



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

*Foreign-Office, September 23, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and an extract, were last evening received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Edward Thornton, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the head-quarters of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden; from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the head-quarters of the Emperor of All the Russias; and from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia; dated Jüterboch, September 8, and Topliz, September 1st, and 31st August 1813.

MY LORD, *Jüterboch, Sept. 8, 1813.*

**A**LMOST immediately after the dispatch of my letters of yesterday's date from Bruck I set off for this place, Baron de Wetterstedt having received a summons from the Prince Royal of Sweden to proceed hither.

I arrived here this morning, and have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the bulletin of the operations of the day before yesterday, which have been attended with the most important results, and which have conferred immortal honour on the Prussian army, against whom the whole force of the enemy was directed, and who sustained the unequal contest with unexampled bravery and firmness.

The accounts from the side of Mecklenburgh confirm the retreat of Marshal Davoust from Schwerin, and his passage across the Elbe, in the direction of Magdeburgh. As it is possible that this movement was combined with the attack of Marshal Ney, and was intended to act as a diversion against Berlin on the other side, Count de Wallmoden has been directed to approach Magdeburgh on this side the Elbe, for the purpose of watching the movements from that fortress. The corps of General Hirschfeld has the same destination against Wittenberg, and the main body of the Allied army will take such a position as will counteract any operations on the side of Torgau. It is

understood that Buonaparte has taken the command of the army acting against General Blücher, the latter of whom has moved from Laubau to Gorkitz; but it may be equally the intention of the former to act in conjunction with the corps at Torgau against this army, and it is necessary to be prepared for such an event.

It is understood that the head-quarters will be continued in this place to-morrow; but the troops have been moved forward, and six thousand Swedish troops have been placed under the orders of General Bulow, in order to act with his corps.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. THORNTON.

*Head-Quarters, Jüterboch, Sept. 8, 1813.*

**T**HE Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters to Rabenstein on the 4th of this month.

At the moment when His Royal Highness had commenced a movement, in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with an intention of there crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipzig, His Royal Highness learnt that the enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his entrenchments of Teuchel and Tragun, in advance of Wittenburg. This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that he intended to attack the combined army in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin.

The Prince Royal slackened the pace of his troops, and announced that it should take place the following day: two battalions, a Swedish and a Prussian, were dispatched to Roslau, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Holst, Aide-de-Camp of His Royal Highness, in order to collect all materials necessary for the construction of a bridge.

The reports of the out-posts announced every moment, that the enemy's army was marching upon Zahne. This post, occupied by the corps of General Dobschutz, belonging to the corps d'armée of General Count Taubentzein, was attacked by a very superior force, on the 4th of September, in the afternoon, and maintained its ground with great bravery.

The enemy having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his entrenchments before Wittenburg.

Next day, the 5th of September, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zabne, and in spite of the courage displayed by General Dobschutz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case, after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tauentzein.

The reports of the country people, of the outposts and of secret agents, announced positively that the enemy was taking the route of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour, only one single person brought word that the enemy intended to proceed to Jüterboch.

The Prince Royal set out on the 6th of September, at three o'clock in the morning, from Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights Lobessen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of General Tauentzein, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from General Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Jüterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before General Tauentzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers.—The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Jüterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard under the orders of Count Woronzow, and of the corps of General Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburg. The cannonade and musquetry began immediately between the Prussian troops and the army of the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most forty thousand men strong, sustained, in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of seventy thousand of the enemy, supported by two hundred pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment, and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing seventy battalions of Russians and Swedes, ten thousand horse of both nations, and an hundred and fifty pieces of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy principally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat, the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Dalme.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armée,—those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and of that of the Duke of Padua, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnwitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, five

thousand prisoners, three standards, from five and twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and upwards of two hundred ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewn with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; six thousand of the former have already been collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy, who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening General Wobeser, who had been ordered to proceed with five thousand men from Luckau upon Dalme, attacked in that town, where the Prince de la Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made two thousand five hundred prisoners. Major Helwig, with five hundred horse, advanced upon Sweinitz and Hertzberg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. General Orouck, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of one thousand prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and General Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharpshooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost, up to this moment, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, more than fifty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince de la Moskwa was killed; Marshal Duke de Reggio charged himself the infantry of the Count de Tauentzein. The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between four and five thousand men, in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

The corps vied with each other in courage and devotion. The heroic example shewn on this occasion by the Prussian army, is calculated to exist for ever in the annals of military fame, and to inspire all those who fight for the independence of Germany. The Russian and Swedish troops who took part in the engagement, have valiantly seconded the efforts of their brethren in arms. General Bulow has displayed the coolness and bravery of a warrior, who has no other object than the glory of his King, and the defence of his country. The Officers under his command have imitated his honourable example. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, Generals Oppen, Borstel, and Thumen, and Colonel Krafft, have distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner.

General the Count de Tawentzein, has continued to give proofs of his talents and *sang froid*. He has, during nearly the whole affair, sustained most vigorous and repeated attacks of the enemy, and has been of great assistance towards the successful result of the struggle, as much by the boldness he has shewn, as by the admirable choice of his position.

The Russian General, Count de Manteuffel, distinguished himself in charging at the head of his brigade: Generals Woronzow, Czernicheff, Benckendorff, and Hirschfeldt, having been placed much in advance upon the right wing of the army, were

not enabled to assist in the engagement, but they have materially contributed to our success by the positions which they occupied.

Marshal the Count de Stedinek, and General the Baron de Wintzingerode, the Generals, Officers, and men under their command, regretted that the precipitate retreat of the enemy at their approach, did not leave them the opportunity of rendering their destruction complete, by a simultaneous attack. The wind, and the great clouds of dust, for a long time prevented the Russian and Swedish armies from distinguishing each other, notwithstanding that they marched in concert, and upon the same line.

The Prince Royal has been constantly attended by his Staff. General the Baron de Alderentz, did not leave him until he had received directions to proceed to the right of the Prussian army with several pieces of cannon, under the direction of Colonel Cardill. This General has entirely fulfilled the intentions of his Royal Highness, and he daily acquires new claims upon his esteem and friendship.

He is also much satisfied with the zeal of Generals the Baron de Tawast, and the Count de Lowenhilck. Generals the Baron de Suchtelen, de Vincent, de Krusmark, and Pozzo di Borgo, have constantly attended near the Prince Royal's person.

A solemn *Te Deum* has this day been chanted in every corps of the army, for the advantages which have been gained by the combined forces since the commencement of hostilities.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon Legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the Sovereigns, and of the liberty of Germany. The Prince Royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the Allied Powers.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Toplitz,  
September 1, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE Emperor Alexander arrived at Prague on the 15th ultimo. The greater part of the Russian army in Silesia, and a corps of Prussians, moved into Bohemia on the 11th and 12th ultimo, and formed a junction with the Austrian army on the 17th and following days.

On the 19th the Austrian army, except the corps already on the frontier, passed in review before the Emperors and the King of Prussia, near Jungfern Tignitz.

On the 22d the whole of the allied army passed the frontier into Saxony, in four columns, by Peterswalde, Altenberg, Marienberg, and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein, on the right, having met Gouvion St. Cyr, and disposed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet in the lines of Perna, and seized that post the same evening.

The 23d the several columns moved towards the right to concentrate. The Imperial head-quarters, being the 21st at Comotau, the 22d at Zoblitz, and the 23d at Mit Seida. The 24th they were moved to Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 25th, at three in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. The out-posts were driven in and the defences reconnoitred.

The city was evidently out of reach of being carried by a coup-de-main without much loss, and as there was no object to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped.

On the 26th, the enemy, under cover of their batteries, endeavoured to regain their outposts, which occasioned a cannonade and firing which lasted all the day: towards evening the Austrians stormed a redoubt and spiked the ordnance, and some attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and if opportunity favoured to follow him into the town.

On the 27th, the weather, which had for several days been extremely wet and cold, became uncommonly thick and bad, and it rained without intermission for more than twenty-four hours, with many heavy showers. The enemy showed himself in much greater force, several large masses of infantry appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the center, which was protected by the works.

This menace, on the Austrian left beyond Plauen towards the vale of Tharand, was not formidable, and was opposed by a sufficient number of Austrian troops; but in the middle of the day reports arrived that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that General Blucher, who had been engaged five times in six days, two of which were general actions, one in presence of Buonaparte on the Bober, and one in which he had taken Marshal Macdonald's baggage, had fallen back to Jauer. At the same time large columns moved out of the town and formed masses to attack the right, as if to turn it, and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. This had the appearance of the enemy declining the combat on the Leipzig or Erfurt roads, and moving to his left to gain the Bohemian line, and it was resolved to make a flank march immediately, in five columns by the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, and to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain that he would advance.

This day produced several severe partial actions, in which the enemy had many men killed and made prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides by the continued cannonade and heavy fire of musketry. The ground, which is deep clay, in many places, became so wet that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and all carriages sunk to the axletrees.

The Emperor was passing along the front of the line towards the right where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movement of some Russian battalions, on a ground within reach of the cross fire of two French batteries, when General Moreau, who was speaking to His Imperial Majesty, and close to him, was wounded. The shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse, and shattered the other leg, so that the General was obliged to submit to the amputation of both, considerably above the knee. It is impossible to shew more heroic magnanimity and composure than the General has displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound, and from that firmness and tranquillity, there is reason to hope his life may be preserved. He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Uzer. The Emperor remained by him when he fell till he was placed upon several of the Cossack's pikas and carried off, and after the operation wear

with the King of Prussia to see him, and has paid him every possible attention.

Head-quarters were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde. The 28th head-quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Duchis.

On the 29th the enemy having moved in force, under General Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hollendorf and Culm, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place. The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for one hundred pieces of field ordnance, not one of which was lost, stopped this attack, and, supported by some part of the Russian Imperial cavalry guard and cuirassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of baggage and artillery passed in their rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battalions of Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Toplitz. Orders were sent to General Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorf, so as to be ready to attack General Vandamme in the rear, when the other troops should attack in front.

On the 30th, the Austrian divisions Coloredo and Bianchi, were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to General Barclay de Tolly: the Emperor and the king were on the height near the field, and Marshal Prince Schwartzberg was also a spectator. The enemy was posted near Culm, a seat of the Thun family, and in the woods; the attack was made about ten with great spirit, and the enemy had already lost ground, when General Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies were carried on with so much vigour, that the enemy was completely beat on all points, and driven into the woods. General Vandamme and three other Generals, one of whom is General Ackso, their best engineer, were taken in the evening, another was found killed either on that or the preceding day, some colours were taken, with from forty to fifty pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners. Two other Generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde. The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-quarters were at Toplitz on the 30th and continued there this day.

General Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenburg on the 30th, and drove back the enemy. This day, it seems, the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden and by General Blucher, of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday, by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined.

Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th, near Toplitz, though they were performed by a small part of the army, have had every consequence of decisive victory.

Te Deum was sung this morning at the head of

the Russian guards. The three Sovereigns were present, and the guards marched past them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction, instead of having been employed in making forced marches, or engaging the enemy, for eighteen days without intermission.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

MY LORD, *Toplitz, September 1, 1813.*

IT is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that at the moment of the departure of the messenger Fisher for England, a dispatch was received from General Blucher, dated Holstein, in Silesia, the 30th ult. which informs His Prussian Majesty that he attacked the enemy again on the 29th in a position behind the Bobér river, and completely defeated them, and took General Puttow, and the greatest part of Marshal Macdonald's Staff, prisoners; also two eagles, and twenty-two pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th, the corps of General Blucher has taken 15,000 prisoners, and near one hundred pieces of cannon.

When the Officer, the bearer of this dispatch, left General Blucher's head-quarters, on the 30th, a report was received of General Horn having entered Buntzlau on that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia began to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the sixty alluded to, as having been taken in the action of the 30th, near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Toplitz, August 31, 1813.*

I ENCLOSE your Lordship the only official document which I have as yet received of the late glorious successes, being a General Order of General Blucher to his army.

I also annex the official report received here from the Prince Royal of Sweden, on which, as well as upon the other very brilliant successes of the allied armies, I beg leave to offer your Lordship my sincere congratulations.

[These documents have already appeared in public]

#### MEMORANDUM.

BY an official inaccuracy the dispatches of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 21st instant, were misdated: That dated 27th of August, from Zehista, should be dated the 26th.

That of the 29th of August, from Altenberg, should be dated the 28th.

That of the 30th of August, from Toplitz, should be dated the 29th.

*Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.*

REAR-ADMIRAL Graham Moore writes to Mr. Croker from Rostock, on the 10th September, that Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden had his head-quarters at Domitz on the 8th.