

THE RALEIGH MINER VA.

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

[HALF OF WHICH IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. 18.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1813.

No. 894.

Foreign.

REMARKS ON THE LATE NEWS.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

The intelligence from Europe is calculated to excite more interest than any which has reached us for some time past, not on account of events, but on account of the unequivocal evidence of great changes in the situation of the world. The defeat of Bonaparte in Russia has been so complete, as to put it out of his power to check the advance of the Russians by even a shew of resistance. Whichever the Russian armies advance they find friends, who were eager for their arrival as the means of delivering them from the most grievous oppression that man ever experienced. We find that on the 10th of March, the Russians had entered Hamburg, and the British Cuxhaven. The king of Prussia had fled from the snare which Bonaparte had laid for him, and is now in alliance with Russia; the force which he is said to have agreed to furnish is probably exaggerated; but the enthusiasm of his subjects can supply any deficiency in the resources of the crown. The Swedish expedition was about to sail for Pomerania, which Napoleon had so unjustly seized. Austria and Denmark had joined the combination, but they had determined to determine to be neutral, and had sent emissaries to London, which may be considered as preparatory steps to entering into the war against Napoleon; even the long oppressed Holland appears to have taken courage, and are inclined to avail themselves of the passing events, and make an effort to once more enjoy the blessings of peace and commerce.

When it is considered that there is not a nation, city, village or scarcely hamlet, that has not at one or more times felt the iron hand of Napoleon's dominion, in all the excesses which he and his agents can perpetrate, we cannot for a moment doubt that his future career will be conduced to his personal safety. Nor can it be supposed that a polite, gallant, and ingenious people will bear with indifference at the deliverance of their oppressor, and not be disposed to put an end to their sufferings. We do not believe that the French nation bears the oppression which it has so long groined under, without an impression that will not be much longer concealed. All our sympathies are for the legitimate sovereigns of France (one of whose predecessors, Americans pleased to call their "great and good ally," disposed to avail himself, in his address to the French nation, which will be found in this day's paper. The address is of the character which it should be—it promises to make no innovations in the present order of things, than what must be deemed to be necessary to respect the rights of property, and decline all foreign aid. To circulate this address in France will be at once difficult and dangerous—but it will be circulated. As the power of tyrants diminishes, his enemies multiply, and before the next anniversary of his imprisonment, this address may be affixed to the walls of the Palace of St. Cloud.

In another part of Europe—Spain, we find the brave king once more retiring from the throne.

We come now to look into the effect which all the circumstances will produce upon our own affairs. We do not see as many others do, think that the state, such as have occurred, and others that are anticipated, will make it more difficult to obtain a speedy and honorable peace. Those who are calculated upon the success of our efforts, as the means of promoting our cause, will differ with us, we very well know. But as we have at no time considered the success of Bonaparte's career as a curse upon all mankind, so we do not consider it as the first step towards the attainment of universal peace and happiness for all nations. With our enemy we have few points of adjustment—the altered state of Europe has extinguished all causes of dispute respecting boundaries, and the continental system, which Napoleon himself having abandoned, we certainly can in this respect follow his example. The spirit of improvement is one of vital importance to our nation—if we continue the war for the object of ten years or more, we shall have to struggle by a treaty or convention at the end of the term—therefore the sooner a negotiation is entered upon—the sooner we shall have peace.

It must be however confessed, that the public sentiment in England has undergone a considerable change since the war has commenced. In stead of making ministers more unpopular, it has increased their popularity. Many of the objections, excited by the apprehension of war, have been removed. War with the United States was considered in England at the greatest of all calamities, and the sentiment was of no inconsiderable advantage to the nation might have been so for a long time, but our efforts did not avail themselves of it. We began our experiments by non importation, embargoes, and other restrictive measures, by which we taught England and her colonies to know that they could exist without us, which they appear to have doubted before. The war which followed was in some degree weakened in its effect upon the people of England by our previous measures. It does not appear by the papers, that the Russian mediation was expected in England, or rather that any intimation of it had been made to the British government; however the silence of the papers is not evidence that the government did not know it, or, what is not improbable, first suggested it.

LONDON, Downing Street, March 20, 1813.

A letter of which the following are extracts, has this day been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Col. Hamilton, Lieut. Gen. of Heligoland, dated 23d March, 1813.

"In my letter, dated 17th inst. I had the honor to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favorable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian coast, I determined immediately to take every step, which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.

Lieut. Banks proceeded with two gun brigs reinforced by two s. rjeants and 30 veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieut. Banks, the castle of Ritzshutte, and batteries of Cuxhaven were surrendered, to be at the disposal of his Majesty by the Burghers; and the British and Hamburg flags were immediately displayed.

Major Kontzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible, with the Russian General and the Senate of Hamburg; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th royal veteran battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by this garrison.

The loyal people of Hanover who have been so long oppressed display every where the Br. colours, and G. R. upon their habitations; on the Weser, the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerlee; and a corps of about 1500 French, having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was immediately made to Maj. Kontzinger for assistance, who having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by these brave and gallant men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence, that the enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number.

Baron de Fennenborn, Col. Commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburg on the 18th inst. amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens: in consequence of this happy event, the ancient government has been restored, and a mail for England is now dispatched from that city.

PLAZK, Feb. 6.—To day his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias arrived here, at the head of all the guards, and a division of the 3d corps of Grenadiers, forming together 28,000 men. Unanimous acclamations of joy accompanied his entry.

Yesterday evening we received the following information by an extraordinary opportunity from Berlin:—

"The Russians entered Berlin on the 4th inst. at 6 o'clock. Only 1000 Russian infantry, under Gen. Diebitsch, remained at Berlin, and 7 or 8000 cavalry pushed through the city.

The Viceroy has retreated through Saarmund towards Leipzig. Prince Regno commanded the Russians, but delivered up the command at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to Gen. Kutusoff, son of the late Emperor, and was received with great applause."

A division of Russian troops, said to be under Gen. Benkendorf's command, takes its route through Mecklenburgh. The Count Marshall Ven Olofson was on the 6th inst. sent from hence with this information to Rostock.

Gen. Wingerode arrived at Corlitz, 8 German miles from Dresden, on the 28th Feb. On the 5th of March an interview was to take place at Wittenbergh between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia.

LONDON, March 29.

With the most heart-felt satisfaction we have to announce the official intelligence, that a treaty offensive and defensive has been signed between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Despatches from Lord Cathcart, announcing this important event, were yesterday received by government, dated on the 6th inst. from the Russian head quarters at Kalitsch, near Posen. We hear it rumored, that the same conveyance also brought despatches of moment from Lord Walpole; but the contents of the latter are very properly kept secret.

Of the three Gottenburgh mails which had become due, two arrived yesterday. Their contents, although they have lost much of their interest, in consequence of the accounts received by Heligoland, are nevertheless gratifying, inasmuch as they serve to connect, and fill up the general outline of the late good news. The St. Petersburg letters and papers, which come down to the 23d ult. present the detail of military operations only to the 10th ult. but these include the occupation of Warsaw and Pillau, on the 8th, the investiture of Thorn on the 7th, and the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at Plezk on the 6th.

The letters from Hamburg by this conveyance are to the 9th inst. and those from Gottenburgh to the 13th. It is principally from the latter that we learn the more recent occurrences on

the great theatre of war between the Vistula and the Elbe. The accounts which they afford are of course unofficial, and must, therefore, in some degree, partake of the usual characteristics of rumor; but, after making due allowance for this circumstance, enough remains to satisfy us that the Russian arms, and the great cause of national independence, are advancing with the most triumphant, and almost unresisted progress.

One of the most interesting and curious facts, which our private correspondence communicates, is, that the Great Personage lately arrested on the continent, and who has been the subject of so much speculation in various journals, is no other than the Prince Royal of Bavaria. This illustrious and patriotic prince has been long known as an inveterate enemy of Bonaparte. About two years ago he was put under arrest, in consequence of being discovered to have formed a plan for a new confederation of the German States, in opposition to the Confederation of the Rhine, and with a view to rescue his country from its degradation. He, at that time, showed a clear insight into all the objects, views and motives of the oppressor of Europe; and would probably have experienced all the severity of his vengeance, if it had not been for the intercession of the father of the King of Bavaria, one of the most abject, and at the same time, most powerful of Bonaparte's vassals.

The immediate cause of the prince's arrest, in the present instance, is said to have been a letter which he addressed to his father, on the disasters of the French campaign in Russia, entreating his Majesty, in the most pressing terms, to abandon the iniquitous cause of France, for that which had in view the liberation of Europe. How Bonaparte became possessed of this letter is not stated: the fact is, however, pretty well established, that he not only obtained a copy of its contents, but caused its author to be arrested and placed in confinement as the only means of guarding against the Prince's daring and enterprising spirit, "which," says the letter we have seen on the subject, "at a crisis like the present, would be a host against him."

The accounts from Denmark continue to bear a favorable aspect. Indeed, the King, who has lately overawed by the French force in his neighborhood, is now nearly in the same state with respect to the Allies. By great and continued exertions he has collected a respectable military force to maintain his independence; but the total decay of trade, and consequent dilapidation of his finances, renders it utterly impossible that he should engage in active hostility on any great scale. The negotiations which he has already opened will therefore doubtless proceed; but, perhaps, it is of little importance under existing circumstances to secure more than the neutrality of Denmark. In another point of view the relative situation of that Court may, perhaps, be important, as affording a medium of communication with Austria. The last letters state, that an Austrian officer and a Danish nobleman were on the point of embarking for this country.

The following proclamation of the French King Louis XVIII. is copied from a London paper of the 12th of March: and it was thought in England would have a considerable effect on the minds of the people of France at this moment.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE

LOUIS XVIII. &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when divine providence appears to have overthrown the throne of St Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect, but that of aggravating the calamities of France—and will she not dare to overturn an odious power no longer protected by the illusion of victory? What prejudices or what fears can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognising in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace and happiness which has promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined, to obtain but by their efforts that throne, which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurances, that the administration and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him: that the tribunals, depositaries of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have forever sealed the oblivion; that in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which for the most part contain only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, have long been subject to the caprice of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France and posterity, that body whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration, can it fail to perceive the destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which

will prove the most solid, as well as the most honorable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the king who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interest of all perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and new land holders, the means of rendering those cases almost superfluous. He engages, however to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals contrary to such settlements; to encourage voluntary arrangements; and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of Frenchmen.

The King has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to Generals, officers and Soldiers, to shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial distinctions more honorable than any they can receive from an Usurper, always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

Hartwell Feb 1, 1813.

American Victory.

CAPTURE OF YORK

Copies of letters from Major General Dearborn to the Secretary at War. Head-quarters, York, of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813, 8 o'clock P. M.

SIR.—We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier-general Pike.

I am with the highest respect, &c.

H. DEARBORN,

The Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War, Washington.

Head quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

SIR.—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Tarento. It prevented also so many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded the British force. The point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and many militia. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main works, when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. Gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve