

# THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.]

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## Foreign.

LONDON, March 12.

The basis of the Treaty with Denmark which was specifically mentioned yesterday, have now reached this country in a demi official form. Captain Leutkin of the Danish Navy, has arrived in town and delivered despatches from his government to Lord Castlereagh on the subject. He came in a Danish man of war, which arrived in the Humber on Wednesday. If we are correctly informed, Denmark stipulates for a perfect neutrality; at the same time, her ports are to be opened to British commerce upon advantageous terms. There was a time when Bonaparte would have had the insolence to denounce vengeance against Denmark for her concessions.

Several letters from Suabia announce the surrender of Dantzick to the Russians. Although the accounts are not official, yet there is no doubt of the fact.

It is known that, during the last campaign, the Cossacks took from one of the French guards a standard, embroidered by the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa. The Emperor Alexander sent it to the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by a letter written with his own hand. The Emperor of Austria, in his answer, expresses his thanks to Alexander and his congratulations on the success of the Russian arms.

It is stated that there do not remain any French troops between Dantzick and Hamburg; and by the late dates from the latter city, it appears that they indicated an intention to evacuate it without delay.

The King of Saxony has sent an extraordinary ambassador to Paris, to represent to Bonaparte, that his provinces being entirely exhausted by the results of the war, it had become absolutely impossible for him to continue his subsidies.

It is said that Marshal Ney is ordered to Spain, to take the place of Soult.

March 13.

By advices from Copenhagen, it appears that the Russians were expected to be in Hamburg on the 23rd of February. Preparations, it is said were making for their reception.

It is also stated, that there were frequent tumults among the people throughout every part of Hanover.

By two articles from Berlin of the 22d of February, it appears, that the Russians had not entered that city on the 19th, but had certainly invested it. This fact is stated in a proclamation issued by General Augereau.

GOTTENBURG, February 27.

Letters have been received from Carlsham stating that Dantzick was taken.

The same letters mention that the King of Prussia has declared war against France. All the young men capable of bearing arms have gone to Breslau, where the King is. Another letter says, that the Russians entered Prayath on the 8th and Pillau on the 8th. The Austrians in the neighborhood of Warsaw are reported to have entered into a capitulation similar to that concluded by general York.

Intelligence has been received here from St. Petersburg, dated the 13th inst. stating that Warsaw, Thorn, Liebau, and Posen, are in possession of the Russians.

Dantzick, it was supposed would surrender by capitulation, about the 8th or 10th instant. Lord Cathcart left St. Petersburg on the 12th instant for the army.

By accounts from Berlin, the Russians were within 12 miles of Berlin; the Cossacks had even pushed forward their reconnoitering parties to within 4 miles of it.

February 28.

We have a report to day, that the King of Prussia is gone to meet the Emperor Alexander at Willenburg.

General d'York is appointed commander of the Russian army. He is acting in the name of the King of Prussia, with 40,000 men.

ELINEUR, February 24.

Private letters, by the last mail from Hamburg, mention a battle having been fought near Posen, in which it is said, Regnier was defeated and wounded, and had removed his headquarters to Frankfort. The Russians entered Berlin on the 19th. There is a report that Dantzick had fallen, but it is not credited.

COPENHAGEN, February 9.

We have a report here generally credited, that a convention has been signed in St. Petersburg, between Lord Cathcart and the Danish Minister Blom; the basis of which is, a free trade to Norway, with a proviso, that all privateering, both Danish and French, is to be forbidden by this country.

It is also mentioned, that all the Danish prisoners in England will be immediately allowed to return home.

From the Berlin Gazette of Feb. 16.

KONIGSBERG, Feb. 11.

The town and fortress of Pillau having been beleaguered since the 7th of Jan. by the Imperial Russian troops, the Russian Major General Count Sievers, commanding at Konigsberg, received orders to march against Pillau; with all the troops and artillery then in Konigsberg, and to which were added 200 Infantry, and batteries of artillery from the army; and to summon the French garrison to surrender. In pursuance of these orders, General Count Sievers arrived on the 6th instant, with the said body of troops, about 6000 men strong, and a proportionable quantity of artillery, in the village of old Pillau, within 2000 paces of the fortress. The troops posted themselves partly in front of this village, and partly on the highest land on the right and left of it, and partly on the Nehring point, at a proper range of shot; and the commanding General immediately sent a summons, for the surrender of the citadel and the Nehring fort, to the commandant of the French garrison. This proposal led to the happy conclusion of a convention; according to which the Imperial French troops, on the 8th instant at 8 o'clock in the morning, quitted the town and fortress of Pillau and the fort of Nehring, which had been garrisoned by them, ever since the month of May, last year.

The garrison which marched out, consisted of about 1200 men, and the number of their sick left behind amounted to about 400.

On the 9th, the Imperial Russian troops returned to the army, and only the Royal Prussian troops that were in the town and citadel remained behind to garrison them.

In conformity with the convention made with the garrison, the Imperial French General Castella was to march out, with the troops under his command, with their arms, ammunition, and baggage; and to retire with the same to the left bank of the Rhine, where they shall be released from all obligations. Such Imperial Russian subjects, as may possibly be found among the garrison of Pillau, shall be delivered up to the commanding Russian general.

An Imperial Russian officer will accompany the column to its place of destination; their baggage shall not be subjected to any search, the French general Castella having declared upon his word of honor, that there was nothing amongst it belonging to the Russians.

Our paper gives a proclamation issued in the name of the Imperial Russian Field Marshall General Prince Kutusoff of Smolensko, which is of considerable extent, concerning the receiving as currency the Russia gold, silver and copper coins as well as the St. Petersburg Bank Assignants of 5, 10, and 25 roubles in assignats are to pass equal to one rouble in silver.

Admiral Tschischacoff, who is commander in chief in Prussia, has issued several proclamations, according to which the Prussian Gens d'armes may keep and quiet, as well with regard to the Russian military as to the Prussian; the post to be respected, the post officers freed from quartering soldiers. Russian couriers and travellers to be forwarded only on having a travelling pass, and paying the post money. Security is promised to the carriage drivers; and the subsistence of the troops, excepting in particular cases, is to be provided out of the magazines. Every commander of troops quartered in any place shall take a written certificate of the behaviour of his troops from the police magistrates of the place.

## IMPORTANT BRITISH ORDER.

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 1st day of Feb. 1813.

[L. S.]—Present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

WHEREAS, by his Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1807, and reciting, "That the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral, is considered by France to be illegal. His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, "That in future the sale to a Neutral of any vessel belonging to the Majesty's enemies should not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels, and that all vessels then belonging to or which hereafter should belong to any enemy of His Majesty, notwithstanding any sale or pretended sale to a neutral, should be captured and brought in, and should be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors."

And whereas it is expedient to confine the operation of the said order to vessels belonging to France, or the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to or incorporated with France—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is pleased by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said order shall henceforth be confined to vessels belonging to France or the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to or incorporated with France, and that all vessels belonging to any other power at war with His Majesty, which may have been purchased, or may be purchased by the subjects of any power in amity with His Majesty, and which shall be captured after the date of this order, and shall thereon be brought to adjudication in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be adjudged by the said Court in the same manner as if the aforesaid order, of the 11th of Nov. 1807, had not been issued. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain. JAMES BULLER.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

[TRANSLATED FOR REEP'S GAZETTE.]

Amsterdam, Feb. 14.—It is worthy of remark, that the American Louisiana six per cent stock, negotiated by Hope and Co. bankers of Amsterdam, which was quoted at 86 per cent, immediately before the war between the United States and England, is now at 75.

PARIS, March 1.

Extract of a letter from Augsburg, dated 19th February.—The king of Bavaria, with the intention of meeting the extraordinary exigencies of the state, without increasing the amount of debt, and without obstructing the payments of the different services, which are made with the greatest regularity, has ordered that the voluntary loan which had been opened through the medium of a lottery should be converted into a forced loan. In consequence of which all the inhabitants of the kingdom who possess fortunes of more than 2000 florins, or a salary or pension above 600 florins, are to contribute to this loan according to their fortunes and salaries; so that those who are possessed of a fortune of from 2000 to 4000 florins, shall be obliged to purchase a ticket of the value of 10 florins; of from 4000 to 5000 florins, a ticket at 25 florins; of 10,000 florins a ticket at 150 florins; and for every 1000 above 10,000, an additional ticket at 15 florins. These particulars are detailed in the ordinance which has just been published, and which provides at the same time for the establishment of a general register of assessment. The whole amount is to be paid over to the sinking fund (caisse d'amortissement.)

March 2.

It is confidently asserted that the emperor will proceed immediately to Antwerp, where he will inspect his fleet; that he will go from here to Amsterdam and examine the Alder and the squadron in the Texel; that from thence his majesty will proceed to Oromingen, Munster, Osnabruck, Bremen and Hamburg, and that from this last city he will remove his head quarters to Magdeburg.

March 6.

The display of forces which is at present making throughout the whole extent of the French empire, is well calculated to inspire confidence and to re-assure the minds of even the most timid. Never was an example of similar activity witnessed; never did an administration display more energy, and never was it more zealously supported.

H. M. the Emperor arrived at Paris on the 18th of last Dec. It was only on the 1st of Jan. that the losses of the army were ascertained, and that measures were taken to repair them. It was necessary to apportion the different contingents of the conscription from the departments of the South to the mouths of the Elbe, from Cape Finisterre to the Arno and the Tiber. The remounting of the cavalry, the transportation of artillery, or military stores of all kinds, &c. could only commence during the month of Jan. and notwithstanding, towards the middle of Feb. every thing was not only organized, but set in motion; more than 20,000 horses, the amount of voluntary donations, are added to the purchases which government has made, and will render the French cavalry more formidable than it ever has been.

We have recorded with particular care the departments and even the individuals who have given marked proofs of patriotism and devotion to the sovereign. At this moment all the departments vie with each other in zeal and activity. Never was the levy of the conscription made with such rapidity. The new conscripts are animated with the best principles—and such is the aptitude of the French for military exercises, that a few weeks will suffice to enable them to appear with honor in the ranks of our brave legions. What can a people have to fear who possess such astonishing resources, and whose government is directed by a chief as skilled in the cabinet as in the field.

Dantzick is attacked by the Russians; but Dantzick is provisioned for more than six months. This city, which art and nature have rendered one of the strongest places in Europe, contains a numerous garrison commanded by an intrepid and experienced general. Every thing announces that the projects of Russia will be defeated before Dantzick as the English forces were shattered before the castle of Burgos. The last exploit of Gen. Rapp which we have recorded under the Steton head, is of the most happy presage. In a very warm affair the Russians, driven from a strong redoubt, had 2000 men killed & wounded. They lost 800 men taken prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon.

One circumstance which history will not fail justly to appreciate is, that notwithstanding the losses of the army, occasioned by a frost as intense as unforeseen, the Russians were never able to obtain an advantage when drawn up before our battalions. Their inferiority in the field of battle is decided. They also have experienced great losses! their best troops perished under the walls of Smolensko, at Ostrowno, on the banks of the Moskwa, &c. Their army is composed of new levies, and we know that several campaigns are necessary to give the vassals of Russia, the experience and steadiness, which a few months training give to the French soldiers. Let then our enemies pride themselves on a few successes, which they owe neither to their courage nor to the skill of their commanders. The spring is approaching, and according to the truly military expression of one of our brave Generals—"the spring will give us satisfaction for their rodomon-tade."

KONIGSBERG, Feb. 4.

Our gazette contains nothing new from the army. The mortality from the nervous and malignant fevers which continue their ravages in this city, increases daily. From the 22d to the 29th Jan. 215 persons have died. The total number of deaths, during the month of Jan. without in-

cluding the soldiers who died in the hospital's amount to 609.

CONSTANCE, Feb. 4.

We learn that the town of Uberlingen, in Saffbia, situated on the lake of Constance, two leagues from this place, is at this time suffering from a dreadful calamity. About eight days since it was observed that the earth was sinking in the lower streets which are on the margin of the lake, and the inhabitants began to remove their effects. Yesterday and to day many houses have disappeared. The convent of Capuchins, sunk to more than 11 feet; and as it appears that there is a deep gulf in that place, it is feared that in a few days the whole town will be swallowed up.

Stettin, Feb. 12.—We learn that on the 7th inst. general Rapp made a sortie at the head of 15,000 men and carried a strong redoubt, in which the Russians had planted 6 pieces of heavy cannon—After a very warm action, in which the Russians had 2000 men killed and wounded. General Rapp re-entered Dantzick, 800 prisoners and the six pieces of cannon which were mounted in the redoubt.

Hamburg, Feb. 24.—There are already 8000 cavalry horses at Hamburg. Two regiments of Bavarian dragoons and several French regiments are remounted and ready for the field.

By the last accounts from Magdeburg a very strong force is expected there in a few days.

Vienna, Feb. 18.—The field marshal prince Schwartzburg, commander in chief of the auxiliary Austrian corps, and his majesty's ambassador near the court of France, arrived here on the 14th inst. This prince will lose no time in returning to his post at Paris. The field marshal lieutenant baron Friemont, as the oldest general of this corps, has taken command of it provisionally.

The field marshal left the auxiliary Austrian corps forming the extremity of the right wing of the grand army, on the 9th instant. Next to it is the fifth corps under the orders of Prince Poniatowsky; and the next to this the seventh corps commanded by general Regnier.—These corps establish the communication with the main army under the orders of his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy of Italy.

Dresden, Feb. 21.—The greatest activity is displayed in all our military preparations. The remounting of the cavalry goes on extremely well. All our regiments are filling up with new levies.

Measures have been taken throughout our kingdom to prevent the propagation of epidemic disorders. With this design a cordon has been formed in Silecia, and it is proposed on our part to form one of the frontiers of Lusacia. It is beyond doubt that from 50 to 60 and even as many as 70 persons perish daily at Konigsberg, without including soldiers.—The same mortality takes place in the other towns of ancient Prussia; and in a still greater degree in the different corps of the Russian army.

Translated for the REGISTER, from the Journal of the Empire.

PRADIER'S

## REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

Published by order of His Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, December 13, 1815.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Balm of Mecca     | 6 drachms.   |
| Red Peruvia Bark  | 1 ounce.     |
| Saffron           | 1 1/2 ounce. |
| Sarsaparilla      | 1 ounce.     |
| Sage              | 1 ounce.     |
| Restified Alcohol | 8 pounds.    |

Dissolve, separately, the Balm of Mecca in one-third of the Alcohol; steep the other ingredients in the remainder of the Alcohol for forty-eight hours; filtrate, and then mix the two liquors.

For use, mix the solution with twice or three times the quantity of lime water, shaking the bottle at the time of using it.

Application of the remedy.

Prepare a poultice of ground flax seed, which is to be spread very hot, and about one inch thick; on a napkin, to wrap the part affected.—The poultice should be very glutinous. When it is intended to envelope both the feet and legs up to the knees, a proportionate quantity of flax seed must be used. When the poultice is prepared, and as hot as the patient can bear, it spread over its surface about two ounces of the liquor, in such manner as to be equally distributed without being imbibed;—the poultice is then to be bound round the leg, or foot, and to be completely covered; enveloping the whole with bannels or waxed silks, to preserve the warmth of the application. The poultice is not changed oftener than once in 24 or 32 hours.

(Signed)

GEM. PRADIER.

## TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS for erecting a building, designed for a MASONIC HALL, within this city, will be received at the Minerva Office, until Saturday the 8th of May next. The house will be 54 by 36; two stories high, and the contract for its erection must be completed by the middle of November; the person employed furnishing all materials.

For further particulars application may be made at the office aforesaid.

CALVIN JONES,  
THEO. HUNTER,  
A. LUCAS.

Ap. 22