



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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*Foreign-Office, September 25, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have this day been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias, and Edward Thornton, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden, dated Töplitz, September 7, and Jüterboch, September 10, 1813.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Töplitz,  
M<sup>r</sup> LORD, September 7, 1813.*

**I**N my last dispatches by the messenger Fisher, I had the honour to relate the removal of a Russian and Prussian army from Silesia to Bohemia, to form a junction with the Austrian forces at the close of the armistice, and the subsequent march of the combined forces of the three powers, to a position on the left bank of the Elbe close to Dresden; also, that, for reasons therein stated, the allied army made a flank march to the right, repassed the Bohemian frontier, and assembled near this place, where the first corps of the French Army, under General Vandamme, having mistaken the object of the allies, and having advanced into the Bohemian territory on the left bank of the Elbe, in order to attack the line of march, was cut off. That a Russian corps under Count Ostermann Tolstoy, of which some régiments of the Russian Imperial Guards formed the principal part, had gained immortal honour in stopping and bearing the whole weight of General Vandamme's corps, until on the following day, by an able disposition, the whole of this French force was routed, cut off, and dispersed in the woods; all its Generals, its cannon, and several of its eagles and colours being taken.

In the meanwhile, the Prince Royal of Sweden having out-manceuvred the attack directed upon Berlin, and having gained a decided victory on the

24th ult. with his left wing, and followed up his successes by advancing both his wings and his centre, as far as circumstances would permit, has every where defeated the enemy and taken his cannon. And General Blücher, with the Russian Generals Langeron and Sacken, having destroyed the whole corps of Macdonald and parts of other corps united to him, retiring only when the enemy opposed very superior forces, has driven the enemy across the Bober, the Queiss, and the Neisse, and has compelled Buonaparte to come out a second time to meet him near Bautzen, having taken upwards of eighteen thousand prisoners, and one hundred pieces of cannon, with stores and baggage in proportion.

General Benigsen, with the first army of reserve, exceeding eighty thousand men, has crossed the Oder, and is advancing to the Bober, his advanced guard being already beyond the Katzbach.

In the meanwhile, the supplies which were required after the very great exertions made by the army, in twice passing the mountains during such unseasonable weather, having arrived, the forces which have been at head-quarters are again in motion.

The Russians and Prussians, under General Barclay de Tolly, and Count Wittgenstein, with several Austrian divisions, have re-entered Saxony, by Peterswalde and Marienberg, and their advanced posts are again within sight of Dresden.

Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, with a great corps of the Austrian Army, has prolonged his flank march by Aussig and Leutmeritz, on Zwickau and Gabel, which will throw a redundancy of force on the enemy's right in Lusatia.

Both their Majesties the Emperors, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, remain at present in this town.

It is with deep concern that I have to report the death of General Moreau, which took place at Laun on the morning of the 2d inst. while dictating a letter, full of gratitude and manly sentiment, to the Emperor.

His remains are embalmed, and on the road to St. Petersburg, where they will be interred with every military honour.

Sir Charles Stewart, Count Ostermann Tolstoy (who has lost his left arm), and most of the wounded Officers, are doing well.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.  
GATHCART.  
The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Dispatch from Edward Thornton Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Jüterboch, 10th Sept. 1813.

MY LORD,  
I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Combined Army in Bohemia has, on the evening of the 4th of September, and on the 5th made a movement in advance, and that it appears from the accounts received here to be the intention of the Allied Sovereigns in that quarter to recommence offensive operations.

This movement has, it should seem, already had the effect of recalling Buonaparte from the attack which he meditated against the army of General Blücher, who had fallen back before the superior forces of the former, and has compelled him to return towards the Elbe. General Blücher, in consequence, had himself resumed his former movements, and was already engaged in harassing the rear of the enemy in their retreat.

It should seem, by the accounts from the outposts, and from the flying parties of this army, that the French are withdrawing their heavy artillery across the Elbe towards Leipzig and Erfurt, which seems to indicate the intention of quitting entirely the right bank of that river.

The light cavalry of this army has penetrated on the left as far as Mühlberg on the Elbe, in the neighbourhood of which, a body of two hundred Cossacks made about forty prisoners.

The head-quarters of the Prince Royal still remain here, but it seems probable that they will be removed to-morrow nearer to the Elbe, and with a view to the passage of that river.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.  
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I annex a printed copy of the last bulletin. E. T.

BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, at Jüterboch,  
September 10, 1813.

THE results of the battle of Dennewitz become more important every day beyond what might have been expected; already we reckon more than ten thousand prisoners, eighty pieces of cannon, upwards of four hundred ammunition waggons, three colours, and one standard, taken.

The enemy's army, after having been driven from Dahme by General Wobeser, hastened its retreat upon Torgau. Our light troops have never ceased to pursue it, making prisoners and taking ammunition waggons and baggage. The enemy has destroyed the bridges upon the Elster, in the neighbourhood of Annaburg and Hertzberg. The cavalry may easily ford it, but the bridges must be re-established for the artillery. Eight hundred prisoners were taken close under the tête-de-pont of Torgau; and several battalions of the enemy's

army, not being able to enter Torgau, had thrown themselves on Mühlberg, and taken the direction of Dresden.

In the night between the 2d and 3d of September, Marshal the Prince of Eckmühl evacuated Schwerin, with his whole corps. As he occupied a very strong position, this movement has been caused undoubtedly by the successes of the combined army on the side of Saxony. The enemy had previously the means of making his preparations for retreat, and was therefore enabled to carry off his artillery and baggage, and besides gained a considerable advance on the corps of General Walmoden and Vege sack, the first of whom was posted at Crewitz, and the latter near Warin. The corps of the Prince D'Eckmühl, marched in two columns on the same line, by the routes of Gadebusch and of Rhena, to within a league of Ratzeburgh; the division of General Loison, retired at the same time from Wismar by Grevesmühlen to Schönberg. At this place the Danish troops separated from the French, the latter retiring upon Ratzeburgh, and the Danes continuing their march to Lübeck, where they left a garrison and encamped behind Oldesloh. The whole French corps d'armée have retired behind the Steckenitz, where it occupied intrenchments, after destroying all the means of passing the rivers.

The loss of the enemy in this precipitate retreat amounts already to more than one thousand men, five hundred of whom have been taken prisoners. The Cossacks, the corps of Lützow and of DeReiche, with the Hanseatic cavalry, have had many encounters with the enemy's rear guard. General Vege sack continued the pursuit even under the cannon of Lübeck. Major Arnim, who had distinguished himself in the command of the Hanseatic cavalry, was there killed by a ball. The Mecklenburgh chasseurs surprised a Danish squadron near Dassow, and occasioned a considerable loss.

General Vege sack has resumed his position at Grevesmühlen. General Count Walmoden has re-entered Schwerin, and has since marched to Dömitz, where he has constructed a bridge to be ready to cross the Elbe, in case of any part of the enemy's corps d'armée being detached to the left bank. General Tattenborn has his advanced posts at Boitzenburgh.

The Danes have committed great excesses in Mecklenburgh, which is the more remarkable, as they are commanded by a Prince of Hesse whose family has been dispossessed by the Emperor Napoleon, notwithstanding which, he supports that cause, by serving under the Prince D'Eckmühl.

Wittenberg is strictly watched by Gen. Ozeritschiff. Different detachments observe Magdeburgh on the right bank of the Elbe. The remains of the corps of General Girard re-entered it by the left bank. The excursions of the garrison are now limited to the cutting of wood in the Forest of Biederitz, with the sole object of ruining that Forest, which belongs to the King of Prussia.

The advanced posts of Tautentzen's corps occupy Senftenberg, Elsterwerda, and Ruhland, and push parties as far as Hoyerswerda, and near to Grossenhayn. The Russian light troops are stationed along the Elbe as far as Mühlberg, and streighten Torgau very much. Some detachments of Swedes, Russians, and Prussians, are gone to the environs of Bautzen, in order to reconnoitre the armies of Generals Benigsen and Blücher.

The army under General Vandamme was destroyed

on the 30th of August, on the road from Tüplitz to Peterswalde. General Vandamme himself was taken prisoner with five other Generals, and upwards of fifteen thousand men; eighty pieces of cannon were taken. After this brilliant success, the grand combined army of Bohemia, again debouched on the 5th of September in Saxony, by Peterswalde and Altenberg; upon Pirna and Dippoldswalde. Some strong detachments, supported by large bodies who are kept in reserve, have been sent upon the rear of the enemy, in order to cut off his communications. During this interval, the Emperor Napoleon had gone, with his guards and some other troops, a second time towards Silesia. The Prince of Moskwa was to have covered his left flank; and after having conquered the army under the orders of the Prince Royal, to have marched with a part of his force, upon the Neisse. The events of the 6th deranged these projects. The army of the Prince of Moskwa has been dispersed. It has lost two-thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition, its baggage, and upwards of twenty thousand men. The Emperor Napoleon is retiring on Dresden; the army of General Blücher pursues him, and will probably occasion him a great loss. In this manner the army of the north of Germany communicates already, by its left, with that of Silesia. The army of General Benigsen follows the movements of the latter.

A Swedish convoy passing through the Sound on the 3d of this month, was attacked by the Danish gun-boats. They occasioned no loss, and were instantly repulsed. A claim has been made, on the Danish side, because the Swedish merchant vessels no longer pay the duty of the Sound. This passage belongs in common to the two bordering powers; it is just that Sweden should no longer pay any duty; and it is to be expected, that, if Denmark does not adopt a system more analogous to her interests, and to the dignity of her people, the Sound duties will be abolished for ever, and for every power before the end of the year.

At the battle of Dennewitz, the Russian General Baron de Pahlen, at the head of the Hussar Regiment of Izum, and the Dragoon regiments of Riga and Einland, made a brilliant charge, between the left of General Borstel and the right of General Bülow, and took eight pieces of cannon from the enemy.

All the prisoners aver, that the Russian and Swedish artillery, by the accuracy of their fire, and the boldness of their attack, produced the greatest effect, and caused much loss to the enemy. The Prussian army bears the same testimony.

The General Baron Winzingerode praises highly the zeal and talents of the Chief of his Staff, General Renny. The Prince Royal has observed his conduct with satisfaction on many occasions, and particularly in the last battle.

The Swedish army remembered with pride, that one of its greatest Captains, the Field-Marshal Count Torstenson, had already given renown to the Fields of Jüterbuch, by the victory which he gained there in 1644. The Swedish troops bivouacked, the night of the 6th, nearly on the same ground.

his forces in Lusatia and Silesia, and that he not only threatened Blücher's corps, but shewed a disposition of penetrating into Bohemia by Gabel; it became indispensably necessary to make a rapid movement towards the Elbe, in the rear of the French army.

The allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops, therefore, quitted their cantonments in Bohemia on the 22d August, and crossed the Saxon mountains (Eozgebürge) in columns. In spite of the worst weather, and of deep roads, this movement was executed with order and dispatch.

As early as the 25th the major part of the allies began to assemble before Dresden. General Count Wittgenstein had advanced against the enemy near Giesshübel, had repulsed them from their entrenched position at that place, as also from that beneath Gollenberg near Ober Sedlitz, where were posted the divisions of Daroc, Claparede, and part of that of Bonnet, under Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, and had forced them to retreat to Dresden with precipitation and disorder.

On the 26th, a strong reconnoitring corps was dispatched in the direction of Dresden, in order to to examine the works erected in the avenues leading to that city, and to ascertain the force and distribution of the enemy, after General Kleist had early in the morning succeeded in dislodging the enemy from what is called the Grosse Garten, before the suburbs. The allies moved, therefore, upon the city from several points.

Four guns, placed near the barrier of Freyberg, were dismounted and silenced by the Austrian artillery. Another work, erected near the barrier of Dippoldswalde, was stormed by Field-Marshal Count Coloredo with his usual bravery, notwithstanding the most resolute opposition, the guns found in it, together with six others taken by him, were, most of them, spiked. In this affair the General lost three horses; and Lieutenant-Colonel Schneider, who at the head of the 2d battalion of chasseurs, rushed forward in the most spirited manner during a hot fire of musketry, was twice wounded. The enemy, at the same time, had made a sortie against our left wing, where the divisions of Weissenwolf and Meskö made the most gallant resistance, forced Löbde, and maintained themselves in it against the most obstinate attacks of the enemy. The contest having thereby become more violent, and the cannonade more severe, some houses in the suburbs of Dresden were set on fire.

In the interval, an account was received of the Emperor Napoleon having arrived at the head of his guards to support the city. Considerable masses of troops were also seen defiling towards Dresden, on the opposite roads. It was inferred from hence, that the French army must have evacuated Silesia, and that thus one of the chief objects of the present operation was attained. To attempt, however, under such circumstances, the taking of a city surrounded with a rampart and with ditches, and defended by a whole army, would have been madness, and it would have been barbarous uselessly to destroy that unfortunate city. The troops, therefore, which had been sent forward, were recalled to take up their first position on the hills before the town.

On the 27th, the enemy presented a considerable force upon our left wing, which, in spite of the gallant resistance opposed by the divisions of Bianchi and Crenneville, was losing ground, when the arrival of the division of Aloysius Lichten-

BULLETIN of the Operations of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field-Marshal the Prince Schwarzenberg.

Head-Quarters, Altenberg, August 29, 1813.

AS soon as it was ascertained that the French Emperor had concentrated the greatest part of

stein restored the battle in our favour. On this occasion the two regiments, Archduke Rainer and Lusignan, suffered severely; their impetuosity led them too far; they were surrounded by three of the enemy's regiments of cavalry, and, the muskets being spoiled by the rain, they could only defend themselves with bayonets. The enemy then tried, with large masses, supported by numerous ordnance, to force the centre and right of our position; but all his efforts were obliged to yield to the gallantry of our troops. General Count Wittgenstein made several attacks upon the enemy's cavalry, and always overthrew them.

Towards evening we learned that the enemy was dispatching strong columns in the direction of Piraa; and earlier in the day General Osterman, who was charged with the blockade of Königstein, had reported, that many troops were passing the Elbe over the bridges in the vicinity of that fortress. These movements on our right, which interrupted the free communication with Bohemia, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining ourselves any longer in the Saxon mountains, divested as they were of all means of subsistence, rendered it necessary to proceed to Bohemia, in order to be nearer to our supplies.

The object of the offensive demonstration was attained; the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and that of General Blücher, were enabled to move forward and operate with effect upon the enemy's flank and rear. The allies therefore set out for Bohemia in the night of the 27th, during which march, the troops had to struggle with innumerable difficulties upon roads rendered almost impassable by the rain.

In the above affairs, we have to lament the loss of the brave General Andrassy, and of the Russian General Millesimo, Field-Marshal Count Giulay, and the Generals Maniassy and Frierenberger, were wounded; Generals Mesko and Seczen, are missing.

In Austria Prince de Reuss encamped on the 20th August near Vinsbach, with a view of covering the capital, and observing the frontiers of Bavaria.

General Hiller is posted in the suburbs of Villach, extending his advanced guards as far as Spital, in the valley of Traun on one side, and on the other to the road leading from the Brenner Mountain to Salzburg.

Field-Marshal Radivojevitch, has penetrated into Illyria by Carlstadt.

*Supplementary Report.*

*Töplitz, August 31, 1813.*

THE enemy having mistaken the causes which prompted us to our retrograde movements, attempted to send, from the defiles of the Saxon mountains, single corps to pursue us into Bohemia. General Vandamme, Commander of the first corps d'armée, was ordered to advance with fifty-two battalions, and about five thousand horse from Königstein, by the way of Peterswalde.

Nothing was opposed to him but the corps of the brave Russian, General Ostermann, scarcely composed of eight thousand troops, which, in the

most gallant manner, disputed every inch of ground. On the 29th, about noon, the Imperial Russian Guards arrived to his relief, after one of the most arduous marches. The Commander-in-Chief dispatched likewise to his support, a Russian brigade of grenadiers from Eichwald. They attacked the enemy with the courage of lions, and, after incredible efforts, drove them as far as Karwitz. This glorious conduct of the Russians had the effect, that dispositions could be made for attacking the enemy on the following day.

Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, Commander-in-Chief, ordered General Barclay de Tolly to make the attack, which he executed with his usual judgment. On the 30th, in the morning, the divisions of Colloredo and Bianchi, and the Russian brigade of General Knorring, turned the left of the enemy, while the Russians engaged his attention on the right, and General Kleist directed his march in the rear of the enemy upon the pass of Hollendorf, so as to cut off every retreat. General Knorring, at the head of his superior cavalry, forced the first battery of the enemy, capturing three guns. The columns of Field-Marshal Count Colloredo most gallantly carried the heights on the left of the enemy, and drove them from Parchwit and Neudorf. After an obstinate resistance, the pass of Hollendorf was forced by General Kleist; the enemy were driven to despair; surrounded on all sides, and in front constantly pressed by the Russians towards the defiles, only a small portion of the enemy's horse succeeded in forcing their way; the rest were either cut down or made prisoners.

The field of battle is covered with dead; about eight thousand prisoners have been brought in, and their number is increasing every moment, as search is making after them in the woods. Eighty-one guns, two eagles, and two standards, fell into our hands; not one of the enemy's cannon escaped: General Vandamme, the General of Division Haxo, the Brigadier-Generals Guyot and Heimbrodt, are prisoners; Generals Dumonceau, Montesquiou-Fezensac, and Prince Reuss, fell in the battle. All the rest were either dispersed or wounded. The first corps d'armée, under General Vandamme, has ceased to exist.

The fruits of our former demonstration of acting on the offensive, are now apparent. On the 26th August, General Blücher attacked the corps of Macdonald, Ney, Lauriston, and Sebastiani, at Jauer, and defeated them after the most desperate opposition. The enemy is in the greatest disorder. By the last accounts, eighty pieces of cannon and six thousand prisoners had already been brought in. The number of prisoners would be yet greater, had not our troops fought with uncommon animosity, and employed principally the bayonet.

Colonel Mensdorf operated very successfully in the enemy's rear, intercepting couriers, making prisoners, and dispersing several detachments of horse sent against him. He even kept in awe the garrison of Leipzig, consisting of eight thousand men, who did not venture out of the town.

The Crown Prince defeated the enemy on the 23d, between Teltow and Trebbin, and took from them many pieces of cannon.