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Foreign.

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PRUSSIAN LITHUANIA.

Gumbinnon, June 20.

1st BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Towards the end of the year 1810 Russia altered her political system.

In February 1811 five divisions of the Russian army quitted the Danube by forced marches and proceeded to Poland.

When the Russian armies were united and formed a great mass against France appeared, which was admitted to every Cabinet.

Towards the close of 1811, six months after, it was manifest in France that all this could only end in war.

The army was placed on the war establishment. The cavalry, the train of artillery and the military baggage train were completed.

In March 1812, a treaty of alliance was concluded with Austria. The preceding month a treaty had been concluded with Prussia.

In April, the first corps of the grand army marched for the Oder, the second corps to the Elbe, the third corps to the Lower Oder, the fourth corps set out for Verona, crossed the Tyrol and proceeded to Silesia.

On the 22nd of April the emperor of Russia took the command of his army, quitted St. Petersburg, and moved his head quarters to Wilna.

At the commencement of May the first corps arrived on the Vistula at Elbing and Marienburg, the second corps at Marienwerder; the third corps at Thorn; the fourth and sixth at Plock; the fifth corps assembled at Warsaw; the sixth corps on the right of Warsaw—and the 7th corps at Pulawa.

The emperor set out from St. Cloud on the 9th of May, crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on the 6th of June.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilkowiski, June 22.

All the means of effecting an understanding between the two emperors became impossible. The spirit which reigned in the Russian cabinet, hurried it on to war.

General Narbonne, bid de camp to the emperor, was despatched to Wilna, and could remain there only a few days. By that was gained the proof that the demand, equally arrogant & extraordinary, of Prince Karakin, and in which he declared that France had evacuated the territory of her own allies, in order to leave them at the mercy of Russia, was the sine qua non of that Cabinet, and it made that a matter of boast to foreign powers.

The first corps advanced to the Pregel. The Prince of Eckmuhl had his head quarters, on the 11th of June, at Konigsburg, [capital of old Prussia.]

The marshal Duke of Reggio, commanding the second corps, had his head quarters at Wheloc; the marshal duke of Elchingen, commanding the 8th corps, at Soldass; the Prince Vice Roy at Raebenburg; the King of Westphalia at Warsaw; the Prince of Poniatowski at Pultusk. The emperor removed his head quarters on the 12th, to Konigsberg, on the Pregel; on the 17th, to Insternburg; on the 19th to Gumbinnon.

A slight hope of accommodation still remained. The Emperor had given orders to Count Lauriston to wait on the emperor Alexander or his minister of foreign affairs, and to ascertain whether there might not yet be some means of obtaining a reconsideration of the demand of Prince Karakin, and of reconciling the honor of France and the interest of her allies, with the opening a negotiation.

The same spirit which had previously swayed the Russian cabinet upon various pretexts, prevented count Lauriston from accomplishing his mission, and it appeared for the first time, that an ambassador, under circumstances of so much importance, was unable to obtain an interview, either with the sovereign or his minister.

The emperor of Russia is at Wilna with his guards, and one part of his army occupying Roni konia and Newtrooki.

The second war of Poland has commenced. The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she then consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz?

She offers us the alternative of dishonor or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation. Let us then march forward, let us pass the Niemen! Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first; but the peace which we shall conclude shall be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

At our head quarters, Wilkowiski, June 23, 1812.

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Kowno, June 28, 1812.

On the 23d of June, the King of Naples, Murat, who commands the cavalry, transferred his head quarters to within two leagues of the Niemen, upon its bank. This prince has under immediate orders the corps of cavalry commanded by Generals Counts Nansouty and Montbrun, the one composed of the divisions under the command of the Generals Counts Bruyeres, St. Germain and Volance; the other consisting of the divisions under the orders of General Baroc Vattier, and the Generals Counts Sebastian and DeFrance.

The second corps and imperial guards followed the line of march to the first corps.

The third corps took the direction by Marienpol; the viceroy, with the 4th and 6th corps, which remained in the rear, marched upon Kalwary.

The King of Westphalia proceeded to Novogard with the fifth, 7th and 8th corps.

The first Austrian corps commanded by the Prince of Schwarzenburg, quitted Lemberg, on the 22d, made a movement on his left, and drew nearer to Lublin.

The pontoon train, under the orders of General Eble, arrived on the 23d within two leagues of the Niemen.

On the 23d, at two in the morning, the emperor arrived at the advanced posts near Kowno, took a police cloak and cap from one of the light cavalry, and inspected the banks of the Niemen, accompanied by General Haxco, of the Engineers, alone.

At 8 in the evening the army was again in motion. At 10, Count Morand, General of division, passed over three companies of V chevrons, and at the same time three bridges were thrown across the Niemen. At 11 three more bridges were thrown over the three bridges. At a quarter past one, day began to appear. At noon general Baron Papoll drove before him a cloud of Cossacks, and took possession of Kowno with a single battalion.

On the 24th the emperor proceeded to Kowno. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl pushed forward his head quarters to Roamchiki, and the king of Naples to Eketanoui.

During the whole of the 24th and 25th the army was debfing by the three bridges. In the evening of the 24th the emperor caused a new bridge to be thrown over the Villa opposite Kowno, and directed marshal the Duke of Reggio to pass it with the second corps. The Polish light horse of the guards crossed the river by swimming. Two men were drowning when they were picked up by two swimmers of the 26th light infantry. Colonel Guheueuc having imprudently exposed himself to afford them assistance, had nearly fallen a sacrifice himself; a swimmer of his regiment saved him.

On the 25th the Duke of Elchingen passed on to Kormelon; the King of Naples advanced to Jigmouroui. The enemy's light troops were driven in and pursued on every side.

On the 26th, marshal the Duke of Elchingen arrived at Skeroude. The light divisions of cavalry covered the whole plain to within ten leagues of Wilna.

Marshal the Duke of Tarentum, who commands the tenth corps, composed in part of the Russians passed the Niemen, on the 24th, at Tilsit, and moved upon Kossina, in order to clear the right bank of that river and to protect the navigation.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, and having under his orders the divisions Heudelet, Lagrange, Durutte and Partonneux, occupied the country between the Elbe and the Oder.

The general of division, count Rapp, governor of Dantzic, has under his orders the division Dandels.

The general of division count Hogendorp is governor of Konigsberg.

The emperor of Russia is at Wilna with his guards, and one part of his army occupying Roni konia and Newtrooki.

The Russian General Bagawort, commanding the second corps and a part of the Russian army, having been cut off from Wilna, had no other means of safety than by proceeding towards the Dwina.

The Niemen is navigable for vessels of two or three hundred tons as far as Kowno. The communications by water are also secured as far as Dantzic, and with the Vistula, the Oder and the Elbe. An immense supply of brandy, flour and biscuit is passing from Dantzic and Konigsberg towards Kowno. The Villa which flows by Wilna, is navigable for very small boats from Kowno to Wilna. The capital of Lithuania, is also the chief town of all Polish Russia. The emperor of Russia has been for several months in this city with a part of his court. The possession of this place

will be the first fruit of victory. Several Cossack officers and officers charged with despatches, had been captured by the light cavalry."

WAR IN THE PENINSULA.

London, July 28.

Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington, of which the following is the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Despatches from Lord Wellington, dated June 30th, are received. He was then at Fuentes La Pena, nearly thirty miles in advance from Salamanca, on the road towards Valladolid. His lordship's advanced guard had daily skirmishes with the rear of Marmont's army, which was in full retreat.

The Portuguese had been generally in front with the British, and on all occasions had behaved most nobly.

The loss of the allied army in the several skirmishes had been very slight; and they took a considerable number of prisoners. It was understood to be the intention of the earl of Wellington, to pursue Marmont to Valladolid, where his lordship intended to establish his head quarters, leaving behind him a chain of strong positions, in order to ensure a communication with Portugal."

Domestic.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY, &c.

United States frigate Constitution, August 23, 1812.

SIR—The enclosed account of the affair between the President, Commodore Rodgers, and the British frigate Belvidere was taken by an officer, on board the Belvidere, and fell into my hands by accident. It clearly proves that she only escaped the Commodore by superior sailing, after having lightened her, and the President being very deep. As much has been said on this subject; if Commodore Rodgers has not arrived, to give you his statement of the affair, if it meet your approbation I should be pleased to have this account published to prevent people from making up their minds hastily, as I find them willing to do.

I am confident could the Commodore have got alongside the Belvidere, she would have been his, in less than one hour.

I have the honor to be, With great Respect, Sir, Your obedient servant, ISSAC HULL.

The Honorable Paul Hamilton, &c.

An account of the proceedings of His Majesty's ship Belvidere, Richard Byron, Esq. Captain, 23 day of June 1812.

A. M. at 4, 40, Nantucket Shoal, saw several sail bearing S. W. made sail towards them, at 6 30, they bore S. W. by S. made them out to be three frigates, one sloop and one brig of war standing to the S. E. under a press of sail. Observed them to make signals, and haul up, in chase of us, hauling down their steering sails, in a confused, and irregular manner. Tacked ship, and made the private signal which was not answered, made all sail possible, N. E. by E. at 8 moderate and fine weather, the headmost ship of the chase S. W. 1 1/2 W. apparently gaining round on us at times, and leaving her consort. At 11 30, hoisted our colors, and pendant, the chase hoisted American colors, two of them hoisted Commodore's broad pendants, at noon the commodore and the second headmost ship of the chase S. W. 3 1/4 W. about 2 and 3 1/4 of a Mile, Nantucket Shoal N. 4-00. E. 48 miles, moderate and fine weather, cleared ship for action, Commodore of the chase gaining, the other ships dropping, observed the chase pointing her guns at us, at 3 40, the Commodore fired three shot, one of which struck the rudder post, and came into the after gun room, the other two came into the upper, or Captains cabin, one of which struck the muzzle of the larboard chase gun, the other went through the beam under the skylight, killed, William Gould (Seaman) Wounded, John Hill, (armourer) Mortally, Joseph Lee (sea) severely George Marlon (ships corporal) badly, Lieut. Bruce and James Kelly, James Karmont (sea) slightly. At 3 45, commenced firing with our stern guns, shot away her larboard lower steering sail, keeping our ship a steady course N. E. by E. at 4 the chase bore up and fired her larboard broadside, which cut our rigging, and sails much, the long Bolts, Breeching Hooks, and Breechings of guns and Cannons, frequently breaking (by one of which captain Byron was severely wounded in the left thigh) all of which was instantly replaced. Kept up a constant fire, which was returned by our opponent with bow chase guns, and at times by her broadsides, which by her superiority of sailing she was enabled to do till 6 45, when we cut away our spare sheet, and small bower anchors, Barge, Yawl, and Jolly Boats, and started 14 tons of water; we then gained on him, when he bore up and fired three broadsides; part of which fell short of us, at 7 opponent ceased firing, and the second frigate commenced but finding her shot fall short, ceased again. Employed fishing our Cross-Jack yard and maintopmast (both badly wounded, knotting and splicing our rigging, which was much cut and damaged. At 11 altered our course to E. by S. 1 1/2 S. and lost sight of our opponents.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, off Boston Light, August 28th, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that after leaving Boston Light on the 2d inst. the date of

my last letter to you, I stood to the eastward along the coast, in hopes to fall in with one of the enemy's frigates, which was reported as being in that direction, the day before. I passed, near the coast, as far down as the point of Fundy, but saw nothing. I then proceeded to Cape Sables, and remained three or four days without seeing any thing, when I made me determine to change my situation, and to stand eastward towards Newfoundland. I accordingly bore up, and ran to the eastward under all sail, passing near the Isle of Sables, and having in view take a station off the Gulf St. Lawrence, near Cape Race, to intercept the ships of the enemy bound either to or from Quebec or Halifax, and to be in a situation to recapture such of our vessels as they might be sending in.

On the 10th inst. being off Cape Race, I fell in with a light merchant brig, bound to Halifax, from Newfoundland; and as she was not worth sending in, I took the crew on board and set her on fire. On the 11th, I fell in with the British brig Adeona, from Nova Scotia, bound to Frigate Bay loaded with timber, I took the crew out of her and set her on fire, and made sail to take a station nearer Cape Race, where we continued cruising until the morning of the 15th at daylight; when five sail were in sight ahead of us, apparently a small convoy. I gave chase under a press of sail, and soon found that we gained on them very fast, and discovered that one of them was a ship of war; at sun-rise they tacked, and stood on the same tack with us. By this time we could plainly discover that the ship of war had a brig in tow. At 6, coming up very fast with the ship, and could see that she had cast off the brig that she had in tow, and had set her on fire, and had ordered a second brig to stand before the wind to separate them. The ship of war making sail to windward, I gave chase to a ship which appeared to be under her convoy; but when we came up with her, she proved to be a British ship, prize to the Dolphin privateer, of Salem. She had been spoken by the ship of war, but we came up with them before they had time to put men on board and take charge of her. Whilst our boats were boarding this vessel, the ship of war had got nearly hull down from us; and under standing from one of the prisoners that she was a very fast sailer, I found it would not be possible to come up with her before night, or perhaps not then; I therefore gave chase to the brig that ran before the wind, determined to destroy all his convoy, we soon found we came fast up with the brig, and that they were making every exertion to get off by throwing overboard all the lumber, water casks, &c.

At 2 P. M. we brought to the chase, and found her to be the American brig Adeline, from Liverpool, loaded with dry goods, &c. prize to the British sloop of war Avenger. I took the British prize-master and crew out and put midshipman Madison and a crew on board, with orders to get into the nearest port he could make. From the prize-master of this vessel I learnt that the brig burnt by the sloop of war belonging to New York, and was laden with hemp, duck, &c. has from Newfoundland, having gone in there in distress.

Having chased so far to the eastward as to make it impossible to come up with the sloop of war, I determined to change my cruising ground, as I found by some of the prisoners that came from this vessel, that the squadron that chased us off New York were on the western edge of the Grand Bank, not far distant from me. Accordingly stood to the southward, intending to pass near Bermuda, and cruise off our southern coast. Saw nothing till the night of the 18th, at half past 9, P. M. discovered a sail very near us, it being dark; made sail and gave chase, and could see that she was a brig At. 11, brought her to, and sent a boat on board, found her to be the American privateer Decatur, belonging to Salem, with a crew of one hundred and eight men and fourteen guns, twelve of which she had thrown overboard whilst we were in chase of her. The captain came on board, and informed me that he saw the day before a ship of war standing to the southward, and that she could not be far from us; at 12 P. M. made sail to the southward, intending if possible to fall in with her. The privateer stood in for Cape Race, intending to cruise there, and take ships by boarding, as he had lost all his guns but two. The above is a memorandum of what took place on board the Constitution under my command, from the time we left Boston up to the 18th inst. which I hope will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Sir, your obedient servant, ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, Secretary of the navy, Washington City.

United States Frigate Constitution, off Boston Light, August 30, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th inst. at 2 P. M. being in latitude 11, 42, and longitude 55, 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast head bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chase, and soon found we came up with her. At 3 P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind; at half past 8 P. M. made her out to be a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about three miles, when I ordered the light sails taken in, the courses hoisted up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase had backed his maintopmast water for his rigging down. As soon as the Constitution