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Foreign.

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontiers, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his imperial majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterized his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered his loss of power. It is Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his imperial majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her king the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought to produce, will under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has since the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavor, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time, must result from their occupation. The marshal commander in chief of the armies,

Prince Kutusoff, Smolensko.

PROCLAMATION

When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggressions, to take arms for the defence of his state, his imperial majesty, from the accuracy of his combination, was enabled to form an estimate of the important result which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the commander in chief Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At a period has Russia been accustomed to practice that art, too much resorted to in modern wars, of exaggerating by false statements the success of her arms.

But with whatever modesty he details might be penned, they would appear incredible. Occular witnesses are necessary to prove to France, to Germany, and Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive that, in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty nine stand of colors, and all the wagon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is herewith annexed.—It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is so lamentable to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favored by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory and so many advantages cannot however, change the personal disposition of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is, fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavors to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for 20 years; it is their governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favorable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquility and individual happiness.

List of Generals taken.

1. St. Genies, general of brigade; 2. Feriere, chief of the Neapolitan staff; 3. Bonami, general of brigade; 4. Almeida, general of division; 5. Buren, general of brigade; 6. Meriarge, do. 7. King, do. 8. Pruzing, do. 9. Camus, do. 10. Billard, do. 11. Partono, general of division; 12. Deiter, chief of the staff; 13. Tyszkiewicz, general of brigade; 14. Wasilewski; 15. Angereau, general of brigade; 16. Kamenski, do. 17. L'Efantis, do. 18. D'Ossan, do. 19. Sanson; 20. Peletier, general of division; 21. Freir Pego, general of brigade; 22. Matzewicz, general of artillery; 23. Konopka, general of brigade; 24. Ehsner; 25. Blampont, general of brigade; 26. Codelier, do. 27. Pouget, do. 28. Prowbask, do. 29. Gauthrize, do. 30. Dziwaski, do. 31. Leschyre,

do. 32. Zojonczell, general of division; 33. Guillaume, do. 34. Vrede, do. 35. Seran, do. 36. Viver, do. 37. Gussaint, do. 38. Norman, do. 39. Jwanowski, do. 40. Rouer, do. 41. Troussaint, do. 42. Valenois; 43, do. Borstell, do.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

The reflections which are imposed upon the mind in consequence of the glorious intelligence which continues to accumulate from the North of Europe, are naturally of a retrospective, as well as of a prospective character. Napoleon made his declaration of war against Russia on the 22d of June, and he entered Kowno, in the territory of Polish Russia, (the scenes of the late defeat) on the 24th.—At this period the French grand army consisted of eleven corps, commanded by Marshals Davoust, Oudinot, Ney, Eugene, Macdonald, Prince Poniatowski, the king of Westphalia, (afterwards changed) in prince of Schwartzburg, Victor, Roguier and Murat. This great army, the most powerful that modern Europe has ever seen, must have amounted, at the lowest estimate, to 350 or 400,000 men, threatening in the words of Napoleon, "to accomplish the destinies of Russia." On the 30th of June the French 4th bulletin was dated at Wilna. From this period until the arrival of the French at Moscow, the Russian armies, upon a settled plan of retreat, made perhaps the most masterly manoeuvres that any campaign has ever yet exhibited. A regular retreat, without experiencing the loss of any prisoners or baggage, or any disaster, with such an immense army, and before such an active general as Napoleon, is no slight encomium upon the Russian officers. On the 30th of September, after a march of upwards of 700 miles, the great battle of Borodina was fought, previous to which Napoleon declared to his soldiers that "victory was necessary to them to give them plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to their country." Let us see how well these predictions have been fulfilled.

The period of the battle of Borodina was the commencement of Napoleon's disasters. On the 31st of August, he declared he should end the campaign in forty days, or on the 18th of October. On the 18th of September the French entered Moscow with their crippled army; but the French bulletins declared that they found in it "considerable resources of every kind." "The army is recovering from its fatigues, it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, vegetables, meat, &c. in short, provisions of all sorts." "The soldiers have found a number of pelisses and furs for the winter." "We are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy." "Manufacturers are beginning to flourish."

These are the French accounts; but general Kutusoff presented a very different picture. After stating that every thing valuable had been removed from Moscow, he tells the emperor on the 16th of September, that he now proceeds to occupy a line by which he will command the road leading to Toula and Kalouga, annoy the whole line of the enemy extending from Smolensko to Moscow, and thus "compel Napoleon to change his whole line of operations."

Accordingly we find the Russian armies began to close around the French in Moscow to cut up their foraging parties, and to annoy them in every direction; after a series of disaster, we find that the French army under Murat were attacked by the Russians, and were defeated on the 18th of October, the very day upon which the campaign, according to the French bulletins, was to have been ended. Immediately the French concentrated their forces, attempted another battle at Maloyaroskavetz, were again defeated, and commenced the most disastrous retreat that the annals of ancient or modern times have ever exhibited. We doubt whether upon the darkest records of human suffering, any case can be adduced, to parallel the distresses of the French army, in their flight back from Moscow to Wilna. Napoleon had never before been seen as a retreating general, and it may be said of his "super-eminence," that he has gained some of the greatest victories of modern war; but has made the worst retreat that ever general conducted.

On the 19th of October, the day after the campaign was "ended," a month after the army had "arrived at winter quarters," and obtained "plenty of provisions of all sorts" at Moscow, happily for Russia, happily for mankind, the French began their retreat, and the Russians to execute exemplary vengeance upon their invaders. From the 18th of October to the 10th of November, they lost 38,500 men, at which time they had reached Smolensko. The picture, which the 29th bulletin portrays, from this time, is as gloomy as the friends of mankind could desire.

Napoleon having intended to take a position 300 miles nearer his resources at Wilna and his object at St. Petersburg, where he would remain in winter quarters till the Spring, found his general defeated on the Dwina by the Russians under Wittgenstein, and that another army under admiral Tchichagoff, was advancing upon Minsk. Thus he was obliged to relinquish his plan of winter quarters nearer his "object," and accordingly retired with precipitation upon his "resources." In the course of this march, 30,000 horses perished in a few days. Napoleon hoped to reach Minsk before the Russian general, but was disappointed; at this time, says the bulletin, "our

cavalry were dismounted, our artillery and baggage waggons were without horses. It became necessary to destroy a great part of our artillery, provisions and munitions of war. We could not guard without cavalry more than a quarter of a league, nor without artillery could we risk a battle or maintain a position." On the 23d of Nov. the division of Dombrowski was defeated by the Russians on the Beresina, and on the 26th, 27th and 28th, the French army passed that river, and were attacked by the Russians. From the time the French left Smolensko until the passage of the Beresina, they lost about 34,500 men. This brings accounts down to the late events, upon which we shall dwell with some little particularity.

After the battle of the 28th at Borisow, which is 130 miles from Wilna, Napoleon was evidently cut off from Minsk, and attempted to proceed to Wilna across the country—his army being then reduced so low that "it could scarcely unite the officers who had horses to form 4 companies of 150 men each."

Admiral Tchichagoff took the road of Mordetchno; and count Wittgenstein on his right, moved upon Narotch, in full pursuit. Prince Kutusoff joined the army of the admiral about the 5th of December.

The pursuit of the French from this period was very active, and they were driven to Wilna with immense loss, on the 10th of December, through Smoutgonie. In the events which occurred from the Beresina to Wilna, the loss of the French armies amounted to 37,000 men, besides officers, cannon, &c. The French were driven from Wilna on the 11th—leaving 7 generals, 224 superior officers, and 9547 soldiers, prisoners, besides experiencing an immense loss of magazines and articles of war.

On the 14th of December, Prince Kutusoff was at Wilna, count Platoff at Kecoza, and count Wittgenstein on his right about two days march.

By our last accounts Platoff and Wittgenstein had joined and passed through Kowno towards Plat on or about the 22d of Dec. the French having experienced another loss of 6000 men at Kowno. From Kowno to Tisul is about 80 geographical miles; so that if Marshal Macdonald was really at the latter place on the 31st, he is probably a prisoner of war with his remaining troops. The defection of general D'York, the hostility of the Prussians to the French; the retreat of the Austrians under the Prince of Schwartzberg and other circumstances prove that the grand army is no more. And besides that, the French accounts lately received of the situations of the different corps, are fabricated to suit the purpose of Napoleon at Paris.

The last accounts from Gottenburg place the Russians at Memel on the 27th December, but the greater part advancing on Konigsberg, which will entirely intercept the duke of Valento, and the war will henceforth be in East Prussia.

We may look forward, therefore, to the overthrow of the continental system; the dismemberment of the Rhenish Confederation; a shortening of the American war with England, by taking the Administration out of the hands of French influence; and we hope a speedy restoration of quiet to the suffering world.

Political.

FOR THE MINERVA.

Messrs. Printers. I have seen in the Raleigh Minerva of the 5th instant, a piece under the signature of "David Kennedy," of Moore county, disapproving the vote of our State Senate, in rejecting the resolution appropriating 25,000 dollars for the purchase of arms for the militia of this State; and proposing to raise by subscription a fund for the manufacturing of arms "at his mills on Bear Creek Moore County."

Whoever a man "pushes himself on the patience of the public," with propositions, whether under the pretext of public good, or otherwise, we are usually led to examine into his motives; and if, as in the present case, he assumes the character of a patriot, to ascertain whether his propositions correspond with his professions, and whether his love of something else does not exceed his amor-patriæ. Let us test the foregoing writer by this rule. When I speak of a patriot, I mean a man who loves his interest for his country's sake; not one who loves his country for his interest's sake: the old Fabrician and Phocion principles; not the patriotism, of these days, that is excited or diminished, that shines like a meteor or glimmers like the glow-worm, in proportion to "the prospect before it" of getting public money. To which of these classes of patriots D. Kennedy belongs, let a little scrutiny determine. I would first of all enquire what are the pretensions which justify his coming forward with the proposition alluded to? Is he known to the public sufficiently to be made, without enquiry, the president and sole director of a Bank of 20,000 dollars? What important office has he filled, or what public trust has he executed? Wherein consists his claim to public patronage, and distinct evidence exists of his feeling a peculiar and distinguished interest, in his country's welfare, unconnected with personal and private benefit? If he can give us no better answers to these questions than the glow of patriotism he felt in his breast when viewing the conduct of the senate, I should suspect that his patriotism, before the end of the term of his charter, would leave its present location and gravitate to his pocket. But

what share does he himself propose taking in his manufacturing lottery? Here he has left us entirely in the dark, excepting that he is ready to receive ninety shares, or fifteen hundred dollars, from the company, the first year, for his boring and grinding works, and half that sum for his personal services; making together the moderate amount of twenty two hundred and fifty dollars—more than ten per cent. of the company's capital! Besides he offers lumber, through patriotic motives no doubt, at a price higher than the article will command in any market town in the State; which, when erected into work shops on the twenty five acres he so generously offers in addition to the above, make his receipts for the first year form a total of from three to four thousand dollars. It is very convenient to be a patriot on such terms, a patriot, too, of the highest order, urged on by from three to four thousand motives.

The gentleman has been a little sparing of particulars. He has not informed us of the price for which these arms could be made, nor whether we should have to send them to the St. Lawrence, where arms have met with a ready market lately, not much to the interest of the holders; nor whether a demand for them would be found at home, and what they might command in any market. A man who has his own interest prominent in his own mind, will sometimes overlook that of others. Mr. Kennedy took care to be particular enough about his own, and left the rest of the company to look out for themselves. This would not be narrow policy; but for the senate, who held the purse strings of the people in their hands, to reject so patriotic a proposition as was before them, was penurious and short sighted in the extreme. Is it possible the senate could not foresee that the people would be enraged at their refusing to expend 20,000 dollars, for the furnishing of arms wherewith to fight the enemy? Could they not have seen that congress had done enough in declaring war on behalf of the good people of the U States, without being obliged to furnish the weapons, offensive and defensive, with which it was to be carried on? A the next session it is to be hoped, men enough will be chosen, as open hearted and generous minded as Mr. Kennedy, to change the small majority which last year so tarnished the honor of the State; and that the succeeding senate will alone for the close fixed policy of the former.

Thomas David appears to place great value on his boring and grinding machines, his sawy blast and his trip hammer; so much so, that I fear some suspicious men may think he wishes to beg the public, to grind the faces of the undertakers, to blast the interests of adventurers, to lift up the unwary, and fill his own pockets with the leaves and fishes. Whatever be his motives I would advise him for the future to apply to government for employment in the manufacturing of arms. Gull them if he can; but let him permit individuals to mind their private affairs, and not attempt to ensure bodies worse than himself. He will then bear no more from

March 25. Q in a corner.

THE EXECUTIVE.

In consequence of objections made by the General Government to the raising of the Virginia Regiment according to an act of the last Assembly, our Executive have thought proper to suspend further proceedings,—and to convoke the Legislature of this State to meet the third Monday in May next. Our paper just going to press we cannot be more particular. But this may be relied upon. H. P.

Definition of Federalism and Republicanism, as they relate to Messrs. Monroe and Madison.

In the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution here in Richmond Mr. Madison, the present President of the U. States was called a federalist, and Col. Monroe, the present Secretary of State was called an anti-federalist. Which last name was afterwards changed to that of Democrat. And that has been changed so-called. So it was, these men who now so well agree, were as much opposed as words could demonstrate. After a while Mr. Madison joined the democratic party, and became as great a favorite with them as he had been with the federalists; He and Col. Monroe, then pulled together. At length Monroe was sent to England as Ambassador. He made a treaty with G. Britain which the federalists liked very well; but Mr. J. Madison, then the President, refused to ratify it. And Mr. Monroe came home in disgust and discredit. Mr. Jefferson declining to be a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were both candidates. The federalists were so well pleased with Mr. Monroe's professions, that they were then as much in favor of his success as they once had been in favor of Mr. Madison; so that these leading and popular men appeared to change sides. Col. Monroe, uniformly asserted that reasonable arrangements could be made concerning the dispute about sailors.

After some time, these opinions became reconciled, and Mr. Madison invited Col. Monroe to assist him in carrying on the government, as Secretary of State. Many of Mr. Madison's supporters, when he was a candidate to be President, entertained hopes that all matters would soon be settled with G. Britain. They remembered what Col. Monroe had told them, and they did not believe that he had changed his opinion, or would desert those friends who had so warmly advocated them.