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Foreign.

From the New York Evening Post.

Just as our paper was prepared for the press, the ship Hebe, Capt. Ogle, arrived at this port, in 40 days from London papers to the 20th inst. of Jan. From the "Day," of January 20th, we copy the following interesting articles;—

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Colonel BARCLAY, the late respected British Consul General at N. York, has taken his passage on board his Majesty's ship Valiant, for Bermuda, whence he is to proceed to New York, in order to hold at that place, the office of General Superintendent for the exchange of prisoners, with subordinate Agents under him at the minor ports and establishments.—We have great pleasure in contemplating the appointment, inasmuch as, according to the precedent established in this country, in the negotiation for the preliminaries of the late peace between Great Britain and France, Col. Barclay's residence, as accredited Agent for prisoners at New York, may afford an inducement, as well as an opportunity to the U. S. for the re-establishment of the mutual concord and harmony between them and their parent country.

GOTTENBURG MAIL.

Important successes of the Russians. Capture of Königsberg and Memel.

By means of the extensive and efficient arrangements, which we have made for the early receipt and publication of intelligence from the scene of war in the North, we were enabled yesterday in a second edition to submit to the public the substance of intelligence from the Continent, via Heligoland to the 14th inst. a material part of which was in the course of the day confirmed by the contents of the Gottenburgh mail that arrived, and the remainder of which we feel authorized to consider as an anticipation of the next, or even of the subsequent regular communication from Gottenburgh. The intelligence which we had the pleasure to lay before the public in an extraordinary impression, was received by express at an early hour yesterday morning, and contained in the following brief but gratifying communication from a highly respectable quarter, dated

HELIGOLAND Jan. 14.

"A small vessel has just arrived here from the Continent, which brings the pleasing intelligence, that the Russians have entered Königsberg, and that another part of their army was proceeding to Memel, where they expected to find large supplies of corn, and a vast accumulation of ammunition and military stores of every description. It is even asserted confidently, and generally believed, that they are already in possession of Dantzig, the enemy not being in a condition to oppose any resistance to their progress."

In the course of the day a Gottenburgh mail, the only one that remained due, arrived; and at the same time dispatches from Lord Cathcart were received which from the events they officially communicate leave no doubt of the truth of our private intelligence, so far at least as regards the entrance of the Russians into Königsberg and Memel, and time to allow of the transmission of an account of these events in due course to that part of the coast of the Continent, from which it had reached Heligo and on the 14th inst. The despatches of Lord Cathcart will be published in an Extraordinary Gazette in the course of this morning.—Immediately after his arrival, the following Bulletin of their contents was yesterday afternoon issued from the foreign office:

BULLETIN

Accounts from Lord Cathcart have been received, dated Petersburg, Dec. 31.

The accounts from the Russian Armies come down to the 25th ult.

Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff had passed through Kowno, towards Tilsit.

The enemy were driven from Kowno, with the loss of 2 cannon, and 6000 prisoners, and the remainder of that corps dispersed.

Admiral Tchichagoff had marched on Ghezno, and had cleared both banks of the river.

Gen. Tormazoff moved on Grodno, where Col Davidoff established himself on the 20th.

The Austrians are retreating, and Gen. Sacken was following the retreat of the Austrians through Slesim, and expected to be at Ruzana on the 24th.

Great magazines have been taken in all the towns on the Niemen.

It was reported that another body of Prussians had laid down their arms and that Marshal Macdonald intended to retire by Tilsit, so that there were hopes of cutting him off.

The Prussian peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they meet them.

Capture by the Russians in prisoners

41 Generals

1,298 Officers

167,516 Privates

131 Cannon

The official Bulletin does not mention the date of the action at Kowno, but some of the unofficial accounts received by the Mail state it to have taken place on the 13th ult. three days after they had retreated from Tilsit. In that case the Russians may have reached Dantzig according to the report of our correspondent. There is now no enemy to prevent them, and the providence of the French Commissariat has amply supplied them with every necessary. There can be no doubt that they would be every where hailed as

deliverers. These accounts from Copenhagen mention freely and openly the total destruction of the Grand army, and at Vienna the intelligence of its various disasters have been received with public demonstrations of joy, which have received no interruption from authority, though the French minister remonstrated against them.

A new levy of 300,000 men to be completed in a month has been ordered in Russia so that the augmentation of the victorious army will more than overbalance the forced conscriptions of the enemy. One half of the Russian levy is to be at the disposal of a Foreign Power, Sweden or Prussia, in the mean time is said to be going to Breslaw, in Silesia, with a corps of five thousand men.

Extract of a private letter, brought by the last Gottenburgh mail:—

MEMEL, Jan. 2.

The Russians have taken possession of this place in an amicable way.—They were received with open arms by the military and inhabitants of every denomination.—The Russians were on the 31st ult. within twelve German miles of Königsberg, and are now in possession of that important garrison. The remains of the French army are flying in all directions before the victorious Russians. They are reduced to such an extremity of suffering, as to be literally dying by hundreds."

GOTTENBURG, Jan. 12.

The Emperor has ordered a levy of 300,000 men, to be completed in one month; the half of them to be at the disposal of a Foreign power.

Letters received from Hamburg state, that the King of Prussia is to go to Breslaw with 5000 troops; and that the Russians are expected at Berlin.

Murat is said to have arrived at Ebing with the Grand army, consisting of 13,000 men.

Macdonald's corps is expected to surrender.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.

An Ukase was issued a few days ago, ordering a new levy to be completed in one month from this day, of eight men out of every 500 fit for service. It is calculated that this will produce 300,000. The provinces which have suffered by the last campaign are exempted.

The Emperor set out last night for Wilna.

Exchange on London 14 1/4.

ST. CROHLM, Jan. 10.

It is said that General Wittgenstein had arrived at Tilsit, and that several Russian corps were upon the river on the Niemen. Macdonald is reported to be cut off.

JANUARY 2.

We have accounts here that the Austrian corps is hastening back to Austria Galicia.—It is supposed Macdonald will be able to effect his retreat from Courland. By intelligence from Russia we are informed that Wittgenstein was manoeuvring to cut off Macdonald, and that he had already made 12,000 prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.

We are here without any positive intelligence respecting the Grand Army, but if we may credit reports from Posen, of the 18th ult, it was completely destroyed in a general battle, fought on the 13th of Dec. with the Russians, near Kowno, when, it is said, all the magazines were burned; Victor's corps, with himself capitulated; also Macdonald, together with all the Prussians, and many generals. The same report states, that many generals of the first note have passed through Posen and the neighbouring towns, alone and incognito, upon post horses—among others, Bassano, Murat, Lefebvre, &c. &c.; two Polish Generals of the first consideration were wounded, and in short, represents the estimated loss of the Grand army as 300,000 men, 165 pieces of cannon, all their cavalry, baggage, &c. and adds, that after the battle no such army any longer existed; as the soldiers refused to fight any longer,—some officers only attempting to escape. Tilsit with its magazines, which were saved from the flames, were taken.

January 17.

Intercepted Correspondence.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Joel Barlow, the American Resident at the Court of Bonaparte.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

"Dear Barlow—On the 2nd inst. I wrote you duplicates, inclosing a request of our Academy of Arts, to have a whole length portrait of the emperor by Gerrard; you will have the goodness to pay attention to it.—There seems now to be no doubt that Mr. Madison's election is secure, and the probability is, we shall have war all next summer; which, and the successes of France in Russia, will, I hope, give you an opportunity to do something popular for us.—The project will now be with some to set Armstrong up for the next presidential election; for all north and east of the Potomac agree, that the next president should not be a Virginian—hence they would be looking out for a northern man; and if things turn up fortunate, I know of no one so likely to attract public attention as our old friend Babaside, for his talents are acknowledged by all; his amiable private good qualities are also understood; and some prejudices arising, as you know, from his unguarded letters, may be overcome, and will therefore give him my aid; and if you second my notions, you must not be inactive, and give him your aid also.

"Get Armstrong's pamphlet, against Skipwith and get evidence and proof of facts of his proceeding in every respect while he was in France; his moroseness to Government, tyranny to individuals, and to Mr. Patterson in particular, specu-

lations, intrigues, bosom companions, as Haly and Omallys; could he speak or write the language? All this is wanting to publish and keep in trim so secret a conspirator against reputation; he would make the most tyrannical and injurious President possible. Malice is his predominant passion, and low secret malice his forte. Mr. L—th can tell you much of him. I have sent love and love so often, and I will not repeat it: but your's and each of your's sincerely.

[PULTON]

"F.—N."

LONDON, January 12.

BONAPARTE'S OVERTURES TO THE RUSSIANS.

Lauriston was received by prince Kutusoff in the midst of all his generals. He opened the conference by saying that he had been sent to demand an armistice, and to beg the prince to transmit to his majesty a letter from Bonaparte, which would contain proposals for peace, in order to cause the cessation of that horrible effusion of blood, which had been shed with so much desperation and barbarity.

The prince replied, that he was not authorized to receive any proposal either for peace or armistice—and that unquestionably he would not receive any letter addressed to his majesty—that, besides, it was his duty to declare, that the Russian army was in possession of too many advantages, to throw them away by an armistice, of which it had no need.

Lauriston observed, that the war must one day come to a termination, for it could not last forever, especially in the barbarous manner in which it was conducted.

Prince Kutusoff replied, that barbarism had been introduced into hostilities by the French revolutionists, and followed up to the greatest extent by Bonaparte himself. It was true, that the war could not be eternal—but peace could never be talked of, till the French were beyond the Vistula. That Russia had not provoked the war—for the emperor, by falling with all his forces on the magazines and troops in Poland, might have annihilated all the preparations of Bonaparte on the other side of the Vistula, before he was in readiness to commence it—but his majesty wished neither to disturb the existing tranquility nor to be the aggressor, and to the last hoped to preserve peace—that Bonaparte had entered Russia even without a declaration of war, and devastated a great part of the empire—that he had nothing to do but to get out of Moscow how he could, since he came thither without being invited—while, on our side, it became our duty to do him as much mischief as possible—that when he proclaimed the campaign terminated at Moscow; the Russians viewed it as only commencing—if he did not know this already, he should soon be taught by experience.

Lauriston. "Sire, then there is no hope of peace, it will doubtless be necessary to march—but in departing, it will be again necessary to shed the blood of men who are always brave, since your armies are marching on all sides."

"I again repeat to you," said the prince, "you of course will adopt such measures as you please. For the rest, the time will come, perhaps, when we may arrange matters for your departure, should that be the only subject of discussion."

Lauriston still uttered complaints with regard to the bitterness and fury which had been excited in the people, in order to banish all hope of accommodation, by attributing to the French the conflagration and ruin of Moscow, while the inhabitants themselves were the authors of that calamity.

The prince replied, that it was the first time he had ever heard of complaints being made against the enthusiasm and devotion to their country, of a whole people who defended their homes against an enemy by whom they were attacked, and who, by so doing, had excited that animosity and fury now complained of, but which, on the contrary, could not be too highly appreciated and extolled.

"With regard to the burning of Moscow," said the prince, "I am too old, I have had too much of experience in war and possessed too much of the confidence of the Russian people, not to be daily and hourly informed of what was passing in Moscow. I myself ordered the destruction of some magazines, but from the arrival of the French at Moscow, the Russians destroyed nothing, but the stores of the cartwrights, when you adopted the resolution of seizing them, by distributing the carriages at your pleasure; the inhabitants saved very few conflagrations. You proceeded systematically in the destruction of that capital, fixing the particular days, and making out the quarters which were to be set on fire at fixed periods. I have had an exact account of the whole; it has been followed with precision; and one proof that it was not the inhabitants that ruined Moscow is, that you destroyed with cannon shot the houses and other edifices, built with too much solidity, hurling balls against them amidst the flames. Undoubtedly we shall endeavor to revenge ourselves.—Our conference is closed."

Certainly Lauriston had no reason to be satisfied with its issue. The French had been long accustomed to arrange matters, of this sort in a *lais-a-tete*, or by an amicable interview; but here more than 30 persons were witnesses, on the one hand, of the dignity of the Russian marshal, and on the other of the cringing meanness of a low fellow commissioned by a brigand.

The following is a sketch of the conversation between Murat, (King of Naples,) and General Miloradovitch, which took place at the advanced

posts of the Russian and French armies, on the 11th of Oct. 1812.

After the usual compliments;

Murat—Are you informed, general, of the excesses committed by your Cossacks? They fire upon the foragers whom I send out in different directions—even our peasants, supported by them, massacre our insulated Hussars.

Miloradovitch—I am delighted that the Cossacks strictly obey the orders given them. It is also most satisfactory for me to learn, from your majesty's mouth, that our peasants show themselves worthy of the name of Russians.

Murat—It is contrary to all the hitherto received rules of war; and from this harsh state of things I shall be compelled to send out columns to the right and left to protect the foragers.

Milorad—So much the better, sire; My officers complain of having been three weeks in inaction. They burn with impatience to take cannon, colours—

Murat—But why seek to embitter two nations, formed to esteem each other in so many respects?

Milorad—My officers and myself are ready to give you all possible marks of our esteem—but, sire, your foragers are always taken, and the columns which you may send to the right and left to protect them, shall be beaten.

Murat—You are passionate in words, general, but words do not beat an enemy. Cast your eye on the map; you will there see the country we have conquered, and how far we have penetrated.

Milorad—Charles XII. penetrated still farther; he reached Pultowa.

Murat—The French army has been constantly victorious.

Milorad—But we have never fought except at Borodino.

Murat—That victory opened to us the gates of Moscow.

Milorad—I beg your pardon, sire, Moscow was abandoned to you.

Murat—At any rate we are masters of your ancient and immense capital.

Milorad—Yes, sire, and it is an afflictive thought to every Russian to myself in particular, I did every thing for the salvation of Moscow. Russia has made to you an immense sacrifice; but she already begins to reap the advantages attached to it.

Murat—How!

Milorad—I perceive that Napoleon has sent Lauriston to your general in chief to treat of peace. I know that your soldiers are reduced to satisfy themselves for 60 hours, with what is scarcely sufficient to support a man for 24.

Murat—The passports sent you were a farce.

Milorad (continuing)—I see that the king of Naples has come to general Miloradovitch to beg quarter for his foragers, and to set on foot a sort of negotiation to calm the soldiers.

Murat (piqued)—My visit was purely accidental; and I meant only to inform you of the abuses committed by your troops. Want of discipline is a great misfortune to an army; it has often been its ruin.

Milorad—But in that case you ought rather to encourage it. Precious want of discipline, which makes us shoot the French foragers!

Murat—You greatly deceive yourself with regard to our position. Moscow is abundantly supplied with every thing: we expect immense reinforcements, which are already on the road.

Milorad. (laughing)—Do you, then, think us farther removed from our reinforcements than you are from yours?

Murat—I have also to complain on a very essential point: I appeal, general, to your justice, and your sense of equity, you have twice fired on our flags of truce.

Milorad—Sire, we want not to hear of parleys. We want to fight and not to negotiate. Take your measures accordingly.

Murat—What! at this rate I am not safe even here.

Milorad—You would run a great risk, sire, by coming a second time; but to-day I shall have the honor to accompany you myself as far as your videttes. The general here called for his horse; and Murat, struck with what passed, observed, that he had never heard of such a mode of making war. The general replied, he must have heard of it in Spain; and this unexpected retort induced Murat to change the conversation, and politely ask the general, where he had first served in that capacity.

Milorad—Surely France must still recollect the campaign of Suwarrow, in Italy. I had the honor there often to command the advanced guard of the generalissimo.

Murat and the general then separated, after shortly conversing about the death of prince Bagration.

State of North Carolina,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1813.

Westward A. Jones, } Original attachment, levied in the hands of Henry Whithead, William Ship, jun. and James Rigby.

vs. }
William Ship, sen. }
It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Minerva for six weeks, that unless the defendant replies and pleads, within the three first days of the next term of this court judgment final will be entered against him.

Copy, BENJ. S. KING, c. c.