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## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on that part of the message of the President of the U. States respecting the recent importations of goods from Great Britain, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases. Read and passed to a second reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

#### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The house again in committee of the whole on this subject.

Mr. Roberts, in continuation, spoke at great length in favor of the report of the committee and against an unqualified remission of the bonds.

When he had concluded, it being late in the day, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The following Report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

#### REPORT AND ESTIMATES.

##### 1. TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1812.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1812, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, re-payments and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to

\$10,934,948 90

On account of the loan of eleven millions of dollars, authorized by the act of the 14th March, 1812.

5,847,212 50

Total amount of receipts

16,782,159 40

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1811, and amounting to

3,947,818 36

An aggregate of

\$20,729,977 76

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations,

\$1,823,069 35

Army, militia, volunteers, fortifications, arms & arsenals

7,770 300

Navy Department

3,107,501 54

Indian ditto

230 975

11,108,776 54

Interest on the public debt

2,498,013 19

On account of the principal of the same

2,938,465 99

5,436,479 18

Amounting together as will appear in detail by the statement (F) to

18,268,252 07

And leaving in the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1812, a balance of

2,361,652 69

\$20,729,977 76

The statement (E) exhibits in detail the payments made by the Treasury Department for the several branches of the military and naval expenditure during the same year (from the 1st of Oct. 1811, to the 30th of Sept. 1812) and also during the two last months (October and Nov. 1812).

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1812, on account of both revenue and loans, are estimated at \$9,000,000; and the expenditures (including about \$1,500,000 on account of the principal of the public debt, and 1,000,000 for the militia) are nearly the same sum.

The sums obtained or secured on loan during this year, amount, so far as has been ascertained at the treasury, to [a]

13,100,200

Of which there was received prior to 1st Oct. 1812, as above stated

5,847,212 50

Received or to be received prior to 1st January, 1813,

5,202,987 50

To be received in January and February, 1813,

1,250 000

13,100,200

It will also appear by the statement [F] that this sum was obtained on the following terms, viz.

For six per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1st January, 1825, and afterwards redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States

7,415 200

On temporary loans at the rate of six per cent. a year, and reimbursable as followeth, viz.

In 1813

1,350,000

1814

750,000

1817

50,000

2,150,000

For treasury notes bearing an annual

interest of 5 2.5 per cent. and reimbursable one year after date,

3,535,000

\$13,100,200

From the present demand, it appears probable that the residue of the treasury notes, authorized by the act of the 30th of June last, and amounting to 1,465,000 dollars, will be disposed of prior to the 1st March next.

It may be proper also to state, that notwithstanding the addition thus made to the public debt, and although a considerable portion has been remitted from England and brought to market in America, the public stocks, which had at first experienced a slight depression, have been for the last three months, and continue to be, at par.

Year 1812.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted to 12,513,490 dollars.

The net revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the year 1811, amounted, as will appear by the statements (A. & B.) to \$7,502,560.

The same revenue for the year 1812 is estimated at \$12,500,000, of which sum about \$5,500,000 arise from duties on the late importations from Great Britain.

The custom house bonds outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1813, and falling due in that year, are estimated, after deducting bad debts, at \$11,250,000; and it is believed that the probable amount of receipts from that source into the Treasury, during the year 1813, may be safely estimated at \$1,500,000 dollars.

The sales of the public lands north of the river Ohio, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, and after deducting the lands which have reverted to the U. States, have amounted, as appears by the statement (C), to \$90,000 sales; and the payments by the purchasers to \$790,000.

The Indian wars may affect the sales, and perhaps to a certain extent the amount of payments. It is, however, believed that that branch of revenue may, together with some other small items, be estimated for the ensuing year at \$90,000 dollars; making the whole amount of probable receipts into the Treasury for the year 1813, exclusively of loans,

\$12,000,000

The expenditures of that year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expenses of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic,

\$1,500,000

2. Public debt, viz.

Interest, including that on new loans of the years 1812 and 1813,

3,300,000

Reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks and of temporary loans and treasury notes, falling due in 1813, and estimated amount of purchases of stock,

5,200,000

\$8,000,000

3. Military establishment:

The estimates of the Secretary of War are with respect to the army predicated on the employment of the whole force authorized by law and amounting to 36,700 men of every description. Adding to this the expense incident to the service of volunteers and militia, and also the increase of pay of the army, the appropriation for armaments, militia, and 400,000 of the unexpended balance for fortifications, the whole contemplated expense may be estimated as follows:

Army—Pay, subsistence, bounties, clothing and hospitals,

9,350,000

Ordnance and armories,

1,850,000

Quarter master's department and contingencies

2,500,000

Fortifications,

900,000

Arming the militia,

200,000

Volunteers and militia in actual service,

2,000,000

Indian Department,

200,000

\$17,000,000

4. Naval establishment:

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy are predicated on the employment of the following force, viz.

Commissioned and warrant officers,

871

Petty officers, seamen and boys, viz.

For 9 frigates and 9 smaller vessels,

3,620

For 200 gun boats and other vessels,

7,000

Marines, including officers,

1,869

Total 13,360

And the expense is estimated as followeth, viz.

Pay, provisions and medicine,

3,290,000

Ordnance,

100,000

Repairs, contingencies and navy yards, adding the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for timber,

1,125,000

Marine corps

400,000

4,925,000

Amounting altogether to

\$31,925,000

The receipts on account of the revenue having been estimated at

12,000,000

Leaves a balance to be provided for by loans of

\$19,925,000

Of this sum more than one million is already contracted for, and there remains on hand a balance

of about a million and a half in treasury notes not yet disposed of. An Authority to issue new notes for about two million and a half more, being the amount reimbursable in 1813, will still keep the whole amount issued at five millions, and reduce the amount of the loan to about fifteen millions of dollars.

In order to facilitate the loan, & perhaps to improve its terms, it may however be eligible to leave some discretion in the executive as to the respective amounts of stock and notes to be issued; which may be advantageously varied according to circumstances, without increasing the aggregate of both.

The preceding estimates do not embrace the expense incident to the proposed increase of the navy, nor the expenditure not yet authorized by law. In order to meet any new expenses which may thus be authorized by Congress it will therefore be necessary to increase the loan to a corresponding amount.

The sums received or to be received on loan during the calendar year 1812 have been stated at

12,950,200

The payments of account of the principal of the debt during the same year, though not yet precisely ascertained, may be estimated (so far as ascertained on the 1st of December, at the Treasury) at

2,350,200

Making the actual increase of debt during the year

10,600,000

It appears, according to the preceding estimate, that the whole sum to be borrowed during the year 1813, will amount to about twenty millions of dollars; and that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will exceed five millions; making the actual increase of debt during the year \$15,000,000.

Of the revenue which will accrue during the year 1813, and on which the receipts of the year 1814 will principally depend, it is not practicable at this moment to form a correct estimate. So far as may be inferred from the experience of the short period which has elapsed since the declaration of war, it is not probable that the revenue derived from customs will exceed the amount of \$5,500,000, at which it had been estimated in a former communication. The duties accrued or which will accrue, during the last 6 months of this year, after deducting drawbacks and expenses of collection, are estimated at less than \$9,000,000; which, deducting about \$5,500,000 on account of duties on the late importations from Great Britain, and one million for the duties on importations from Canada and China, would not leave more than \$3,500,000 for the ordinary revenue on those branches of commerce which are permitted by law, and from which the U. S. will not be excluded by the law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1812.

[The amount was stated in the President's message at the commencement of the session at eleven millions of dollars.—The other two millions have been contracted for subsequent to its date.]

## Foreign.

PARIS, September 21

### EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moskwa, September 12

On the 4th, the Emperor set out from Gijat and camped near the post of Griueva.

The 5th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon we perceived the Russians formed with their right upon Moskwa, the left upon the heights on the left bank of the Kologha. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy began to fortify a fine height, between two woods, where they had placed 9 or 10,000 men. The emperor having reconnoitered it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the King of Naples to pass the Kologha, with the division of Companies and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowsky, who had marched on the right, was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the redoubt was carried, with the cannon; the enemy's corps driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th, at two o'clock in the morning, the Emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts; the day was passed in reconnoitering. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position the day before; backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted with 25 pieces of cannon. Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at 100 paces from each other, protected their line, as far as a large village; which the enemy had destroyed; to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry, to support the centre. The right extended behind the Kologha, in the rear of the village of Borodiso, and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favorable. It was easy to manoeuvre and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it, but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither palisaded nor defended with chevaux de frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 or 130,000 men. Our forces were

equal but the superiority of our troops was not doubtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the Emperor was surrounded by the marshals in the position taken the evening before. At half past five o'clock the sun rose without clouds—it had rained the preceding evening. "This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the Emperor. Though but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the order—the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:—

"Soldiers! Behold the field of battle you so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you; it is necessary to us; I will give you plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Be brave, my soldiers, as you did at Austerlitz at Friedland, and I will give you more; & that the latest posterity may speak of our conduct this day with pride, that it may say of you, "He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow."

At the Imperial Camp on the heights of Borodiso, 7th Sept. 2 o'clock A. M.

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowsky, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested their left. The prince of Eckmuhl marched in the skirt of the forest, the division Compans at the east. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's position, had been constructed in the night. At 6 o'clock Gen. Count Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard commenced the fire. Gen. Perucy, with thirty pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division Compans, (4th of the 1st corps) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position.—At half past six Gen. Compans was wounded, at seven the Prince of Eckmuhl had his horse killed.—The attack advanced; the musketry commenced.—The Vice-Roy, who formed our left attacks and carries the village of Borodiso, which the enemy could not defend, that village being on the left flank of the Kologha. At seven the Marshal Duke of Elchingen put himself in motion, and under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon which Gen. Foucher had placed in the evening against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre.—A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At eight o'clock the positions of the enemy were carried, his redoubts taken and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken, the rest was withdrawn to his line in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on those heights thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labor, and as a protecting shelter.

The King of Naples, with the cavalry, made various charges. The Duke of Elchingen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The Emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance;—this movement made us master of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowsky fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. Gen. Count Morard marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his best troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared, that he might carry the village, which was burnt—he division Friant advanced thither—80 pieces of French cannon immediately arrested, and then annihilated the enemy columns which stood two hours, in close order under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory.

The King of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge who penetrated through the breaches, which our cannon shot had made through the masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers—they dispersed on all sides. The General of division Count Caulincourt, Governor of the emperor's Pages advanced at the head of the 5th regt. of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet—a glorious death worthy to be envied.

It was now two in the afternoon—the enemy had lost all hope—he battle was ended; the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous: from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9,000 Russian horses have been counted on the field of battle—60 pieces