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American Intelligence.

Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated
Head-Quarters, Queenstown,
July 22d, 1814.

DEAR SIR—On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of Fort George. General Scott, with the van, had some skirmishing before the main body came up; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear; the Heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or else in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the Heights. Gen. Porter pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture seven officers and ten privates. They will be sent to Greenbush.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Chippewa, July 25, 1814.

DEAR SIR—On the 23d inst. I received a letter by express from General Gaines, advising me, that on the 20th, the heavy guns that I had ordered from the harbor, to enable me to operate against Forts George and Niagara, were blockaded in that port; together with the rifle regiment that I had ordered up with them. I had ordered these guns and troops in boats, provided the Commodore should not deem it prudent or proper to convey them in his fleet, not doubting but that he would have been upon the Lake for their protection, and that the enemy would have been driven into port or captured. As General Gaines informed me that the Commodore was confined to his bed with a fever, and as he did not know when the fleet would sail, or when the guns and forces that I had been expecting would even leave Sackett's Harbor, I have thought it proper to change my position. With a view to other objects. You know how greatly I am disappointed, and therefore I will not dwell upon that painful subject. And you can best perceive, how much has been lost by the delay,—and the command of Lake Ontario being with the enemy—reliance being placed upon a different state of things. The Indians all left me some time since. It is said that they will return, but this you will perceive depends upon circumstances. The reinforcements ordered on from the West have not arrived.

Yours, respectfully and truly,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War,
Washington.

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Copy of a letter from Captain L. Austin, Aid to Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated
Head-Quarters, Buffalo,
29th July, 1814.

I have the honor of addressing you by desire of Gen. Brown, who is now confined by wounds received in a severe and desperate engagement with the enemy on the afternoon and night of the 23th instant.

Our army had fallen back to Chippewa. The enemy collecting every regiment from Burlington and York, and meeting with no opposition on Lake Ontario, transported by water to Fort George, troops from Kingston and even Prescott, which enabled them to bring against us a force vastly superior, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond and Major Gen. Riall. They were met by us near the falls of Niagara, where a most severe conflict ensued. The enemy disputed the ground with resolution, yet were driven from every position they attempted to hold. We stormed his batteries directly in front and took possession of all his artillery. Notwithstanding his immense superiority both in numbers and position, he was completely defeated and our troops remained on the battle ground without any interruption. As, however, both General Brown and Gen. Scott had received severe wounds, almost every third of the battalion disabled, and our men quite exhausted, it was thought prudent to retire to our encampment, which was done in good order, without any molestation from the enemy—our wounded having first been removed.

Major General Riall, with the aid de camp of Lieut. Gen. Drummond and about twenty other officers, with two hundred privates are taken prisoners.

The loss on both sides is immense—but no account has yet been returned. The Aid and Brigade Major of General Scott are both severely wounded, and Captain Spencer, an Aid of Gen. Brown, most probably dead, having received two balls through his body. Both Gens. Brown & Scott are on this side confined by their wounds. Gen. Ripley commands on the other. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

L. AUSTIN, A. D. Camp.

Hon. Secretary of War,
Washington.

P. S.—General Brown received his wounds at the same instant during a late part of the action, but still continued to keep his horse until exhausted by loss of blood. This probably has rendered his wounds more painful than they would otherwise have been.

We understand from private letters that Gen. Brown's wounds are, the one in his shoulder, the other in the upper part of the thigh. Gen. Scott has also two wounds—in the shoulder and leg. On the other side, Lt. Gen. Drummond, is wounded, it is said dangerously, and Gen. Riall in the arm. *Nat. Int.*

We understand the President of the United States has conferred brevet rank on the following gallant soldiers for their distinguished merit in the present campaign in Upper Canada. Brigadier Gen. W. Scott, Major General. Major H. LEAVENWORTH, 9th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Major T. S. JESSUP, 25th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Major J. McNEAL, 14th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain T. CROOKER, 9th Infantry, Major. Captain N. TOWSON, Artillery, Major.

Captain T. HARRISON, 42d Infantry, Major.

Captain L. AUSTIN, 46th Infantry, Aid to Major General Brown, Major.

First Lieutenant W. J. WORTH, 23d Infantry, Aid to General Scott, Captain.

Second Lieutenant G. WATTS, Dragoons, do. do. First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colonel G. E. MITCHELL of Artillery, has received the brevet rank of Colonel for his defence of Oswego, and

Major D. APPLING, 1st. Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel for his gallant enterprise in capturing the whole of the enemy's force at Sandy Creek.—*Nat. Int.*

Heroes of Valparaiso.—Yesterday afternoon, agreeable to previous arrangement, the gallant seamen and marines of the late U. States frigate Essex, and of the Essex Junior, rendezvoused at the Battery, from whence they departed in procession through some of the principal streets, with colors flying, accompanied by Com. Decatur's band of music, amidst the hearty greetings of the citizens, to Tammany-Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided for them by Messrs. Marting and Cozzens, at the expense of a few private individuals, as a testimony of respect for having contributed to perpetuate the naval glory of their country. Some of the wounded joined the procession in carriages.—*Merc. Adv.*

The body of Mr. BIRCHETT, whose melancholy fate we noticed on Friday, was found on Sunday in the Eastern Branch, by some of the Marine guard, near the Magazine, about four miles below the place where the stage was lost. His remains were yesterday interred in this city. *Nat. Int.*

Com. Hardy has officially announced to Gen. Brewer, that he has taken possession of Eastport for and in behalf of the British Government, as a part of the Province of New-Brüswick.

From the Buffalo Gazette, printed an hour or two before the action of the 23th took place.

Our Ontario fleet has not arrived in this quarter of the lake, although confidently expected for some ten days past.

On Friday last, three U. S. schooners arrived at Fort Erie, Penn. with rising 300 fine regular troops on board, who immediately joined the army.

The enemy have apparently left an inconsiderable force in Forts George and Niagara. Gen. Riall is stated to be at or near the 12 mile creek, with twelve or fifteen hundred men. It is reported that Gen. Drummond with a reinforcement will soon join Gen. Riall.

A number of Canadian militia have been taken at Queenstown, among whom are Capt. Warren and Grant.

Since the American army arrived at Queenstown, there were several teams in the U. S. employment, attacked by armed inhabitants of a place called St. David's about four miles from Queenstown: A few teams were captured, and some of the drivers and men attached to the waggons wounded; and several other instances of this kind of petty skirmishing took place in the vicinity of that place. In order to put a stop to these proceedings, a party of General Porter's volunteers commanded by Col. Stone, marched for St. David's; a skirmish began in which several of the inhabitants, and a few of the volunteers were killed: a part of the village was then burnt. The act we learn was perfectly unauthorised. General Brown has dismissed the officer who commanded the expedition.

The report published in our last, of our picket at Fort Erie being captured was incorrect. The report grew out of the following circumstances; an alarm was made in the night by the centinels near the fort, upon which the picket in question, not knowing the cause, retired from their position—they were sought by a sergeant from the fort, and not being found were supposed to have been lost, and the truth was not known when our informant left the fort next morning.

From South America.—A letter from Porto Rico, of the 18th ult. states, that the whole province of Carraccas is now under the old government.

Foreign.

TREATY OF PEACE.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his majesty the Emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia and his allies, on the other part, being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the long agitations of Europe, and to the miseries of the people, by a solid peace, founded upon a just division of force among the powers: and carrying in its stipulations a guaranty of its duration: and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, no longer wishing to demand of France now that being restored to the paternal government of her ancient kings, she thus offers to Europe a pledge of stability and security, the same conditions and warranties which they had with regret demanded of her last government, their said majesties have named Plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude and sign a treaty of peace and amity, as follows:—

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, grand eagle of the Legion of honor, grand cross of the order of Leopold of Austria, knight of the order of St. Andrew of Russia, of the orders of the Black Eagle, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, &c. his minister, and secretary of state, for foreign affairs.—And his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, Messieurs the Prince Clement Vineslaus, Lothaire of Metternich Vinnebourg Oehsenhausen, knight of the Golden Fleece, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, grand eagle of the Legion of Honor, knight of the order of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, and of St. Anne of the first class of Russia, knight grand cross of the orders of the Black Eagle, and Red Eagle of Prussia, grand cross of the order of St. Joseph of Wurzburg, knight of the order of Saint Hubert of Bavaria, of that of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of many others; chamberlain, actual privy councillor, minister of state, of conferences, and of foreign affairs of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

And the Count John Philip of Stadion Thannhausen and Warthausen, knight of the golden fleece, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, knight of the order St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newski, and of St. Anne of the first class, knight grand cross of the orders of the black eagle and red eagle of Prussia, chamberlain, actual privy councillor, minister of state and of conferences of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty. Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be, from this day henceforth, peace and unity between his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors, their states, and respective subjects, forever. The high contracting parties will employ all their care to maintain, not only between themselves, but also, as far as depends on them, among all the states of Europe, the harmony and good understanding so necessary to their repose.

Art. 2. The kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits, such as they were at the epoch of the 1st of January, 1792. It shall receive, besides, an augmentation of territory, comprised in the line of demarkation fixed by the following article:—

Art. 3. On the side of Belgium, Germany and Italy, the ancient frontier, as it existed the first of January, 1792, shall be re-established, commencing at the North Sea, between Dunkirk and New-port; thence to the Mediterranean, between Cagnes and Nice, with the following rectifications.—1st. in the department of Jemmapes, the canton of Dour, Merbes le Chateau, Baumont and Chimay, shall remain to France; the line of demarkation shall pass where it touches the canton of Dour, between the canton, and those of Boussu and Paturage, as well as farther on, between that of Merbes-le-Chateau, and those of Binch, and of Thuin. 2dly. In the department of the Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Vavert, Florennea, Beauraing and Gedinne shall belong to France, the demarkation, where it reaches this department, shall follow the line which separates the beforementioned cantons from the department of Jemmapes, and the rest of that of Sambre and Meuse. 3dly. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarkation, where it departs from the ancient, shall be formed by a line drawn from Perle to Fremersdorf, and by that which separates the canton of Theley from the rest of the department of the Moselle.

4thly. In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbrock and of Arneval shall remain to France, as well as the part of that of Lebach, which is situated to the south of a line drawn among the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhosen, Hilsbach and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, taken from Querselle, (which belongs to France) the line which separates the cantons of Arneval and of Ottweiler reaches that which separates those of Arneval and Lebach; the frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above designated, and afterwards by that which separates the canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5th. The fortress of Landau, having formed before the year 1792, an isolated point in Germany, France preserves beyond its frontiers a

part of the departments of Mount Tonnerre, and of the Lower Rhine, to join the fortress of Landau and its circle to the rest of the kingdom. The new demarkation, departing from the point where near to Obersteinbuch (which remains out of the limits of France) the frontier between the department of the Moselle, and that of Mount-Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Weissenburg and Bergzern (on the side of France) from the cantons of Promasen, Dahn and Auweiler (on the side of Germany, to the point where these limits near the village of Wolmerheim, touch the ancient circuit of the fortress of Landau. From this circuit, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river which in quitting this circuit, near to Olschheim (which remains to France), passes near the village of Merlerheim Knittelabheim and Belheim (also remaining French) to the Rhine, which shall continue henceforth to form the limit between France and Germany.

As to the Rhine, the Talveg shall constitute the limit in such a manner however that the changes which the course of that may hereafter sustain shall have in future no effect upon the property of the islands contained in it. The state of possession of these isles shall be re-established as it existed at the epoch of the signature of the treaty of Luneville.

6th. In the department of Doubs, the frontier shall be rectified in such manner that it shall commence beyond the Raconiere, near to Loele, and follow the summit of the Jura between the Cerneux-Pequignot and the village of Fortenailles to a height of the Jura, situated about 7 or 8,000 feet to the north west of the village of Brevinpe, where it shall re-enter into the ancient boundary of France.

7th. In the department of the Lemane, the frontiers between the French territory, the country of Vaud and the different portions of the territory of the republic of Geneva (which form a part of Switzerland) remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the canton of Frengy, that of St. Julian (excepting that part situated to the north of the line drawn from the point where the river Loire enters near to Chaney into the Genevese territory, along the confines of Sesequin Lacoux and Seseneuve, which shall remain out of the limits of France,) the canton of Regnier (with the exception of the portion which lies to the east of a line which follows the confines of Muraz, Bossy, Pers and Carner, which shall be out of the French limits) and the canton of La Roche (excepting the places called La Roche & Armanoy with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different cantons, and the lines which separate the portions which remain to France from those which she does not preserve.

8thly. In the department of Mont Blanc, France acquires the sub-prefecture of Chambery (excepting the Cantons of L'Hopital, of Saint Peter D'Albigny, of La Rocette and Montmelian;) and the sub-prefecture of Annecy (excepting that part of the canton of Fessey, situated to the east of the line which passes between Ourchase and Marlen on the side of France, and Marthod and Augin on the opposite side, and which runs from the summit of the mountains to the frontier of the canton of Thones;) it is (this line which with the limit of the cantons mentioned, shall form on this side the new frontier. On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers remain as they were between the two kingdoms of France and Spain at the epoch of the first of January, 1792; and there shall be hereafter named a joint commission on the part of the two crowns, to fix the final demarkation.

France renounces all rights of sovereignty, in jurisdiction or possession over all the countries and districts, cities and places whatsoever situated beyond the frontier above designated, the principality Monaco being however restored to the condition in which it was before the first of January, 1792. The allied courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, of the country of Venaissian, of the country of Monttheliard, and of all the territories belonging formerly to Germany, comprised within the frontier above marked out, which have been incorporated into France before or since the 1st January, 1792.

The allied powers reserve to themselves reciprocally the entire liberty of fortifying such point of their states as they may judge convenient for their safety.

To avoid all injury of private property, and to protect upon the most liberal principles, the possessions of individuals domiciliated upon the frontiers, there shall be named by each of the states bordering on France, commissioners to proceed, jointly with French commissioners, to the delimitation of the respective countries.

As soon as the business of the commissioners shall be finished, there shall be prepared plans signed by the respective commissioners, and posts shall be placed which shall mark out the reciprocal limits.

Art. 4. To assure the communication of the city of Geneva, with other parts of the Swiss Territory, situated upon the Lake, France consents that the use of the route by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective governments shall come to a friendly understanding as to the means of preventing contraband, and of the means of regulating the course of the posts, and the maintenance of the road.