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FOREIGN.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

The military events which follow each other with rapidity, not allowing a detailed relation, we are authorized whilst expecting them, to publish the following letter, addressed by his excellency the duke of Bassano, minister of foreign affairs, to his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire.

Monseigneur,
I had the honour to write your excellency yesterday, the 26th, and to announce to your serene highness that the Russian, Prussian and Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their sovereigns, and that they had been repulsed at all points. You will easily comprehend that the emperor is occupied in such a manner, that it is impossible at this moment to give a detailed account of all the events which have taken place. Hostilities commenced on the 17th. His majesty entered Bohemia on the 19th, occupying the principal debouches at Rumbourg and Gabel, and having marched his troops within twelve leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia beating the Russian and Prussian armies of Gen. Sacken, Langeron, York and Blucher, and forcing the fine positions of the Elbe. Whilst the enemy still believed his majesty in the depths of Silesia, he left a powerful army there, under the orders of the duke of Tarente, made his guards march about ten leagues a day and arrived at Dresden, for some days threatened by an imminent attack. His majesty entered the town at 9 in the morning, and immediately made his dispositions. At 3 in the afternoon, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by general Wittgenstein, Kleest & Schwartzburg, deployed 150,000 men, marching against the town. All the attacks were repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered themselves with glory. The enemy left 4000 killed at the foot of our redoubts. We have taken 2000 men, a flag, and several pieces of cannon. This morning at 4 o'clock the emperor was on the ground; the rain fell in torrents. Marshals the Duke of Ragusa and Bellune passed the bridge with their corps. At 8 o'clock our attack commenced by a brisk cannonade. The enemy's extreme left was commanded by the Austrian generals Ignace, Ginley and Kleest, and separated from the remainder of the army by the valley of Blauen. The emperor ordered it to be attacked by marshal the duke of Bellune, and by gen. Latour Mauberg's cavalry, under the orders of the King of Naples. We reckon among the trophies of this day, 5,000 men, among whom are field-marshal lieutenant Metzko, two generals of brigade, many superior officers, 20 pieces of cannon, and 10 flags. During this time Gen. Vandamme, who had debouched by Koenigsberg, seized upon the heights of Pirna, marched on both sides the Peterswalde road and rendered himself master of the debouches from Bohemia, beating 15,000 men who presented themselves before him, & made a good number of prisoners. At this moment all the roads of Peterswalde and Freyberg are intercepted; the Russians and Prussians came by the road of Peterswalde, and the Austrians by that of Freyberg. If the enemy's army, which is numerous, as it is composed of the Russian and Prussian corps and of all the Austrian army, declines to retreat, it will necessarily suffer considerable losses; if it remains, there will be very destructive events to-morrow. Since the 6th at Ulm, the French army never experienced worse weather, and more abundant rain. The emperor has been exposed to it all day. He is this moment entering. The nu-

merous columns of prisoners, pieces of cannon, and flags which have been taken are traversing the town. The inhabitants evince the most lively joy at the sight of these trophies.

The duke of Reggio was to be on the 23d or 24th at Berlin. The duke of Tarente drove the remains of the army from Silesia upon Breslau. It is not a bulletin which I address to your serene highness; but I thought it my duty to give you this important intelligence, his majesty not having time to write, he is very well. One circumstance will excite universal indignation; the ex-general Moreau is with the enemy's army, in the suite of the emperor of Russia, as a private counsellor. He has therefore thrown off the mask which for some years not concealed him from intelligent persons. I cannot yet, Monseigneur, send your serene highness the documents relative to the Austrian declaration of war. In the midst of those events which succeeded each other, I have not found a moment to place them before the emperor.

I am, with respect, Monseigneur, your serene highness's very humble, and very obedient servant.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Dresden, Aug. 27, 6 P. M.
Our losses are inconsiderable; the affairs of yesterday and to-day have cost us no persons of rank."

SEPTEMBER 6.
Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, received the following news from the army, to the 20th August:

The enemy denounced the armistice on the 11th at noon, and made known that hostilities would begin the 17th after midnight.

At the same time a note from M. the Count de Metternich, minister of exterior relations of Austria, addressed to M. the Count Narbonne, made known to him that Austria declared war against France.

Situation of the Armies, &c.

On the 17th in the morning, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows; the 4th, 12th and 17th corps, under the orders of the duke of Regio, (Oudinot) were at Dahme. The Prince de Eckmuhl, (Davoust) with his corps, with which the Danes were united, were encamped before Hamburg, his head quarters being at Bergedorff. The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the orders of the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney.) The 5th corps was at Goldberg, under the orders of Gen. Lauriston.

The 11th corps was at Loewenberg, under the orders of the duke of Tarentum, (Macdonald.) The 6th corps, commanded by the Duke of Ragusa, (Marinot) was at Brenzlau.

The 8th corps under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau.

Marshal St. Cyr, was with the 14th corps having his left leaning on the Elbe, at the Camp of Koenigsberg, and on horseback on the great causeway from Prague to Dresden extending detachments of observation as far as the defiles of Marienberg.

The 1st corps arrived at Dresden, and the 2d corps at Zittau. Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeberg and Hamburg, had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

The enemy's army, was as far as we can judge in the following positions:

Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians had entered, since the 10th in the morning, Bohemia, and were to arrive on the 21st on the Elbe.

This army is commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Miloradovitch, and the Prussian Gen. Kliest. The Russian and Prussian Guards form a part of it; which added to the army of the Prince of Schwartzberg, former the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank of the Elbe, passing that river in Bohemia.

The army of Silesia, commanded by the Prussian Generals Blucher

and York, and the Russian generals Sacken and Langeron, seemed to re-unite about Breslau; it was about 100,000 men strong.

Many Prussian and Swedish corps and insurrectional troops covered Berlin, and were opposed to Hamburg, and to the duke de Reggio (Oudinot.) The force of those armies that covered Berlin was stated to be 110,000 men.

All the operations of the enemy were made in the idea that the emperor would pass over to the left bank of the Elbe.

The Imperial Guard departed from Dresden, arrived the 15th at Bautzen, and the 18th at Goerlitz.

On the 18th, the emperor repaired to Zittau, ordered immediately the troops of Prince Poniatowski to march, forced the defiles of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Lusatia, and entered Gobel, whilst Gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guards was taking possession of Rubourg, passing over the gap of the mountain at Gorgenthal, and the Polish Gen. Remenski, was possessing himself of Friedland and Reichenberg.

This operation had for its object to harass the allies about Prague, and of acquiring certain knowledge of their projects. There it was learnt what already our spies had made known, that the select part of the Russian and Prussian army traversed Bohemia, uniting on the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops advanced as far as within 16 leagues of Prague.

The emperor had returned from Bohemia to Zittau, the 20th at 10 o'clock in the morning. He left the duke of Belluno (Victor) with the 2d corps at Zittau, to support the corps of Poniatowski; he posted Gen. Vandamme, with the 1st corps at Rumbourg to support General Lefevre Desnouettes, these two generals occupying with great force the gap, and ordering redoubts to be constructed on the point which commands this pass. The emperor repaired through Lauhan to Silesia, where he arrived the 20th, before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the armistice, traversed the neutral territory as early as the 12th. On the 15th, they had insulted all our outposts, and carried off some piquet guards.

On the 16th a Russian corps took a position between the Bober and the post of Spiller occupied by 2000 men of the division Charpentiers.

Those brave fellows, who were resting on the faith of the treaties ran to arms, passed over the bodies of the enemy and dispersed them; the Chief of battalion, La Gullerme commanded them.

On the 18th, the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) gave orders to gen. Zucchi to take the small town of Lahn. He repaired there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his order, and destroyed more than 500 of the enemy; General Zucchi is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops attacked with the bayonet the Russians who were superior in number.

On the 29th the enemy came to encamp at Zobten. A corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bober, and attacked the post of Siebenicken defended by 3 light companies.

Gen. Lauriston ordered a part of his corps to take up arms, marched from Loewenberg, attacked the enemy and threw him into the Bober. The brigade of General Lafitte, of the division of Rochambeau, distinguished itself.

The meanwhile the emperor having arrived on the 20th at Lahn was on the 21st at break of day at Loewenberg, and ordered bridges to be thrown over the Bober. The corps of Gen. Lauriston passed at noon. Gen. Marson overthrew with his accustomed valour, every thing that attempted to oppose his passage, seized on all the positions, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet, as far as Godeberg. The 5th and 11th corps supported him. On the left the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney) ordered an attack upon Gen. Saken by the 3d corps, in advance of Bunzlitz, overthrew, routed, and

took many prisoners. The enemy beat the retreat.

The battle took place the 23d of Aug. before Goldberg. Gen. Lauriston was there at the head of the 11th corps; he had before him the Russians, who covered the positions of Flensburg, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment, when Gen. Gerard defiled on the left towards Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared on that point; he ordered it to be attacked in the midst of the barracks of the former camp. It was broken through on all sides; the Prussians attempted several charges of cavalry which were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; they were driven from all their positions, and left on the field of battle near 5000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flensburg was taken, and retaken several times; at last the 135th regiment rushed on the enemy and completely overthrew him. The enemy lost on this point 1000 killed and 4000 wounded. The army of the allies retired in disorder and precipitately towards Janer.

The enemy being thus beaten in Silesia, the emperor took with him the prince of Moskwa, (Ney) left the command of the army of Silesia to the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) and arrived on the 25th at Stropphen. The old guards, the young, the infantry, cavalry and artillery, performed these forty leagues (120 miles) in four days.

[Here follows the history of the attacks on Dresden by the allies, which states the loss of the coalesced powers to be 65,000 men and that of the French only 4,000—Contra General Stewart's account which puts down the loss by the allies during the five successive days of fighting at between 6000 and 7000 men.]

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 30th Aug. 1813.—"On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success; Generals Castix, Donmere and D'Oudinarde, of General Latour Mauberg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded; we already reckon 10,000 of them. The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded. The Duke of Regusa has had several affairs of advanced posts which attest the intrepidity of his troops. Gen. Vandamme, commanding the first corps, on the 25th debouched by Koenigsberg, & on the 25th took possession of the camp at Pirna, of the town, and Hoenderf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The duke of Werteneberg, with 15,000 Russians, were charged with observing the debouched. On the 28th, Gen. Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2,000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Ruess, Gen. Brigade an officer of merit, was killed. On the 29th, General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established himself there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines. The Prince of Eckmuhl was, on the 24th, at Schwerin. He had no affair of consequence. The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant and allow us to have great hopes. The quality of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy."

PARIS, SEPT. 7.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 1.

On the 28th of August, the King of Naples and Duke Belluno slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Liebenberg, the 30th at Zittau, the 31st at Saydo. The Duke of Regusa, with the 6th, slept on the 28th at Dippoldiswalde, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded; on the 29th at Falkenham, and on the 31st at Zenwald. The 14th corps, under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr, was on the 28th at Maxen, the 29th at

Reinhardt Grumna, the 30th at Dillersdorf, the 31st at Lielman. The 1st corps, under General Vandamme was on the 28th, at Hollandorf, and on the 29th at Peterswalde, occupying the mountains. The Duke of Treviso was in position on the 28th and 29th, at Pirna, General Pagal commanding the cavalry, has made same prisoners. The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldiswalde and Altenberg. His left followed the Plau road, and fell back by Thrandt upon Dippoldiswalde, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road. His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna, nor that of Dolma, and therefore retire upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldiswalde. All that there were of partisans or detached, were cut off. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled on the causeway of Freyberg; several thousand carriages were taken there.—Arrived at Altenberg, where the road from Toeplitz to Dippoldiswalde became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution of abandoning more than one thousand carriages of ammunition and baggage. This grand army re-entered Bohemia, after having lost part of its artillery and baggage. On the 29th, Gen. Vandamme passed with 8 or ten battalions, the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kulm—he there met the enemy, 8 or 10,000 strong—they engaged him; not finding himself sufficiently strong, he made his corps d'armee descend—he would soon have overthrown the enemy. In place of re-entering, and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained, and took a position at Kulm, without guarding the mountain; this mountain commanded the only causeway—it is high. It was only the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Regusa arrived at the debouche, from Toeplitz. Gen. Vandamme only tho't of closing the road against the enemy, and taking all. To a flying army, a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed. He was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel. However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armee of 18,000, remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains on the other side, saw that he was lost, unless he defeated it. He conceived the hope of successfully attacking it, its position being bad. The Russian guards were at the head of the army, which fought in retreating—to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions. The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debouched, followed by the 2d, 6th, and 14th corps. General Vandamme shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead. Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen what a small number of men can do against a multitude, whose morale is weakened. At two in the afternoon, the Prussian column of Gen. Kliest, cut off in its retreat, debouched by Peterswalde, to endeavor to penetrate into Bohemia—it met no enemy, and arrived upon the top of the mountains without resistance—it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear of the enemy, decided the business. Gen. Vandamme immediately marched against this column, which he repulsed—He was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment. Fortune turned—he nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing Gen. Kliest's column, who was killed—the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the fosses and woods. In this strife, Gen. Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed. Generals Carboneau, Dumonceau, and Phillippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw; part by the great road, and part by the cross roads, with their divisions, by abandoning all the materiel, which consisted of thirty pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing away all the horses. In the situation in which affairs were they could not have acted better. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, may carry