

THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

[THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.]

RALEIGH, N. C.—PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY LUCAS AND A. H. BOYLAN.

[HALF OF WHICH IN ADVANCE]

VOL. 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1813.

No. 889.

Foreign.

LONDON, JAN 23

With the Gottenburgh mail of this evening dispatches have been received both by the government and the Russian ambassador, count Leva. The former are only two days later than those in the extraordinary gazette of Wednesday last, and contain no military information; but the latter bring the operations a week later and announce the arrival of the emperor Alexander at Konigsburg, of which the Russians were in the undisturbed possession.

Our private advices are of the first from Dantzic, of the 5th from Berlin, of the 10th from Carlsham, and of the 15th (Friday last) from Gottenburgh. The first mention the important fact that McDonald, with his army, weakened by desertion and closely pursued by his enemy, had surrendered to the Russians on the banks of the Pregel.

Murat had left Elbing, and had made a show of resistance between Konigsburg and Dantzic, but it was supposed that the surrender of McDonald had necessarily altered his design, and he was every hour expected with the remains of his army to reinforce the garrison at Dantzic. At the date of these letters this garrison consisted only of Poles and a few French, and the families were quitting the place to retire into West Prussia, under the apprehension of a siege.

The hereditary duke of Oldenburg, (who married the emperor's sister) exhausted by fatigue, had died of a putrid fever at Twer. A proclamation had been issued, intended to facilitate the nomination of the reigning duke (the father) to the throne of Poland, and Alexander had issued a declaration announcing himself protector of the states of Prussia.

The streets of Berlin had been placarded with witticisms in burlesque of the French fugitives, and advertisements were posted up offering rewards for the discovery of the grand army. The king of Prussia had ineffectually endeavored to restore order, and had subsequently withdrawn, as was conjectured, to the frontiers of France.

It has been inaccurately stated that disputes had arisen between the prince of Smolensko and general Benningsen. The latter has retired on account of his wounds, but has been promoted in military rank as well as Platoff, Wittgenstein, and numerous other officers. Platoff has also been dignified by being made a prince of the empire, and Wittgenstein has had bestowed on him a considerable estate as a reward for his eminent services.

A ship has arrived after a short passage from Heligoland, and between that island and the adjacent continent, we find the intercourse is again with some regularity re-established. A few letters from the neighborhood of the Baltic have come to our hands this day, but whether through the channel we have alluded to, or what other, we are not correctly informed. In these, however, some important facts are stated, and we are told from Sweden, that the energies of the Russian empire are at last put into the most vigorous action, and that no fewer than 70,000 recruits are in progress of collecting at Maghloff, to supply the waste in the armies of Alexander, during the long and successful pursuit in which at this inclement season they have been engaged.

Advices from Rugenwoold mention, that the Cossacks were every day expected in that neighborhood, and it was supposed that the campaign would be continued by the Russians during the winter.

LONDON, JAN. 25

FARTHER RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.
Another Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning. It brings, as may be expected, details of the continual successes of the Russians, and of the farther retreat of the small French force which Murat has been able to collect in East Prussia. They have taken the direction of Frankfurt, on the Oder, and Berlin; thus abandoning Memel, Konigsberg, Dantzic, and the whole of the strong places in East Prussia, to their victorious pursuers. The trade of the Baltic will be thus opened in the spring to British and other vessels.

From the subjoined extracts it will be seen, that great pains are taken by the continental journals to convince the world that Austria remains firm in her allegiance to Bonaparte. This anxiety conveys to us strong indications of a contrary line of conduct being about to be adopted:—

Vienna, December 24.

"According to a circular letter of M. Count Ugarten, minister of the interior and supreme chancellor, all the governors of the hereditary provinces are summoned to Vienna, with their president councillors; they are to assist, at a solemn conference of court and state, which is to take place on the 31st of January. Count de Gnes, governor of Galicia, although one of the most distant from this capital, has been here since last week. It is believed that a conception more numerous than that of last year is in agitation, and the object is to proportionate the numbers to be furnished among the different provinces of the monarchy. They will concert the manner in which each will furnish those articles most convenient to it, and that one be not more surcharged than others. Should circumstances require it, our government is disposed to bring forward an imposing force next spring.

"It is believed that an inspector general for remounting the Austrian cavalry is gone to Paris to concert with the minister at war respecting a

considerable delivery of horses for the French army. The Austrian governments attached to the French government, will always combine its means and resources with it.

"Hungary alone supplies us with a prodigious quantity of excellent horses for the heavy cavalry and other purposes of war. The equipments are in the best state in all the provinces. The French army is therefore certain of finding with us, and ready for it, every thing it wants of that kind."

Vienna, January 3.

"The last intelligence from Turkey informs us, that the pretender submission, of Molla Pacha, governor of Widdien, was only feigned, and that that chief is now in open insurrection against the Ottoman Poyte."

Elainey, January 13.

"Letters have this evening been received from Copenhagen of the 12th instant, stating, that the Prussian army under Gen. D'York had surrendered, and that the Russian army was within a few miles of Konigsberg."

"January 16.—Private accounts received by the German mail mention, that what French remains are to proceed behind the Oder, and add, that this was resolved upon after the loss of a battle at Tabean. At Berlin a riot took place at the theatre. The king was present, when a Prussian general exclaimed, 'Vive l'empereur Alexander.' His majesty called for silence, but the audience became so outrageous, that the play could not be finished. The king is greatly enraged at Gen. D'York for surrendering."

St. Petersburg, December 11, (23)

"Very early on the 7th (19th) inst. his majesty the emperor was pleased, after having performed his devotions in the Casan cathedral church, to leave this metropolis, and took his route to Wilna."

"On the 4th (16th) the Chevalier de Bardax Azarez, appointed by his majesty Ferdinand VII of Spain, as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his court, had an audience of his majesty the emperor, and delivered his credentials. He had afterwards audiences of their majesties the empress, and was then presented likewise to their imperial highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess."

"On Friday the 6th (18th) December, Count Lowenhielm, adjutant general to his majesty the king of Sweden, who is arrived here, was presented to their imperial majesties and imperial highnesses."

"The General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko has issued the following proclamation from his headquarters Moleditchevo, dated 8th December:

"Inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and of the governments of Grodno and Elbstock.—The destruction of the coalscald army is completed. You have seen the march and progress of its innumerable battalions. You now see its miserable remains flying before a victorious army. At this solemn moment, when we come to restore to you order and tranquility to plant again the victorious Russian eagles in those provinces which have for some time past suffered under the power of the enemy; remember your duty and the sanctity of your oaths; look on your own welfare and that of your children; recollect that an aggressor who neither could protect you nor keep the false promises which he made to you merely for your destruction, would willingly have plunged all of you, without distinction, into the abyss of misery, that he might save himself and some of his confederates by flight. Even should false conception or a momentary delusion have seduced some among you, their future conduct may yet erase their fault, for the compassion of his imperial majesty, my most gracious lord, is boundless, and to me who am forever bound by happy ties to the province I have formerly governed, to me it gives new life to be by Providence appointed the organ of so great magnanimity. Show yourselves worthy of the grace bestowed on you, and you may insure continual peace to your families.

"You shall again see commerce flourish—its springs so long dried up, are already re-opened—a vent for your products is again insured. Your provinces shall anew become the habitation of happiness and plenty. You have seen false greatness vanish before the cause of justice, which God particularly protects. Your fellow citizens return crowned with the palm of victory. Prove yourselves worthy of them. You may yet do something for your native country and the cause of honor. What a delightful destiny! hasten to fulfil it."

Sir Home Pophan has been appointed to the Warrior, 74, (in the room of Viscount Torrington, who resigns) for the purpose of taking out to Bengal the Earl of Moira and suite. His lordship will sail about the first of February.

German papers, to the 14th instant, have been received in town. There is the strongest reason to conclude from their contents that the Russians, continuing their victorious career have crossed the Vistula, and advanced into the heart of the Prussian states. The greater part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw is acknowledged to have been evacuated, and that the French were retiring to the fortresses on the Vistula. We suspect, however, they will not make any halt before they enter Saxony.

January 26.

We have already noticed the corresponding energy with which ministers were determined to meet every auspicious indication of the popular

feeling in the north of Europe. We have now the satisfaction to state, that from the vigorous measures about to be adopted, not only a total dismemberment from the French empire of the northern states of Europe may be expected. The Duke of Brunswick Oels has been among the first to apply for permission to revisit his native land, and it is said he will hoist the standard of revolt in Mecklenburgh and Pomerania. Several other foreign officers of distinction are also preparing to embark for the same quarter. We have also heard it stated, that the young Prince of Orange, who has served as aid de camp to the Marquis of Wellington with so much credit to himself, has been sent for to take a conspicuous share in the great revolution which is now known to be secretly preparing throughout the whole continent for the overthrow of Bonaparte's dynasty. The States of Holland are expected forthwith to follow the example of those of Prussia.

BOSTON, March 29.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived at Gloucester, the ship Augustus, Captain Barry from Cadiz, by which, through the polite attention of a friend, we have been favored with a file of Spanish papers to the 26th Feb.

They contain Lisbon accounts to the 17th Feb. which state that official letters had been received from Lord Wellington, dated at his H. Q. at Preseda, the 10th Feb. which informed that since his former dispatch of the 3d, no event or movement of any consideration had taken place either in the French or the allied army.

The Spanish partisan chiefs continued their successful attacks on the French foraging and other parties.

The French continued to levy the most exorbitant contributions in the Spanish provinces subjected to their military sway.

The Cortes continued their deliberations with spirit; and had received numerous felicitations on the abolition of the Inquisition; the building and effects of which are to be appropriated as a hospital for invalids.

It was ascertained at Cadiz, that all the Algerine Cruizers were in port the latter part of December: None were heard of through the Gut at the time the Augustus sailed. The Swedish Consul had treated the American captives with great kindness. This conduct was mentioned at Gibraltar and Cadiz in terms of high commendation. Two of their frigates were off Cape St. Vincent last November—and it is supposed they will be on again in April.

They had during the winter, attacked a valuable convoy of Greeks bound from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and taken and destroyed a great number of them.

Col. Lear, (late consul at Algiers) and family, had taken passage in ship H. G. of Philad. and it was expected would sail 20th Feb. for New-York.

Sir Henry Wellesley, Ambassador to the court of Spain, granted licenses, under an order in council, to American vessels in Cadiz to carry home salt, wiles, &c.

A part of the Goeman Legion, quartered near Cadiz were under orders for embarkation and it was believed by the American merchants, were destined to North America.

Ship Samuel, capt Hill dispatched as a cartel by the American Consul with sailors from Cadiz and the adjacent ports, sailed February 26, for New-York.

Official notice of the Blockade of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays by the English, was posted up in the office of the U. States' Consul in Cadiz.

Political.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the well known opposition of Mr. Jefferson's party to the funding system, introduced and established in the beginning of Washington's administration—from the jealousy and envy entertained by their chief, and the hatred of his followers, towards the great and upright man (Hamilton) who framed and reported that system, to Congress—from their resistance to the passage, and, in a principle leader, to the execution of the laws for raising a revenue by internal taxes, in aid of the duties laid on goods imported from abroad—a resistance, in the Whiskey insurrection which cost the United States upwards of a million of dollars to repress and subdue—and from their unceasing reproaches, echoed and re-echoed by their partisans throughout the United States—and the hatred thereby excited against those citizens to whom the largest portion of the public debt was due—many reflecting men were apprehensive of such charges in the management of the finances (or public revenues) as would put in jeopardy the payment of the domestic debt. Mr. Jefferson seems to have been aware of these apprehensions: And as no man knew better how, by fair professions, to soothe suspicion—he introduced this subject in his inaugural speech, on the 4th of March eighteen hundred and one, when (the greatest calamity which has befallen our country) he entered on the office of President of the United States. In that speech he made a declaration of his political creed, or what he called "the essential principles of our government." Among these were—"economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burthened;"—"the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of

the public faith;"—"and "encouragement of agriculture, and commerce as its handmaid."—How he encouraged commerce, we all too well know, by his non-importation—embargo—and non-intercourse laws. I call them his, because I know that without his recommendation and influence they would never have been enacted. Legislators were ready to rely implicitly on his opinion & recommendations, tho' these were sparingly given officially. The reasons he assigned for the Embargo, I have long ago demonstrated to be frivolous; and on the documents he himself produced, I now pronounce those reasons hypocritical and false.—The tendency, and to a deplorable extent, the effect, of the embargo, was to cause some thousands of our merchant vessels to be hauled up to rot, and tens of thousands of our seamen and mechanics and laborers, depending on commerce, to be thrown out of employment; to say nothing of the fall in value of all sorts of property, and the general stagnation of business.

As to Mr. JEFFERSON'S "economy in the public expence," a highly distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, in a late speech, thus concisely describes it. In "the last four years of that [JEFFERSON'S] administration, it rose to sixteen millions; rivaling the whole expence of ADAMS'S administration—amounting to as much as the sum expended by the man justly called the father of his country, Washington, in eight years; during which he maintained the character of his country abroad, her privileges inviolate, her rights and independence entire, and her honour pure, spotless and sacred—besides carrying on an expensive Indian war."—Yet during those four years the U. States were at peace with all the world.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."—Yet among the first acts of his administration, he recommended the repeal of all the internal taxes and they were repealed. Of these, the revenue arising from duties on stills, and spirits distilled in the United States (with the duties on spirits and other goods imported) stood pledged for the redemption of the public debt. Thus the public faith, for which Mr. Jefferson affected a "sacred" regard, was sported with at the outset; and the ability of the United States to pay their debts, was made to depend (except in regard to the small revenue arising from the sale of public land) wholly on foreign commerce, which by collision with other nations, and might (as at the present time) be essentially abridged or annihilated. But it was by the opposition to internal taxes, that the party acquired a large proportion of the popularity which at length brought them to power.

Mr. JEFFERSON, in his letter of October 6, 1799, to his friend C. Bender (the wretched outcast from Britain, whom he was then paying for writing a book in which Washington was reviled and President Adams, atrociously libelled)—Mr. Adams bringing then Mr. Jefferson's competitor for the Presidency)—in that letter, Mr. Jefferson says—"I thank you for the proof sheets you enclosed me; such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect; they inform the thinking part of the nation; & these again supported by the tax gatherers for their vouchers set the people to rights."—"That is, excite their hatred against the federal administration, under which the internal taxes were laid; and would induce them to vote, and bring into power and place the men, pretending to superior or exclusive patriotism, with Jefferson at their head.—And what are some of the consequences (besides the violation of the public faith) of that repeal of the internal taxes? A resort to enormous loans, which, if effected, threaten to burthen our country with a perpetual debt—emissions of paper money by millions—a palpable violation of the public faith, by anticipating and intercepting the revenues long since pledged for the payment of the debts of our revolution. Those revenues, arising from duties on imported goods, owing to the restrictions on commerce and the war, will not now be equal in amount to the paper money called treasury notes, or exchequer bills already issued and authorized to be emitted; but which bills are payable at the custom houses, in the payment of duties, instead of money, of which therefore none will remain to pay the interest, and gradually discharge the principal of the old debts; for which, under the federal administration, ample funds were provided, by a succession of laws made for the redemption of the public debt. A law, passed March 3, 1795, is the following solemn declaration:—"And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, that the monies or funds aforesaid, shall inviolably remain, and be appropriated and vested, as aforesaid, to be applied to the said reimbursement and redemption, in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely eff'd."

What an ample fund for the redemption of the public debt, the internal duties, which Mr. Jefferson caused to be abolished, would have yielded! some judgment may be formed from what I lately passed in the House of Representatives of the U. States. Mr. M. E. M. (a democratic member from Baltimore) suggested the expediency of imposing a duty on spirituous liquors distilled within the United States, much the greatest part of which is whiskey. By this calculation, such a duty, of only 25 cents a gallon (which is less than half now paid by the farmers, mechanics, sailors and laborers on and near the seacoast, on all imported rum and spirits they consume) would yield six millions of dollars, annually. But Mr. Jefferson's proposition was rejected: the House would have