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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Franklin Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of the Franklin Academy will commence on the Third Monday in June next, and continue two days. On Wednesday following they will deliver select Orations, Dialogues, &c. and in the Evening of the same day there will be performed a Comedy and Farce for the benefit of the Institution.

GREEN HILL, Sec'y.
Louisburg, May 15, 1869.

Taxes.

THE Inhabitants of this city are desired to settle with the Subscriber their State, County, and Parish taxes for the year 1868, without delay. He is also authorized to collect forty Shillings from each of those who have, without Licences, retailed Spirits by the small measure.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Deputy Sheriff.
Raleigh, May 11th, 1869.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Journeyman Watter,

ONE from the Northward, who is a good Workman would be preferred, and will meet with generous wages.

RICHARD R. READING.
Nash county, April 29, 1869.

University.

THE annual examination of the Students of the University of North-Carolina will commence on the 23d of June next. The committee of visitation appointed to attend the examination will be composed of the following Trustees, viz:

Messrs. William Gaston,	John Moore,
Arch'd D. Murphey,	Israel Pickens,
Walter Alves,	Benjamin Smith,
John D. Hawkins,	Jeremiah Slade, and
William Hawkins,	William Williams.

As the necessity of a due attendance on the part of the committee must be obvious to every member, and as the duties they have to perform devolve on each class only once in five years, the board of Trustees hope that a proper regard to the welfare of the Institution will induce every gentleman to attend with punctuality.

GAVIN ALVES, Sec'y.
Hillsborough, April 21, 1869.

Raleigh Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 30th of May, and will continue three days. The evenings of each day will be occupied by the Speeches of the young orators, and by Theatrical performances. It is expected that two plays will be exhibited.

The next Session will commence on the 12th of June. It is desired of those who intend to enter for that session to attend early, that the classes may be advantageously arranged at the commencement.

WILLIAM WHITE, Sec'y.
April 24, 1869.

Bank of Newbern, RALEIGH OFFICE.

THE President and Directors having established an Office of Discount in the City of Raleigh, under the Agency of the Subscriber, notice is hereby given that the business of it will be transacted under the following Rules:

1. Bills, Bonds and Notes made negotiable at the Bank of Newbern and payable at its Office in Raleigh, at or within sixty days, in which two solvent individuals shall be bound, will be discounted at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
2. Three days of grace will be allowed and interest taken therefor.
3. All paper to be offered for Discount will be expected to be left with the Agent on Wednesday before 10 o'clock A. M. and the Discount will be declared and payment made at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SHERWOOD HAYWOOD
March 30, 1869. Agent.

MILITARY.

MANOUVRES OF HORSE ARTILLERY

By GENERAL KOSCIUSKO, written at Paris in the year 1800, at the request of GENERAL DAVIE, then envoy from the United States to France.—Translated with notes and descriptive plates by Jonathan Williams, Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, and President of the United States' Military Philosophical Society.—Published by direction of the Society. 1 vol. octavo. New-York, printed 1868.

[The decided Superiority of the French troops over those of every other nation of Europe is entirely due to their unequalled skill in the use of Artillery. The merit of the old military tactics of Frederick the Great, which once rendered the Prussian armies almost invincible, is now wholly lost in the improvements of French art, and contributed only to a fatal security in the battle of Jena, when the present king of Prussia found his numerous, well appointed, and well disciplined army defeated and cut to pieces two hours before he deemed it possible for the French to come to action, though he had a perfect knowledge of the situation of their camp. The celerity of the movements of the French Artillery has procured for it the name of "Flying". It has contributed much to the present greatness and power of France, and so jealous have the French been, lest other nations should oppose to them the instruments of their own success, that they have cautiously guarded against any communication of the particulars of their art beyond those whom the wants of their armies made it necessary to instruct. No publication of it was ever made in any place or in any language until that of which we are now about to communicate some account.—Tho' our country owes much to the great talents & ardent patriotism of General Davie, yet the obtaining of the present work certainly deserves to hold a respectable rank in the list of his services. In France he renewed an ancient acquaintance with the illustrious but unfortunate hero of Poland, General Kosciusko; who probably from motives of personal friendship and regard for the country under whose banners he had fought in her

struggle for independence, was induced to give this account of French Tactics.—This manuscript seems to have been for some time in the hands of General Davie; why it was not sooner published we are unable to say—but think it probable that it was in consequence of the situation in which Kosciusko stood at the court of France. The result of Bonaparte's expedition into Poland must have annihilated all his hopes for his country, and in consequence have left his friend Gen. Davie free to adopt a measure that certainly cannot be agreeable to the ambitious Emperor of France.—The nature and importance of the work is well explained in the introduction by Colonel Williams, the Translator, which we now publish without comment, omitting for another occasion some analysis of the work itself.]

INTRODUCTION.

HOWEVER numerous treatises on artillery may be, however perspicuous they may appear to men, who, either by education or habit, are well versed in the general theory and practice of this essential part of the art military; yet to the student or inexperienced soldier, a display of all the principles as they would appear in practice on the field of battle is necessary, to enable him to perform with accuracy & celerity whatever he may have theoretically acquired. Indeed the best informed man, would make a very indifferent figure in the field, if he had not a complete view of every manœuvre the moment he uttered the word commanding it. This can only be perfectly learned by carrying them into effect. Military manuals therefore are the most important part of a soldier's library, and the best officers have found much advantage in consulting them to revive the dormant knowledge of former days, while the younger soldier cannot otherwise obtain correct ideas in the first instance.

The regulations here offered to the American Public are drawn up by a man who rendered essential personal service in the days of difficulty and danger, and no one can be more capable of instructing us; the performance has therefore the double merit of friendship in the motive and talents in the execution.

The following extract of a letter from Gen. Wm. R. Davie to the translator renders any further observations relative to the author or his performance wholly unnecessary.

Catauba, near Lancaster C. H. April 15, 1868.

Dear Sir—After bestowing a proper degree of reflection on what was due to my friend Gen. Kosciusko and to my country, I have concluded to authorize you to publish his work of Horse Artillery, with your notes, &c. on condition that you will consider yourself a trustee to apply the proceeds for the benefit of the U. S. M. P. Society, in such manner as you may deem best for the interest of that institution.

The thirty manœuvres contained in this treatise form a complete system of tactics for this important branch of the army, compiled by an officer who was completely master of the subject, and whose whole life has been devoted to military science.

The directions for performing the manœuvres being generally very concise, will require some explanations by way of notes for the American service.

The words of command in all countries being arbitrary, will not admit generally of a literal translation into another language; and with respect to them I would recommend that the words of command should be taken from those used in our artillery and cavalry service where they apply; they will be better understood, and will probably be better calculated for the tone of command. In the quick movements and manœuvres of the horse artillery (which acquire no perfection until they are rapidly performed) as in those of the cavalry, there is not time for the full and formal words of command; on such occasions they must be rapidly given, much abridged, and all explicatives omitted: for example, instead of saying "Battery by pieces to the left about wheel" they should say, "Pieces left about."

It is true that it is a maxim in horse artillery "to manœuvre constantly with the prolonge or drag rope," so that the moment the piece is in battery the fire commences without further detaching the limber and the horses. The face of this country generally would not permit at all times the prolonge of so great length as that generally used in Europe of 25 or 30 feet, but the necessary modifications will be suggested by practice and experience. And the limber with a pole, now used by the French, is much more convenient, especially for horse artillery, than the old limber with thills, which was no doubt originally suggested by the use at first of only two wheels to travelling carriages.

The European armies have generally adopted for this service the lighter species of artillery, and the eight and nine pounders are not as much used as formerly. For the American service, generally, four and six-pounders are in my opinion the proper caliber, with howitzers of five inches six lines. The advantages of pieces of this description, in point of convenience, economy, and adaptation to our service, need no detail to officers of experience. Three-pounders should be altogether rejected in consequence of the nullity of their effect: they are not of the importance of a well-handled musket.

I have too much regard for my own reputation, as well as that of my friend Gen. Kosciusko, to trust the publication of this treatise to any person but yourself. The publication would be of great importance to our country, and therefore wish it effected; and I hope it may be so managed at the same time as to be of service to the society. It is perhaps the only treatise on this subject in the world. It was understood when I was in Paris in 1800 that the government had not permitted any publication of this kind, from motives of policy sufficiently evident; and finding every research on this subject vain, I was induced to apply to Gen. Kosciusko, to undertake a description of the manœuvres of horse artillery as practised by the French armies. The system is complete, and to this country of immense value and importance.

Be assured of the high respect and esteem with which I am
Yours, &c.
Wm. R. DAVIE."

The use of artillery in battle is not against the artillery of an enemy, for that would be waste of power, but against the line of the enemy in a diagonal direction when it is destructive in the extreme. The French have generally conquered by the superiority of their artillery, not so much in number and weight of metal, as in position and management. Formerly (and to this day in some nations) the artillery used to be mixed in the line as well as on the flanks, and the whole, or nearly the whole was, in case of a general affair, brought into action at the same time. Modern tactics on the contrary have established it a rule that only a part of the artillery shall be ever engaged, but then his part by being constantly supported from the park, and that park again supported from a reserve at a distance, is kept up in full vigour and is as entire in all its parts at the end of the action as it was at the commencement of it; two thirds of the artillery is therefore always out of danger, and as fast as any piece becomes injured from any cause whatever it is instantly replaced by a perfect one, while the injured piece, if susceptible of repair, is in the way of being repaired in the rear, to tally unannoyed by the enemy, so long as the front keep their ground.

By keeping the artillery on the flanks instead of mixing it in the line, it never can impede the movements of the latter, which are totally independent of it; on the other hand, when artillery is placed in the centre, the movements of the line, being of a different nature from those of the artillery, can never accord with them; the pieces are therefore always in the way, and the movement, whatever it may be, is in some way or other impeded by them, and they by the troops. Let us suppose a line of infantry drawn up in order of battle, with the artillery partly in the centre and partly on the flanks, preserving the same line, and that it be necessary either for a more advantageous attack or more perfect defence, to take a different position on the right or left; now as it is impossible to perform the manœuvre with the artillery without occupying a very considerable space, the pieces in the centre must be crowded, and be entirely in the way of the infantry. If the position intended to be taken be at any distance, it is still more difficult. If there were no artillery in the line, a battalion of ten thousand men might perform evolutions with as much facility as one thousand; it is only necessary to arrange the command in proportion to the number, and the effect is the same; but this is impossible if there be any impediment, for the line being once broken the whole is immediately thrown into confusion. In all divisions of the army, the divisions of the artillery on the flanks should be proportionate, and if it were necessary to divide an army into a dozen parts, each part should represent, as it respects artillery and infantry, the same form. In short, an army, like a polypus, should always preserve the shape of the whole, however numerous its parts might be.

It is well understood in fortification, that a front consists of a courtine with a flank on the right and left, and that this flank forms an obtuse angle with the courtine, so that a line drawn perpendicularly from the flanks would cross each other in the centre of the courtine considerably in advance of it, and be in a direction of the diagonal of a parallelogram of which the courtine is one side. This is called the line of defence because it scours the face of the opposite bastion. When an army is drawn up in battle array the battalion may be called the courtine, the artillery of course become the flanks, and the line of fire most destructive is that which would strike the enemy in a diagonal direction; this is self evident because a perpendicular line would go only through the number of men forming the depth of the battalion, but the oblique line might go through three times the number of the enemy. It appears to be settled that the artillery ought always to be in this position relatively to the battalion, the different movements of which it must constant-

ly follow, and take such an angle as would rake the greater number of men, and a distance that would give effect to scattering shot, such as grape, canister, &c. Round shot should only be used at greater distances.

The foregoing description of modern tactics respecting artillery, especially applies to the organization of an army, and the artillery on the flanks is supposed to consist of foot and horse artillery in equal proportions, but the latter acts more independently, and flies as it were to any advantageous position in view, taking the enemy in flank by a motion too rapid for him to elude: this facility of changing and choosing place, almost instantaneously, has probably occasioned the different denominations of "Flying Artillery"—"Artillery of position," &c. It being once established as a rule that the artillery is always to form a flank making an obtuse angle with the line, like a flank to a courtine, whatever may be its front, it is totally unnecessary to give any orders, for it can never err.—The position the line takes, however it may change, is always visible at the flanks, and the position of the artillery is therefore always decided; so that while acting independently according as it may find eminences, it must also act in concert with the line.

In our country it will probably be most useful to employ horse artillery in detached parties, to act by surprise at unexpected distances, and to accompany it occasionally with cavalry. Such parties hanging about a camp must harass it immensely, however formidable the invading army might be, for it could always act out of musket shot, and the celerity of its movement would bid defiance to attack or pursuit, and as it could take any position at will, it might avoid the enemy's heavy artillery, and attack the troops in their encampment at the opening of the dawn, before it could be known to be in motion. Upon the whole, horse artillery is no more than a modification of the ordinary field artillery, being manœuvred by horses instead of men, and having on that account the advantage of attacking, pursuing, or retreating in the face of an enemy, with a celerity that can neither be overtaken nor avoided. The horses it will be readily conceived must be previously trained to stand the fire of a hot action, which is a work of some time and much patience, but once effected is more certain than men: for, insensible to danger, this noble animal would stand firm to the last moment unless ordered to retreat, and in pursuit he shares with his rider all the ardour of invincible courage. Every operation in battle is precisely the same in one case as in the other; the prolonge or drag rope lying slack on the ground, the horses standing at the end of it attached by it at 15 or 20 feet distance and ready to start in an instant, the trail hand-spikes fixed in their places, the men with filled pouches at their posts, and all the utensils distributed to their proper hands, the action goes on without the slightest impediment. In an instant of time, if pressed by the enemy, the utensils are put into their places, the men mount their horses and go off in a gallop. Should the enemy retreat, the pursuit commences with the same celerity, and escape is impossible. Horse artillery pursuing a broken line must make a horrid carnage indeed, consequently a surrender always follows, and this accounts for the great number of prisoners they have made. When this improvement in artillery was first announced in this country, many strange ideas were suggested: At first it was thought that a gun on its carriage was adapted like a saddle to a horse's back, and in this way it was literally mounted artillery. Afterwards it was supposed that a pair of thills was fixed to the trail, and that the horse was harnessed in them like a thill horse of a cart, (this indeed was a long time ago adopted for small regimental pieces by the Chevalier de Rostaing, but only with a view to save the embarrassment of the limber in the line,) and even now it is by many supposed necessary to have artillery made on purpose to be used with horses and that such artillery cannot be used in any other way. But the truth is that every field piece now fit for service, may be used in horse artillery with no other change or addition than a few fathoms of rope and a proper set of harness.

In compliance with the request of General Davie, and the orders of the U. States Military Philosophical Society, I have executed the task assigned me. I am very sensible of its imperfections, and had personal considerations influenced me, the work would have been left to the chance of its translation by other hands; but its great usefulness—its importance to our country under the present aspect of the times, and the strong desire that has been manifested for information relative to this modern improvement, together with a hope of augmenting the funds of the society, which is aided by the liberal offer of the Secretary of War to take a considerable number of copies for the use of the army, have altogether operated as a command which I felt myself in duty bound to obey.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.