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Foreign.

NEW YORK, June 26.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Henry, from Halifax, we have some farther particulars of the late of our unfortunate frigate, the Chesapeake. Lt. Budd, the senior surviving officer on the ship, states, that they had 43 killed, and 14 wounded; that the Shannon, by the British, had 27 killed, and 58 wounded; that the arm chest on board the Chesapeake, was blown up by a hand grenade, thrown from the cannon; that the Shannon had, in addition to her usual full complement, one officer and 16 men on board; and a part of the crew belonging to the frigate Tebedos; Lt. Budd also states, that every officer on whom the charge of the Chesapeake could have devolved was either killed or wounded previous to capture. Mr. New, who is the bearer of this intelligence, further adds, that the S. was very much injured in her hull; so much so, that she could scarcely be kept above the water during the night after the capture; having received a number of shots between wind and water, and below water. Mr. New, is decidedly of opinion that had not the Chesapeake got foul of the Shannon, the latter, on her very shattered state, must soon have surrendered; and even then, if the officers had not been all killed or wounded, the Shannon could not have succeeded in boarding. Some circumstances which occurred after the capture, we are sorry to hear, were not honorable to the captors; until the particulars are full known, we shall abstain from comment.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the Henry, arrived at Boston on Wednesday from Halifax, we have Halifax papers containing London dates to May 10; from which the following extracts have been made:—

LONDON, May 10.

Major General the honorable Alexander Hope embarked on Friday at Yarmouth, on board the Erebus sloop of war for Gottenburg. He proceeds, it is said, with extended powers to open negotiations with Denmark. Sir Robert Wilson has been reconnoitering all blockaded and besieged fortresses on the Vistula and Oder, and left Berlin about the 6th inst., as it was supposed, for Magdeburg. A fleet of American schooners brought into Plymouth since the commencement of hostilities. The officers of the yard are to report as to their capabilities. Captain Bedford, of the Childers sloop arrived this morning from America with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Emperor between that country and Great Britain. The blockade was vigorously maintained.

There was a report in circulation just before paper was put to press, of a great battle being fought in the vicinity of Leipzig. Some accounts on Altenburgh of the 26th ult. stated that it was thought probable a battle would take place; but we have not heard of any arrival from the continent this morning.

A letter from Gottenburgh, of the 4th May, says, about 6000 troops in the finest order, have been inspected by the Crown Prince.—He is accompanied by his son Oscar, who is an intelligent youth, and speaks the Swedish language as a native. Oscar is to remain here, but his mother leaves us for Carlscrona to-morrow, from whence he proceeds to Germany.

Edinburgh, May 13.—Paris papers to the 7th inst. were received on Sunday, and their contents are of considerable importance. Two reports from the army in Germany, addressed to the Empress as Regent of France, bring down military operations to the 30th ultimo. At that date the army had advanced from the Rhine two lines, both tending to and meeting upon the Saale, along which, on both sides, Bonaparte placed it from Saalfeld, through Jena to Naumburg, Weissenfels and Halle. On the 28th, they crossed the Saale at Naumburg, and sent forward his advanced guard under Souham to Weissenfels, where an action took place with a corps of the allies, under the Russian general Kutusoff. Victory is said to have declared for the French; but even from their own account, the advantage appears to have been of a trifling nature.

The following are the positions of the French army as stated in these accounts:

On the 29th, Bonaparte's head quarters were at Naumburg, and on the 30th he passed through Weimar.

The Viceroy's head quarters were at Marsfeld, with his left leaning upon the left of the allies, and occupying Caloe and Bernburg, where the duke of Belluno is.

Lauriston, with the 5th corps, occupied Altenburgh.

The 34th division was upon Eislaben, the 35th and 36th being in the rear in reserve.

The prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimer.

The duke of Ragusa was at Gotha.

The 4th corps, under Bertrand, was at Saalfeld. The 11th under Reggio, at Cobourg, and the guards at Erfurth.

All the army was in motion, the junction of the armies of the Elbe and of the Maine having taken place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Eiseberg.

On the 23d of April, the Prince of Eckmuhl established his head quarters at Bremen.

The Russians and Prussians occupy a position nearly parallel with the French; the latter are on the Saale, and the former are on a line which descends from Dessau through Leipzig to Altenburgh.

The French papers admit the surrender of Thorn, but state that Spandau continued to hold out, which we know to be incorrect, that fortress having surrendered as well as Thorn.

A mail from Heligoland arrived on Monday with letters and papers to the 5th inst. Their contents, as will be seen by the subjoining extracts, are important and satisfactory.

The Correspondent of the 4th, states, that the French have been forced back from Halle, and have crossed the Saale.

There has been an insurrection at Dantzig, and Rapp whose palace was attacked, escaped with difficulty. The garrison consists but of 6000 effective men.

The following bulletin was published by Government:—

“War Department, May 10.
“A letter has been received from Brigadier General Lyger, dated Hamburg, May 4th, of which the following is an extract:—

“General Bastiant has marched with his corps from Lüneburg on Salzwedel. In consequence of this movement, Lieutenant Colonel Count Walmoden left Hamburg last night and crossed the Elbe, with a body of troops at Domitz.”

Glasgow, May 15.—A Heligoland Mail arrived on Wednesday, with letters to the 9th inst, which speak with confidence of the security of Hamburg. Cuxhaven, it is said, was occupied by the French on the 3d. There was nothing new at Hamburg on the 7th from the theatre of war. It was generally reported that the brave veteran Gen. Kutusoff is dead.—A Russian officer arrived in London on Wednesday, with despatches.—Two Gottenburg Mails arrived on Monday night, Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, arrived at Gottenburg on the 2d inst. whence he was to proceed to Carlscrona, and thence to the Lower Elbe, to command the Swedish army.

PRIVATE/CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Wednesday Evening 7 o'clock.

Heligoland Mail.—A mail has just arrived from Heligoland, to day, with letters to the 9th inst. By these we are informed, that the French in small force, were in possession of Cuxhaven on the morning of the 8th; some accounts say that they evacuated the town the same day, and others that they continued in it when the last advices came away. A Russian officer reached Heligoland the 8th, and representing his business to Britain to be of an urgent nature, the packet which was waiting for the mail from Hamburg due next day, was despatched with him, together with the merchant's letters. On the 7th, there was nothing new at Hamburg, except a very general report of the death of the brave veteran Gen. Prince Smolensko. The letters generally from Heligoland speak with great confidence as to the security of Hamburg. Bernstoff, the Danish Ambassador, had reached Heligoland from Britain, and had proceeded to Denmark. The failure of his mission having transpired at Heligoland, occasioned a little gloom amongst the merchants there. There are reports in circulation of several severe engagements having taken place between the hostile armies on the banks of the Elbe; but we give no credit to them, as advices from Heligoland, on which we place great reliance, assure us there was nothing new at Hamburg on the 7th, from the theatre of war.

Advices have been received from St. Petersburg of the 21st April. No new tariff for the regulation of trade had been published. Exchange 15 3/4.

From Riga we have accounts to the 20th April. By these we learn, that a strong Russian force, both infantry and cavalry, had passed that way into Germany a few days before, and from the 1st of that month till the period of writing, various reinforcements had taken the same route. The Swedish Envoy in this country is, we understand, about to depart for the United States.

A second edition of the Courier is just published, and announces the following information.—A Russian officer is just arrived with despatches from the Russian ambassador. He left Hamburg on the 6th, and Heligoland on the 8th inst. No account of any battle had reached Hamburg, nor was there any news of importance. The French annoyed the trade on the Elbe a little.

Yarmouth, May 3.—This morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with his Aids de-camp, &c. embarked on board the Nymphs, Captain Hancock, for the Continent.

NORFOLK, June 30.

A gentleman who was down with a flag, has favored us with a Bermuda paper of the 16th of June, which he obtained on board one of the ships of war, from which we copy the following. The Bermuda paper does not give the London date, nor any other London dates.

Report of the Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff to his majesty the Emperor.

DANTZIG 14th Jan, 1813.

I have the happiness to communicate to your imperial majesty, that the corps d'armee besieging Dantzig, captured the place by storm at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after one of the most obstinate and bloody conflicts since the taking of Metz. On the morning and night of the 10th inst.

I erected the battering train of this corps d'armee in three redoubts, of 40 pieces of cannon and 12 mortars each, and opened their fire on the night of the 10th against the eastern and western curtains of the fortifications. Two breaches being effected on the night of the 13th, I summoned Gov. Rapp to surrender; but finding him resolute, I ordered Lieut. Gen. Sacken to storm the breaches in the curtain, whilst I directed Gen. D'Yorck, with 8000 Prussians, to escalade the bastions the right and left of the walls. Maj. Gen. Douglas, at the head of 4000 men of the German Legion, made the attacks at the head of the saps which were of 50 pieces of cannon and 8 mortars. The attempt upon the curtain was at first repulsed, and I attached to that point 2000 untrained Hulans of the 10th regiment of Moscow. The headstones to the breaches were immediately carried at the point of the bayonet, and a footing being gained upon the bastions, a bloody slaughter of the enemy ensued. Driven from the breaches by the impetuosity of our allies, the Polish general of cavalry Saxwifner, defender of the saps beat a parley and surrendered at discretion. Nevertheless the contest held out two hours longer. Gov. Rapp gained a position in the castle of La-horus, with 4000 veterans of the national guards, and 4 battalions of the legion du Midi, and 2 battalions of the regiment La Tour d'Auvergne. To carry this work by escalade was the alternative, and that was quickly decided. I directed the English commander, Sir Robert Wilson, with 3800 men of the German Legion, to attack the tete du pont at the head of the drawbridge, which seemed to impede our progress, whilst three regiments of the sharpshooters of Poland stormed the bastions to the right and left of the castle, and I advanced in person with the 29th, 21st, 22d, and 28th regiments of Smolensko and 1800 Prussians, led on by Gen. D'Yorck, and mounted the ramparts with precipitation. Rapp fled round about the castle, the national guards were cut in pieces with their general Prince Clement; the militia man of Smolensko attacked *en flanc* du charge the foreign battalions, and made them lay down their arms, with Rapp at their head. A new work of countervallation, which the enemy erected upon the heights to the southwest of the town, and commanded by the prince Alexander Wirtemberg, and defended by the engineer Traise, was now to be reduced; upon which 10,000 Russians had flown with eagerness to the combat. The judicious demonstrations of Prince Reupin decided the fate of the opposition in less than 40 minutes. He forced the gates in an instant, and turned upon the enemy four 6 pounders which were placed en barbacote to defend them, he cut to pieces 5 battalions. Traise was killed upon the spot, and at four o'clock P. M. Prince Wirtemberg surrendered, with the remains of his garrison 1,200 men. During the siege, and assaults, I have to deplore the loss of gen. Wolkonsky, 4 colonels, 10 majors, 17 captains, 14 lieutenants, and 1,400 petty officers and soldiers killed. The generals of Infantry, Smolensko, and Sichelberg, are severely wounded. The English officer Sir Robert Wilson was struck by a ball, the Prussian gen. D'Yorck, Orawart and Kleist, have received commissions—our total loss to wounded is 5,000 men; The enemy have 8 generals killed and 5,000 rank and file—5 generals and 18,000 rank and file wounded, drowned and prisoners. The number of mounted ordnance taken amounts to 3272 pieces. I have not been able to collect the denominations of stores taken. Thanks be to God that our loss is so small.

“THE PRINCE SMOLENSKO.”

Domestic.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Lewis to the Secretary at War, dated

Niagara, June 14, 1813.

SIR,—You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked I, that General Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but of the District. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two Brigadiers, Chandler and Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of Col. Burn, which he gives from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram, which is on a scale of about 100 yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were Captain Hindman's Nichols's and Biddle's companies of the 2d artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and Captains Archer and Townsen of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery are soldiers who would honor any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ultimo. A view of Gen. Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to shew that his disaster was owing to its arrangement. Its centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, and his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th, and part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army.—Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing—and that a part of the 23d under Maj. Armstrong was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible—and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been

pressed the next morning, his destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost famished, at a distance of 4 miles from the scene of action. Lieut. McClesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others. His merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, and joined the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the 49 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked. The ground was of about a mile in width, and the night dark on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height. On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclosed.

At six in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight—though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us, about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach—it was a dead calm—and about 6 the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's and Townson's companies, with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent Captain Totten of the engineers (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than thirty minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity and effect (excelling by no artillery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bald, exhibited them to our view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered colonel Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by Lieut. Eldridge, the adjutant of his regiment who with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the Barbarian Allies of the defender of the christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yeo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined, in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce. An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship, advising me, that as I was invested with savages in my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he and the officers commanding his Britannic Majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply.

No. 7 was delivered to me at about six this morning; between 7 and 8 o'clock, the four waggons we had being loaded first with the sick and next with the ammunition, &c. the residue of camp equipage and baggage, was put in the boats and a detachment of 200 men of the 5th regiment detailed to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachments, induced probably by the stiffness of the morning. When they progressed about 3 miles a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them; those who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats; we lost twelve of the number principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

At 10 I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march and picked up a few stragglers. On our retreating the British army advanced, and now occupies the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hovering on our coasts, and interrupting our supplies. The night before last, being advised of their having chased into 18 mile creek, 2 vessels laden with hospital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection. The report of the day is (though not official) that they arrived too late for their purpose, and that the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

No. 5, referred to in the Report of General Lewis.

Niagara, June 6, 1813.

Dear General.—A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the Lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others are appearing, you will please to return with the troops, to this Place as soon as possible. Your's with esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be either to cover the retreat of their troops or to bring off a reinforcement.

Majot-General Lewis.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Budd to the Sec'y of the Navy, dated

HALIFAX, June 15, 1813.

SIR.—The unfortunate death of Captain JAMES LAWRENCE and Lieut. AUGUSTUS C. LUDLOW, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the