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Foreign.

NEWSPAPER, R. I. May 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at this port this morning, brig *Barzilaim*, captain Hodgkinson, 30 days from Liverpool, in ballast. Left there, brig *Hollin* of Philadelphia, a cartel; brig *Alexander*, Pigot, for Boston in ten days; and *Pocahontas*, *Sherburne*, for do. in three days, both with cargoes of goods.

May 24, off the Western islands, fell in with three British merchantmen from the West Indies for Liverpool, who put on board capt. Carr, mate and two seamen of the schr. *Miranda*, of Warren from Kennebunk for Matanzas, which they had captured.

May 13, lat 42, spoke ship *Hope*, of Baltimore, from Charleston for Lisbon, 12 days out. On Thursday last, off Nantucket Shoals, was boarded by the privateer *Yankee*, 17 hours out from this port, the *Blockade* in co. Last evening, off the entrance of our harbor, was boarded by the *Orpheus* privateer and permitted to proceed.

Capt. Hodgkinson has politely favored the editors of the *Mercury* with London papers to April 30, Liverpool to April 22 (14 days later) and Lloyd's list to April 20, from which they have extracted every article of consequence.

The expedition for America, with 2000 marines on board, sailed from Plymouth about the 15th of April.

The exchange of prisoners between this country and England had been entirely suspended by an order from the British government. The following article on this subject is from the *London Statesman* of April 12th: "Saturday the American Consul was informed by government that no more cartels would be permitted to leave this country for the United States until further orders; and we learn that in consequence of this determination, a vessel which was on the point of sailing with passengers and prisoners has been stopped. This departure from the lenient system upon which ministers have hitherto acted, is said to have been occasioned by the receipt of intelligence from Sir J. B. Warren, that the exchange of British subjects naturalized in the United States had been peremptorily demanded by the American government, under a menace of detaining all the British prisoners that might fall into their hands. To this demand Sir J. B. Warren returned a prompt refusal."

Petitions had been presented to Parliament from the Cotton manufacturers of Liverpool, from the Merchants of Liverpool engaged in the commerce of Brazil; and from the ship owners of Liverpool, praying for some prohibitory measures against the importation of Cotton from this country.

The following is a copy of the commercial regulation respecting licences to America, issued by the British government on the 10th of April: "Licences will be granted by the Board of Trade, for exportation and importation of all articles to and from any port in America not blockaded, in neutral ships only, and of the build of the country to which they are declared to belong. The name and tonnage of the ship to be mentioned in taking out the licence."

The Russian Gen. Wittgenstein, has addressed a spirited Proclamation to the Saxons, in which he invites them and their Sovereign to show themselves true Germans.—He says "the hour has struck—the hour of delivery from Bonaparte's yoke—but let us take instant advantage of, for it will never strike a second time."

The Russian Minister at the Court of Denmark, has presented to his Danish Majesty a letter from the Emperor of Russia, desiring to have an immediate answer to the question, "Whether Denmark will act with or against France?"

Stralsund and Pomerania have been taken possession of by a body of Swedish troops. A second division of 10,000 Swedes sailed from Carlsham on the 24th March for Pomerania. A third and fourth division were to follow immediately, and the Crown Prince would accompany the fourth.

The king of Prussia has, by edict, abolished Bonaparte's Continental System. He declares "that all restraints under which commerce has hitherto suffered in the Prussian States, in consequence of so-denominated Continental System, are abolished, and that the ships and goods of all friendly and neutral nations shall be freely admitted to enter into the Prussian harbors and territories, without any exception or difference. All French goods, either produce or manufactures, are, on the contrary, totally prohibited, not only for use, but likewise to pass through our territories, or those occupied by our armies."

The *Bon Citoyenne* arrived at Plymouth April 17th, from St. Salvador, with one million sterling on board.—Such were the apprehensions entertained for safety, that policies had been underwritten at Lloyd's at 60l. per cent.

Lieut. Chadds, with the surviving officers and crew of the late frigate *Java*, arrived at Portsmouth April 18th, from St. Salvador.

London, April 13.

Downing Street, April 13

A dispatch, dated Heligoland, April 7, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gov. Hamilton: "Extract of a letter from General the Baron Tettenborn to Major Kutzinger, dated Hamburg, April 4."

"I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained upon the 2d of April, over the corps of Gen. Morand who had possessed himself of the town of Lunenburg."

"Gen. Morand, with 3500 men had marched from Tostedt to Lunenburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to general Dornburg, who, in conjunction with Gen. Tschernichoff's corps had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The two generals advanced by forced marches to Lunenburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet, and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single one escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colors, and 12 pieces of cannon, fell into our hands."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.

Adjutant-Gen. Baron Winzingerode reports from Kmitich, under date 14th February, as follows, to Prince Kutousoff Smolensko:—"With the army confided to me, I came up with General Regnier, at Kalitsch, in the evening of the 13th inst. The enemy directed movements upon the city, to form a junction with from 3 to 4000 Poles, who had 15 pieces of cannon with them, and found themselves at the very instant attacked by the Russian troops with their characteristic ardor. The result of this attack is the more honorable to the reputation of his majesty's arms, as the enemy's infantry, who were in superior force, made a brave and obstinate resistance. Two Saxon standards, 7 pieces of cannon, the Saxon general Rostitz, 3 colonels, 35 officers, and 2000 privates, were the trophies of this day. My advanced guard is pursuing the enemy, who retreats upon Ruckow and Ostrowo. The infantry, having made forced marches for four successive days, will require one to two day's rest."

Most Important Intelligence.

APRIL 16.

Capt. Muller, a Hanoverian officer arrived yesterday with dispatches for count Munster, and who also brought accounts to government from Heligoland, which island he left on the 9th inst. The following statement was soon afterwards circulated:

"Government has received accounts from Heligoland, stating on the authority of Hamburg newspapers that an Austrian army of 80,000, in Volhynia had joined the Russians against France, and that Austria had sent 100,000 men towards Italy."

"The same authority states, that General Grenier had been defeated with great loss near Magdeburgh. The movement made by Davoust upon Lunenburg, was a consequence of that defeat."

The following private letter was also received—

Heligoland, April 9.

"A letter has reached us from Hamburg, in which it is stated, that the senator Kock had spoke to the prince of Mecklenburg, by whom he had been assured that Austria was marching 100,000 men into Germany, and 80,000 into Italy. Davoust had left Magdeburgh with 5000 men, and had reached Lunenburg, giving out that he was to be followed by 10,000 more."

"After the defeat and destruction of Morand's corps, generals Dorenbergh and Czernichoff crossed the Elbe at Boitzenburgh."

"Gen. Morand is not dead, but severely wounded and a prisoner. The French under St. Cyr are said to have retired to that part of Bremen which is on the left of the Weser; they have placed a boat with gunpowder under the bridge, to blow it up if necessary. A little island in the middle of the Weser has been fortified."

By other accounts from Hamburg, it appears that Austria had determined on an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Russia, under which the half of her disposable force was to be employed, to wrest out of the hands of the French her former possessions in Italy, and the remainder to be engaged in immediate co-operation with the armies of the emperor Alexander and his allies."

The Hanseatic legion, including 1000 men from Lubeck was 5000 strong; the volunteers were 8000; and the regulars, composed of Russian troops, were 7000. The Prussians were also advancing to their assistance on the right bank of the Elbe, in the direction of Lauenbourg. One object of the mission of the officer who is arrived, is said to be a demand of the British government for an immediate supply of arms and clothing for the troops collecting at Stade and the adjacent country."

APRIL 18.

Nothing further, since what we gave on Friday, has been received respecting the report of Austria having taken a decisive part against France.—We anxiously wait the arrival of another Gottenburg Mail. For ourselves we think the report correct; the die may be considered as cast, and Austria may be reckoned upon as making common cause with Russia, Prussia, Great Britain and Sweden, against France. It is proper to add, however, that his Majesty's Ministers have not received any official information upon the subject—but merely the statement contained in the Hamburg papers."

RUSSIAN FORCES.

APRIL 16.

The Russian force is divided into three large armies—one under Wittgenstein, a second under Tchitchagoff, and a third under Winzingerode; Kutousoff commanding the whole.

Wittgenstein's main force has crossed the Elbe, in order to drive the French force towards the

Maine. One of Wittgenstein's corps, under Gen. Beckendorf, has entered Lubeck. Other corps are on the Elbe, near Boitzenberg.

Part of Tchitchagoff's army is near Thorn, whilst another part is employed under Platoff in the siege of Dantzic.

Part of Winzingerode's army is near Custring and Lansberg. Another part occupies the old town of Dresden, whilst another corps passed the Elbe at Schadan, to turn Davoust.

About 100,000 Russian reinforcements are on the Vistula.

The Prussian force is thus distributed.

General Yorke is at Berlin with the main army. Detachments have been sent to Hamburg and Rostock, which are now occupied by Prussian corps. Another Prussian detachment has invested Stettin, which by the latest accounts, was on the point of surrendering.

A Swedish force is at Stralsund, and by the commencement of the Campaign the Crown Prince of Sweden will have the command of 50,000 men.

The Russian force with which the campaign will open cannot be less than 220,000 men.—The Prussian 70,000, Swedish and Pomeranian 50,000.—A grand total of 340,000 men.

To this must be added the force which Hanover, and Hesse, and Brunswick, and the Hanse Towns, and perhaps Saxony, may furnish.

APRIL 20.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is reported to have actually landed in Pomerania, and thus we shall soon see one of Bonaparte's most celebrated Generals fighting against him. The army which the Crown Prince will command will be upwards of 50,000 men, and the scene of its operations will probably be where Bonaparte will command in person.

We have letters from Minorca of the 7th of last month, confirming the account we communicated on Saturday, of disturbances having broken out in the South of France. The following is an extract from one of them.

MINORCA, March 7.

Most of our advisers from France concur in stating, that very great dissatisfaction exists there against their present ruler. Commotions have been very general in the Southern parts, the results of which are carefully concealed."

BERLIN, April 3.

Our newspapers contain the following address to the Germans:—

"While the victorious warriors of Russia, accompanied by those of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his ally, appear in Germany, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, announce to the Princes and nations of Germany, the return of liberty and independence. They only come with an intention of aiding them to reconquer these inalienable benefits of nations, and of affording powerful protection and lasting security to the regeneration of a venerable empire."

"These two armies, trusting in God, and full of courage, advance, hoping that every German, without distinction, will join them."

"The Confederation of the Rhine, that deceitful fether with which the general disturber bound Germany, after dismembering her, and even obscuring her ancient name, can no longer be tolerated, as it is the effect of foreign constraint and of foreign influence. It must be dissolved."

"Their Majesties will only give protection while the German princes and nations are engaged in completing the grand work."

"Let France, who is beautiful and strong through herself, occupy herself, in future, in promoting her internal welfare! No Foreign power intends disturbing it—no hostile power shall be sent against her rightful frontiers. But be it known to France, that the other powers are solicitous of conquering lasting tranquility for their subjects; and that they will not lay down their arms, until the foundation of the independence of every European state has been established and secured."

"In the name of their majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia."

Prince KUTUSOFF SMOLENSK,
Field Marshal and Commander in Chief
of the Allied Armies

Head-quarters, Kalisch, 18th,
[25th] March 1813.

GOTTENBURG, April 5.

"My friends write me from Wismar, that all the students of the university of Rostock have enrolled themselves to serve against the French, as well as hundreds of young men in all the principalities of both Mecklenburghs."

"On Thursday Admiral Hope set off for Stockholm, in order to present a Turkish scimitar to the Crown Prince which the Admiral's brother bought from the very Mameluke who killed a celebrated French General in Egypt [Kleber] by order of Bonaparte. The Admiral will have also conferences with the Crown Prince, respecting the present conduct of Denmark, as we are still left in the dark concerning the policy which that country means to embrace."

"They write me from Copenhagen, that the English continue to capture all the Danish vessels with which they fall in."

"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince is expected to embark immediately for Germany in order to take the command of an army of Swedish, Mecklenburgh, Prussian and other troops, against the French."

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN SENATE.

Monday, May 31.

Two petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

Mr. Smith of Md. gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask for leave to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Grosvenor presented the petition of George Richards, stating, that he had during the last session reported the proceedings of the House for the Federal Republican newspaper; and that on application at the present session for the like privilege, he had been excluded by the decision of the hon. Speaker; and praying to be admitted as heretofore for the purpose of reporting debates.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to refer the petition to a select committee.

Mr. Grundy remarked, that this was one of those questions which there was no occasion to refer to a committee; as the house were as well qualified to decide on it as any committee could be.

Mr. Grosvenor urged the reference of this memorial to a committee, as the best mode of ascertaining whether other stenographers could be admitted on the floor consistently with the convenience of the House, and a course which would be perhaps, more decorous to the chair than any other.

Mr. Troup suggested the propriety of referring the memorial to a committee of the whole. He said the paper and the mode of its introduction into the House were calculated directly or indirectly to convey to the House and to the public an intimation that the Speaker had acted with injustice in relation to the individual petitioning. It seemed proper, therefore, that the Speaker should have an opportunity of explaining the grounds on which he had acted.

Mr. Wright was indisposed to refer the petition to any committee, for reasons which he stated.

A very desultory debate ensued, which occupied, with little intermission, the remainder of the day's sitting; of which we can, for the present, at least, give little more than the names of the speakers and the general course of proceedings.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to Mr. Wright's objections to the character of the Federal Republican, which, he conceived, had no bearing on the abstract question of the admission of another stenographer.

Mr. Hanson spoke at some length, with much warmth, and no little eloquence, in reprobation of the opposition, set up to the admission of Mr. Richards, which he viewed as an attempt to abridge the liberty of the press.

Mr. Wright replied with equal warmth to some remarks made by Mr. H. in allusion to him, and

Mr. Hanson rejoined.

The question was then taken on referring the petition to a committee of the whole house, and carried by a considerable majority.

It was made the order for to-day in preference to to-morrow, the question on to-morrow, the day proposed by Mr. Grosvenor, having been agitated, 90 to 74.

Several other petitions from individuals were then presented and referred, among which were several petitions from the district of Columbia presented at the last session of Congress, but not finally acted on.

Mr. Grundy presented the petition of William Kelly, contesting the legality of the election of Thomas K. Harris, now a sitting member from the state of Tennessee. Referred to the committee of elections.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Commissioners of Public Lands transmitting the report of the Commissioners appointed for the revision of claims to lands in the direct of Kaskaskia.

On motion of Mr. Esty, leave was given to the committee of Ways and means to sit during the sittings of the House.

On motion of Mr. Robertson,
Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the property of establishing a port of entry in the town of Mobile.

The house then resumed the question respecting stenographers—and,
On motion of Mr. Grundy, resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. NELSON in the Chair, on the petition of George Richards this day presented and referred.

The petition having been again read—

Mr. Grosvenor moved the following resolution.
Resolved, That George Richards be admitted on the floor of this House as a Stenographer and that the Speaker be requested to assign him a place therein."

Mr. Clay (Speaker) after observing that in his opinion an importance had been given to this petition which did not well comport with the dignity of the house, stated the ground on which the petition was not admitted; which was simply this—that in consequence of the recent alterations in the house seats had been arranged for but four stenographers, and to those places he had assigned the