

FOREIGN NEWS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE MONITEUR. OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, MAY 8, 1813.

Her Majesty, the empress, Queen and Regent, has received the following news from the army.

The actions at Weissenfelds and Lutzen, were but the prelude to events of the highest importance.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, in the last days of April, learning that the French army had debouched from Thuringia, adopted the plan of giving battle to it in the plains of Lutzen, and put themselves in march to occupy the position; but they were anticipated by the rapid movements of the French army; they notwithstanding persevered in the project; and determined to attack the army, in order to bring it from the position it had taken.

The position of the French army on the 2d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows.

The left of the army rested upon the Elster; it was formed by the Vice-roy, having under his orders the 50th and 11th Corps; the centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskwa (Ney), at the village of Kaia. The emperor, with the younger and older guards, was at Lutzen.

The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) was at the village of Poserna, and formed the right with his three divisions.

Lastly, Gen. Bertrand commanding the 4th corps, marched to reach this defile. The enemy advanced and passed the Elster at the bridges of Zwickau, Pegau and Zitz. His Majesty, hoping to anticipate this movement, and thinking that the enemy could not attack before the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to march upon Leipzig, with the view of disconcerting the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army on the 3d, in a position very different from that in which the enemy expected to find it, and from that where it was on the 2d, and thus to carry confusion and disorder into the enemy's columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing a cannonading towards Leipzig, galloped thither—the enemy defended the little village of Lisgau, and the bridges in front of Leipzig. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these last positions should be carried, to put in motion his whole army in this direction to turn it upon Leipzig as a pivot, pass the left of the Elster, and take the enemy in the rear; but at 10 o'clock, the enemy's army debouched towards Kaia, in several deep columns; the horizon was obscured by their movements.

The enemy presented a mass of forces which appeared immense; the Emperor immediately made his disposition.

The Vice-Roy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of Moskwa, but it took him three hours to execute this movement.—The Prince of Moskwa, with his five divisions, sustained the action, which in half an hour became terrible. His Majesty marched himself at the head of the guards behind the centre of the army, supporting the Prince of Moskwa's right. The Duke of Ragusa with his three divisions, occupied the extreme of the right.

General Bertrand received orders to debouche upon the rear of the enemy's army, at the instant the line should be actively engaged.

Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.—The enemy, who appeared certain of success in his enterprise, marched in order to overwhelm our right and to gain the road of Weissenfelds. Gen. Compans, a field officer of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him short.

The regiment of marines sustained several charges with sang froid, and covered the field of battle with the enemy's light cavalry. But the greatest efforts of the infantry, artillery & cavalry, was upon the centre. Four of the Prince of Moskwa's five divisions were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken several times. It remained in the enemy's hands: when Count Lottum ordered Gen. Richard to retake it; it was retaken.

The battle included a line of two leagues, covered with fire, rockets and whirlwinds of dust. The Prince of Moskwa, Gen. Souham, and Gen. Girard were every where present, and

faceted every thing. Although wounded by several balls, Gen. Girard insisted upon remaining on the field of battle. He declared it to be his wish to die, commanding and directing his troops, since the moment was arrived for every Frenchman possessed of a manly soul, to conquer or perish.

In the mean time began to be perceived in the back ground the dust of the first fire of Gen. Bertrand's corps. At the same moment the Vice-Roy entered in line upon the left, and the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) attacked the reserve of the enemy, and overwhelmed the village upon which the enemy had rested his right. At the same time the enemy redoubled his efforts against the centre; the village of Kaia was again carried some battalions dispersed; but these brave young men in sight of the Emperor rallied, shouting Long live the Emperor!

His Majesty judged that the critical moment, which decides the gain or loss of battles, had arrived: not a moment was to be lost. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso (Mortier) to march with 16 battalions of the younger guards towards the village of Kaia, to overthrow the enemy and retake the village.

At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, Gen. Drouot an artillery officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces of cannon, to place it in the rear of the elder guards, which was disposed in echelon, like four redoubts, to support the centre, all our cavalry being ranged behind in order of battle.

The Generals Dulaury, Drouot and Devaux galloped off with their 80 pieces arranged together in one group. The fire became frightful. The Duke of Treviso carried the village of Kaia without striking a blow, overthrew the enemy, and continued to advance forward beating the charge. The enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery, all commenced their retreat.

Gen. Bonnet, commanding one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to move on his left upon Kaia, to support the success of the centre. He sustained several charges of cavalry in which the enemy met with a heavy loss.

In the mean time Gen. Count Bertrand advanced and entered in line. In vain did the enemy's cavalry assail his squares; his march was not thereby retarded. In order to rejoin him more promptly, the Emperor ordered a change of position pivoting upon Kaia. The whole right charged its front, the right being in advance.

The enemy no longer thought of any thing but flight; we pursued them a league and a half. We soon arrived upon the height which the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia and the family of Brandenburg occupied during the battle. A officer taken prisoner, who was there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have taken several thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater on account of our inferiority of cavalry, and the desire which the Emperor had manifested to spare our cavalry.

At the commencement of the battle, the Emperor said to the troops. "This is a true Egyptian battle. Good infantry, supported by artillery, ought to suffice."

Gen. Gourre, chief of the staff of the Emperor, Major of the Prince of Moskwa, was killed; an end worthy so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and wounded—that of the enemy may be estimated at from 25 to 30,000 men. The Royal guards of Prussia were destroyed.

The Emperor of Prussia's guards suffered considerably; and the two divisions of ten regiments of Russian cuirassiers were destroyed.

His Majesty cannot bestow too much applause upon the good will, the courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers were unmindful of danger—they have, on this great occasion, sustained all the nobleness of the French blood.

The Etat Major General will make known, in its relation, the distinguished actions which have illustrated this brilliant day, which, like a stroke of thunder, has crumbled to dust the chimerical hopes and calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The dark plots contrived by the Cabinet of St. James, during a whole winter, are in an instant destroyed, like gordian knot was united by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Hombray was killed. The prisoners state that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Stralitz was killed.

The infantry of the elder guards, of which six battalions only had arrived, sustained by its presence, this

affair, with that sang froid which characterises it. It did not fire a single shot. One half of the army was not engaged; for the four divisions of Gen. Lauriston merely occupied Leidsick; the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were at two days march from the field of battle. Count Bertrand gave battle with only one of his divisions, and that was so slightly engaged that it did not lose 50 men; his 2d and 3d divisions were not engaged.

The second division of the younger guards, commanded by Gen. Barrois, was five days march from the field of battle; the same was the case with the half of the elder guards, commanded by Gen. de Conz, who had only reached Erfurth. Batteries of reserve of more than a hundred pieces had not yet joined, and they are yet on the road from Meitz to Erfurth. The corps of the Duke of Belluna was at three days march from the field of battle.

The corps of cavalry of Gen. Sebastiani, with three divisions of the Prince of Eckmuhl, was towards the lower Elbe. The Allied Army consisting of from 150 to 200,000 men strong, commanded by two Sovereigns, having a great number of the Princes of the house of Prussia at its head, has been defeated and routed by less than the French army.

The ambulatory hospitals and the field of battle presented a most touching spectacle. The young soldiers, at sight of the Emperor, forgot their pains and shouted "long live the Emperor!" "It is now twenty years" said the Emperor, "since I have commanded French Armies; never have I before seen such bravery and such attachment."

Europe would at length find tranquility, could Sovereigns and the Ministers who direct their Cabinets, have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of causing the Star of France to retreat; they would see that those counsellors who wish to dismember the French Empire and humiliate the Emperor, are preparing the destruction of their sovereigns.

On Sunday, the 23d, the Empress will go in State to the Metropolitan Church, where will be sung Te Deum, in consequence of the Victory gained by the Emperor and King, over the Russian and Prussian army, in the plain of Lutzen. At 6 in the morning a discharge of artillery will announce the ceremony. In the evening the Thuilleries and Public Edifices will be illuminated.

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 able of achieving. The battle of Lutzen, which has been ranked with that of 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 Moscov! They have since advanced within our confines, abetted by traitors and abandoned subjects of Italy and even of France. They have set up a system of revolt—they have disseminated the horrors of anarchy, of civil war, of murder. They have shewn themselves apostates 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 Visula 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. Insensate 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 bravery of the French."

"In a single day you have frustrated these patriotic projects! you drive back the Tartar hordes into their frightful climate, whose boarines they never should have passed. They shall remain in the icy deserts, the fit abode of slavery, barbarism, and corruption, where man is degraded to the level of the brute! You have well deserved of civilized Europe. Soldiers! Italy, France and Germany, render you their cordial thanks."

Given at our imperial camp at Lutzen, 3d May, 1813. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

PARIS, MAY 15.

Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army to the 10th at night.

SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, Lassalle began to replace the rafts for a bridge at Prielnitz, and formed a good-coming, (un va et vient)—300 volunteers passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced; the cannonade began, and three battalions were destroyed by our grape. The Emperor hastened to the spot. We had estab-

lished a battery to the amount of 80 pieces, and our tirailleurs sheltered themselves in a hollow, in the form of a tede-de-pont.—After having from twelve to fifteen pieces of cannon dismounted, and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly and marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, & the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May the Emperor sent Charpentier's division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden, and the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the Elbe. The enemy is retreating on the Oder; Marshal Ney (prince of Moskwa), is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston, at Torgau. Four corps d'armee will pass the bridge of Dresden to-morrow. The guards are around Dresden.—One division is at Altenburg.

The king of Saxony goes to Dresden, his capita, to-morrow, escorted by 500 men. 2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and cossacks, and appear to be marching on Bohemia.

MAY 18.

Her Majesty has received news from the army to the 12th May.

On the 12th the Emperor reviewed the Imperial Guards on the road from Pirna to Gross Garten (near Dresden) on which day the king of Saxony arrived at Dresden. The two Sovereigns embraced, and then entered Dresden at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Has confounded the party leaders.—Such is the importance of the matter of this report, and the fineness of its manner, that the votaries of faction are completely disarmed and discomfited. And no wonder, when we reflect on the views which induced, and the circumstances which attended the call for the information contained in the report.

The object of the movers (we speak in the plural) of the resolutions passed on the 21st June, whatever they may have avowed, was, evidently, to impeach the conduct and character of the Executive; and, failing in that, to produce an impression on the minds of the People that the artifice of France had inveigled us into the war in which we are now engaged, and thus to disaffect them to the good cause. We are not disposed to attribute to impure motives the disposition shewn in all this proceeding, in every sentence uttered on the federal side of the House, to shield the British nation from at least a part of the indignation so properly raging against it for its atrocities in the bosoms of the People, & to convert it against France, with whom, whatever may have been the duplicity of her conduct, we are yet at peace. We disdain to follow the idle and contemptible example set us by some of our opponents, by attributing this conduct on their part to foreign partiality. They may too easily wish to sperecede the party now in power; to end the present war at any expense and every sacrifice. They thought, no doubt, they had an opportunity, if not to criminate the Executive in fact, at least to do so by hypothesis; and most manfully they seized it. Their stronger opponents, who might have refused, yet gave them up the keys of the cabinet; and they sent on to it a paper containing a string of resolves, to which and its authors we mean no disrespect in comparing it to a search-warrant, granted to a jealous husband to ferret out proof of his own dishonour. The Executive, disdaining concealment, has sent a full and conclusive answer to these resolves, though the terms and tendency of the queries put to him would have justified the refusal of compliance with their demands.

The bosom of every man belonging to the Republican party must swell with patriotic pride, when he contemplates the lofty ground on which this attack upon the Executive has placed it. It is now ascertained, beyond the reach of doubt, that every thing has been fair, honorable and manly in our conduct towards foreign powers; and that the war in which we are engaged was not only just and expedient, but inevitable without disgrace. The facts distinctly stated prove the first of these positions, and the argument proves the last—that argument which displeases the Opposition, because they did not ask for it, but which pleases us most of all; as we never doubted what the facts would prove to be. We are not in the least surprised, however, that those who boast that they are "party men" are dissatisfied with the whole. They have most grievously bruised their own heads with the stone they aimed at ours—and it is impossible we should commiserate their case.

The actual state of our foreign affairs is now placed before the people in the nakedness of truth. Let copies of this Report be multiplied and diffused through the nation, and it will not hereafter be in the power of misguided zealots or factious partisans to substitute their own vagaries for plain and downright facts. The people will one and all see that we are fighting in the cause of our vital rights, of independence itself. We cope, it is true, with a powerful enemy; but it is in behalf of the

dearest rights of freemen—and Not often unsuccessful: power usurp'd Is weakness when oppos'd." We must succeed; let no man doubt the result of the conflict, when God and their right nerve the arms of a nation of freemen against the usurpations of an oppressive and cruel enemy.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM of HENDERSON and M'GUIRE being dissolved, by mutual consent, all persons having claims will present them for settlement, and those indebted to the Firm will make immediate payment to Hugh M'Guire, who has the closing of all who intends to continue the Business, and now adding to the former stock of Goods, a handsome Assortment of black, blue, plain & coloured Cambrics, Gingham, Chines and Canton Crapes, Damask Silk Shawls, Laces, Silk Veils, Habit Silk Gloves, Laces, Cambric Shawls, Linens, Long Laces and Cotton Shirting, blue and yellow Nankeen long pieces, black Bombazine, a general assortment of Suppers, Hull & Bainbridge's Constitution Saw Hays, of superior durability, Cotton Cards by the box, &c.

JAMES HENDERSON, HUGH M'GUIRE, Fayetteville, July 15, 1813.

A BARGAIN.

I Offer for Sale, my little FARM, situated about four miles to the east of Raleigh, in the fork of Crabtree and Walnut Creeks, together with a small stock of Cattle, Plantation Utensils and Household Furniture; and an Acre Lot, No. 11, in the city of Raleigh. The tract contains one hundred acres—about two-thirds of it is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is well covered with firewood and rail-timber. Persons desirous of a summer retreat, and a little spot for beauty and profitable tillage, will do well to embrace this opportunity of supplying themselves. A better Spring of Water within one hundred yards of the spot which appears designed for the Mansion House, is not to be found within the State. There is a young Orchard of about 300 Peach Trees, now in full bearing.—For the satisfaction of persons at a distance, I will state the terms of sale. Six hundred dollars for the land and improvements. One half payable the first of January next, the remaining half on the first of January following, with interest from the date—the purchaser giving bond with good personal security, and a mortgage on the premises. A suitable allowance will be made for cash. For the stock, farming utensils, furniture and for the cash may be paid, on a valuation of the articles by two impartial men. I know that I offer these things a bargain. Lanes adjoining mine cannot be purchased for less than eight dollars an acre. I am induced to do so from a desire of removing to another State, the ensuing Fall.

July 10. DAN DU PRE

A Tanner & Currier wanted. THE Subscriber will give liberal encouragement to any man of that profession who can come well recommended by the first day of October ensuing, as he carries on the Tanning Business extensively, and intends to increase his present stock of Hides.

SAMPSON LANIER, Rockingham Co., N. C. June 28

DESERVED

From the Barracks at Lincolnton, N. C. on the 5th June last, JOHN PEACOCK, an enlisted Soldier. He took with him one uniform coat, one pair white Jean pantaloons, one pair fatigue trousers, one pair gaiters, a fine and a coarse shirt, a stock and a pair of shoes, a fatigue frock and a knapsack. The said Peacock says he was born in Baltimore county, state of Maryland, aged 35 years, five feet eight inches and a quarter high, of dark complexion, hazel-coloured eyes, black hair, and by profession a labourer. It is believed he is lurking about in Burke county, N. C. Whoever will lodge him in Jail, so that I get him, or deliver him to me, or to any Recruiting Officer, or to the Officers at Salisbury, shall receive the reward of ten dollars, with all reasonable expenses.

WM ALEXANDER, Ensign with U. S. Infantry, July 5.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813.

Sol. M. Joseph } Orig. Attach't. Default. James Gillespie. IT appearing to the Court, that James Gillespie is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said James Gillespie appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813.

Hadrianus Va Noorden } Orig. Attach't. De Gault as to Garnishus & Marshall. Garraghus & Marshall. IT appearing to this Court, that Garraghus and Marshall are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless they appear and reply, and plead to this suit, that judgment final by default will be entered up at the next term against them.

North-Carolina, Beaufort County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1813.

Henry Stinkney } Orig. Attach't. Default. Henry N. Rogers. IT appearing to the Court, that Henry N. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless he the said Henry N. Rogers appears and replies, and pleads to said suit, that judgment by default final will be entered up at the next term against him.