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Foreign.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS CONTINUED.

Official Statements.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent, on her return from her voyage to Cherbourg, to be crowned at the palace of St. Cloud at 10 o'clock in the morning.—At noon the cannon announced her arrival in the capital. Her majesty the empress queen and regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 25th August: "The enemies denounced the armistice on the 14th at noon, and stated that hostilities would commence on the 17th at midnight; at the same time a note from count Metternich, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, addressed to count de Narbonne, gave him to understand Austria's having declared war against France. On the 17th, dispositions of the two armies were as follows. The 4th, 12th, and 7th, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, were at Dahme. Prince Eckmuhl with his corps, to which the Danes were joined, encamped before Hamburg, his head quarters being at Bergedorf. The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the prince of Moskwa's orders. The 5th corps was at Goldsberg, under gen. Lauriston's orders. The 11th corps was at Loewenburg, under the duke of Tarente. The 6th corps, commanded by the duke of Ragusa, was at Banzlze. The 8th corps, under prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau. Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, the left leaning upon the Elbe to the camp at Konigstein, on both sides the great road from Prague to Dresden, pushing corps of observation to the debouches from Manenburg. The 1st corps had arrived at Dresden, and the 2d at Zettan. Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned. The enemy's army was, as far as could be ascertained, in the following position: Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians entered, on the morning of the 10th, Bohemia, and were, on the 21st, to arrive on the Elbe.—That army was commanded by the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, the Russian generals Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein, and Miloradowitch, and the Prussian general Kleist. The Russian and Prussian guards formed a part of it, which joined to Prince Schwartzembourg's army formed the grand army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to act on the left bank of the Elbe, by passing that river in Bohemia. The Silesian army, commanded by the Prussian generals Blucher and York, and the Russian generals Sacken and Angerer, appeared to collect upon Breslau; it was 100,000 men strong. Several Prussian and Swedish corps, and the insurrectional corps covered Berlin, and were opposite Hamburg and the duke of Reggio. The force of the army which covered Berlin was estimated at 110,000 men.—All the enemy's operations were made under the idea that the emperor would recross to the left bank of the Elbe. The imperial guard left Dresden, marched on the 15th to Bautzen, and on the 18th to Goerlitz. On the 19th the emperor went to Zittau, and instantly ordered prince Poniatowski's corps, to march, forced the debouche of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia to Lusace, and entered Gabel, whilst generals Lefevre and Disouettes with a division, infantry and cavalry of the guard, obtained possession of Rumburg, cleared the neck of the mountains at Georgenthal, and the Polish general, Reminski, took Priedland and Eichenburg. This operation was intended to disturb the enemy at Prague, and acquire certain information respecting their designs. We were learned what our spies had already informed us of, that the elite of the Russian and Prussian army were traversing Bohemia, and acting upon the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops pushed to within 16 leagues of Prague. The emperor was at Zittau, on his return from Bohemia on the 20th, at ten o'clock in the morning. He left the duke of Belluno with the second corps at Zittau, to strengthen the corps of prince Poniatowski. He placed Vandamme with the first corps at Rumburg, to support general Lefevre and Disouettes, these two generals occupying the point in force caused doubts to be thrown upon the height which commanded the point. The emperor took the road to Launau, in Silesia, where he arrived on the 28th, before seven o'clock in the evening. The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the neutrality, and passed through the neutral territory, since the 12th. They had on the 15th suited all our advanced posts, and carried off the videttes. On the 16th, a Russian corps placed itself between the Bobr and the post of Speller occupied by 200 men of the division of Charpentier. These brave men, who were reposing themselves on the faith of treaties, flew to arms, passed through the enemy's centre, and dispersed them. They were commanded by the chief of division Guillerme. On the 18th, the duke of Tarente gave orders to general Zucetie to take a small town of Lahn; he marched there

with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his orders, and caused the enemy a loss of upwards of 500 men. General Zucetie is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops attacked the Russians, who were superior, with the bayonet. On the 19th inst. the enemy encamped at Zobteu; a corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bobr, and attacked the post of Leibeneker, which was defended by three light companies.—Gen. Lauriston caused a part of his corps to take to arms; left Loewenberg, marched to the enemy, and drove him into the Bobr. The brigade of general Lafette, of the division of Rochambeau, has distinguished itself. Meanwhile the emperor arrived on the 20th at Lauben, and at break of day on the 21st he was at Loewenberg, and caused bridges to be thrown across the Bobr.

Gen. Lauriston's corps crossed the river at noon. General Maison, with his accustomed valor, beat down every thing that endeavored to oppose his passage, carried all the positions, and drew the enemy fighting near to Goldsberg. He was supported by the 5th and 11th corps. On his left the prince of Moskwa caused Gen. Sacken to be attacked by the 3d corps, in front of Brunzlaw, overthrew them, put them to rout and took some prisoners. An engagement took place before Goldsberg on the 23d August.—General Lauriston was there at the head of the 5th and 11th corps. He had before him the Russians, who covered the position of Flensburg, and the Prussians, who extended themselves to the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment when gen. Gerard debouched to the left on Niedernu, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared at this point. He caused them to be attacked in the middle of the barracks of the old camp, which were forced at all parts; the Prussians essayed to make several charges of cavalry, which were repulsed every where; they were driven from their positions, and left 5000 dead on the field of battle, besides some prisoners, &c. On the right Flensburg was taken and retaken several times; at length the 135th regiment threw itself on the enemy, and entirely overthrew him. The enemy has lost at this point 1000 dead and 4000 wounded. The allied army retired in disorder, and in great haste towards Jauer. The enemy being thus defeated in Silesia, the emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa, left the command of the army in Silesia to the duke of Tarente and arrived on the 25th at Stolpen. The old and young guards, infantry, cavalry and artillery, performed these 46 leagues in four days."

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 30th Aug:—"On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success.—gen. Castix, Doutmere, and D'Oudinaire, of general Latour Mauberg's corps, have taken 1,000 caissons, or wagons, of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded—we already reckon 10,000 of them. The enemy according to the report of prisoners, had 8 generals killed or wounded. The Duke of Ragusa has had several affairs of advanced posts, which attest the intrepidity of his troops. Gen. Vandamme, commanding the first corps, on the 25th debouched by Krenigstein, and on the 26th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town of Hoendorf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The Duke of Wirtemberg, with 15,000 Russians, were charged with observing the debouche."

On the 28th General Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2,000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The prince of Reuss, Gen. of Brigade, an officer of merit, was killed.—On the 29th, Gen. Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines. The Prince of Echmuhl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had no affair of consequence. The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant and allows us to have great hopes.—The quality of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 1. "On the 28th August, the King of Naples and Duke of Belluno slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Lethenburg, the 30th at Zittau, Sept. 1st at Saydo. The Duke of Ragusa with the 6th, slept on the 28th at Dippoldiswalde, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded; on the 29th at Falkenham, and the 31st at Zenwald. The 14th corps under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr, was on the 28th at Maxen, the 29th at Reinhardt Grunau, the 30th at Dillersdorf, the 31st at Lielman. The 1st corps under Gen. Vandamme was on the 28th at Hollandorf, and the 29th at Peterswalde, occupying the mountains. The Duke of Treviso, was in position on the 26th and 29th, at Pirna. Gen. Pagli, commanding the Cavalry, has made some prisoners.—The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldiswalde, and Altenburg. His left followed the Plauen Road, and fell back by Tharandt upon Dippoldiswalde, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road. His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna nor that of Dolma, and therefore retired upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldiswalde. All that were of partisans or detached, were cut off. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled on the causeway of Frey-

berg—several thousands carriages were taken there. Arrived at Altenburg, where the road from Tœplitz to Dippoldiswalde became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution to abandon more than 1,000 carriages of ammunition and baggage.—This grand army re-entered Bohemia, after having lost part of its artillery and baggage. On the 29th, Gen. Vandamme passed with 8 or 10 battalions, the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kohn; he there met the enemy 8 or 10,000 strong; they engaged him; not finding himself sufficiently strong, he made his corps d'armee descend; he would soon have overthrown the enemy. In place of re-entering, and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained and took a position at Kulm, without guarding the mountain; this mountain commanded the only causeway; it is high. It was only the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Ragusa arrived at the Debonche from Capriz.—Gen. Vandamme only thought of closing the road against the enemy, and taking all. To a flying army a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed. He was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel.

However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armee of 18,000 remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains on the other side, saw that he was lost, unless he defeated it; he conceived the hope of successfully attacking it, its position being bad. The Russian guards were at the head of the army, which fought in retreating; to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions. The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debouched, followed by the 3d, 6th, and 14th corps. These troops reached the 1st corps. Gen. Vandamme shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead. Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen what a small number of men can do against a multitude, whose morale is weakened.—At 3 in the afternoon, the Prussian column of Gen. Kleist, cut off in its retreat, debouched by Peterswalde, to endeavor to penetrate into Bohemia; it met no enemy, arrived upon the top of the mountains without resistance; it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear of the enemy decided the business.—Gen. Vandamme immediately marched against this column, which he repulsed, he was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turned, he nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing Gen. Kleist's column, who was killed; the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the fosses and woods. In this strife General Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed. Generals Carboneau, Domoncean, and Philippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw, part by the great road, and part by the cross roads, with their divisions, by abandoning all the Materiale, which consisted of 30 pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing away all the horses. In the situation in which affairs were, they could not have acted better. The killed, wounded and prisoners, may carry our loss in this affair to 6,000 men. It is tho't that the enemy's loss cannot be less than from 4 to 5,000 men. The first corps rallied half a league from the field of battle on the 14th corps. A list of the losses of this catastrophe, owing to a warlike ardor badly calculated, was made out. Gen. Vandamme merits regret. He possessed a rare intrepidity. He died upon the field of battle, a death worthy of envy to every brave man."

LATEST ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 5.

Intest from England.—Yesterday arrived in this port, the Swedish ship Neptunus, cap't Eusserman, in 36 days from Liverpool. By the politeness of Mr. Proud, of Baltimore, a passenger, we have received a file of London papers from the 9th to the 26th Sept. inclusive.

Observer Office, London, 12 o'clock, Sunday, 20th September.

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Heligoland mail with advices from Hamburg to the 20th, and from Altona to the 19th: these state that Bonaparte having concentrated his force in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of sanguinary engagements had took place prior to the 13th in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipsic, and that the allies entered Dresden on the 13th. It is added that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army was on the left bank of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in the Hamburg papers nor any foreign Gazette circulated. The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

"HELIGOLAND, SEPT. 23.

"Our accounts from the opposite coast continue to be satisfactory—all the favorable reports are in some manner confirmed by the silence of the newspapers under French control.

Near Daunenburg, in the neighborhood of Lunenburg, a corps of 5000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also reported to have been entered on the 13th—A victory has been gained by the Viceroy in Italy. Napoleon is confidently asserted to be retreating towards Magdeburg—and a corps of the al-

lies are acting on the other side of the Elbe. [This corps is commanded by Count Walmsden.]

At Hamburg the inhabitants are in high spirits, considering their certain deliverance to be near at hand. Both Fiume and Trieste it is said are in possession of the Austrians.

VENNA, AUG. 31.

According to accounts received from the commanding General, Baillie Hillier, the army has already obtained some very considerable advantages over the enemy, and indeed to such extent that we are in possession of Kstadt, Lienz, Vilsach and Charistadt, and that on the 26th inst. the vanguard of general Radiojovich was to enter Fiume. Twenty pieces of cannon fell into the hands of gen. Friment at Vilsach. The enemy's position is at Tarvis and Laybach.

The statement concludes with mentioning, that on the 28th, the French border battalion of Szolmer deserted to us with all its Officers, and completely armed, and on the same day took the oath of allegiance, with military solemnity, to his Imperial Austrian majesty; and finally, that the Imperial troops on penetrating into Illyria, every where found the people ready to serve under the Austrian colors, and to join in the battle for their former Sovereign.

State Paper.

AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

The Austrian Monarchy, has been compelled, by its situation, by its various connections with the other Powers, and its importance in the Confederacy of European states, to engage in most of those wars, which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years.—Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his Imperial Majesty. A lover of peace from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his People—free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandizement, his majesty has only taken up arms, when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous States inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe, a prey to absolute Power. To promote justice and order have been the objects of his majesty's life and reign; for these alone has Austria contended. If in these frequently unsuccessful contests, deep wounds have been inflicted on the Monarchy, still his Majesty has the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire has not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises; that all his decisions were justified before God, his people, his contemporaries, and posterity. Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1809 would have brought the State to ruin, had not the ever memorable bravery of the army, and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the Monarchy, overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honor of the nation and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war; but valuable provinces were lost; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry; a blow which would have been more sensibly felt, had not at the same time, the whole continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspended all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this war, fully satisfied his majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual States in their own defence, instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his majesty foresaw the important advantage, that would result from a peace, which if secured for some years, might check this overgrown and hitherto irresistible power, might allow his Monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army, and at the same time procure to the neighboring States a period of relaxation, which, if managed with prudence and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate results. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was the only one to be obtained by any extraordinary effort. The emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort—for the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind, as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of the future order of things, his majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconception of the moment, an alliance was formed, which was intended by a sense of some security to re-animate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which the community of States can only be considered as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consummation of his Union, the emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural & desirable object than a restless struggle after new possessions. Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper