- 200 do. on the waters of Hunting Creek by Jesse Combs.
- 800 do. on do. by Job Cole.
- 60 do. on do. by David Beal.
- 154 do. on the waters of the Yarkin River, by William White.
- 37 do. on Buffalo Creek, by Wm. Curtis.
- 100 do. on the Yarkin River, by Thomas Marley.
- 70 do. on the waters of Beaver Creek by Phineas Boyd.
- 550 do. on the waters of King's Creek by Peggy Casslephens.
- 75 do. on do. of Beaver Creek, by Reuben Hill.
- 400 do. on do. of King's Creek, by John Johnson.
- 125 do. on the Yarkin River, by William Underwood.

JESSE ALLEN, Late Sh. of Wilkes County.

July 11, 1809.