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Foreign.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Twenty Fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moscow, October 14.

General Baron Delzous has marched upon Dnieprow. The King of Naples is with the advanced guard upon the Naia, in presence of the enemy, who were occupied in recruiting their army, by completing it from the militia.

The weather is very fine; the first snow-fall yesterday. In twenty days it will be necessary we should be in winter quarters. The forces which Russia had in Moldavia have joined General Formassow; those in Poland have disembarked at Biala. They marched out and attacked the first corps. They have been beaten; 3000 men have been made prisoners. We have not yet received the official relation of this brilliant combat, which does so much honor to general D'York. All our wounded have proceeded to Smolensk, Minsk, and Mohilow. A great many have recovered and joined their corps. Much private correspondence between St. Petersburg and Moscow, make us acquainted with the situation of that Empire. The project of burning Moscow having been kept secret, the greater part of the Nobles and private individuals had removed nothing. The Engineers have taken a plan of the city by marking the houses which have been saved from the fire. It results that we did not succeed in saving more than the 10th part of the town. The 9 10ths no longer remain.

November 13.

FRENCH DISTURBANCES.

The following has been communicated by a gentleman recently arrived from Paris, as the statement circulated by the members of the French government, for the information of their private friends, as to the nature, extent, and termination of the late conspiracy:

The three ex-Generals Mallet, Guidel and Laboite, already sentenced and executed, endeavored to bring about a new revolution in Paris.

They made use of a fictitious Senatus Consultum, by means of which they succeeded in deceiving the garrison of Paris. Having gone on the 23d of Oct. at 4 o'clock in the morning, to the barracks occupied by the first division, and the dragoons of Paris, they read to them a proclamation, in which they informed them of the death of the Emperor, on the 7th, and ordered them in the name of the Regent, to follow them.

The troops, believing what was told them, obeyed their orders, and suffered themselves to be led to different posts, where they relieved the guards—and at 7 in the morning, presented themselves at the Minister's of the General Police, and at the prefect's of the police, both of whom they arrested and carried them to the prison of Laforer, under the escort of 300 men.

Meanwhile another division proceeded to the house of the Commandant of Paris, Gen. Hudin (not Navary) Mellot informed him, that he was no longer Commandant; and on Hudin hesitating to resign his command, a pistol was discharged at him, by Mallet, which mortally wounded him in the head.

Mallet next proceeded to the Chief of the Etat Major of Paris, to arrest him; but this officer (who appears to have been apprized of his danger) had several officers in his apartment, who, proving too powerful for Mallet arrested him; they then hanged the troops, who followed him, and having succeeded in persuading them that Mallet was a conspirator, and that the Emperor was not dead, the whole laid down their arms. The troops cantoned at Versailles and Cross Bois were now sent for and the barrier having been shut, the conspirators were arrested.

At two o'clock, the Minister of Police and the Prefect were liberated, the officers of the first division were arrested, and the troops sent out of Paris.

On the first report of the Emperor's death, which the conspirators spread all over Paris, the bank was surrounded by a multitude, who endeavored to exchange their notes for specie; but in a short time, order and tranquility were restored, and every thing quiet.

TWENTY FIFTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters on the Neva. Oct. 23.

The army has quitted the smoking remains of Moscow, converted into the tomb of Russian glory, by Russian barbarity.—The Emperor Alexander has refused peace. Napoleon is preparing to give the world that blessing which the folly of the Russian Nobility compels a feeble Monarch to refuse to the conquering country.

On Smolensk.—Count Wittgenstein, who had retreated; he was made prisoner. The Emperor's majesty made the university of Moscow; he was made prisoner.

seated upon the throne of the Czars, and implored him not to desert their rising liberty. In him alone they reposed for shaking off their chains. The Emperor replied—"The liberty of my good citizens of Moscow is near my heart—great considerations postpone the hour of your deliverance. When you can comprehend the destinies of Napoleon, you will be able to measure your own."

A deputation from the Foundling Hospital having waited upon the Emperor, he ordered three male infants to be christened—the first, Napoleon; the second, Felix; the third, Bonaparte; and three female infants—the first to be called Josephine, the second Marie Theresa, the third Adelaide; and he promised them a pension each of twelve hundred livres upon the day of their marriage to be paid from the imperial Treasury. The deputation melted into tears at this proof of the Emperor's goodness.

The Emperor participates in the feeling which will animate his good citizens of Paris, upon learning that his Imperial Majesty is approaching nearer his Capital. It is for their happiness that he braves all seasons and all climates; it is for their glory that he spreads his arms from the Pillars of Hercules to the Arctic Circle. The time is not yet arrived for the Emperor to develop the great plans he at present meditates. They are locked in the sacred shrine of his august bosom, and will be unfolded by high destiny.

The cavalry are in complete order.—There is great nutriment in the pastures round Moscow. The air has been found peculiarly propitious to the cure of gun shot wounds.

NOVEMBER 4.

On the 16th of last month his Catholic Majesty set out from Valencia to march to Madrid, at the head of the army of the centre, and of that of the south, commanded by the Duke of Dalmeida.

Letters from Vittoria say, that the soldiers of the French army on their entrance into Burgos, carried in triumph, gen. Durbreton, who had so vigorously defended the Castle of Burgos against Wellington, in admiration of his fine defence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Norfolk dated

LIVERPOOL, November 7, 1812.

Your attention is, no doubt, earnestly directed to the consideration of the probability of a speedy termination of the war, and of the line of conduct that is likely to be pursued by this country in furtherance of that object.—From all the information we possess on the subject, we think the prevalent opinion to be, that an abandonment of the right of impressment, or a restitution of American property condemned under the orders in council, need not be expected, as long as present ministers remain in office; and that, as they will probably have a strong majority in the ensuing parliament, together with the support of the Marquis of Wellesley's and Mr. Canning's party there, on all occasions where the policy of the war with America is brought into question, we may look for a vigorous prosecution of the contest, if congress do not deem the repeal of orders in council satisfactory.

In case of a failure of Sir John B. Warren's mission the attention of this government will be directed to the means of continuing the necessary supplies of provisions for the Peninsula and the British West India Colonies, of procuring certain articles of American produce, required for the consumption of this country, and of relieving their manufactures by facilitating, as much as possible, a proportionate export of British Goods.

It is generally believed, that provisions, whether the property of Neutrals or Enemies, will be unmolested by this government, when imported into the Peninsula from the United States; but whether Licenses for that purpose will be granted to American shipping as before, or to Neutral vessels only, government has not yet determined.

Provisions and Lumber will be so much wanted in the West-India colonies, that the import of those articles will, probably, be permitted either under licenses, or by instructions to the respective governors to that effect.

With respect to the American Produce which may be required for the consumption of this country, it is difficult to hazard an opinion, as to either the particular articles, or the extent of the import which may be permitted. Flaxseed, Clover seed, Naval Stores, Wheat, Flour and Rice, are likely to be scarce, and an opinion is entertained that they will be allowed to be imported in Neutral bottoms—but, perhaps, subject to a proportionate export, in such vessels, of British Manufactures.

The arrival in London of a few Licenses from France, for importation of Cotton into that Country, has caused more demand for the article as it will take about 5000 bags out of the London market.

P. S. An order from government has appeared, declaring the Licenses or Passports, valid, that were granted by Admiral Sawyer to American vessels carrying provisions to the Peninsula, and directing that all such vessels, having been detained by British Cruizers, shall be released.

FOREIGNERS.

The following letter is taken from the Alexandria Daily Gazette. It was written to a distinguished character, at that time, a representative in congress from Virginia.

A letter from General George Washington to the hon. * * * * of Virginia, dated

Moretown, May 17th, 1777.

SIR,

In the privilege of friendship, I take the

liberty to ask you what congress expects I am to do with the many foreigners they have, at different times, promoted to the rank of field officers—and by the last resolve, two to that of colonels.

In making these appointments, it is much to be feared that all the circumstances attending are not taken into consideration—to oblige the advocates of a nation whom we want to interest in our cause, may be one inducement, and to get rid of their importunity, another—but this is viewing the matter by halves or one side only—These men have no attachment or ties to the country, further than interest binds them, they have no influence—and are ignorant of the language they are to receive and give orders in, consequently great trouble, or much confusion must follow; but this is not the worst, they have not the smallest chance to recruit others, and our officers think it exceedingly hard, and they have toiled in this service, and probably sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them, whose merit perhaps is not equal to their own; but whose effrontery will take no denial.

The management of this matter, give me leave to add, sir, is a delicate point, for although no one will dispute the right of congress to make appointments, every person will assume the privilege of judging of the propriety of them; and good policy, in my opinion, forbids the disgusting a whole corps to gratify the pride of an individual; for it is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers—Besides, the error of those appointments is now clear and manifest, and the views of congress evidently defeated; for by giving high rank to people of no reputation or service, you have disgusted their own countrymen; or in other words raised their expectations too high for the man who was captain in France, finding another who was only a Subaltern there, or perhaps nothing, appointed to a major with us extends his views instantly to a regiment.—In like manner the field officers can accept of nothing less than a brigade, and so on, by which means the man of real rank and merit, must be excluded or perhaps your whole military system disordered. In the mean while I am haunted and teased to death by the importunity of some and dissatisfaction of others.

My ideas in this representation do not extend to artillery officers and engineers.—The first of these will be useful if they do not break in upon the arrangement of the corps already established by order of congress.—The second are absolutely necessary, and not to be had here—but proper precaution should be observed in the choice of them; for we have at present in pay, and high rank two (Frenchmen) who in my judgment know nothing of the duty of engineers.—Gentlemen of this profession ought to produce sufficient and authentic testimonials of their skill and knowledge, and not expect that a pompous narrative of their services, and loss of papers (the usual excuse) can be a proper introduction into our army.

The freedom, with which I have delivered my sentiments on this subject, will, I am persuaded, meet your excuse when I assure you that I have nothing else in view than the good of the service. By the time, or before his letter can reach you, congress will be visited a person who calls himself according to his own account is a most valuable officer from Prussia.—What his credentials are I know not, but from what little I have seen of him, they ought to be strong to convince me of his real importance, for if his conversations have been faithfully interpreted he has been caught tripping several times.

I am dear Sir,

Your most obed't and

Affect serv't,

GO: WASHINGTON "

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

The business of this day was unimportant. Had it been otherwise the consideration of it would probably have been by every one in the consideration of one of the greatest speeches ever made in congress which Mr. Quincy delivered upon the bill for raising an additional 20,000 men.

Mr. QUINCY said that he had some opinions upon the bill, which he wished to offer in full, though he should fail, he feared, from the want of health. The bill, he observed, proposed to augment the army by 20,000 men. This extension, if granted, would raise the army to 55,000. It had been stated on that floor by the committee of foreign relations, that the existing military establishment would answer all the purposes of internal national service, and that this new army of 20,000 men was intended for the invasion of Canada. As this was the avowed purpose of the bill, he would bring it into distinct considerations.—The invasion and conquest of Canada as it was desirable in itself, and as it might be made conducive to the attainment of peace. He directed himself to his political friends and to his political opponents, (for there were men on both sides who totally disbelieved that this was the object, and flattered their good hearts that it was a mere threat thrown out to aid negotiation) and he bid them beware how they acted upon that erroneous imagination. Whoever conceived that the measure was projected as a means of peace, or for any thing but an invasion of Canada, or that the war would not be continued, was grossly deceived. He warned his political opponents, who, though

with upright views, submitted to the dictates of the cabinet, to recollect what their past experience must have shown them. That no proposition which was likely to be obnoxious to public censure; no dose which was likely to create nausea, or to scour the popularity of the government, ever was administered by them, but some under operator was employed to suggest that there was some other object in it than the true one, and to assure those whose stomachs turned at it, that it was not what they thought it. Of this sort was the assurance given on the introduction of the embargo law, which was intended to operate initially to Great Britain; but its advocates came there and urged that it was merely intended to have the effect of a blockade of the country; and in like manner the incipient steps to this war were glossed over by an assurance that Mr. Foster had instructions which would enable administration to settle all differences with him.—And the vast military establishments desired, are said to be only a grand scheme of pacification.

His political friends too, Mr. Q. appealed to in a warning voice. Too apt to rely on their own wisdom, they maintained that it could not be; it was impossible administration could mediate the taking of Canada.—Where were the men? where was the money? The eastern states would be disgusted; common sense and common prudence forbid it; and, therefore, no project was less to be expected. But that was the very reason, he said, why he thought it more likely to be suggested and adopted by the cabinet; and, paradoxical and anomalous as it might seem, the reason why it was more likely to succeed too.

Out of twenty illustrations to which he could resort, he would select only two upon this subject. When the war came under consideration, no one believed that it was really a war for the conquest of Canada, or that our cabinet could seriously contemplate a war against Great Britain any more than they could against China. A nation in the enjoyment of more than thirty years peace to counter one in the full prosecution of a war already of twenty years duration. A nation without resources; without an army; without a navy; without military force, science, habits or discipline, to go to war with the most rich and powerful nation upon earth, which, without raising one additional soldier or sailor, or equipping one additional ship, could carry havoc and desolation over our shores and into our cities. Even now, many were pretty nearly in the same condition of mind as the gentlemen of Pennsylvania, who insisted that the existence of a declaration of war was all a federal falsehood—plagued with common sense and prudence, they could not believe the invasion of Canada possible, or that whatever hostile intention we might have to Great Britain, we could deliberately go to wreck it on a race of inoffensive colonists, with whom the people of our nation was on terms of friendly intercourse, in the habits of mutual interchange of acts of neighborhood—connecting themselves by marriage with each other, with so many inducements of head and of heart to avoid hostilities.—It could not be believed.—It could not be imagined that exclusive of these considerations we could think of going with a raw, undisciplined militia against a country defended by at least twelve thousand regular veteran troops, besides its militia; and to march into it, inviting treason by proclamation, in a quarter too where such a system could be retorted upon us with the most terrible effect, seemed to be beyond the range of possibility: It never enters into their heads that all this was connected with the choice of electors for the next president, and that the invasion of Canada was only another mode of carrying on the election. But now all was revealed—now it was as clear as day, proved to demonstration that the country may be disgraced, and yet the cabinet honored—that the country may be ruined, yet those who hold its destinies be happy.

Mr. Q. here reverted to an expression of his, viz. that, paradoxical as it might appear, a measure was the more likely to succeed for being contradictory to common sense and common prudence. He said that there was something in flagrant audacity more likely to accomplish certain purposes than either strength or genius; and he who, regardless of shame, undertook what never was thought of before, or before undertaken, was most likely to accomplish it. The project now in the contemplation of the government he thought of this kind, and quite likely to succeed.—It was feasible—an army of 50,000 men might be obtained, he did believe.—Money might and would be got by loans; and then such an army having a proper leader, animated by a conviction of its own strength, and of the danger of flinching, would not fail to get what they demanded, if not by the votes of this house, by the bayonet. Mr. Q. therefore warned them to see the business as it really was.—A scheme of invasion which, as the French Emperor once said about ships and colonies—so his friends in the American cabinet

Here he was called to order by a member. The speaker spoke, but we know not what specifically was said by him, or by the member who called Mr. Quincy to order; we imagined at the time it related to taking down Mr. Quincy's words from that gentleman's reply, in which he said he was desirous to be responsible for every word he said, and then repeated them; insisting that it was right to call nations at peace with us, and indeed all as one as in alliance, our friends; he spoke of their public relations; he had a right to do so, and therefore he would say what he had before attempted to say: "a scheme of invasion, of which, as the French Emperor said about ships and colonies, so his friends, the American cabinet