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Intelligence.

FRANKLINGTON (O) Nov. 9.

"On yesterday I returned from a trip to Lake Erie, at the mouth of Huron; ten or twelve miles east of Sandusky Bay, and 55 from Malden; at the request of General Harrison, I accompanied him there. The following is the distances of the several stages, or noted places.

"From this place to Washington is 9 miles—a handsome little town, but more noted for handsome Yankee Girls. From Worthington, to Berkshire, 14 miles. From Berkshire to Frederick town, 23 miles. From thence to Mansfield, 19 miles. From thence to General Bell's camp, 11 miles. From thence to Lake Erie, 6 miles; the country generally low and swampy. The view from the margin of the lake, is beautiful indeed.

"At camp, Huron there is about 700 militia from the Connecticut reserve, and upper parts of Ohio—amongst the best disciplined and most orderly militia I ever beheld. 600 more at Bell's camp—the whole under Brigadier General Perkins, an officer of much merit and unceasing industry. From this place (mouth of Huron) to the lower Sandusky Rapids, is 43 miles; from thence to the Miami rapids, 40 more—from the mouth of Huron to Cleveland, is 50 from thence to Presque Isle 110, from thence to Buffalo 40; from thence to Black Rock (opposite English for Erie) 2 miles—23 miles lower down, is the Falls of Niagara, and from there to Queenstown 7 miles, where the New-York militia so disgracefully refused to support their brave brethren, on the 13th of Oct. last.

"When at the mouth of Huron, we observed a British vessel of some kind, 20 or 25 miles off, in the direction of Malden. On the 26th Oct. two men went out from Perkins' camp, to cut beavers; one was killed, the other is still missing. About the 15th of Oct. some of general Perkins' men found on the Peninsula of Sandusky, two Canadian scalps, one gun and three hats. They were not killed by our men, but supposed to be scalped by their own Indians, and their scalps sold at Malden.

"The Pennsylvania brigade arrived at Wooster on the 23rd inst. The Virginia brigade got to Delaware on the 5th. I left Gen. Harrison at Delaware, about 25 miles above this place. I presume that these two brigades will join at upper Sandusky, as soon as the almost impassable roads will admit of provisions and forage being thrown forward. In a few days all the cavalry will be here, amounting to 6000. They will here get their proper arms."

Another extract, dated

VINCENNES, Nov. 12.

"The Indians killed five men and wounded two, since I arrived at this place. I need not say any thing about the failures of Hopkins; you have had a description of that expedition ere now. There has another expedition started for Tippecanoe; they have arrived at Fort Harrison. Whether they are the example of the one which lately failed, time alone can determine; if they do the stain will not easily be wiped off. Col. Russell has destroyed an Indian town on the Illinois river. The Indians were patching in order to move off, when Russell, with 300 men, attacked, and drove them through a dismal swamp, and thro' the river killed a number in the river, following them to the opposite shore and took their canoes, and found in them a number of their dead. This brave party got 20 scalps, 3 prisoners, 80 horses, and a considerable quantity of plunder—4 of them were wounded."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army at Buffalo to his friend in New-York.

"Buffalo, Nov. 20, 1812.

Dear Sir,

"You will be pleased to hear that, the night before last, an expedition was organized, under the command of Col. Winder of the 14th Regiment, to storm the enemy's batteries opposite to Black Rock—About ten boats set out, with a proportion of the seamen on this station under command of Lieut. Angus. Only five of the boats succeeded in landing. They were commanded by Capt. King, late of the 5th Regiment, with Capt. Morgan, of the 12th Infantry, Capt. Dox of the 13th and Capt. Spruill with Captain Angus and Samuel Swartwout as Volunteers. About 50 sailors and 60 Regulars constituted the actual force employed in this enterprise. To the astonishment of friends and enemies, they achieved the most valiant feats of real heroism ever witnessed. The whole of the batteries, from Fort Erie to Chipewa, were silenced, the cannon spiked, 3 officers and about 50 privates taken prisoners, and the whole Canadian frontier for 16 miles in extent laid waste and deserted.

"In this valorous act, the brave Capt. Watts, of the navy, second in command to Capt. Angus, & Lieut. Capt. Angus of the navy, Samuel Swartwout, his associate volunteer, Capt. King, Morgan, Spruill, and Dox, with Lieut. Col. Boersler, of the 14th, at their head, merit the veneration of their country for their intrepidity and bravery. Seven officers out of eleven of the navy were wounded. Lieut. Scisson is badly wounded, but not dangerous. Mr. Graham, (son of our friend Col. Graham) has his leg broke, but is in good spirits. Mr. Carter, of New York, is wounded in the arm. Angus, Swartwout, Spruill, Morgan and Col. Boersler, are safe. Capt. Dox, is slightly wounded; and Capt. King, in his zeal to send over prisoners, remained on the other side, and was made prisoner together with about ten men.

"After this affairs the whole force under Gen.

Smyth prepared to embark.—They manoeuvred some time; but much to the mortification of all, but particularly to the volunteers, they were ordered to return to their encampments. They are ordered to be again ready to cross to-morrow morning. This is a summary of all the news at present on the frontiers.

"Major Noon is in command, attached to Col. McClure. Much may be expected from this corps. Three hundred Pennsylvania and 100 Baltimore volunteers, with the rifle corps of New York and Albany, compose this regiment.

Foreign.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Last evening arrived the ship Powhatan, capt. Herrick, in 42 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we were favored with London papers to the 21st Oct. and Liverpool to the 29th.

Letters of marque and reprisal have been issued against America by the British government.

Convoys were about to sail from England for Newfoundland and the West Indies.

The official account of the surrender of general Hull's army had been published, together with Hull's and Cass's statements, newspaper philippic, &c.

The American colors taken at Fort Detroit have been hung up in Whitehall Chapel, near the French eagles and standards.

Col. Darroch is appointed a brigadier general to serve in Canada.

Capt. Dacres' account of the loss of the Guerriere is published in the London papers. He says nothing of defective masts, and compliments Capt. Hull for his treatment to his officers and seamen.

The Argo, 44, is ordered to Jamaica; the Atlanta is to return to Halifax.

An expedition against the coast of France was preparing in England.

Three frigates were ready for sea at Bordeaux at the last dates.

The British trade is represented as much embarrassed.

The island which lately appeared near the Azores has sunk again, leaving a shoal.

The night boat, George Cannon is returned a member of parliament for Liverpool.

Gen. Gageyne is returned with Mr. Canning for Liverpool. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Creevey of course lost their election.

Mr. Douglas has been elected for Edinburgh.

M. Wilberforce has voluntarily declined a reelection in parliament.

It is calculated that ministers will have an accession of forty members in the new parliament.

A petition for peace has been voted at Derby.

The 20th French bulletin gives an account of their entrance into Moscow. It is dated September 17. They say the Russians set fire to the city in 500 places; that 1600 churches, 1000 palaces, and immense magazines were destroyed. One hundred of the incendiaries had been shot. Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians, it says, were burnt.

The French entered Moscow Sept. 15, having fought no battle after that of Moskwa.

The Russian official account says, before the French entered Moskwa, "all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, public and private, were previously removed, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the city. The entrance of the French into Moscow is not an annihilation of the empire. Advantages may accrue from our abandoning the capital. We shall be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. We hope to compel the enemy to leave Moscow, and change his plan of operations."

The Russian general Kutusow is daily receiving reinforcement, and is well supplied. The Russian troops act with great firmness. A new levy of 400,000 men is ordered.

The Moldavian army was advancing. Patriotic donations continued.

It is said several French officers had been assassinated at Moscow, being mistaken for Bonaparte.

Bonaparte had made proposals of peace to the emperor of Russia.

It is said the Emperor rejected Bonaparte's overture, and had determined to refuse every overture while the enemy is in the country.

Since the entrance of the French into Moscow, the emperor of Russia has issued a very excellent declaration. It says "the enemy is possessed of bare walls, containing neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined on his entering Moscow he might prescribe a peace, but he is deceived. He entered Russia with 300,000 troops. By war, sickness, desertion, want, &c. he has lost one half. We have an army still before him, and three endeavoring to cut off his retreat."

The treaty between Russia and Turkey is published.

Some alarm existed at St. Petersburg, and application was made to ship some of the trading property. The emperor said he saw no ground for fear; but gave the permission, and some articles had been embarked. Hemp had fallen in price. Measures were taken with a view to the protection of St. Petersburg.

At the last dates the Russians were acting vigorously against the French near Moscow, and driving them in or cutting them off—taking convoys or ordnance on the road from Smolensk. One Russian general was operating with success near Rusa and Mojaisk; and another, on the

Dwina. An expedition from Riga against Mittau had succeeded. The French were driven from it. Gen. Viscount Cathcart's account of the loss of the French in the battle of Moskwa states it at 40,000. The position taken by the main Russian army is 20 miles in the rear of Moscow—where a great battle was soon expected.

LONDON, October 17.

Despatches from Lord Wellington are dated Oct 4—By the explosion of two mines a breach has been made in the walls of the castle of Burgos, so that the British established themselves within the exterior walls. The British and Portuguese loss in storming the breaches alluded to, was only 1 or 200 killed and wounded.

Marmont has returned to France. He assured his army numerous reinforcements were on their march to join it.

Soult, Souchet and Joseph Bonaparte have united at Troxilla. The Spanish Gen. Ballasteros had entered Grenada. Mina had defeated 2500 French, 1000 killed, wounded and made prisoners. The British Gen. Hill was marching to Madrid.

LIVERPOOL, October 24.

Another French bulletin is said to have arrived in London—contents not interesting. Bonaparte has been still at Moscow, endeavoring to render the ruin comfortable as winter quarters. The Russian account is given of the progress of the French to that city. The Russians calculated on a plan of the warfare during the winter, which will impede the French supplies, reduce their numbers, and exhaust their strength.

PARIS, October 14.

Accounts from the emperor at Moscow are to the 25th ult. For the previous six days nothing material is mentioned. The Russians set fire to their capital before they departed it.

A nephew of the Baron d. Bistenuil, one of the ministers of Louis XVI had obtained a livelihood at Hamburg, a few months ago, by sweeping the streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.

BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Prince Kutusow, general in chief of all the armies, communicates the following from Borodino, on the 7th September.

Since my last despatch, in which I had the honor to acquaint your Imperial Majesty of the attack which the enemy made on my position at Borodino on the 5th Sept. he again directed a great force against the left flank, commanded by general Bagration. Seeing the impetuosity with which the great strength of the enemy was directed against that point, I judged it necessary, in order to check him, to make a movement towards the heights which had previously been fortified; the action lasted from 2 in the afternoon until night. The troops of your majesty this day displayed the bravery which I have constantly observed since I have served with them. The second division of cuirassiers, being obliged to make a second attack at dusk, distinguished itself exceedingly; and generally all the troops fought without losing an inch of ground, every where repulsing the enemy with a loss much superior to ours; we took 8 pieces of artillery, 3 of which are abandoned, being useless. Many officers distinguished themselves, who must be specially recommended to your Majesty; and of whom I am now occupied in making a list.

SECOND RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Gen. Prince Kutusow, commander in chief of the armies of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, communicates the following to his imperial majesty from the field of battle at Borodino on the 8th of Sept. After the attack that the enemy made on the 5th on our left flank with a very considerable force, nothing particular occurred on the 6th; but yesterday at 4 in the morning, availing himself of the foggy weather, he again directed his forces against our left flank. The action became general, and continued until night; the loss of both parties is great; but that of the enemy judging from the repeated and vigorous attacks that he made, and from our positions being fortified, must have been infinitely superior. Your imperial majesty's troops fought with incredible valor; the batteries passed alternately from our possession to that of the enemy, and from his to yours. At the close of the action, the enemy, though superior in force, had not gained one inch of ground—I remained the whole night upon the field of battle and as soon as I shall be reinforced by the new recruits and by the reserve of Moscow, and the artillery repaired, aided by the help of the Almighty, and by the incredible bravery of the army, I shall see what I can undertake against the enemy. Prince Bagration was wounded in the foot by a ball.—Lieut. Gens. Turechikow, Prince Geortschakow, and Maj Gens. Bachnstiew, and Counts Voronow, and Kitow, were also wounded. We made some prisoners, among them a general of brigade. It is yet night and I cannot obtain further particulars.

His imperial majesty in acknowledgment of the services of the general in chief Kutusow, has granted him the post of marshal general, with 100,000 rubles; and 5 rubles to each soldier who was in the action of this ever memorable day.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 16.

"After the battle of Moskwa, the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Svenigorod and Kalouga.

"The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the Viceroys at Rouza, and Prince Pon-

iatowski at Feminskoe.—The head-quarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moskwa. The enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

"The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of Palaces of all the Nobles of the Empire. The Russian Governor, Rostapchin, wished to ruin the fine city, when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

"Our advanced guard arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 123 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city;—some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The Governor Rostapchin had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re established.—More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

"The emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment.

"The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of the Moskwa. Prince Bragation was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle; it amounts to between 45 and 50."

TWENTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17.

"The Russians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotzk. *Te Deums* have been sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian *Te Deums* that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors; at least the populace thought so for well informed persons knew what was passing.

"Moscow is the *intrepot* of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

"Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital.—On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred Russians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the Governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600; above 1000 palaces, immense magazines nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved.

"The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and in short, provisions of all sorts.

"The advanced guard is twenty wersts on the road to Kassan, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced-guard is on the road to St. Petersburg, where the enemy has not a single soldier.

"The temperature is still that of autumn. The soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles."

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 20.

"Three hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fuses, six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood; they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch Rostopchin had these prepared on the pretence that he wished to send a boat full of combustible matter amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials, necessary for the execution of his project.

"The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three quarters of the city are burned; among other palaces that beautiful one of Catharine, which had been newly furnished; not above a quarter of the houses remain.

"While Rostopchin was taking away the fire engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 60,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 lb.