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Foreign.

[PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT]

Particular statement of the battle at Gross Gorschen, on the 2d of May.

On the 30th of April, information was received at Gen. Count von Wittgenstein's headquarters of the greater part of the French army and the French guards having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg—it was at the same time reported that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear that the enemy endeavored by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probably his intention to give a general battle. His majesty the Emperor Alexander, and his majesty the King of Prussia, therefore went to their armies, to animate the courage of their troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoitre was undertaken with Gen. Winzingerode's corps, from Leipsic on the road to Weissenfelds. This confirmed the intelligence received of the enemy being there in considerable force.

Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfelds and Lutten. It was believed that the viceroy's position was between Leipsic and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. Gen. Count von Wittgenstein resolved on being before-hand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object, immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side considered to be the best troops—in order after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority—Therefore it was requisite if possible, to direct the attack immediately against the rear-most troops. For this purpose, the main army broke up in the night between the 1st and 2d May, from Notha and Borna, in two columns, and pushed forwards as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegan. Gen. von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Swenkau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegan, and drew up in order of battle, on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gross—. By reconnoitering, we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfelds, to the villages of Gross Gorschen, Klein Gorschen, Rabno, Starsel, and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to go before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross Gorschen and Starsdel.

About 12 o'clock at noon, Gen. Blucher received orders, as commanding the van-guard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. General Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. The enemy at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fire of musquetry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours.

In this murderous battle the villages of Klein Gorschen, and Rabno, as likewise the village of Gross Gorschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force surrounded, and in part took these villages—but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and an half those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time, the corps of Gen. Winzingerode on the left wing, and the corps of Gen. Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general. Our reserves had drawn nearer the field of battle, to be in readiness wherever needed, and thus was the battle continued till near seven o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties.—At seven o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing, before Gross and Klein Gorschen—probably with the Viceroy's army; made a risk attack on us, and endeavored to tear from us the advantages we had gained.

The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of General Yorck's corps, which was bravely attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian Artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself) did the corps of Yorck, Blucher and Winzingerode, the whole day) was now continued till eight came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great sickness, but we maintained our position. In this situation might put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the

following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle. This obliged us to manoeuvre with him. It was not until afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle, he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means, lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon were dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance; and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those Powers, who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavors have not been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse Homburg. Our wounded are, on the Russian part, Gen. von Kanonieszyn; on the Prussian Generals, Blucher and Scharnhorst, slightly, and Huerbein, dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed, Ney and Souhan wounded. Upwards of 1,000 prisoners are already brought in, 10 pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford our cavalry an opportunity of charging in line yet the Prussian guard du corps, and the regiment of Brandenburg cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honor which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country.—These are the results of this day, up to this present. GOD Bless our arms! He visibly aided during the battle protected both our beloved monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us!

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Official intelligence from the combined armies, from the field of battle, the 21st April, (May 2) 1813.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted Mayence on the 12th (24th) of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive. In consequence the combined Russian and Prussian armies had been united between Leipsic and Altenburgh, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile, the general in chief, Count de Wittgenstein, had soon convinced himself by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseberg and Wissenfelds, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipsic, which appeared to be the principal view of its operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose, it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night between the 19th and 20th (1st to 2d) he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the general of cavalry, Tormazoff.

By this junction, he found himself enabled to throw himself en masse on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and Yorck entered into it, with an ardor and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gross Gorschen was the key and centre of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under Gen. Blucher's orders, and at the same time, his left wing pushed in front and soon charged on the village of Klein Gorschen.

From this time all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Gorschen was disputed with an unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; but the valor of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein Gorschen and Rham, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was

broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsic, were destined to support the left flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Kanonitzin, were opposed to them. Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was likewise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun rise, and orders had been sent to Gen. Milloradovitch, who with his whole corps were posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards morning, the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsic, always falling towards his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe, that he would endeavor to manoeuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition it became necessary to oppose manoeuvre against manoeuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rothlitz, we immediately become possessed of every benefit of this kind, without, for such purpose, quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack.

On this memorable day the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The king's guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valor and zeal, under the eyes of the two sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle.

The enemy has lost 16 cannon; and we have taken 1400 prisoners; not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army; its loss in killed and wounded may amount to 8000 men; that of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are the general of cavalry, Blucher, and Lieut. Gens. Kanonitzin and Scharnhorst; their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy, having but few cavalry, endeavored to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 20th of April (May 2) was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of bullets, grape shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

Continuation of news from the North of Europe, PARIS, MAY 10.

Her majesty the Queen-Empress and Regent has received the following news relating to the situation of the army the 5th inst. in the evening.

The head-quarters of the Emperor were at Colditz, that of the Vice Roy at Harta, that of the duke of Ragusa in the rear of Colditz, that of General Lauriston at Wurtren; of the Prince of Moskwa at Leipsic, of the duke of Reggio at Altenbourg, and of Gen. Bertrand at Rotchlitz.

The Viceroy arrived before Colditz the 5th, at 9 A.M. The bridge was cut up, together with the columns of infantry and cavalry, with the artillery which defended the passage. The Viceroy betook himself to a ford with a division, which is on the left, and crossed the river, and gained the village of Komichau, where he planted a battery consisting of 20 pieces of cannon; the enemy then evacuated the city of Colditz in the greatest disorder, in desfilng under the shot of our 20 pieces of artillery. The Viceroy closely pursued the enemy, being the remains of the Prussian army, 20 or 25,000 strong, partly on Lussing and part on Gersdorff. Having arrived at Gersdorff, the Prussian troops passed through a body of reserve, which occupied this position; being the Russian corps of Milloradovitch, composed of two divisions, forming about 8000 men bearing arms; the Russian regiments being but two battalions of four companies each, and the companies containing a hundred and fifty men; and having but an hundred men then under arms, this composing but 7 or 800 men to a regiment; these two divisions of Milloradovitch arrived just as the battle was over, and was not in season to take part in it.

As soon as the 36th division had rejoined the 35th, the Viceroy gave orders to the duke of Teranta to form the two divisions in three columns and to dislodge the enemy: The attack was warm and spirited, our braves rushed on the Russians, pierced their columns and drove them on Harta. In this battle we had from 5 to 600 wounded and have taken a thousand prisoners; the enemy has lost on this day 2000 men. Gen. Bertrand, has arrived at Rotchlitz, having taken some convoys of the wounded and sick and their baggages, and has made some prisoners; more than 1200 carriages of the wounded have passed by this route. The king of Prussia and Emperor Alexander slept in Rotchlitz. An adjutant of the 17th division who was taken prisoner at the battle of the 2d had made his escape, and relates that the enemy have met with great loss and retreated in the greatest disorder. That during the battle, the Russians and Prussians kept their colors in reserve; this was done to prevent our taking them—that they had taken 102 prisoners, of which four were officers. That these prisoners were conducted in the rear under the guard of the detachment left to guard the standards. That the Prussians had treated their prisoners brutally—that two prisoners not being able to march by extreme fatigue, were sabred. That the astonishment of the Prussians and Russians, finding an army so numerous and also well disciplined and

equipt with all, was over awed—between them there was misunderstanding—and that they accused each other respectively of their loss. General Count Lauriston, of Wurtren is on his march on the great road to Dresden. The Prince of Moskwa has gone to the Elbe to relieve General Tileman, who commands at Torgau, and to take possession of that point, and to relieve Wittgenburg; it appears that this last place made a fine defence and repulsed several attacks which have cost the enemy very dear. The prisoner says that the Emperor Alexander seeing the battle lost, rode through the Russian line to animate the soldiers, in saying "courage! God is on our side!" They add also that the Prussian General Blucher is wounded, and that there are five Prussian Generals of division and brigade killed or wounded.

It appears they are ignorant entirely of what has been going on in France; they suppose there exists a general dissatisfaction and that the Emperor has no longer any army—they now hold a very different language—the battle of Lutzen has dissipated all their hopes.—The Prussians have not yet got over the astonishment, and a general sorrow seems to pervade them.—The officers and soldiers complain bitterly of the councils which have led to this great disaster.

Paris, May 12.

Her majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army, on the 6th, at eve.

The head-quarters of his majesty the Emperor and king was at Waldheim; that of the vice-roy at Ertsdorf; that of Gen. Lauriston at Orchtaltz; that of the prince of Moskwa between Leipsic and Torgau, that of Count Bertrand, at Mettweyda; and that of the duke of Reggio, at Penig.

Extract of a letter, dated Lobstead May 4.

At 2 o'clock, P.M. the retreat commenced in great disorder—there passed at the same time more than 300 carriages of wounded and 260 carriages of provisions. The carriages are gone to Borna, Brobourg and Penig. The director (Link) believes there has passed in all about 60,000 men, of which a part of them had defiled in Wreda and Leipsic. Towards noon, the king of Prussia repassed alone to Lobstead on his way towards Borna; a Prussian colonel assures that they have lost nearly 25,000 men, and the regiment of cavalry have not returned in all but twelve men.

BORNA, same date, says there has been a continual passing of carriages, artillery, munitions, baggage and wounded. We have enumerated 300 of the carriages. The wounded officers say that several regiments remain without officers.

The corps of Gen. Yorck has left Berlin to the number of 24 or 25,000 men. These troops have effected their retreat by Borna; they have considerably suffered and appeared entirely discouraged. The Prussians report their total loss on the 2d from 25 to 30,000 men, they say no one can hold out when the French Voltiguers commence their fire.

A general consternation has taken place in the confederated armies. It is proportioned to the extraordinary degree of confidence that the Russians and Prussians had before the catastrophe of the 2d. For fifteen days previous there was nothing talked of but to drive the French upon the Rhine, and there to dictate to them the condition of peace—a great personage even said that if the Emperor Napoleon did not accept the conditions offered, the confederated army should enter France and dictate peace at Paris.

PROCLAMATION

Of His Majesty the Emperor, to the Army.

"SOLDIERS"—I am entirely satisfied with your conduct. You have fulfilled my wishes! You have supplied every thing in your cordiality and bravery. You have in the glorious day of the 2d May defeated and put to flight the armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded and led on by their Emperor and King. You have added new lustre to the brilliancy of my eagles: You have evinced what Frenchmen are capable of achieving. The battle of Lutzen will hereafter be ranked with Austerlitz, of Jena, of Friedland and of Moskwa. In the last campaign the enemy could find no refuge against our arms, but in recurring to the ferocious and barbarous conduct of their ancestors. The legions of Tartary have devastated their country, and destroyed their cities by fire, without sparing even their Holy Moscow! They have since advanced within our confines, abetted by the traitorous and abandoned subjects of Germany, of Italy, and even of France. They have cried up a system of revolt—they have disseminated the horrors of anarchy, of civil war, of murder. They have shewn themselves apostles of all kinds of criminality.

"It is a moral as well as physical incendiary that would devastate by sword and fire the countries between the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according to the system of barbarous and tyrannic Governments, to interpose deserts and desolation between them and our avenging troops. Inevitable barbarians! they feel no attachment to their Sovereigns; they esteem not the spirit, the order, and the good sense of Germans—they even seem to forget the power and the bravery of the French.

"In a single day you have frustrated these partical projects! you drive back the Tartar hordes into their frightful climates, whose boundries they never should have passed. They shall remain in their icy deserts, the fit abode of slavery, barbarism and corruption, where man is degraded to the level of the brute! You have