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Foreign.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Very late from France.—A respectable mercantile gentleman has obligingly handed to us a supplement to the *Bordeaux L'Indicateur* of the 16th of January, brought from France by the schooner *Thetis*, Bolton, of this port, arrived in the Delaware, in 31 days from Bordeaux.

Capt. Bolton left Bordeaux the 23d of January, and made Cape Henry the 23d of February; when he saw the blockading squadron of the enemy in Lynhaven Bay; then bore away for the Delaware. He was chased 6 times on the passage, and had to throw over 14 casks of wine in a gale.

We are assured, that the report of the French emperor having granted 100,000 francs for the importation of colonial produce from England, mentioned in a letter brought by the *Thetis*, does not come in a form entitling it to credit.

From the *Bordeaux L'Indicateur* of January 16.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

SITTING OF JANUARY 10.

The sitting opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire presided. His excellency the minister of foreign relations was present. Their excellencies counts Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely and Determon, ministers and counsellors of state, were introduced.

His serene highness, the prince arch-chancellor, rose and addressed the senate in the following words:

"Gentlemen—The nation is, of her own accord, disposed to the adoption of such measures as she judges necessary for the maintenance of her glory, and for the preservation of her preponderance in Europe.

"From every part of this vast empire, addresses succeed each other; offers multiply; and the public will seems voluntarily ready to anticipate the call of the sovereign authority.

"The emperor, who relies upon the love of his people, and who appreciates their resources, has judged it unnecessary to deviate from the usual dispositions. His majesty would have deferred making use of them, if an unexpected event had not caused him to think, that whilst profiting of the useful co-operation of allies, it is, above all, the display of our forces which must accelerate the moment of an honorable peace; such an one as the French can in their heart desire, and such as his majesty has never ceased to offer to his enemies.

"It is in that spirit, gentlemen, that the project now submitted to your deliberation, was digested.

"Gentlemen, the orators of the council of state will inform you of the motives and the advantages thereof, after the minister of foreign relations will have read to you a report and other documents, which his majesty has ordered to be communicated to you."

His excellency the duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, communicated the following report:

Report of the minister of foreign relations, to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

Whilst Russia, in violation of her treaties, and renouncing her alliance with France, in order to join England, declared war, against your majesty, you appreciated, sire, all the importance of the struggle in which you were about to be engaged. You ordered the formation, under the title of cohorts of the national guards, of one hundred battalions, composed of men from 20 to 29 years of age; who, belonging to the six last classes of the conscription, had not been called to the army. This institution has been attended with all the success which your majesty could have expected. A group of warlike youths, trained in the art of war in the cradle of old soldiers, ask with avidity to partake of the glory of their brethren in arms.

Whilst your majesty marched your victorious army from Smolensk towards Moscow, you did not dissemble that your progress in an enemy's country added new chances to the usual chances of war. You were even anxious to strengthen the means of your operations; and, therefore, ordered the levy of the conscription of 1813, which is this day complete and under arms.

With the garrisons of the places of France and Italy, your majesty has in the interior of your states a force of upwards of 300,000 men, which is sufficient to maintain the war against Russia, during the ensuing campaign. And your intention was, sire, to ask no extraordinary aid, provided all your allies, especially Austria, Denmark and Prussia, remained faithful to the common cause.

Austria, Denmark and Prussia, have given your majesty the strongest assurances of their sentiments. Prussia has even offered to increase one third, and to raise to 30,000 men the quota she was engaged to furnish by treaty.

But whilst that power was manifesting dispositions so conformable to her engagements and to her political interests, the intrigues of England were preparing one of those events which characterises the spirit of disorder and anarchy, which that power has never ceased to foment in Europe. General d'York, commanding the Prussian troops under the orders of marshal duke de Tarente, has at once betrayed his honor, his general, and his king; he has made a perfidious stipulation with the enemy.

There are no intrigues, no low underhand dealings, which England has not put in motion to change the dispositions of the sovereigns. But

whilst she finds them firm to their true interests, and unshaken in their alliance with your majesty, she has undertaken to bring about a scene of general confusion, by endeavouring to corrupt the fidelity of their people. Beyond the states of your majesty, sire, there are few countries where her audacity and the manœuvres of her disorganizers have not created discontent among those in whom was entrusted the public tranquillity. Courts, agents of corruption; in the camps, dastardly instigators; and in cities, in fine, in the schools, & even in the most venerable institutions, by her hypocritical enthusiasts are sedulously employed in seducing by their insidious doctrine, those who should courageously and faithfully maintain the authority confided in them, and those whose only duty is to obey.

Under such circumstances, sire, and whilst the intentions, even of an allied prince, could not guarantee the advantages which your political system ought to have secured to you, it becomes an imperious duty to have recourse to those means which your majesty will find in the power of your empire and in the love of your subjects.

By these considerations, the ministers of your majesty, at an extra meeting, propose,

1st. To unite to the active army, the hundred cohorts of national guards.

2d. To call out one hundred thousand men of the conscriptions of 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812.

3d. To cause a levy of one hundred thousand men of the conscription of 1814, who will be disposed of in garrisons and in camps on our frontiers, and on our coast, who will thus be able to march whenever it may be necessary to assist the allies of your majesty.

By this immense display of force, the interests, the influence of France, and the safety of her allies will be guaranteed against all unfavorable events.—The French people will feel the force of the circumstances; they will render a new homage to those truths, so often proclaimed by your majesty from your throne, to wit: that there can be no tranquility in Europe, if England is not compelled to conclude a peace.

It is not in vain, sire, that you have given to France the title of a grand nation. No effort is considered painful, when it serves to heighten its love to your majesty and its devotedness to the glory of the French name.

I subjoin to this report the documents relative to the disaffection of gen. d'York.

I am, with the most profound respect, sire, your majesty's most humble and most obedient faithful subject,

The Duc of BASSANO.

PARIS, JAN. 9, 1813.

(No. I.)

Copy of a letter from Count de St. Marsan to the minister of foreign relations.

BERLIN, 1st Jan. 1813.

MY LORD,

An aid-de-camp of the duke de Tarente has reached me, despatched by the Prince of Neufchatel. He brings me the enclosed despatch of the major general, with the documents which accompany it. The whole reached me when I was at the quarters of marshal duke of Castiglione, in company with the chancellor Baron of Hardenberg, the count of Narbonne and the prince of Hatzfeld.

The Baron of Hardenberg appeared irritated; he went immediately to the King, who had just returned to town. It is affirmed that the King has dismissed gen. d'York, ordered him to be arrested, and given the command to gen. Kleist—also to recall the troops (although there is but little probability of their being recovered) and to enjoin them to submit to the orders of the King of Naples; to enclose all the orders to that Prince; to publish to the French army at Potsdam, in Silesia, in the newspapers, an order of the day in consequence thereof.

It is, in fine, affirmed, that on this occasion the King publicly manifested anew his attachment to the cause of his imperial and royal majesty, and his indignation at what has just occurred.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) The Count St. MARSAN.

(No. II.)

Letter from the Duc de Tarente to the Prince major general.

TILSIT, 31st Dec. 1812.

MY LORD,

After an expectation of four days, attended with grievous uneasiness, of which a part of the Prussians were witness in regard to the fate of the rear guard, which, from Mittau, followed me a march distance, I am apprised by a letter from gen. d'York, that he has himself disposed of the Prussian corps.

I herewith subjoin a copy of that letter, upon which I do not permit myself to make any observations. It will excite the indignation of all men of honor.

Gen. Massenbach, who was here with me, with two batteries, six battalions, (infantry) and six squadrons, (cavalry) went off this morning, without my orders, to recross the Niemen. He is gone to join gen. d'York; and has thus left us in front of the enemy. Accept, &c.

Marshal Duke of Tarente, MACDONALD.

(No. III.)

Letter from general d'York to marshal duke Tarente.

TAURROGEN, Dec. 30.

My Lord.—After very painful marches, I found it impossible to proceed without being attacked and cut off on my flanks and in my rear. This has delayed the junction with your excellency;

and having to choose between two alternatives, either to lose the greater part of my troops and all the means which afforded me subsistence; or to save the whole, I thought it my duty to enter into an agreement, wherein it is stipulated that the Prussian troops will be assembled at a certain district in eastern Prussia, which by the retreat of the French army, has fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The Prussian troops will form a neutral corps, and will not act in a hostile manner to either party. Events, subsequent to negotiation which are to take place between the belligerent powers, will decide their fate.

I hasten to inform your excellency of a step to which I was forced by important circumstances.

Whatever may be the judgement of the world in regard to my conduct, I feel very little uneasiness. My duty towards my troops and the most mature deliberation, dictated me; motives the most pure, whatever may be their appearance, guide me.

In making to you this declaration, my lord, I acquit myself of all obligations towards you; and beg you will accept the assurances of the most profound respect with which I am, &c.

(Signed) D'YORCK.

(No. IV.)

Letter from lieut. gen. Massenbach to marshal duke of Tarente.

My Lord—The letter of gen. d'York must already have apprised your excellency that my lord's step was prescribed to me, and that I shall not be able to effect any change; the precautionary measure your excellency caused to be adopted this night induces me to suspect that you wished, perhaps, to withhold me by force, or else to disarm my troops.

I was necessitated to make use of the means in my power to join my troops, agreeably to the stipulation which the general commanding had signed, and to the instructions he gave me this morning.

Your excellency will pardon me for not going myself to inform you of the event; it saved me from a sensation which would have been very painful to my heart; for the sentiments of respect and esteem which I have for the person of your excellency, which I shall preserve to the end of my days, would have prevented me from executing my duty.

Signed, Lt. Gen. MASSENBACH.

Dec. 31st, 1812.

After the reading of this report, the counsellors of state presented a project of the *Senatus Consultum*, see the sitting of the 11th—and Count St. Jean d'Angely stated its motives.

Extract from the records of the Conservative Senate, Monday, Jan. 11, 1813.

The Conservative Senate re-united to the number of members prescribed by the 9th article of the act of the constitution of the 13th Dec. 1779, saw the project of the *Senatus Consultum* digested in the form prescribed by the 27th article of the act of the constitution of 4th August, 1802.

After hearing the motives of said project, the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special commissioners named at the sitting of yesterday:

It was decreed—

Art. I. That 350,000 men be placed at the disposition of the ministers of war—to wit:

1st. 100,000 men composing the hundred cohorts of the national guards.

2d. 100,000 of the conscriptions of 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812 taken from amongst those who had not been called, to form a part of the active army.

3d. 150,000 men of the conscription of the year 1814.

Art. II. In conformity to the preceding article, the first mentioned hundred cohorts shall cease to form part of the national guard, and shall be embodied in the active army.

Men who are not married before the publication of the present *Senatus Consultum* cannot be designed to make part of the levy of conscripts made in the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812.

The 150,000 men of the conscription of 1814, shall be levied in the course of the year; at any time appointed by the minister of war.

III. The present *senatus consultum* shall be transmitted by a message to his majesty the emperor and king.

Signed, CAMBACERES.

Count de Beaumont, Count de l'Apparent.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.

Our monarch has expressed the strongest indignation at the treasonable conduct of general d'York, the afflicting intelligence of which he received yesterday. His majesty has issued the following orders:

That all means be employed to seize general d'York, and bring him to Berlin, in order that he may be tried and punished according to the enormity of his crime.

Gen. Kleist is appointed lieutenant general, to command the Prussian quota, in the place of Gen. d'York.

He will adopt all necessary measures to recall the troops, and place them under the orders of the King of Naples, and lead them wherever that Prince shall think proper to appoint.

M. d. Natzmer, aid-de camp to the King, set off this morning for Königsberg, with a letter,

wherein his majesty, after declaring his non ratification of the stipulation of general d'York, invites the King of Naples to give his orders to lieut. gen. Kleist, and to inform major de Natzmer thereof, in order that he may make known to the Prussian troops the will of their sovereign.

An order of the day will be published in all the states of his Prussian majesty, and the King of Naples will be solicited to order a similar publication to be made amongst the French army, to give greater publicity to the disavowal of the King, and the expression of his indignation.

It is said, that Prince Hatzfeld will set off immediately for Paris, as bearer to his majesty the Emperor, of the expression of the sentiments of the King.

The following is the agreement made between Gen. d'York and the enemy.

CONVENTION

This day, the undersigned, commander in chief of the auxiliary Prussian corps, lieut. gen. d'York, on the one part and the quarter master general of the Russian Imperial army, under the orders of count Wittgenstein, major general Diebitsch, on the other; after mature deliberation, agreed to the following convention:

Art. 1. The Prussian corps shall occupy the interior of the Prussian territory, along the frontier line from Memel and Nimmetat, as far as the road from Woinuta to Tilsit. From Tilsit, the road leading by Shillapischken and Melonken, as far as Labian, including the towns they reach, shall fix the extent of country, said Prussian corps is to occupy. This territory shall be limited on the other side by the Currisck Haff; and the whole extent of this territory shall be considered neutral so long as it is occupied by the Prussian troops. It is well understood that the Russian troops shall enjoy the freedom of going and coming on the high roads, but they cannot be permitted to fix their quarters in the towns of their vicinity.

2. The Prussian troops shall observe a strict neutrality in the district allotted to them in the first article, until the arrival of orders from his majesty the king of Prussia; but they are bound in case his majesty should order them to rejoin the French imperial troops, not to take up arms against the Russian army for the space of two months from the date hereof.

3. In case either the king of Prussia or the emperor of Russia should refuse to ratify the present convention, the Prussian corps shall be at liberty to go wherever the orders of their king shall call them.

4. All stragglers found on the great road to Mittau as well as all articles appertaining to the army, shall be restored to the Prussian corps. The supplies and the train of said corps, shall be permitted to pass the Russian army without interrupting, on their way to rejoin at Königsberg or further, the Prussian army.

5. In case the orders of gen. d'York should reach lieut. gen. Massenbach in season, the troops under the latter shall be included in the present convention.

6. All prisoners that may be taken by the Russian troops under maj. gen. Diebitsch, from the troops of gen. Massenbach, shall in like manner be comprised in this invention.

7. The Prussian corps shall reserve to itself the power of keeping every thing belonging to their supplies, whether in provinces occupied by Russian troops or not.

The above convention was read, signed, and sealed with the private seals of the undersigned. Done at the mill of Poschenu, the 18th (30) Dec. 1812.

(Signed) D'YORCK,

Lt. gen. in the Prussian service,

(Signed) DEIBITSCH,

Major gen. in the Russian service.

From the *London Gazette*—December 26.

CAPTURE OF THE FROLIC.

Letter from the Captain of the *Frolic* to Admiral Warren.

His majesty's ship Poictiers, at Sea, Oct. 21.

SIR—It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your excellency the capture of his majesty's brig *Frolic*, by the ship *Wasp*, belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th inst.

Having under convoy the Homeward bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in lat. 36 deg. N. and 64. deg. W. on the night of the 17th, we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the *Frolic* carried away her main yard, lost her topsails, and sprung the main-topmast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and re-assembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight and gave chase to the convoy.

The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sails; the *Frolic* dropt astern, and hoisted Spanish colors, in order to decoy the stranger under the guns, and to give time for the convoy to escape. About 10 o'clock, both vessels being within hail, he hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect its speedy termination in our favor, but the gaff head braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear.

After laying some time exposed to a most de-