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DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, dated the 27th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August.

Head-Quarters of His Majesty the King of Prussia, Zehista, Aug. 27, 1813.

MY LORD,

MY last dispatches will have acquainted your Lordship of the determination of the Allied Armies to debouche from Bohemia, by the several passes into Saxony, and enter on immediate-offensive operations in flank and rear of the enemy, if he still maintained his forward positions in Lusatia, and remained on the right bank of the Elbe. While the main Russian army under General Barclay de Tolly, including the corps of Witgenstein and Milaradovitch, and the Prussian corps of General Kleist, together with the whole of the Austrian army, were to act offensively from Bohemia, under the chief command of Prince Schwartzberg,—General Blucher's corps d'armée, composed of a division of Prussians under Lieutenant-General d'Yorck, and General Sachen's and General Langeron's Russian divisions, were to move from Silesia on Lusatia, and threaten the enemy in front. General Blucher was to avoid engaging in any general action, especially against superior numbers. In conformity with these intentions General Blucher advanced in three columns on the 20th from Leignitz, Goldberg, and Jauer, on Buntzlau and Lowenberg; General Sachen's corps moved on the right on Buntzlau, and General d'Yorck's on the centre, and General Langeron's on the left. The enemy abandoned Buntzlau, destroyed their works, and blew up a magazine of powder there: and General Blucher's force advanced to the Bober, where they were attacked on the 21st by the enemy,

who moved in great force on Buntzlau, Lowenberg, and Laun, and a very serious affair took place. It is reported Buonaparte commanded in person, and that he presented one hundred and ten thousand men to General Blucher. The allied troops contested the ground with great bravery, but as General Blucher had received orders to avoid a general engagement, he withdrew in the best order to Haynau, Pilgramsdorf, Hirshberg, and behind the Katzbach; where his troops were at the date of the last accounts. The loss of General Blucher in this affair is reported to be near two thousand men: He took, however, several prisoners.—The enemy suffered considerably.

The grand armies on the side of Bohemia, commenced passing the frontiers on the 20th and 21st; Count Witgenstein's and General Kleist's columns, by the passes of Peterswalde; the Austrians by Komotaw. On the 22d, Count Witgenstein's corps fell in with the enemy, and had a very considerable encounter with them near Berg-hishabel and Zehista.

The enemy met the allies on the frontiers, and have been beaten back from all their positions, towards Dresden, although they endeavoured unsuccessfully to defend every inch of ground.

The different columns of the Allied Armies were to debouche from the mountains and passes, at such concerted periods as would probably have operated fatally upon the enemy, if the arrangement, as planned, had been completely carried into effect; but the eagerness of the troops to push on and engage, brought the right corps into action on the morning of the 22d. The French were commanded by General Gourion St. Cyr (who is newly arrived, and come up with the army from Wurtzburg), and their force consisted of upwards of 15,000 men; they were supported by their troops from Kynigstein, and by those in the camp at Liebenstein, which amount at least to 6000 men, under General Bonnet. After a very sharp action, Count Witgenstein drove the enemy from all points, took three or four hundred prisoners, besides a vast num-

ber of killed and wounded. The loss of the Allies was not severe.

The enemy after this action retired into Königstein, his entrenched camp at Liebenstein, and also into the various works he has thrown up round Dresden. The Allies have pressed forwards on him on every side, and the Grand Armies are now encircling Dresden.

On the 26th, the hussar regiment of Grodno, of Count Witgenstein's corps, had a very brisk engagement, close to Dresden, in which they took four guns and one howitzer. The advanced guards of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, encamped this night on the heights above Dresden, between Nausnitz and Ischernitz.

On the 27th in the morning, the enemy abandoned the ground in advance of Dresden which they occupied, called the Grossen Garten, and withdrew into the suburbs and their different works.

I have thus given your Lordship a general outline of operations up to this period; every hour is big with events. No official reports are made out, so I fear my details in many points may be imperfect. Perhaps the history of war does not afford a period where two great armies stand committed to such bold operations.

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that two Westphalian regiments of Hussars, commanded by Colonel Hammerstein, have come over from the enemy, and are most eager to be ranged in battle against them, to take their revenge for the misery they have entailed upon this country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. General.

Head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, Altenberg, Aug. 29, 1813.

MY LORD,

THE enemy having abandoned the ground surrounding Dresden, called the Grossen Garten, and having withdrawn into their works, and into the suburbs of the town on the morning of the 27th, it was deemed expedient to make an attack with a large force upon the place, the possession of which became of considerable importance. Count Witgenstein's and General Kleist's light troops, on the right of the town, had sustained during the morning of the 27th, in the attack of the gardens, some loss; and indeed the enemy had so much improved by art, the defences around the town, that it was evidently an enterprise of considerable difficulty to carry it.

The troops moved to the assault at four o'clock in the evening; Count Witgenstein's corps, in three columns on the right of the Grossen Garten: General Kleist moved one column of attack through these gardens, and two on the left. His left column was headed by Prince Augustus of Prussia: three divisions of Austrians on the left of the town, under the immediate direction of Count Colloredo, and Prince Maurice, of Lichtenstein, joined the Prussians on their left; the Prussians forming the centre attack. A tremendous cannonade commenced the operation: the batteries being planted in a circular form round the town, the effect was magnificent; the fine buildings in Dresden were soon enveloped in smoke, and the troops moved forward in the most perfect order, to the assault. They approached on all sides close to the town. The Austrians took an advanced redoubt with eight guns, in the most undaunted and gallant manner; I never saw troops behave more

conspicuously; the work was of the strongest kind, not above sixty yards from the main wall, and it was flanked by cross fires of musquetry from the various loop holes that were made in every part from projecting buildings; but nothing could surpass the gallantry with which it was stormed: the enemy fled from it only to shelter themselves behind new defences, manning the thick walls of the town, in which it was impossible, without a long and continued fire of heavy artillery, to make breaches.

The enemy, with the aid of those means which a strong town affords of resistance, held the troops in check who had so gallantly carried and entered the outworks. The night was fast approaching, and the enemy now attempted to make a sortie with a considerable force of all his guards, at least amounting to thirty thousand, to separate the allied troops, and take one wing in flank and rear. This was immediately perceived, and as it appeared evident that it was not practicable to carry the place that night, orders were sent to draw off the troops, and they returned to their several encampments. Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein made an admirable disposition on the side where the enemy made their sortie, by which all disorder was avoided. This enterprise, in proportion to its being of moment, was one of great difficulty; no troops could signalise themselves more, and in my humble opinion if it had been physically possible to carry the place under the circumstances, they would have accomplished it. But there were no breaches for the troops to enter, and the artillery, although brought up at the close of the evening to near one hundred paces of the wall, were not able to batter it, or make an impression.

From the best calculation I can make, I should estimate the loss of the Allies at under 4000 men, in this attack. The Austrians chiefly suffered.

The sortie of the enemy was a prelude to a more general battle, which took place on the following morning, the 28th. Buonaparte had arrived in Dresden, from that part of his army in Lusatia, on the night of the 22d, and having a very large force in Dresden, at least 130,000 men, he appears to have determined on attacking the Allies, who occupied a very extended position on the heights surrounding it.

The enemy had great advantages in their disposition for attack: Dresden, lined with guns, was in their rear; their communications were not intersected; if they made an impression, they could pursue it; if they failed, they could withdraw in security, and our troops could not follow them under the guns of the place. One of the worst days that ever was seen, added materially to the difficulties of the Allies, who had arrived, by rapid marches, through bad roads and defiles, at their positions; and whose supplies, of every kind, it was difficult, if not impossible, to get up. Availing himself of the advantages above-stated, Buonaparte displayed an immense number of pieces of artillery; and heavy cannonading, on both sides, formed the chief feature of the battle. Charges in various points were made, both with the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Cavalry, and they distinguished themselves highly; but the main bodies of the Infantry, in both armies, did not come in contact. The weather was so hazy, and the rain so incessant, that the action was sustained, at all points, under the heaviest disadvantages.

Towards the middle of the day a catastrophe oc-

curred which awakened more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the Allied Army; General Moreau, in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia on the operations, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, the ball going through his horse. An equal loss both to the good cause, and to the profession of arms. It is impossible not deeply to lament his fate; he is still alive.

The enemy continued his efforts on the position of the Allies, till finding he could make no impression, the action ceased.

The battle may have cost us six or seven thousand men. The enemy must have suffered more; in one charge of Russian cavalry against infantry and a battery, a great number of prisoners were taken, though the guns were not brought off.

I have already detailed to your Lordship the general difficulties in which the Allied Army was placed by the large force opposed to them, and by the opinion that Bonaparte would pass a considerable body of troops across the Elbe at Königstein and Pirna to possess himself of the passes in our rear. The orders for retiring, to the Allied Army, were issued on the evening of the 28th, and the army is now in march in different columns.

It is impossible not to lament that so fine and so numerous an army, perfectly entire in all its parts, should be under the necessity, having once advanced, of making a retrograde step, as miscalculations may be made on the event, and the enemy may suppose he has gained an advantage; I can only pledge myself to your Lordship, that the army is as eager as ever to meet the enemy, and the same determined spirit exists, though a partial change of operations may be deemed necessary.

The enemy's force was not diminished on the side of Lusatia up to the 23d, for his efforts on the Elbe: as he attacked General Blucher again in great force on that day, who retired upon Jauer. On the 24th, however, he advanced again, the enemy having fallen back, which would indicate his bringing more forces into Bohemia.

The Austrian corps of General Neuberger has also advanced in the direction of Zittan.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

MY LORD, *Toplitz, Aug. 30, 1813.*

SINCE my dispatch of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint your Lordship that a very brilliant action has taken place this day on the road from Toplitz towards Peterswalde, about two German miles from the former place. It appears that the Russian column under Count Ostermann which was to retire by the pass of Osterswalde, found the enemy, who had actually crossed the Elbe at Pirna and Königstein, had possession of the pass in the mountains, and they were obliged most gallantly to force their way through with the bayonet. They then remained in action with the enemy till late in the evening; and having been reinforced by the reserves of the Russian guards, cavalry and infantry; the former under His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, who were sent rapidly to their support. This body of troops, consisting of about 8000 men, held in check, during the day, two corps and one division of the French Army, under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand, amounting at least to thirty thousand men. I should do his Imperial Majesty's Guards injustice if I attempted to describe the administration of their valour and signal bravery. The

light cavalry of the guard, consisting of the Polish and Dragoon Regiments, charged columns of infantry in the highest style. General Diebztzsch, an Officer of great merit, particularly distinguished himself; Prince Galitzin in like manner. He was wounded in the attack. Count Ostermann, towards the close of the day, had his arm carried off by a cannon shot; the General commanding the Cuirassiers of St. George was also wounded.

The importance of the bravery displayed by these troops, is highly augmented when it is considered, that had they not held their ground, the columns of the army and artillery retiring by Altenberg, which were delayed by the bad roads, must have been greatly endangered.

His Prussian Majesty was at Toplitz when the Enemy made their rapid advance by Peterswalde, and made the most able dispositions to reinforce Count Ostermann, and by his coolness and personal exertions, preserved order and regularity, which even the momentary idea of the enemy's getting in the rear is apt to endanger. The admirable conduct of this Sovereign on all occasions is the theme of universal praise. The corps of Count Ostermann lost three thousand men in this day's action *hors de combat*.

The French loss may be averaged at double. General Vandamme's corps suffered immensely. The cavalry of the Russian guard took two standards and three or four hundred prisoners.

The enemy followed our rear-guard during the day, on the Dippoldswalde Road, and they met with a considerable check from the rear-guard, commanded by the Austrian General Hardegg.

I hope your Lordship will excuse the hurry with which this is written, and will make allowances, as the period and continued movements and operations prevent much accuracy.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

MY LORD, *Toplitz, August 31, 1813.*

THE brilliant and well contested action of the 30th instant, in which the Russian guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general and decisive victory over that part of the enemy's army which had advanced from Königstein and Pirna, on the great chaussee, leading from Peterswalde to Toplitz. It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for those columns of the army to fall back, which were still retiring upon the Altenberg and Dippoldswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under General Kliest, which had not disengaged itself from the mountains.

The enemy had the advantage, in pushing rapidly forward upon our right flank, on a good line of road; whereas the columns of the Allied Army, although retiring by shorter lines, were impeded not only by the unfavourable state of the weather, but by almost impassable roads.

A great proportion of the artillery train and baggage of the Allied Army had not yet got clear of the mountains, when the enemy had arrived at Hollendorf and Kulm, about three German miles distant from Toplitz, the scene where the action took place.

The attack being determined upon, the following disposition of the troops, destined for that purpose, was immediately made. Six thousand Russian grenadiers, two thousand infantry, and four thou-

sand cavalry, under the immediate orders of General Miloradovitch, together with twelve thousand Austrians, under Count Coloredo and General Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops collected for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain.

The village of Kulm is situated at the bottom of a range of mountains which forms an almost impenetrable barrier between Saxony and Bohemia; from this point branches off two distinct ranges of mountain, east and west; between these ranges the ground is generally flat, affording however in some places good defensible positions. Upon this ground, immediately fronting the village of Kulm, the enemy collected a strong force of infantry, with a great portion of artillery; a galling fire was kept up incessantly from this point upon the Russians, under General Miloradovitch.

Such was the strength of the adjacent heights of Kulm, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force for their defence, that it was judged more expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of General Kleist, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the enemy's rear, descending the road by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under Count Coloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank General Miloradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above forty pieces of artillery and sixty timbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of General Vandamme, fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by General Kleist, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat.

The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards, to seek for shelter in the woods.

The fruits of this victory are considerable. The General Commanding, Vandamme, six other General Officers, of which are Generals Giott, Hächtox, Himberg, and Prince Reuss; sixty pieces of artillery, and about ten thousand prisoners, with six standards.

The whole of General Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank are also among the prisoners.

The enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by the Cossacks and allied cavalry.

Having received a severe contusion by the explosion of a shell shortly after the commencement

of the action, I was under the necessity of quitting the field of battle, and am therefore indebted for the latter details which I have given your Lordship, to Colonel Cooke, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, whom upon this, as upon every other occasion since he has been attached to me, has afforded me great assistance.

I have now the pleasing task of calling your Lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honour and advantage of the allied army.

It would appear that upon the 25th Marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by General Blucher upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest, driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground fifty pieces of artillery, thirty-nine timbrils and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners, exceeding ten thousand men.

The contest was renewed with fresh vigour, and with equal success on the part of General Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that thirty pieces of cannon, and five thousand more prisoners, have been taken during the two last days.

According to the latest intelligence, General Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

General Prince Reuss, whom I named to your Lordship as among the prisoners taken in the very brilliant affair of yesterday, is dead of his wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 21, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Moore, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Vigo, off Rostock, the 2d. inst.

HAVING reason to think that Rear-Admiral Hope may by this time have left Gottenburgh for England, I address this, direct to you, and have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. General Vegesak marched out of Rostock at day-light, and drove back the enemy's advanced guard, which was within eight or nine miles of Rostock; and having received reinforcements from the Prince Royal of Sweden, after the victory of Gross-Buren, he has been able to follow them up, and force them to evacuate Wismar. I have had a dispatch from Count Wallmoden, dated Woblin, the 28th ult., informing me that in consequence of the victories of the Prince Royal of Sweden, he had been able to resume his operations against Davoust, who was still at Schwerin.

The Messenger, with Viscount Cathcart's dispatches, embarked on the same day, in another vessel from Gottenburgh, but has not yet arrived.