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RELIGIOUS.

Centennial Jubilee.—The third Centennial Jubilee of the Reformation, by Dr. Martin Luther, was celebrated on Friday last, 31st ultimo, in several protestant congregations. The services were held in the large and magnificent building, at the intersection of Fourth and Cherry streets. Great taste and much exertion were combined to render the sacred solemnities in the place worthy of the occasion, and those who directed them, had the pleasure to succeed to the utmost of their desires.

A vast concourse crowded into the house and filled to overflowing every pew, and all the aisles. Chairs had been previously procured for visitors of distinction, Ladies and Gentlemen, who by the kindness of the Vestry, were provided with every facility to witness the sublime exhibition. The reverend Clergy of the different protestant sects, who were in the City, among whom, we noticed the Right Rev. Bishop White, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Principal of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, attended; and by the peculiar, and professional dignity of their demeanour, added happily to the effect of the whole scene. The arrangements were judiciously anticipated, and by ten o'clock the multitude were accommodated. An awful and impressive silence, and gravity, preceded the commencement of the services of the day.

The celebration was opened with a grand piece by Holte, which was performed in the finest style by a full and appropriate band, accompanied by one of the most perfect and powerful organs in the United States. This noble piece was followed by appropriate hymns, sung by the Choir and Congregation, supported and entwined by the band and organ. Nothing could withstand the solemnizing effects of this incident. The Choir was so numerous, and sang so sweetly, that mood, and melody predominated over the whole congregation. The religious exercises were again continued by prayer, which was followed by a musical interlude for two female voices, by Mozart. It would be impossible for language to paint the sensation produced by this judicious relief from the overwhelming force of a full choir, band and deep toned organ. The effect was exquisite, and greatly enhanced, at intervals, by the sweet and melodious chords of Mrs. Knittel's clarinet.

The pastor of the church, the venerable and Reverend Dr. Helmuth then ascended the sacred desk, and with a pathos peculiar to himself, delivered a discourse from the words Psalm 118. vs. 24. We consider it a great privation that we did not understand the language in which the Sermon was pronounced. The German part of the audience, spoke in admiration of the eloquence of the preacher. Indeed from his acknowledged talents and learning, it was to be expected that he would equit himself in proportion to the magnitude of the occasion.

The Sermon was followed by prayer, and selected hymns, performed in the same style with those introductory. The whole wound up with a grand Te Deum, by Graun, of Berlin, executed beyond description. The reader may have some faint conceptions of the effect, when reminded, that an animated Choir, and all the powers of the Organ, accompanied by the band, with the addition of Kettle Drums in this instance, combined to give it all the interest which art and nature could contribute. Here the services of the morning were closed.

The afternoon and evening were spent in like appropriate exercises, conducted in a highly solemn, dignified and animated style.

The musical performances, so exquisitely tasteful and complete, were regulated by those able and accomplished Professors, Messrs. Hornmann and Hupfeld, seconded by many approved amateurs.

The Organ department was conducted by Messrs. Hornmann, jr. and Jacob Boller in a style deservedly creditable to them.—On the whole, the joyous Jubilee went off with the unqualified admiration of an entertained and highly delighted throng.—Too much praise cannot be given to the politeness and liberality of the gentlemen of the vestry of the Church, who afforded every facility to the immense congregations that attended on the occasion. We cannot conclude this faint sketch, in which it is confessed poor justice is done to the whole fete, without adding a wish that the discourse of the Rev. Dr. Helmuth may be translated and published in the English language for the benefit of those who could not comprehend its merits in the language in which it was delivered. It would no doubt afford much instruction on a subject of very great interest in the history of Christianity.

A VISITER.

Built by Love about seven years since. It has thirty one stops, and vents full, swelling melodious tones. Phil. An.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER, SEPT. 18.
Remarkable French Duel.—The following is the official statement presented by the late count de St. Morys, to the marshals of France, with the opinion delivered by them on the point of honor referred to their judgment:

Statement of Count de St. Morys.
The count de St. Morys, marshal de camp, lieutenant in the company de Noailles, of the gards du corps du Roi, knight of St. Louis, and officer of the legion of honor, to their excellencies the marshals of France:

My Lords,
On the 4th of last June, when I returned home at 9 o'clock in the evening, I found several copies of a printed letter, addressed to me, and signed "Dufay, chevalier de St. Louis, late officer de la legion d'honneur."

This letter contained imputations and provocations which no man of honor could submit to.

On the morning of the 5th, as I had reason to believe that a copy of this letter had been sent to the king, I went to give the earliest information of it to the duke de Mouchy, the captain of my company.

I returned home, and wrote immediately to M. Dusay, that I would call on him with my seconds at 8 o'clock, on the following morning. I went there with the viscount d'Antichamp, count Brunet, and the count de Poix, who were all lieutenants in my company; and with M. Bayard de Plainville, formerly deputy for the department of the Oise.

We found M. Dufay at home, in his morning-gown and slippers, and with no seconds. An explanation took place, in which it was agreed that M. Dufay was the aggressor. I then demanded of him satisfaction for his libel, sword in hand.—He accepted it, went and dressed himself. On his return, he refused to fight with the sword, but proposed pistols, I accepted it. He then proposed the following as the only terms on which he would fight: That only one of the pistols should be charged, that we should draw lots for the choice, remaining ignorant which was loaded, and then fire, muzzle to muzzle. As my seconds were absent, I concluded that they did not object to this mode, and therefore I accepted it. They then demanded till six in the evening, before they gave in their determination to M. Dusay; and, in case of their assent, the two combatants were to meet in the wood of Vincennes, the same evening, with only one witness.

On their return, my seconds went to the duke de Mouchy, who positively forbade this sort of combat. He drew up the form of a letter, which he ordered me to write my opponent, and in which this sort of combat was forbidden in the most express terms possible. This letter renewed the offer of fighting either with swords or with pistols, advancing towards each other from such distances as the seconds should determine. I copied it literally, and took it myself, with my three seconds, on the 6th, about 1 o'clock, to M. Dusay. He was not at home, but I know for a certainty that he received it about half past 3.

On the 7th, about 12 o'clock, I wrote again to M. Dufay. I told him I was going to Versailles on duty, but as soon as I received an answer from him to my letter of the day before, I would come to Paris with my seconds. I heard nothing at all of M. Dusay, except that he was circulating another printed letter against me, more infamous than the first.

On the 9th of June, I requested the count de Poix and the chevalier de la Berardiere, colonel of the legion of honor, to call upon M. Dusay and demand if he would give me complete satisfaction. It was useless, M. Dufay persisted in his own mode of fighting.

On the 18th, M. de la Berardiere, and the chevalier de Beauval again went to M. Dufay, and at last they got him to agree to leave the mode of fighting to the seconds. They proposed to him to meet at one of the barriers of Paris, from whence they could proceed to the appointed place. M. Dufay, on the contrary, preferred meeting first at the Rotunda in the palais royal, on Monday morning the 16th, at 9 o'clock, which was agreed to.

On the 14th of June, the Duke de Mouchy went to Versailles, assembled the superior officers of the company, explained to them the whole affair, and told them that my conduct had his entire approbation. He then assembled the inferior officers in the presence of their superiors, and expressed to them also his perfect satisfaction.

On the 16th, lieutenant general Pigeol, viscount d'Antichamp, colonel de la Berardiere, and the chevalier Beauval, went with me to the palais royal. They required that I should remain in my cabriolet to await their decision as to the mode of combat. M. Dufay retracted his consent. He had with him as his seconds, the count Auguste d'Autenil and his brother. All these remonstrated with him in vain. He would fight only in the way he first proposed. The conference lasted more than an hour and a half. M. d'Antichamp, one of my seconds, and M. d'Autenil, marshal de camp, my adversary's second, seeing the impossibility of obtaining from him any rational mode of proceeding, went immediately to give an account to the duke de Mouchy of this new and fruitless attempt. Besides which, all those who were present at the meeting on the 16th, delivered a certificate on the next day, in which they all acknowledged that my adversary obstinately refused every rational proposal that was made

to him, and that my conduct throughout the whole affair, had been that of a man of honor.

This declaration might have satisfied me, but I knew that the duke de Mouchy did not think it sufficient. I therefore again sent to enquire for Dufay. On the 20th of June, word was brought to me that he was at his country residence at Houdainville, 16 leagues from Paris. I obtained from the Duke de Mouchy a leave of absence, and on the 24th I set off post to that place, accompanied by M. de Mercey, chef de bataillon in the guard. On the 25th, at half past 4 in the morning, we reached Houdainville. M. de Mercey went alone to the house of M. Dufay, and after having explained the motive of his visit, M. Dufay asked him in what way I would fight. M. de Mercey answered, that I was ready to meet him in any kind of combat, (as he, de Mercey, had proposed,) but that I would not engage in the manner proposed by M. Dufay. M. Dufay then declared, that he would accept no other mode than that which he had already offered. M. de Mercey said, he would never consent to be witness of such a combat; and seeing that his arguments were unavailing, he resolved to withdraw and return to Paris, in order to render an account to the duke de Mouchy, of this third fruitless attempt.

The Duke de Mouchy appeared to be still dissatisfied, although all the officers of all ranks, who were successively called together and consulted on this affair, thought that I had done, humanely speaking, every thing that honor could demand.

Wishing fully to satisfy my superiors, I determined for the fourth time to provoke my adversary, and even to put additional energy into this provocation, which was to be my last. I demanded and obtained from the duke de Mouchy two seconds: one was the count de Cherisey, a superior officer in the company de Grammont, the other was M. Depuyre, brigadier in the company de Noailles. I learnt that my adversary was not disposed to return to Paris; and I took post, a second time, on the 3d of July. I arrived at Houdainville with my two seconds, at two o'clock in the morning. I ordered somebody to watch my adversary's house, and at five o'clock in the morning word was brought to me that he had walked out. I went to meet him. My two seconds walked a few steps before me; my domestic followed me with two swords, and I had also furnished myself with a pair of pistols. I approached him, and yielding to a moment of indignation, which I could not restrain, I offered my aggressor the most serious insult that a military man can receive. My seconds restrained me, and announced to me, that this man at last consented to fight but that it would be necessary that he should have a second; and they mentioned to him general de Roche, who lived at the distance of a quarter of a league. He said the general was not at home. I sent an express to ascertain the fact, and I found that the general was at home. My adversary then declared that he would not take a second at Houdainville, but would choose his own at Paris. I represented to my seconds that my adversary meant to deceive them again, and that he was a coward, and thereupon I reiterated the serious insult which he had just before undergone. He attempted to speak, I ordered him to hold his tongue, threatening that if he did not, I would begin again. My seconds stopped me once more. They assured me that he would fight; and that the respective seconds should regulate the mode of combat at Paris. It was agreed that we should re-assemble at the Cafe Hardy on the Boulevards italiens. I arrived there with one of my seconds at three o'clock. M. Dufay arrived there with my second witness, who had not quitted him, and he was besides accompanied by colonel Chenette and colonel le Sourd, whom he had chosen as his two seconds. The four seconds agreed to propose to my adversary to fight with pistols at eight, six or four paces, each combatant advancing on his antagonist, till he reached the distance agreed on. I had before hand consented to all. M. Dufay retracted for the fourth time. He returned to his own kind of combat. His seconds and mine together could obtain nothing from him. At 9 o'clock in the evening of the 11th of July we separated.

On the 6th of July, I gave an account to the Duke de Mouchy of this fourth and fruitless attempt. Ever since the 30th of June he had ordered me to cease from any service; I therefore asked him his determination.

On the 7th July he answered, that notwithstanding all the efforts that I had made, things were not yet in such a state, that I could resume any further service. He forbade me to ask for any further explanation on that point, saying "that he could not give me any."

Such has been my conduct, and such are the facts stated with the most exact truth. I possess the documents in support of what is here advanced.

My superior officer having forbidden me to ask of him any further explanations, and yet persisting to exclude me from my turn of service, I had myself under the necessity of addressing my lords the marshals of France, the chief judges of French honour.

I therefore pray your excellencies to declare individually at the foot of this writing,—

1st. Whether I have fully satisfied the demands of honour?

2d. Whether I can and ought to accept anew in spite of the positive prohibition of my superior officer, the sort of combat that has been offered to me?

3d. Whether I ought to fight without seconds. I am, with profound respect, &c.

(Signed) The count de St. Morys.

OPINION.

If all the facts here stated are exact, I am of opinion:

1st. That the count de St. Morys has satisfied the demands of honour.

2d. That it is contrary to all received usage to settle an affair of honour in the manner proposed by the adverse party; and I think that no seconds could assist at a combat of such a kind, without exposing themselves to be prosecuted as the accomplices of an assassination.

3d. No person ought to fight a duel without seconds.

(Signed) The marshal prince D'Eckmuhl, Savigny, July 11, 1817.

To the same effect were the answers given by the other marshals, to whom the count de St. Morys's statement was presented, viz. marshals Jourdan, Lefebvre, Kellerman, Moncey, Perignon, Bessieres, Macdonald, Gouvion St. Cyr, and de Villars.

BONAPARTE.

Interesting Communication from St. Helena.
The following Memorandum of observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some English Gentleman lately at St. Helena, has been transmitted to us from that island. We have the most positive assurances given to us of the narrative being accurate (though we have not all that passed at length) and it is worthy of the peculiar attention of the public. If it should turn out that any passages are in the slightest degree incorrect, we shall make it our business to point out and rectify the mistake.—Morning Chronicle.

Memorandum of Observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some Gentlemen who lately touched at St. Helena, in their way to England.

After the usual salutations, Bonaparte alluded to Crehanne's mission, by observing; that he had shown the road from Constantinople to Persia; then rapidly adverted to India, he asked, what the Russians were about on their Asiatic frontier? And with little attention to the replies, proceeded to speak of the power of the different Sovereigns, and of their views. The Russians, he said, were the most formidable in Europe; England and France had not the same military advantages, although their troops had more moral power than any of the other nations. A Frenchman on becoming a soldier leaves a better country than any he can be called to serve in—and the Englishman in general finds himself worse off abroad than at home; so that only the refuse of the population are inclined to enter the army. The Russian, on the contrary, ceases to be a miserable slave, and becomes a freeman, when he quits Russia. He improves his condition; he finds comfort which he could never enjoy at home; and consequently Alexander might increase his army to any amount upon service out of his own dominions, and, if he organized a land well, he would secure the command of a rope. Alexander's object had always been to take Constantinople, but he, Napoleon, had distinctly told him that he would never permit the Creek Cross to be placed on the crown of the Czars. Austria was willing to assist the views of Russia, if she herself was to be guaranteed in the possession of the provinces contiguous to the Turkish frontier; so that France and England would be left alone to defend Turkey. In speaking of the power of Russia for objects of conquest, he said the Cossacks were formidable, not so much from their numbers as from their peculiar ability to endure privations in traversing unknown countries. They also resembled the Bedouin Arabs in the gift of vision—so great in this respect was the faculty of the Bedouins, that when in Egypt upon an occasion when he wished by means of his telescope to observe a body of men that appeared on the horizon, he had scarcely levelled his glass when a Bedouin near him recognized with the naked eye another Bedouin, and described his dress, &c. so as to distinguish the tribe to which he belonged.

England, he said, could never become a continental power. Forty-five thousand men, with all the bravery of the nation, could never give her authority on the continent. A naval and commercial system was alone adapted to her situation, and could alone preserve her from the ruin with which she was threatened. Lord Wellesly was right in saying that the distress was permanent. Lord Castlereagh had made himself a courtier to the sovereigns, and had neglected the interests of England. England was like the dog looking at its shadow in the water, and who dropped the meat out of its mouth. If there had been an able minister in the British cabinet at the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, the terms of the peace would have been very different from those concluded on. The utmost possible extension of commerce and a total relinquishment of continental military ambition, could alone rescue England from its present difficulties. The King of Portugal should have been made to grant five years exclusive privilege of trade with the Brazils, as the price of the Portuguese throne.

In former times the English ministers had made peace like merchants, and had filled the pockets of their country. The present ministers had set up for gentlemen, and had ruined themselves.

In the year 1783, England threatened to go to war again, if France did not agree to the (See fourth page.)