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Late and Important.

BOSTON, July 1.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Peacock, Crafts, in 36 days from London; bringing London papers to the 21st of May—*seventeen days* later than before received.

Of the war in Egypt, and its prospects, these papers furnish numerous details. The difference between Great Britain, and the Northern Powers, appeared in train of amicable adjustment.

We do not meet with a single article on the subject of the negotiation between France and England.

Sir Hyde Parker has been recalled as commander in chief of the Baltic fleet, and the command conferred on Lord Nelson.

A London paper of May 9 mentions, that one sail of Spanish ships of the line, in two squadrons, had escaped from Breil Harbour, destined to the Mediterranean. The Elbe declared open to all nations.—Peace has been concluded between Denmark and Tunis.

The British, in their several actions in Egypt, have taken fourteen pieces of French field artillery.

Warfare in Egypt.

LONDON GAZETTE, May 15.

Lord Hobart received this morning, dispatches from Egypt.

*Camp, before Alexandria,
March 19, 1861.*

“ Sir I have the honor to enclose the articles of capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordinance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBIE.

Here follows five articles of capitulation, in the French language, by which the garrison were allowed the honors of war, to be conducted on board the British fleet; there were 12 cannon in the fort, and 150 prisoners.

*Camp, 4 miles from Alexandria,
April 5, 1861.*

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March, an affair took place between a patrol of our cavalry and one of the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Col. Archdall of the 12th Light Dragoons received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Inclosed herewith, I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on that day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

[Here follows a return of killed, wounded, &c.—1 quarter master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses killed—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses wounded—3 officers, 1 quarter master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses missing.]

*Head Quarters, Camp, four miles from
Alexandria, April 5th, 1861.*

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in front, the sea on their right, the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the Lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained without any material occurrence taking place till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their force, amounting probably to eleven or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demi brigades of infantry which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

“ The enemy made the following disposition of their army:

“ Gen. Lanusse was on their left with four demi brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi brigades; Gen. Regnier on the right, with two demi brigades and two regiments of cavalry; Gen. De'lain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi brigade, some light troops and a detachment of cavalry.

“ The action commenced about an hour before day light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Maj. Gen. Craddock. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed against our right, which they had used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardor, & the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with the infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

“ While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French during the whole of the action refused their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was at that time, the weakest part of our line.

“ We have taken about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably; few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the number engaged. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented commander in chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 23rd of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity, which had ever marked his character, until long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honorable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

“ It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army. The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major Gen Moore was wounded at their head, tho' not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier Gen. Oaks was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent officer. The 25th and 4th regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment: He has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

“ Brigadier general Stuart, and the foreign brigade, supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit: indeed it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavored to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and perfectly succeeded. Major Gen. Luslow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked; under his guidance, the guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of general Coote's brigade. Brig. general Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the services of a most active, zealous and judicious officer.

“ The loss of the enemy has been great—it is calculated at upwards of three thousand killed and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bobet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

“ I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that, in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, his majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country; and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Here follows a list of killed, wounded, &c. the total of which was, 10 officers, 9 sergeants, 224 rank and file KILLED; 60 officers, 48 sergeants, 8 drummers, 1082 rank and file WOUNDED; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 28 rank & file MISSING. The names of the officers killed, Gen. Abercrombie, Col. Dutens, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, Maj. Bisset, Captains St. Pern, Gibbon, Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, Stewart, Jocelyn, Duverrier, Dejean, and Ensign Campbell.

Of the officers wounded were Major Gen. Moore, Brigadiers General Hope, Oakes and Lawton.

N. B. One stand of colors and two field pieces were taken.

Admiralty Office, May 15, 1861.

Lieutenant Corbet arrived this morning from Egypt, bringing dispatches from Lord Keith, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated,

“ Foudroyant, Aboukir Bay,
April 1, 1861.

SIR, I have the very great concern in acquainting you, that in a desperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21st ult. my gallant and respectable colleague General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, unfortunately received a wound of which he died on board this ship on the 23rd. It is unnecessary to say how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordships will observe that the enemy were repulsed with very great loss. I enclose for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sustained by the detachment of seamen serving under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding, that his own wound has not been so material as to deprive me of his services. The marines were not engaged, having been, previously to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Cattle, and its vicinity.

I have the honor to be, &c.

KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pach arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line, and a baly of troops; and on the following day Turkish Vice-Admiral joined. [Here follows a return of seamen killed and wounded, amounting to twenty five only.]

“ Staffure, off Alexandria, April 7.

We have, in our endeavors to keep off the shore, been obliged to carry sail to such a degree as nearly to beat our own pieces; and we received further proof of the impossibility of forming an effectual blockade of any port even in this fine country. On the night of our return from the Offing we spoke the Pearl frigate, bringing us advice of the falling of a French squadron of seven sail of the line, a frigate, two sloops, and two store ships, for this place, having 7,000 troops and 3 Generals on board. Lord Keith has been busied in preparing the Staffure for the line, and our force now consists of the Foudroyant of 84 guns, Tigre 80, Ajax, Northumberland, Swiftsure, Kent, and Minotaur of 74, Stately of 64, with several small vessels.

Downing Street, May 16.

By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza, March 20, 1861, it appears, that on the 18th of that month, 1,000 Asiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pasha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arish, it is to halt a day or two, until, Mahomet Pacha arrives with a considerable part of the army, probably about 5,000 men, when Tahir Pasha is to advance to Catieh. It is the Grand Vizier's intention that these 2,000 cavalry should join the British army, whenever the commander in chief may require it.

It also appears, that Djeggar Pasha has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered 5,000 of his troops to join the Imperial army, for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt.

The first party that joined, consisted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted, and several parties have joined since.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.

In the attack which Gen. Meau made on the English the 21st March, after a council of war held at Alexandria, the greater part of the corps which he brought up from Cairo consisted of Copts, Greeks, and African recruits.

Another and a decisive battle is expected in Egypt, when Gen. Regnier shall come up, who is on his march with a fresh corps of 12,000 French and African troops. Mourad Bey likewise has promised the French assistance.

ENGLISH EDITORIAL REMARKS.

The account of the operations of the army contained in the London Gazette extraordinary, would no doubt alone be considered as highly satisfactory, but were enabled by private letters to add many facts which must have a considerable effect on the success of our expedition. After the action of the 21st March, several deserters, among whom were forty cavalry, came in from the French army, they stated that the Republicans were completely dispirited at their defeat; that besides Generals Lanusse (on whose talents the Moniteur has so much calculated) Roize, & Bobet, two other Generals were killed and three wounded. Among the latter was General Regnier, an officer beloved and esteemed by the army. The entire regiment of grenadiers which bore the name of the First Consul, is stated to have been destroyed, and the Invincible Standard of Buonaparte is brought home in the Flora, an evidence of our triumph. The Capt. Pacha had joined Lord Keith's fleet with six ships and 5,000 men, & more were shortly expected. The Grand Vizier's army had been reinforced with an equal number of men, from Ghezir Pacha's troops, and was moving forward to Cairo. Nor was the strength of their enemies all that the French had to contend with; their allies were deserting them in the hour of difficulty. Mourad Bey had already sent to upper Egypt to obtain forgiveness for having acted in conjunction with the Republicans.

The situation of our army is represented as favourable as could be wished. Their position before Alexandria was so strong, that there was no fear entertained of their being attacked. The army was healthy & in high spirits, and supplied from the country with every article of which it stood in need. This circumstance alone proves the wisdom of Gen. Hutchinson's conduct in cultivating his advantage, and improving his situation, instead of exposing his army to any farther loss by an immediate attack on the strongly fortified position into which the defeated army of the enemy had retired. His object was to prevent communication with Alexandria, which he had no doubt of effecting. The deserters state that the French lost above 3,000 men in the battle of the 21st, and this agrees with Gen. Hutchinson's dispatch.

The immediate consequence of our victory appears to have been that General Hutchinson was enabled to detach Colonel Spencer against Rosetta, and another corps of 4,000 men against Rhamania. The former would open the communication with the Vizier's army. The possession of Rhamania would leave the French without communication or supplies, except on the side of the Desert, where the Arabs were in determined hostility against them.

It appears, after deducting every possible loss, that our army must still consist of nearly 13,000 men, exclusive of seamen, and the Turkish reinforcements; while that of the enemy, from the numbers brought into action on the 21st, could not after the battle exceed form 8,000 to 9,000 men.

The combination of all these facts proves our decided superiority. Such has been the result of this battle, which strengthens the establishment of our troops in Egypt, and makes the ultimate conquest of that country almost certain, though it may have been delayed for a short or longer period of time.—Every day must add to the advantage of our situation, and must deteriorate that of our enemy.

The Park and Tower Guns were yesterday evening fired in consequence of the dispatches received from Egypt.

The remnants of Sir Ralph Abercrombie were brought home in the Flora frigate.