

# THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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

[HALF OF WHICH IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1813

No. 926.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### CAPT. ALLEN'S FUNERAL.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 24.

On Saturday last, the 21st, was interred with military honors, William Henry Allen, late commander of the U. S. sloop of war Argus, who lost his left leg in an action with the M. sloop of war Pelican, J. F. Maples, Esq. Captain, in St. George's Channel, the 14th inst. whereof he died in Mill Prison Hospital, on the fifteenth following.

### PROCESSION.

Guard of Honor.

Lieut. Colonel of Royal Marines,

with two companies of that corps.

The Captains, Subalterns, and Field Adjutant (Officers with hat bands and scarfs.)

Royal Marine Band.

Vicar and Curate of St. Andrew's.

Clerk of ditto.

The HEARSE,

With the Corps of the deceased

Captain,

attended, by eight seamen, late of the Argus, with crape round their arms, tied with white crape ribbon.

Also, eight British Captains of the Royal Navy, as Pall Bearers, with hat bands and scarfs.

Capt. Allen's Servants in Mourning.

The Officers late of the Argus, in uniform, with open pe sashes and hat bands, two and two.

John Howker, Esq. late American Vice Consul, and his Clerks. Capt. Pellowe, Commissioner for prisoners of war.

Dr. McGrath, Chief Medical Officer at Mill Prison Depot.

Captains of the Royal Navy, in port, two and two.

Followed by a very numerous and respectable retinue of Inhabitants.

The procession left Mill Prison at 12 o'clock. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, and upon that the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. On the coffin being removed to the hearse the guard saluted; and when deposited in the hearse, the procession moved forward, the band played the "Dead March in Saul."

On their arrival near the church, the guard halted and saluted, arms, single files inward, through which the procession passed to the church, into which the corpse was carried, and deposited in the centre aisle, whilst the funeral service was read by the Rev. Vicar, after which it was removed and interred in the south yard passing through the guard in the same order from as to the church) on the right of Mr. Delphy, Midshipman of the Argus, who lost both of his legs in the same action, and was buried the preceding evening.

Capt. Maples' account of the capture of the Argus, dated on board the Pelican, at St. David's Head, Aug. 14, addressed to Admiral Thornborough.

I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to orders to me of the 12th inst. to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. and at 4 this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chase, and at half past 5 came alongside of her (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay along side, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colors. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 19 twenty four pound carronades, and two long 12 pounders; had on board when she sailed from America (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127, commanded by Lieut. commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116); the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first Lieutenant, Thomas Welsh; of Mr. W. Granville, acting master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser, who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small—one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example, all around him; and one able seaman, John Kittery; besides five seamen wounded, who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not been able to ascertain, but it is considered; her officers say, about 40 killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

### From a late London Courier.

A Bristol paper states, that the late Captain Lawrence, of the Chesapeake, was a native of that city, and that he and his brother served some time in the British navy. If this be true, we are sorry that he was (in total ignorance of this without doubt) interred with military honors at Halifax. A brave enemy merits respect, and, if he fall in battle, let the honors of the brave grace his corpse, but the rewards of loyalty are not to be given to a traitor. If Lawrence was an Englishman there is little doubt but that others of the Chesapeake's crew are Englishmen also, and we therefore trust that a strict scrutiny will be instituted among the prisoners taken in every American vessel of war which may fall into our hands. As every man taken in arms against his country deserves capital punishment, and as public law adjudges him to it, he ought to suffer it. We proceeded to this extremity lately in the case of the men taken at Bourbon, in the service of France, and impunity to British subjects in the American service would be unjust to them.

Mr. Madison has endeavored to protect them by threatening retaliation; but who is Mr. Madison, and what is America, that the public law of Europe should be changed at their fiat, and for their convenience? By the citizenship of American naturalization, the United States have endeavored to destroy at once that principle of natural law which has been recognized and acted upon in every other state, and more especially have they labored to effect this since the commencement of the war, in the hope of weakening the British navy by encouraging desertions and then protecting the deserters from the just vengeance of the laws of their country. By the legislation of naturalization, many weak persons have been persuaded, that on becoming American citizens they were no longer subjects of Great-Britain; but it is time to dissipate this delusion from their minds, and to teach the American legislators that their laws cannot repeal ours. "It is a principle of universal law," says Blackstone, "that the natural born subject of the prince cannot, by any act of his own, no, not by swearing allegiance to another, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former; for this allegiance is intrinsic, and primitive, and antecedent to the other; and cannot be divested without the concurrent act of that prince to whom it was first due."

"An Englishman who removes to France, or to China, owes the same allegiance to the king of England there as at home, and twenty years hence, as well as now." Bonaparte has professed the same principle of universal law in France, though an usurper by executing a person born in France, but brought up in Spain, found in arms against him in one of the Spanish Guerillas. The principle is right, though it may be doubted whether Bonaparte had a right to consider himself as the natural prince of a person thus executed, but in the case of British subjects there can be no doubt, and we are sure that ministers will not shrink from their duty. If Mr. Madison dare retaliate by taking away the life of one English prisoner, in revenge for a British subject, duly proved to be such, being taken in the act of voluntarily bearing arms against his country, America puts herself out of the protection of the law of nations, and MUST BE TREATED AS AN OUTLAW. An army and navy acting against her, will then be absolved from all obligation to respect the usages and laws of war. Hostilities may be carried on against her IN ANY MODE, until she is brought to a proper sense of her conduct, and by renouncing to the observance of the laws of nations, puts herself again within their protection.—This is no time for half measures, and the question is not, whether we shall revenge the excesses of sudden passion upon our enemy—it is, whether we shall support public law against a systematic attempt to steal away our countrymen, and to arm them against us.

### LATEST NEWS.

Received by the Corvet ship Robert Burns, arrived at New York from Liverpool.

PARIS, August 16.

Yesterday was a glorious day for Frenchmen; the inhabitants of Paris in an especial manner proved that the anniversary of the birth of their august sovereign was for the fete of love and gratitude.

In the evening the Theatres, which were opened gratis, offered the most animated, the most touching picture.

On the day of the fete, at 6 in the morning, cannon gave the signal for pleasure and joy.—New benefits still added to the lively effusions of those sentiments: for on all those solemnities dedicated to Napoleon, he is pleased to found for his people useful monuments. Thus, last year, on the 15th of August, was laid the first stone of the Palace of the University and Fine Arts, and that of the Palace for the Imperial Archives. This year, on the same day, the Navigation of the Canal of the Oureq between Paris and Giaye was opened; and the first stones have been laid for the markets of St. Germain, Carmes, and Bienes Manteaux. We will not here enumerate the vast conceptions every year executed for the public utility, and terminated at this happy epoch, not only at Paris, but throughout all parts of the empire. The creation of the port of Cherbourg is one of those memorable events, the eclat of which is

lost in the midst of glory which surrounds our invincible Emperor, but it alone would be sufficient to immortalize another Sovereign.

### PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL SOULT.

To be read by a commanding officer at the head of companies in each regiment.

"SOLDIERS!—The recent events of the war have induced his majesty the emperor to invest me, by an imperial decree of the 1st inst. with the command of the armies of Spain, and to honor me with the flattering title of his "Lieutenant." This high distinction cannot but convey to my mind sensations of gratitude and joy; but they are not unalloyed with regret at the train of events which have in the opinion of his majesty rendered such an appointment necessary in Spain.

"It is known to you, Soldiers, that the enmity of Russia, roused into active hostility by the eternal enemy of the Continent, made it incumbent that numerous armies should be assembled in Germany early in the spring. For this purpose were many of your comrades withdrawn. The emperor himself assumed the command; and the arms of France, guided by his powerful and commanding genius, achieved a succession of as brilliant victories as any that adorn the annals of our country. The presumptuous hopes of aggrandisement entertained by the enemy were confounded. Pacific overtures were made, and the emperor, always inclined to consult the welfare of his subjects by following moderate counsels, listened to the proposals that were made.

"While Germany was thus the theatre of great events, that enemy, who, under pretence of securing the inhabitants of the Peninsula, has in reality devoted them to ruin, was not inactive. He assembled the whole of his disposable force—English, Spaniards and Portuguese, under his most experienced officers; and relying upon the superiority of his numbers, advanced in three divisions against the French force assembled upon the Douro. With well provided fortresses in his front and rear, a skilful general, enjoying the confidence of his troops, might, by selecting good positions, have braved and discouraged this motley levy. But, unhappily, at this critical period, timorous and pusillanimous counsels were followed. The fortresses were abandoned and blown up; hasty and disorderly marches gave confidence to the enemy; and a veteran army, small indeed in number, but great in all that constitutes the military character, which had fought, bled and triumphed in every province of Spain, beheld with indignation its laurels tarnished, and itself compelled to abandon all its acquisitions—the trophies of many a well fought and bloody day.—When at length the indignant voice of the troops arrested this disgraceful flight, and its commander, touched with shame, yielded to the general desire, and determined upon giving battle near Vittoria, who can doubt, from this generous enthusiasm, this fine sense of honor, what would have been the result, had the general been worthy of his troops—had he, in short, made those dispositions and movements which would have secured to one part of his army the co-operation and support of the other?

"Let us not, however, defraud the enemy of the praise which is due to him. The disposition and arrangements of his general have been prompt, skilful and consecutive. The valor and steadiness of his troops have been praiseworthy. Yet do not forget that it is to the benefit of your example they owe their present military character; and that whenever the relative duties of a French general and his troops have been ably fulfilled, their enemies have commonly had no other resource than flight.

"SOLDIERS!—I partake of your chagrin, your grief, your indignation! I know that the blame of the present situation of the army is imputable to others; be the merit of repairing it yours. I have borne testimony to the emperor of your bravery and zeal. His instructions are to drive the enemy from those lofty heights which enable him proudly to survey our fertile valleys, and chase them across the Ebro.

"It is on the Spanish soil that your tents must next be pitched, and from thence your resources drawn. No difficulties can be insurmountable to your valor and devotion. Let us, then, exert ourselves with mutual ardor; and be assured, that nothing can give greater felicity to the paternal heart of the emperor than the knowledge of the triumphs of his army—of its increasing glory—of its having rendered itself worthy of him, and of our dear country.

"Extensive but combined movements for the relief of the fortresses are upon the eve of taking place. They will be completed in a few days. Let the account of our success be dated from Vittoria—and the birth of his imperial majesty be celebrated in that city: so shall we render memorable an epoch deservedly dear to all Frenchmen.

(Signed) "SOULT,  
"Duke of Dalmatia, Lieut. of l'Empereur."  
"July 23, 1813."

FROM THE LONDON EVENING STAR.  
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, August 16.  
His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, has arrived at this office with despatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by Field

Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies.

My Lord—Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 20th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieutenant de l'Empereur and commander-in-chief of the French Armies in Spain, and the Southern Provinces of France, by a Decree Imperial on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of Gen. Clausel, and by other reinforcements, was reformed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, Comte d'Estouy, and General Clausel, as Lieutenant-Generals; and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons, and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your lordship, in the Passes of the Mountains. Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right in the Pass of Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olague in reserve.

Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Comde de Amarante, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Aldudes, within the French territory.—The light and seventh divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan.—General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron, on the great road.

The Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pampeluna.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 26th attacked, with between thirty and forty thousand men, general Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and those officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the forenoon. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighborhood of Zubiri.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Major-General Pringle's and Major-General Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. William Stewart.

These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by Maj. Gen. Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir Rowland Hill having been apprised of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Iruita; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours that he was engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet.

Lieutenant General the Honourable William Stewart was slightly wounded.

I was not apprised of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pampaluna.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieutenant General Sir Lowry Cole and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pampaluna, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olax, and the left consisting of the 4th division, Major General Byngs, and Brigadier General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villaba, having their left to