



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair & delightful Peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

Vol. XX

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

No. 517

War Department, July 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT Separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Wednesday the 25th of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1811, within the states, territories and districts following viz:

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3rd. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Maryland and Delaware.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States Army at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eight ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chicago, for six months in advance; and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositment of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the Department of War.

July 10,

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

The brig Statira, Captain Geer, is arrived, in 40 days from London, which place she left on the 21st of June. By her we learn, that the British Minister (Mr. Jackson) had not sailed for America; but that he was about sailing in a sloop of war for America. The Phoenix frigate was ordered for some other service. The Statira is the bearer of dispatches from the American Minister in London to the Government of the U. States.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

This morning arrived a Mail from Heligoland, by which we have received the following:

"Banks of the Elbe, June 2.

"The Austrian head quarters are, according to private accounts, received this morning, at Lintz.

"The Emperor, Francis, previous to the battle of Aspern, received proposals from Napoleon, to conclude a truce on certain conditions, which overture he instantly forwarded to Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note: "Brother, take my Marshal's staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor yours, but let me retire with my Brothers to Hungary."

"The Duke of Valmy, (Kellerman) has, it is said, received orders to occupy Prussia."

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 5.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived at this port, the dispatch ship MENTOR, Capt. Ward, in the remarkably short passage of 24 days from L'Orient, which place she left on the 9th of July. Mr. Malby Gelston, is the bearer of Dispatches for Government, and proceeds to Washington this morning.

A file of London Papers is received to the 4th of July. The dates from the French Army in Germany are to the 26th of June, and comprise the 22d Bulletin, at which time, the Emperor had his head-quarters at Vienna. The town of Raab capitulated on the 23rd June to General Lauriston, and the terms of capitulation occupy nearly the whole of the last Bulletin. We learn verbally, that no battle had taken place between the French and Austrian Grand Armies, since the 21st and 22d of May; but that the Emperor of France and the Archduke Charles were reinforcing and concentrating their armies, and that a great battle was shortly expected to take place. We further learn, that the Emperor of Russia has sent three large armies to assist the Emperor Napoleon, (one of which was commanded by the Prince Suwaroff (probably the relation of the late General Suwaroff, of infamous memory) and that they were marching through Galicia on their way to the French army. Prussia had not declared war against France.

AARON BURR had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

Letters received in this city from Paris, of so late a date as the 4th of July, mention that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and France had commenced between Gen'l. Armstrong and M. Hautrive, who, during the absence of M. Champagny at Vienna, fills the office of exterior relations. An issue favorable to this country was expected with confidence! The degree of September had been repealed; and colonial produce was permitted to go from Holland to France. This had caused a rise in the article of coffee from 10 to 25 per cent.

Prince Serge-Gallitzin published the following Proclamation on the entry of the Russian army into Galicia:—

PROCLAMATION.

The war which has broken out between France and Austria could not be looked upon by Russia with an indifferent eye.

The last news that has been received in the grand-duchy, from the army of Prince Poniatowski, informs us that he had made himself master of Brody, the last city of Galicia near the frontier, and that he found there considerable magazines and provisions in abundance.

Every care and effort have been employed on our part to stifle the fire before it had entirely burst out into a flame. It was made known, in the first instance, to the court of

Austria, that by virtue of the most solemn treaties and engagements which subsisted between the two Emperors of Russia and of the French, Russia would act conjointly with France.

Austria wished not to regard the representations, which ought to have had great weight with her; but she disguised, under the pretext of a necessary defence, her war-like preparations, until the time when by aggressive proceedings she discovered the proud designs of her ambition, and lighted the torch of war.

Russia, in consequence, could not dispense with taking in that war a part which was founded on solemn treaties. On the first intelligence reaching her, she broke asunder those ties which had united her to Austria, and ordered her army to approach the frontiers of Galicia.

On entering this country to act against Austria, and to repel by force those troops she has brought into the field, the Commander of his Majesty the Emperor to declare to the peaceable inhabitants of Galicia, and to assure them in the most solemn manner, that Russia entertains no enmity against any of them; and that the army in its movements, in whatever part it may be, will respect the personal security of all, assure property, and leave undisturbed the peace of the interior and the general tranquillity.

Head-quarters, 19th May, 1809.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 8th June, 1809.

Col. Gorgoli, Aid-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at the imperial head-quarters with a letter from his sovereign to the Emperor and King. It announces that the Russian army is in the direction of Olmutz, having passed the frontier on the 24th of May.

The Emperor passed the day before yesterday in reviewing his guard, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna have admired the number, the fine appearance, and the good conduct of these troops.

The Viceroy is with the army of Italy at Edembourg in Hungary. It appears that the Archduke John intends to rally his army on the Raab.

The Duke of Ragusa arrived at Layback on the 3d of this month with the army of Dalmatia.

The heat is very great, and persons acquainted with the Danube say that an inundation may be expected here in a few days. We shall profit by this circumstance to finish, independently of the bridges of boats and rafts, the planting of piles.

All the intelligence we receive from the coast of the enemy announces that the cities of Presburg, Brunn, and Znaim, are filled with the wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18 000 men.

Prince Poniatowski, with the army of the grand duchy of Warsaw, pursues his success. After the taking of Sandomir, he besieged the fortress of Zamosc and defeated the enemy, who lost 3000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. All the Poles who were with the Austrian army, deserted.

The enemy, after having shewn themselves before Thorn, have been vigorously pursued by General Dombrowski.

The Archduke Ferdinand does not retire without shame from his expedition. He is said to have arrived in Austrian Silesia, reduced to one third of his forces.

Count Metternich has arrived at Vienna. There will be an exchange at the advanced-posts with the French legation, to whom the Austrians (contrary to the rights of men) had refused passports, and whom they had carried away to Pest.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 13th June, 1809.

The division of General Chasteller, which revolted Tyrol, passed through the neighborhood of Clagenfurth on the 4th inst. on its way to Hungary. Gen. Rusca pursued and engaged it; the enemy was beaten; we took 900 prisoners.

Prince Eugene, with a considerable corps, is manoeuvring in the heart of Hungary.

Within a few days the Danube has risen one foot.

General Gratein, with a Dutch division, having marched to Stralsund, where Schill had fortified himself, has carried his intrenchments by assault. Schill had given orders to set fire to the city in order to cover his retreat, but his band had not time to execute it; it has been entirely killed or taken; he himself was killed on the great square at the moment he was making his escape and was endeavouring to reach the port to embark.

The Archduke Ferdinand precipitately evacuated Warsaw June 2d. Thus the whole of the grand-duchy is abandoned by the enemy's army, whilst the troops under the command of Prince Poniatowski, occupy three fourths of Galicia.

AFFAIRS OF POLAND.

The enemy continues his retreat with the same precipitation. On the 28th of May, twelve Polish spearmen upon reconnoitring duty, met at Skirniewice, one hundred and ten Austrian dragoons who were retreating towards Rava; they routed them, and made eleven prisoners. On the 30th, in the morning, Gen. Kosinski, commanding the advanced guard, after having entered Lowiez, proceeded as far as Sechaczew, where he met with more of them, who it appears are retreating to Polica. Some reports, however, seem to indicate that the main of the Austrian troops are bending their march towards Upper Silesia. They commit excesses every where; they carry away provisions, cattle and horses. The new levies of all the departments take place with the greatest rapidity and success.

The Archduke Ferdinand, in contempt of the convention made with Pr. Poniatowski, and the engagement he had taken not to levy any contribution, has exacted one of 40,000 florins on the city of Warsaw. He has moreover required that the territorial impositions and the residue of a forced loan established in 1808, and whose payments, all due only in 1810, should be delivered up to him. These measures foretold the evacuation of Warsaw, which followed soon after.

Prince Poniatowski writes to the Pr. of Neufchatel, from Head-quarters at Irseni, 25th May, that on the 24th the General of Brigade Rosmecki rendered himself master of Jaroslaw, where he has made one Colonel, 25 officers and 900 men prisoners of war. The occupation of that town intercepts entirely the communication between Cracow and Leopold, and insures to the army the possession of three fourths of Galicia. The advanced posts were within one day's march of Cracow.

The latest news received in the grand-duchy, from the army of Prince Poniatowski, mentions his having entered Brody, the last town of Galicia, near the frontiers, and that he has found there considerable magazines, and abundance of Provisions. (Monteur.)

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 16th June, 1809.

The anniversary of the battle of Marano was celebrated by the victory of Raab, which the right wing of the army, commanded by the Viceroy obtained over the two corps of the Archduke John & of the Archduke Palatine, which had formed their junction.

Ever since the battle of Piava, the Viceroy has been closely pursuing the Archduke John.

The Austrian army were expecting to take up their cantonments at the sources of the Raab, between St. Gothard and Cormond.

On the 5th June, the Viceroy set off from Neustadt and moved his head-quarters to Edembourg in Hungary.

On the 7th he continued his movements and arrived at Guins. Gen. Lauriston, with his corps of observation, joined his left wing.

On the 8th, General Montbrun, with his division of light cavalry, forced the passage of the Raabnitz, near Soveny-haga, overthrew 300 dragoons belonging to the Hungarian insurrection and drove them back upon the Raab.

On the 9th, the Viceroy marched against Sarvar. The cavalry of General Grouchy came up with the van of the enemy at Sarvar, and took some prisoners.

On the 10th, General Macdonald arrived at Cormond from Gratz.

On the 11th, the General of Division Grenier met at Karako a column of the enemy's flankers, which defended the bridge, and crossed the river by main force. Gen. Debrec, with the 9th hussars made a spirited attack against a battalion of 900 men, & took 300 prisoners.

On the 12th, the enemy marched by the way of the bridge of Mersa against Papa. From the height, the Viceroy beheld all the enemy's army drawn up in a line of battle. The General of Division Montbrun, a General of cavalry and officer of great promise, entered the

plain, and overthrew the enemy's cavalry, after having executed several precise and vigorous manoeuvres. The enemy had already begun to retreat. The Viceroy passed the night at Papa.

On the 13th, at 5 in the morning, the army began its march towards Raab. Our cavalry and that of the Austrians met at the village of Szanak. The enemy was routed and we took four hundred prisoners.

The Archduke John having formed his junction with the Archduke Palatine near Raab, took a position upon the advantageous heights, his right protected by Raab, a fortified city, and his left covering the road of Comorn, another fortress in Hungary.

On the 14th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Viceroy drew out his army in line of battle, and with 35,000 men, he attacked 50,000. The ardor of our troops was further augmented by the remembrance of the memorable victory by which that day was consecrated. All the soldiers shouted with joy when they came in sight of the enemy's army, which was in three lines, and consisted of from 20 to 25,000 men, being the remains of the brilliant army of Italy, which lately considered itself as master of all Italy; of 10,000 men, commanded by General Haddick and formed of the reserves of the Hungarian fortresses; of from 5 to 6000 men, the rallied wrecks of the corps of Jellachich, and of the other columns of the Tyrol, who had escaped from the movements of the army through the defiles of Carinthia; and from 12 to 15,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection, cavalry and infantry.

The Viceroy placed his army, the cavalry of General Montbrun, the brigade of Gen. Colbert and the cavalry of Gen. Grouchy upon his right, and the corps of Gen. Grenier, forming two echelons, the right of which consisted of the division of Gen. Serras, in front; an Italian division, commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, forming the third echelon, and the division of Gen. Puthod in reserve. General Lauriston with his corps of observation, supported by General Sahuc, formed the extreme of the left wing and observed Raab.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the cannons began to play. At 3 o'clock, the first, the second and the third echelons were engaged. The fire of musquetry became very brisk; the enemy's first line was forced, but the second line stopped for a moment the impetuosity of our first echelon, which was soon reinforced and that line also routed. The enemy's reserve was then brought into action. The Viceroy, who followed all the enemy's movements, marched on his side with his reserve: the strong position of the Austrians was carried, and at four o'clock, the victory was decided.

The enemy being completely routed, would have found considerable difficulty in rallying, if a defile had not obstructed the movements of our cavalry. Three thousand prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon and four stand of colors are the trophies of this battle. The enemy left on the field of battle 3000 killed, among whom was found a Major General. Our loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to 900 men. Among the former is Col. Thierry, of the 23d regiment of light infantry, and among the latter, the General of Brigade Talentine, and Col. Expert.

The Viceroy makes particular mention of Generals Grenier, Montbrun, Serras and Danthouars. The Italian division of Sevaroil displayed a great deal of precision and presence of mind. Several Generals had their horses killed under them; four Aid-de-Camps to the Viceroy were slightly wounded. The Prince was constantly in the very heat of the battle. The artillery, commanded by Genl. Sorbier, maintained their reputation.

The field of battle of Raab had been long marked out by the enemy, for he some time before the battle announced his intention of maintaining that strong position. On the 14th, he was closely pursued upon the road of Comorn and of Pest.

The inhabitants of the country are quiet and do not take any part in the war. The proclamation of the Emperor has agitated their minds. It is well known that the Hungarian nation have always been desirous of their independence. The part of the insurrection which is now in the army was raised by the last diet; it is now under arms, and it obeys.