

Foreign Intelligence.

INTERCEPTED LETTER.

FROM LORD WILLIAM BENTICK TO EARL BATHURST, &c. &c.

[Secret and separate.]

Palermo, Feb. 24, 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from Madame Murat to Napoleon Bonaparte, intercepted by the Russians, and sent to me by Mr. Liston. It was written at the time when I proposed to make an attack upon Italy.

I felt great satisfaction in this document, from the justification which it will afford in your Lordship's opinion to the measure which I had at the time in contemplation. It proves, I think completely, the justice of the grounds upon which that expedition was projected. It proves, that in the kingdom of Naples at least, there was at the time, a very inconsiderable force; that there existed in the country considerable agitation; that the government were apprehensive of the effects even of demonstration only, upon the minds of the people of the capital, and that they were in general not tranquil as to their situation. It is my belief that the projected attack would have been successful; that if successful, the whole of Italy would have been reserved from the Yoke of France, and that the most effectual division would have been made in favor of Spain and Russia.

It had been previously decided, by his Majesty's government, to give, exclusively, every possible aid to Spain. Your Lordship approved my final determination to send the expedition to its original destination.

It is my duty now to state, that in my judgment the situation of Italy and of Naples, is infinitely more favorable to attack than even in last year. We have intelligence that the corps of observation of Grenier is very much reduced; that the force in Calabria has been diminished, and that the discontent is the same. It appears that every exertion is making by Italy as well as by every part of Europe, subject to France, to recruit the armies in the north. The success of Russian arms, and the sufferings of the French armies cannot fail to have added to the disgust, that every nation and particularly the Italians, must feel in a climate so little congenial to their feelings, and in a cause so entirely unconnected with their interests. While such is the state of Italy, our position in Sicily continues, though slowly to improve. The hostile party is reduced in numbers and in power. The constitution is beginning to take effect in Sicily, and this example of the successful establishment of liberty must form an advantageous contrast between the benefits of French and British alliance, and must animate other countries with the desire and hopes of obtaining the same blessings.

It is curious to remark, in this letter from Madame Murat, the immense force furnished by Naples, from whence a judgment may be formed of the resources drawn by Bonaparte from his Italian dominions. I do not imagine, that including Calabria, there are in the kingdom of Naples above 20,000 men.

I beg leave to observe, that I am merely representing for the information of his Majesty's ministers, that which I consider to be practicable, if the disposal force in the Mediterranean could be so appropriated by the state of Spain. Lord Wellington's plans, whether the presence of the corps detached from hence to Alicante is dispensable, to enable him either to resume offensive operations, or to maintain the defence of Portugal. Of all the circumstances, in short, upon which such a question must immediately depend, I am totally ignorant; of these and of the relative advantage of the application of our force, Lord Wellington must be the best and only judge. I shall send to his Lordship a copy of this dispatch.

It appears to me, that the state of Europe affords a well founded hope, that the destruction of Bonaparte may be accomplished.

It is at the same time clear, that the efforts already made, are not sufficient and cannot be so. Russia has indeed been successful, but her success has been of a negative kind. She has had the disadvantage in all her battles with the French when fully met. Bonaparte has been beat by the cold and famine, not by the Russian arms. Had Russia on the contrary, defeated the French in her first engagements, and driven her back to the Oder, as a conquering enemy, then the downfall might have been produced by Russia, and by the rest of Germany that would have joined her standard. But it strikes me that Russia has nearly come to the term of her advantages over Bonaparte. She has not the means of carrying on an offensive war against France—with out money, that great army must subsist upon the country, and with the new and poor composition of the officers, with the plundering habits of the soldiers, their presence must be a curse to the country, and must create general disgust. Austria is in my opinion the only power in Europe that has science and experience necessary to carry on an offensive war against France. If she would now join Russia, success might be considered as certain. The great power of Russia, is in my judgment defensive only.

The brilliant successes of Spain, no doubt, have operated as a most powerful diversion for Russia, and Bonaparte appearing unwilling to abandon it for the present, the occupation of so large a French force, must contribute essentially to the great object in view. But such must be the reduced state of Spain, her country exhausted, her resources unproductive, her government unmanageable, that were it not for the individual presence of Lord Wellington, and for the effect of his wonderful influence and abilities, even her liberation would be considered as almost desperate and impossible.

It seems necessary, therefore, that a greater part of the population of Europe should be brought into the field against this common enemy. Italy is that instrument—Italy is ripe for it. Italy offers innumerable facilities for such an undertaking. It possesses a most vigorous system of government, in which it would alone be sufficient to continue in order to bring all the re-

sources of the country into operation. It is fertile and rich, and had been untouched by war. Its own means would supply the wants of the army without any additional aid in specie, the want of which contracts our operations in Spain and elsewhere. Its people are brave and manageable, and have been well and long habituated to order and obedience. There would be no embarrassment with any existing government, which has been one great cause of the misfortunes of Spain. In Italy all political arrangements might be managed as might seem best for the common cause.

The south of Italy appears the most desirable point of attack. The whole force of Sicily could be employed without danger to the island. Naples, possessed of a good national army, is ready formed to your hand. Your force is at once nearly doubled, and it would be practicable to march immediately with an army of between 30 and 40,000 men to the north of Italy—your numbers and your resources daily increasing.

I always struck me that there was this great difference in favor of an operation from hence in Italy, in preference to Spain. In the former we can at once act as principal. We are from the beginning equal to the enemy, and with proper management could fight him with advantage. In the latter we can only be auxiliaries. In so open a country, against so great a superiority of cavalry, we cannot take the field unless protected by a British or Spanish army. Lord Wellington is too distant. The Spanish army are at present good for nothing. Unless, therefore, the former shall have such success as will put him in possession of the centre of the Peninsula, or the force and condition of the former shall very much improve, it seems to me difficult for our corps detached from hence to take the field with effect. In fact, this had been the result. It has hitherto been confined to Alicante, by a force very superior to its own number.

I think, also, that in such an undertaking great advantage might be derived from the arch duke Francis, and the Duke of Orleans. If Bonaparte's fortune began to fail, the presence of a French prince of the blood, and of an able man, might have great effect on the French armies. The arch duke Francis is admirably calculated for a leader. He is sensible and manageable, and surrounded by very able men.

Austria would be probably friendly; but if the government was not, I should hope with the disposition of her army, and of many of the princes of her house, that her hostility would be nugatory.

In short, my opinion is, that the successful employment of this force in Italy would make the greatest possible diversion for the common cause. Italy might not be conquered. France would probably devote her whole means to prevent the independence and alienation of so great a portion of her territories and of our resources, to avert the fatal effects of her example upon the countries with which she is in immediate contact. But for this purpose, as the Russian army must be opposed, Spain, at least, must be abandoned; and I should be glad to ask, what safety there would be for Bonaparte, if the passage of the Pyrenees were open to a great and victorious army under the command of an officer to whom Spain has already owed her independence.

I inclose herewith the memoir of a merchant of respectability, and of property, who has been in the north of Italy, and has establishments in various towns. He is known to count Latour. He offers to convey any person I may choose to send to verify the truth of his assertions, or to send off persons from the different towns to communicate with me if I should prefer it.

I am, my Lord,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

W. BENTICK.

Miscellaneous.

THE FAST.

From the Philadelphia D. Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—In the Psalm appointed to be read in the Protestant Episcopal Churches, on the ninth day of the month, (which will be the Fast Day.) I find the following verses, addressed to ALMIGHTY GOD.

THE NINTH DAY,

MORNING PRAYER.

Psalm xiv.

10. But now thou art far off, and ptestest us to confusion; and goes not forth with our armies.

11. Thou makest us to turn our backs upon our enemies, so that they which hate us spoil our goods.

12. Thou lettest us be eaten up like sheep, and hast scattered us among the heathen.

13. Thou sellest the people for nought and askest no money for them.

14. Thou makest us to be rebuked of our neighbours, to be laughed to scorn, and had in derision of them that are round about us.

15. Thou makest us to be a by-word among the heathen, and that the people shake their heads at us.

16. My confusion is daily before me, and the shame of my face hath covered me: &c.

I could give Mr. Madison credit for choosing the ninth day of the month for his Fast, if I could suppose he had thus intended to delineate the progress of our foolish and wicked War, in due humiliation before the altar of GOD! But it is not to be supposed, that the authors of a War, occasioned by the suppression of truth, and the promulgation of falsehood, would thus depict the judgments of Heaven, which are so justly merited. Neither can it be supposed that while they were prophesying, that all Canada would be looked into submission, on the first appearance of Hull's Proclamation; that we had only to sit down to general Perter's well furnished table, and instead of sword and famine, enjoy a War Feast in safety; and while they are still full of rain prophesying, they would have chosen the ninth day of the month for the Fast, if they had known that on that day will be read, the appointed Lesson from the XIVth Chapter of Jeremiah, of which the following is an extract.

TABLE OF LESSONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

[See Common Prayer Book.]

IXth DAY.

FIRST LESSON—JEREMIAH xiv.

10. Thus saith the LORD unto this people, Thus have they loved to wander, they have not refrained their feet, therefore the LORD doth not accept them; he will now remember their iniquity, and visit their sins.

11. Then said the LORD unto me, Pray not for this people for their good.

12. When they Fast, I will not hear their cry; and when they offer burnt offerings and an oblation, I will not accept them: but I will consume them by the sword, and by the famine and by the pestilence.

13. Then said I, Ah, LORD GOD! behold the prophets say unto them, Ye shall not see the sword, neither shall ye have famine; but I will give you assured Peace in this place.

14. Then the LORD said unto me, The prophets prophesy LIES in my name: I sent them not, neither have I commanded them, neither spake unto them: they prophesy unto you a false vision and divination and a thing of naught, and the DECEIT OF THEIR HEART.

15. Therefore thus saith the LORD concerning the prophets that prophesy in my name, and I sent them not, yet they say, sword and famine shall not be in this land:—By sword and famine shall those Prophets be consumed, &c.

Hear, O ye authors of an unnecessary and unjust, a wicked, and [especially as it relates to the innocent Canadians] a cruel war—hear and tremble!

TRUTH.

P. S. The above extracts are so well adapted to the case, and are so much heart-searching truths, that unless your Mr. Editor, will look at the original, and vouch for the accuracy of the copy, your readers [those I mean who are not well acquainted with the Bible] may think that they have been composed for the occasion.

The extracts, quoted in the preceding communication as a part of the Service assigned by the Protestant Episcopal Church for the ninth day of September, have been compared with, and corrected by the originals.

COMMODORE CHAUNCEY

Having sailed on his third cruise, we think it due to truth to the state the exact amount of his force, as well as that of the enemy, both of which have been greatly misrepresented.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Table listing ships and guns: Corvette ship Gen. Pike (28 guns), ship Madison (24), brig Onedia (18), Schooners Sylph (10), Gov. Tompkins (4), Conquest (2), Ontario (2), Tartar (1), Lady of the Lake (1). Total 90 guns.

This is every gun our squadron had mounted at the time it sailed.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Table listing ships and guns: Ships, Gen. Wolfe (27 guns), Royal George (24), Brig Earl Moira (18), A new brig (18), Schrs. Prince Regent (16), Sir S. Smith (14), Grouler (3), Julia (2). Total 122 guns.

FROM THE (BALTIMORE) FEDERAL GAZETTE.

To Mr. John Graham, Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

SIR,—As you have volunteered your services and information to the public, "to prevent a fraud from being practised upon them;" in order to enable a Native American to come at the whole truth, will you be pleased to answer the following questions?

1. At what time was General Turreau's letter withdrawn from the office of State?

2. At whose instance and pressing solicitation did this withdrawal take place?

3. At the time of the withdrawal was not Gen. Turreau at his country seat, near to this city, and have you not "understood" that Albert Gallatin paid him a visit at his residence, in order to induce him to take back this most offensive letter?

4. Have you ever understood the motives which led to the arrangement which took place?

5. Did or did you not translate a letter from Turreau to Mr. Smith of the 12th Dec'r 1810 (eighteen months after the date of the former one) containing the following insolent sentence? "These modifications will not depend upon the chance of events; but will be the result of other measures firm and pursued with perseverance which the two Governments will continue to adopt, to withdraw from the monopoly and from the vexations of the Common Enemy, a commerce legal, and necessary to France as well as to the United States."

6. Do you not ex officio and on oath, translate all French communications to the Department of State? and was the letter of the 14th June 1809, an official letter and translated by you in the ordinary course of business for the benefit of the Government?

A FARMER.

Baltimore County, Sept. 8, 1813.

A letter from an intelligent person (and one having good information in public affairs) in London, states, that much dissatisfaction had been expressed by the British government, in consequence of the Neptune with Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin on board, having stopped at Copenhagen, an enemy's port, and the capital of a government, under (as the British Ministers aver) the absolute control of Bonaparte.

It is even suggested that the British government allege that the passport has been violated. We do not pretend to have any information upon this subject, and barely state what we have heard.

The Neptune arrived at Copenhagen on the

23d of June, and was there on the 6th of July. It may excite suspicion, that our ministers wished to have some communication with the French government before they proceeded to Russia, to the Emperor. But suspicion alone would not justify a refusal to treat. It must be confessed, that if our Ministers wished to learn where the Emperor of Russia was, Gottenburg or some friendly port was to be preferred. The Neptune might have called at Copenhagen from necessity, but her remaining there fourteen days (as we know, and how much longer we know not) was calculated to excite some suspicion or disgust. We fear that nothing will result from the Russian Mediation tending to produce peace.

Norfolk Ledger.

Notice.

THOSE gentlemen who have kindly undertaken the collection of my debts in the different counties in this state, will endeavour to bring the same to a close as speedily as possible, and at all events to make some return to me by the members of the next General Assembly.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1813—3t.

State of North Carolina.

Treasury Office, 1st Sept. 1813.

THE Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State are said, will bear in mind, that the time of accounting for the Public Taxes and paying them into the Treasury is now at hand. It is confidently hoped and expected that the requirements of the law in this regard will be punctually and literally complied with; and indeed the acknowledged worth and faithfulness of the officers concerned furnish the best possible grounds of reliance, that neither failure nor delay will take place on the part of any of them; but that the accounts of all will be finally balanced and closed at the Treasury Office on or before the first day of October next, the period fixed by law.

JOHN HAYWOOD

Public Treasurer

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Robert Torrance vs. Michael Brown et alias. In Equity, April Term, 1813.

In this case, appearing to the Court that David Kilpatrick one of the defendants, residing without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is ordered that publication be made three weeks successively in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said David Kilpatrick put in his plea, answer or demurrer to the complainant's bill, within the three first days of the next term, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte against him.

JAMES LOCKE, C. M. J.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Monday the 9th ult. from the subscriber, living on Buffalo Shoal, 4 miles from the Island ford, Catawba river, a negro man named DERRY, about 25 years of age, and about 6 feet high, walks very straight, has a remarkable scar on the instep of one of his feet—it is supposed he may have obtained a pass. Whoever will apprehend and secure said negro in any jail shall receive the above reward, by sending information to

JAMES MORRISON.

Buffalo Shoal, Iredell, } Black Smith August 27, 1813. } 10—3ip.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.)

SCHEME OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY

Lottery.

Table of lottery prizes: 1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000, 1 do 1000 is 1000, 1 do 500 is 500, 3 do 200 is 600, 6 do 100 is 600, 20 do 20 tickets each, 2000, 20 do 50 is 1000, 40 do 20 is 800, 80 do 15 is 1200, 100 do 10 is 1000, 800 do 5 is 4800.

1072 prizes, } Not two blanks \$15,500 2028 blank, } to a prize. 3100 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$15,500

The cash prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dolls. each First drawn Ticket, . . . 200 dolls. Ditto. on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, . . . 50 dolls. each

Ditto. on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th days, . . . 20 dolls. each

Ditto. on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 tickets entitled to the said 20 prizes to consist of the Numbers from 101 to 500, inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest Number for the 20th day, and so regularly ascending to the 39th.

First drawn on the 40th day, . . . Dolls. 200 Ditto. . . 42d day, . . . Dolls. 100 Ditto. . . 45th day, . . . Dolls. 50 Ditto. . . 48th day, . . . Dolls. 100 Ditto. . . 50th day, . . . Dolls. 100

The Managers present the foregoing Scheme to the public, in the confidence that not only the laudable object of the Lottery, but the great inducements held out to adventurers, will ensure a speedy sale of the Tickets. The proportion of prizes has seldom been exceeded, and they are so arranged as that the purchaser of a single number may calculate on his chance of obtaining two or three of the best prizes, for the trifling sum of \$5.

The drawing will commence on the first day of October next, and be finished without delay.

TH. B. LITTLEJOHN, WILLIAM ROBARDS, WILLIS LEWIS, THOMAS HUNT, WILLIAM M. SNEED,

Tickets at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Minerva Office.

March 26, 1813, 85—till Octo