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Domestic.

BUFFALO, JUNE 12.

To the public.—The disbanded officers of the army on the Niagara frontier, hold it a duty they owe their friends, their country and themselves, before they pass into the shade of retirement, to give this public expression to their sensations and sentiments on the procedure of the board of General Officers, in forming a military peace establishment of the United States.

They decline any animadversion on their part, on their thankless dismissal from service, by the 12th congress. The principles of republics are well known to be in hostility to a permanent military force, and they approve, with every good citizen, of its reduction. But to the soldier, after all his exposure and fortitude, and "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," to find the councils of his country bankrupt in thanks as well as in funds, was an unexpected as well as unwelcome reward for his perils and his dangers. The government, is rich in lands; a few acres would not have impaired the national funds; and with the troops enlisted for the war, and now discharged, their officers could have formed a military frontier, that would hereafter have set at defiance any savage irruption.

Allowing to the officers retained, all the merit to which they have a fair claim, even more, it would be acknowledged by the most meritorious, that accident and good fortune alone placed them in their post of danger, and therefore of distinction, but where their fellows, not so fortunate, would, it may be presumed, have plucked equal laurels, had the field of honor been open to them. Instances of individual gallantry they honor, and yield with pleasure their claims to distinction. It is the soul of service. But they deeply regret, that the board of their brother officers, who have made the selections, should, in many instances, disregard the claims; and overlook the war worn veteran, whose health and youth had been exhausted in his country's service, and whose small pittance had been expended in her warfare, to introduce many propped only by patronage and coin; some who had ignominiously fled their standard in the face of the enemy. Besides one officer may be as useful to his country in recruiting, disciplining and preparing men for the field, as his brother who fights them, because if not trained, his corps will most probably disgrace him and itself. They regret too, that a Winter's Campaign at Washington, should often avail more than seven in the field, and that those who remain at their posts, on a frozen frontier, in the performance of their duty, should thereby lose their grade, to give place to some, who had been basking in the sunshine of favoritism; and feasting on the delicacies of the Metropolis.

They acknowledge no mode of graduation as fair and honorable, with the exceptions above noticed, but that of seniority, where the second stands heir to the first; every other is based in favoritism, prejudice or combination. Hazard would afford a better criterion of merit.

The intermixture of officers from different corps, they hold a pernicious rule, as whilst it holds them for eminent service in any, a favorite may by means of such transfer, be promoted indignantly and without merit.

The practice of razeing as degrading the officer, they disclaim and hold in abhorrence.—They deprecate that in the hospital department, promotions have been made from the lowest to the highest grades; without the rendering of any service or even the capacity of rendering any, to the exclusion of acknowledged talents, and long service. In fine, whole families appear to have been viewed as endowed with military talents and to have sprung up heroes from the counting house and desk; this must redound to the future fame of their country, and is a great source of consolation to the retiring officers, to be able with the patriotic Greaves who was excluded by suffrage, to exclaim, "I rejoice that my country can boast so many worthy citizens."

ROB. PURDY, col. 4th infy.

In behalf of the officers of the line of the Army.

WM. THOMAS, Hosp't. Surg.

In behalf of the Hospital and Medical Staff.

Another Murder.—A letter from St. Mary's dated the 17th ult. says, "a few days since another murder was committed near Trader's Hill, on St. Mary's river. A Spaniard was travelling in company with a Mr. Rogers; the latter lay down to rest himself and fell asleep; and, while in that condition, the Spaniard murdered him with a light-wood knot. The pursuit was conducted by Mr. Felts, (one of the party who pursued the murderers of Mr. Besant to Savannah) by whom the culprit was apprehended, and is now in irons and lodged in goal. When he was taken, the hat and other property were found upon him, which had been taken from Mr. Rogers. This Spaniard is one of the Moro Castle villains, who were turned loose at St. Augustine."

Political.

BLADENSBURGH HEROES.

"It is the high reward of those who have risked their lives in a just and necessary war, that their names shall be sweet in the mouths of men, and every age shall know their actions."

JAMES MADISON,
JAMES MONROE,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM JONES,
RICHARD RUSH.

Let posterity do justice to their merits—Their lives were risked; for had their horses stumbled in the velocity of their flight, their necks had certainly been broken in the fall.

U. S. Gazette.

When Washington City was attacked by the British, every motive of honor, pride, duty, and patriotism, called upon the commander in chief of the army and navy, and his cabinet, James Monroe, John Armstrong, and William Jones, to whom chiefly this generous people had confided the conservation of their dearest rights, to throw themselves in the front of the battle—to rally the troops by their voice, to cheer them by their example—to animate them by their noble daring—and if necessary, to die, gloriously struggling for victory, ere the hateful foot of the proud, imperious foe should have been permitted to press the hallowed ground of our nation's Capital. Did they do so? No, they fled—basely, ignobly fled, and by their precipitate flight spread the contagion of fear among those, who if they had been nobly led by the men whose duty it was to give them an example of gallant and manly exposure, would have saved the city and the nation's honor. But they fled. And now, forsooth, because we will not bow down and worship the golden calf which democracy has set up, we are stigmatized as enemies to our country! as traitors!—Is there a manly spirit in the nation that does not feel indignant at such baseness?

And yet we are called upon to support James Monroe for President. To perfect the grand Hull ought to be placed upon it for Vice President. A noble pair. How long, O Democracy, will you abuse our patience?—Gaz.

The United States as a nation has been at wars with Great Britain, in each of which democracy has had the honor of immortalizing one of her heroes and champions. In the former, Thomas Jefferson, then governor and commander in chief of the armies and navies of the State of Virginia, fled from the capital of the state, on the approach of a British force, abandoned his command, and being secreted himself in a place of safety, renounced the name of CARTER'S MOUNTAIN as celebrated and as immortal as his own. In the last, James Madison President of the United States, an commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the nation, actually took the field in person; accompanied by his secretary of war and his whole cabinet, for the defence of the capital of the Union against a party marauding party of the British, and upon their approach scampered off at full speed with his whole court at his heels, leaving his army to follow or to fight at their option. The flight of Madison stands a good chance to be as long remembered as the Hegeira, or flight of Mahomet, and whoever shall read, in future time, the story of this war, will not fail to do justice to the captain general of the democratic party, who won the prize in the Bladensburg races.—U. S. Gaz.

TREASURY NOTES.

In yesterday's Gazette, we, by mistake, made inquiry respecting a recent sale of treasury notes in this city. It should have been said six per cent. stock of the U. States, which to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars was disposed of in this city last week, in a most extraordinary, prodigal and wasteful manner.—The public have a right to know how much of this money has gone into the pockets of some of Mr. Dallas's family connexions, and how much more has been corruptly sacrificed for the purpose of giving them a monopoly of the transaction, instead of going publicly into the market. There has been something more than ordinarily atrocious, in this affair, and the guilt ought to be exposed and punished.—U. S. Gaz.

What commission did a member of Mr. Dallas's family, who had a monopoly of United States stock to the amount of more than a million of dollars, demand from those who were allowed to become subscribers and what did he receive? How many per cent below the current market price was that stock disposed of, and for what purpose was it sold below the current value? Distinct answers to those queries, accompanied by proofs, would much oblige the Editor of this Gazette.—ib.

If the Secretary of the treasury should authorize me to sell a million of dollars worth of stock at ninety-five per cent, when the known current market price is ninety-eight, think you that I should find any difficulty in persuading a stock broker, a bank, or any other dealer (to whom I might think proper to make the offer) to allow me one or two per cent, for so advantageous and profitable a preference! One or two per cent, could be made by any one upon a transaction of this nature, who could be better entitled to it than a friend and connexion of the man who possesses the power of dispensing such benefits.—ib.

Foreign.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Portuguese brig Piedade, Capt. Merriessy, from Liverpool, which port he left on the 11th of May, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th of that month. They contain nothing of great political importance. We have condensed into a summary the principal articles.

Capt. Merriessy informs us that War had not been declared against France by Great Britain; and that the last advices from France represented the Emperor Napoleon, as not having left Paris, but as being on the eve of his departure for the frontiers.

Marshal Mortier had set out from Paris on an important mission, but its object is not hinted at.

The Property Tax Bill was read a third time in the British House of Commons on the 6th May, and passed by a great majority.

On the 6th the funds experienced a rise of 1 per cent, which could not be accounted for by the arrival of any particular news.

70,000 men were expected on the Pyrenean frontiers; and, if a sufficient fund is procured for the enterprise, would descend from the mountains, and make an important diversion in the southern department of France.

Sir Thomas Hardy is to have the command of a squadron to be immediately assembled in the Downs.

The Allied Sovereigns remained at Vienna on the 23d April.

The English government has given notice that it is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of eight thousand tons of hemp.

Philadelphia papers to the 28th March were received in London on the 4th May.

It is said that great numbers of French soldiers desert, and join Louis XVIII. chiefly cavalry, fully equipped. The garrison of Dunkirk had begun to desert by wholesale.

A new plot had been discovered at Vienna, which had for its object to carry off the King of Rome.

The Continental Congress, it was said, would separate until the result of the present affairs shall have been decided.

It is said to have been repulsed, and many were assailing him in his rear. The troops on board having sailed from their purpose.

6.—We received this morning papers of Thursday last. They contain the news of Bonaparte's intended departure from Paris. It is certain he left Paris on Tuesday under a strong escort of dragoons, and is en route to Lisle. It is said that he is going to respect the state of the fortresses and the state of the northern frontier. The Party however will have it he feels himself strong enough to commence offensive operations; that he will endeavor to strike an immediate blow; that a battle will be fought before the 20th of this month; and "what horrors must ensue!" adds the Opposition.—For all of which he is accountable. The Paris Papers say that his headquarters are to be at Conde, close upon the frontiers, on the road from Valenciennes. The French military force is divided into ten corps; the four first of which are at Lisle, Valenciennes, Mezieres, Metz, and Thionville, commanded by General d'Erion, Reille, Vandamme, and Girard—the fifth corps is under General Rapp, at Strasburg—the sixth at Laon, under Count Lobau—the seventh at Grenoble and Cherbourg, under Marshal Grouchy—the eighth at Bordeaux, under General Clauzel—the ninth at Toulon, under Marshal Brune—the tenth at Perpignan. It is curious that of all the old Marshals, only one, Brune, is employed in the command of any army; and he was in disgrace during the last campaign.—Grouchy has been but lately made a Marshal. Ney, Soult, Massena and Suchet, have no commands. Treachery cannot trust them.

The treaty between the Allies, signed at Vienna on the 25th March, and is published in these papers, with some remarks, stating that the perusal of the Treaty will prove that the Allied powers were not in any manner acquainted with the position of France when they renewed the treaty of Chaumont. These papers have also published the King of France's Declaration, dated at Ghent on the 15th of last month. They add that it has been introduced into France, but that it is not authentic. This is what is called Bonaparte's freedom of the Press. The documents which he reads are declared to be forged, such as the Declaration of the Allies at Vienna, and the Declaration of the King of France. And the papers are not permitted to publish them without adding that they are not authentic. Then follow a string of falsehoods—of Russia being indisposed to war, of Austria leaning towards France, of the Dutch being favorable to his cause, of mortal quarrels between the British and the Prussians, of insurrections in Poland, &c. None of these have the least foundation in truth; but by suffering other articles to be published which are directed against himself, which articles, however, we repeat, he does not permit to be published without remarks or assertions tending to throw discredit upon them, he hopes these other statements of dissensions between the Allies will be believed; and the public mind thus kept from depending on the prospect of a fresh war.

The retreat of Murat seems to have created uneasiness and surprise to Bonaparte. The papers cannot account for it; for he had not been beaten in any great battle, nor opposed by

a superior force. Some impute it to our having declared war against him, which made him fear for the safety of his capital—others ascribe it to an expedition from Palermo against Naples.—A third party suppose it to have been occasioned by his having been severely wounded.

The Royalists are charged with assuming the character of furious Jacobins, in order to bring odium upon Bonaparte's government.

The funds are still falling; they are 56 1/2. The Bank Shares 777 1/2.

Paris, May 2.—Yesterday a journal published a pretended proclamation of the Count de Lille, which is stated to be extracted from the Frankfort Journal; but neither that nor any other German paper has published such a document.

About a month ago certain persons were heard that there would be considerable bankruptcies here. Hitherto we have heard of none.

It is said that Poland is in insurrection, and that the Ottoman Porte is making preparations against Russia. It is added, that these two events have forced the Russian columns, which were on their march, to retrograde.

There have been violent quarrels between the English and the Prussians at Tournay. Courier Extraordinary of Tuesday Morning.

It is said that the Emperor's head quarters are to be established at Conde.

Letters from Brussels state, that the Count de Lille is perfectly recovered.

Marshal Mortier left Paris to fulfil an extraordinary mission, on which he is sent by the Emperor.

Vienna, April 17.—There is little hope of approximation between the allies and Napoleon. The observations on the Declaration of the 13th of March will be read with interest, but they change nothing. The promise of Napoleon to adhere to the treaty of Paris, is supported by no guarantees. Had he promised as a pledged of peace to deliver up the fortresses of Strasburg, Huningen, New Brisack, Landau, Besancon, &c. &c. faith might then have been placed in his pacific intentions.

Milan, April 18.—A new report from General Nugent, dated Poggia, the 15th, states, that the enemy having abandoned Florence, retreated by the road of Arezzo. A column of 1000 Neapolitans, which had arrived at Mont-Roti, and was advancing on Tuscany, has also changed the direction of its march, and has taken the route to Ancona.

Banks of the Vistula, April 20.—The Russian army, to the amount of 225,000 men, and 76,000 horse, marches in three columns, under Field Marshal Barclay de Tolly. The column of the right wing proceeds by way of Leipsic to Bamberg. The centre column marches from Lublin, Warsaw, &c. by Breslau and Rostock to Nuremberg. The column of the left wing marches in two divisions, the first from Cracow by Prague to Eichstadt, and the second from Kalisch by Breslau, also by Bvaria.

Brandenburg, April 25.—It is understood that Prince Antony Radzivil will reside at Posen as Governor of Prussian Poland.

We are assured that the taking possession of Poland, on the part of Russia and Prussia, will be proclaimed on the 1st of May. The King of Prussia, it is said, will assume the title of Grand Duke of Poland.

Lower Rhine, April 24.—Gen Dobschutz is hourly expected at Aix-la-Chapelle to assume the military government of the countries on the Rhine given to Prussia, and to organize the Landwehr. There are daily conferences at Liege between Generals Blucher, Gueisemann, Thielman, &c. With the exception of some trifling reconnoitres of patrols, all is yet tranquil on the French confines.

Letters from Paris say that when war breaks out Bonaparte will be declared Dictator.

Hamburg, April 28.—We have just received, by express, the letter from Vienna, which confirms the account that the Neapolitans continue to retreat and are briskly pursued by the Austrians.

Vienna, April 19.—For some days past there is much talk of a new plot in favor of Napoleon. It is stated that above 20 persons; among whom are several respectable citizens, have been arrested. This plot, it is said, extended as far as Switzerland. From this circumstance, it is presumed that it was a new plan to carry off young Napoleon.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29.

By the ships Othello and Pacific, and the British Packet Ranger, which arrived at this port yesterday, (the two former from Liverpool, and the latter from Falmouth) the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 13th of May, and Liverpool of the 15th. They contain no other news of importance than that of which we here give a brief outline.

A report from Fouché, the French minister of Police, to the Emperor Napoleon, presents an alarming picture of the state of the public mind in France. It states that there existed a correspondence carried on, in concert with foreign agents, throughout France, for the purpose of exciting dissatisfaction towards the government, and had in several instances occasioned some acts of rebellion, especially in the departments of the North and West; but nothing more was necessary than to call forth the existing laws, and determine their application. The Emperor, in consequence, issued a Decree, requiring all Frenchmen in the service of the Bourbons to return to France under certain penalties, and for the punishment of all persons holding correspondence with them.—Bonaparte remained at Paris on the 10th May; and his departure, so long beyond the expectation of his departure for the frontiers, was supposed to be