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Foreign-Office, October 7, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extract and copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Töplitz, September 13; and from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated Prague, September 14, 1813.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated Töplitz, September 13, 1813.

THE Austrians have kept possession of the roads leading to Saxony by Marienberg and Altenberg, and General Kleinau from the former place to Chemnitz and Freyberg. The country between the Elbe and the Elster is over-run by several Partisan Corps from the Allies. These report that the enemy has been employed in moving the sick and convalescents and baggage to Leipsic.

MY LORD, *Prague, September 14, 1813.*

ON the 8th instant, the corps of Count Wittgenstein, and that part of General Kleist's corps, under the orders of General Ziethen, which had advanced again through the mountains beyond Peterswalde and Zehista, on the road towards Dresden, were attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, and a very sharp affair took place.

Count Wittgenstein had his head-quarters at Pirna, when the enemy began their advance. The chief contest during the day was for the village of Dohna, which was defended with much valour and bravery by the Allies: but the enemy bringing up increasing numbers towards the evening, Count Wittgenstein determined to fall back and evacuate Dohna: General Ziethen's corps, therefore, was ordered to occupy Pirna in the evening, and Count Wittgenstein's corps retired towards Peterswalde.

The loss of the Allies, in this day's action, may be estimated at about one thousand men killed and wounded; that of the enemy was much more considerable.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in the field, and assisted at this day's action.

General Kleinau, with a corps, had been detached towards Freyberg and Chemnitz on the left, while the Austrians had moved, as I stated in a former dispatch, to Aussig and Leutmeritz, on the Elbe.

On the 9th, the enemy continued his advance, and the Allies retired, fighting every inch of ground in the mountains. Buonaparte had arrived, and a very large force was advancing, either with a deter-

movement, and the removal of a large magazine of powder from Königstein to Dresden.

On the advance of the enemy, orders were immediately sent for the Austrians to countermarch, and the Allies immediately began to collect all their forces in the already victorious fields of Culm and Töplitz.

On the 10th the enemy pressed seemingly with greater force from the mountains on Culm and towards Töplitz; they had advanced not only with the columns that followed Count Wittgenstein's rear, but also with another very considerable ~~corps~~ by Zinnwalde and Kraufen. At this time the Austrian columns had not come into close communication from Aussig and Leutmeritz; and it was known that the Russian and Prussian force, in front of Töplitz, was greatly outnumbered by the enemy: It was, however, determined, in the most gallant manner, to give him battle in the event of his advancing, and the disposition was accordingly made.

Being under the necessity of being removed from head-quarters, I learn from Colonel Cooke, that the enemy continued on the 11th to make such demonstrations as indicated a general attack; and on the 12th they advanced and took possession of the village of Hollendorf, and came close to Culm. Above half the Austrian corps had now rejoined the army, and come into position: they had been marching in very bad weather and worse roads, without intermission, from the 10th, but arrived in excellent order; and Buonaparte could now perceive the allied army, upwards of one hundred thousand men, in position, with eight hundred pieces of cannon, ready to give him battle; It seems, however, that he began his retreat, about mid-day, from Nollendorf: The Allies began immediately to clear their front, and to send out strong reconnoitring parties; and General Kleinau's corps was again detached to the left, reinforced by two divisions under Prince Lichtenstein.

Up to mid-day on the 13th, the enemy still continued his retreat, breaking up and destroying all the roads in every direction towards Dresden. This will somewhat delay the pursuit of the Allies, and will make even any lateral or flank movement more difficult.

Accounts have been received of General Blücher's having entered Bautzen on the 10th, but I have received no official bulletins from the Prussian head-quarters.

The Russian Colonel Printe Modatoff, of the Alexandrowski guards, executed a brilliant coup on the 9th, between Bautzen and Dresden. He blew up two hundred ammunition waggons, took a part

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I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely on the brilliant victory of the Prince of Sweden. The additional lustre which is reflected in this day's battle, on the arms of His Prussian Majesty, is forcibly dwelt on by His Royal Highness, who states that the soldiers of the Great Frederick are again visible in every action in which they have been engaged.

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

My Lord, Prague, Sept. 14, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, two reports I have received since I left Töplitz from Colonel Cooke, respecting the operations of the allied and French armies on the 11th and 12th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Töplitz, September 11, 1813.

THE enemy advanced against us about an hour after you had been removed from hence upon the 10th instant.

The utmost uncertainty appeared to exist, as well as to their number, as the point upon which they would attack.

Towards evening, a strong detachment of the enemy's light troops got possession of the road which leads through the pass to Altenberg, and drove on the grenadiers of the Russians nearly to the plateau below.

As the enemy made use of no cannon, and did not appear upon the Peterswalde road at the same time, there appeared no indication of a serious attack at so late an hour in the day.

The Allies, however, threw back their left, placing troops and guns all along the foot of the hill, between the village of Culm and Töplitz, while the whole army were formed in position of two lines, having their right appuyé upon the mountain adjacent to the town; columns of infantry were in reserve on either flank.

The ground was crowded, and could afford little advantage, in the event of a serious effort, upon the front of the French.

The firing ceased about sunset, and the Allies remained in position during the night.

I am inclined to attribute this movement upon the part of the enemy, to a desire of learning the general feature of the country about us, and the number of troops we had at hand.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) HENRY COOKE.
To Sir Charles Stewart.

SIR, Töplitz, September 12, 1813.

THE enemy increased considerably in number during the whole of yesterday; towards evening great motion was perceptible upon their left flank. They soon advanced with guns upon the high road, and above the Russians, under Count Pahlen, from the village of Nollendorf, nearly into Culm.

Towards night, we were reinforced by above twenty-five thousand men, of the Austrian army. These troops were immediately placed in position upon our extreme left, a certain distance up the mountains. They had marched with little interruption since the morning of the 10th instant, and during the whole night, but were in good order and without stragglers.

Every thing indicated a general attack upon the

The prisoners accounted for the skirmish of yesterday, by stating, that Buonaparte had reconnoitred us, and at night the whole range of mountains was covered with the enemy's fires.

The corps of St. Cyr and Victor, the whole cavalry of the guard, and the remainder of Vandamme's division, were the troops in front of us.

About twelve o'clock this day, however, the enemy commenced his retreat from Nollendorf.

It is believed, they have detached strongly towards Kommatau. In consequence of this, General Kleinan has been reinforced by two divisions of Austrian light troops, under the orders of Prince Liechtenstein.

The Allies are otherwise posted as I reported to you on the 10th.

The remainder of the Austrians, detached towards the Elbe, are covering the Aussig road upon our right.

Dispatches have reached us this day from the Prince Royal of Sweden, announcing the joyful tidings of a victory gained by the allies, under His Royal Highness's command, in the neighbourhood of Witttemberg.

Upwards of 8000 prisoners, 60 guns, 200 tumbrils, and 40 pieces of cannon, had been taken. The Prussians are said to have sustained the brunt of this affair, to have lost many people, and to have done great honour to their arms. This was fought upon the 7th and 8th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) HENRY COOKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 7, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Count Wallmoden, dated

Head-Quarters, Domitz,
September 20, 1813.

SINCE my last report, dated Schwerin the 4th instant, Marshal Davoust continued upon the River Stocknitz.

Having moved to Domitz, I caused a bridge of boats to be there built across the Elbe, with a Tête-de-Pont, in order to pass the river as soon as the enemy should appear upon the left bank, although he remained combined with the Danes, with whom I imagined he had ceased to co-operate in consequence of the late disjoined march of the French troops upon Ratzeburgh, and of the Danes upon Lubeck: the enemy continued, contrary to my expectations, in a state of inactivity for several days. I consequently once more made a movement towards him, fixing my head-quarters at Hagenow on the 12th instant.

But having been apprised by intercepted letters of Marshal Davoust's intention to detach eight or nine thousand men, in order to clear the left bank of the Elbe, and advance towards Magdeburg, I crossed the river at midnight, on the 14th instant, near Domitz, taking the troops under my command, with the exception of the Swedes and Mecklenburgers, who remained in the position of Grevesmühlen, and the Hanseatic legion, which I left with the infantry of Lutow's corps on the right bank. On the 15th I occupied the position of Jetzel, near Dauenberg.

In the meantime, Marshal Davoust had detached the General of Division Pecheux, with the chief part of his division, which having passed the Elbe, had marched upon Dahlenburg.

Late on the evening of the 15th, I was informed

On the following morning, the 16th, at day-break, I put the troops in motion. The enemy had occupied the heights in front of Gorde, on the Dannenberg road. I posted my troops in the valley, with the view of concealing my numbers from the enemy, as well as there to await his attack.

Towards mid-day, I received intelligence that he had but partially occupied Gorde, and that the main part of his force was between the villages of Oldendorf and Eichsdorf, a quarter of a German mile in rear of Gorde. No time was now to be lost in making the attack.

I caused the Hanoverian infantry, with two batteries, to march, under the command of Major-General Lyon, upon the great road leading to His Majesty's Castle of Gorde, in order to attack the enemy in front; General Tettenborn, forming the advance guard, with three regiments of Cossacks. I directed at the same time six battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of hussars of the Russian German Legion, to move under General Arentschildt, by the forest of Gorde, to turn the enemy's right flank; and I detached General Dornberg upon the enemy's left, towards Dnbbelwald, at the head of the 3d hussars of the King's German Legion, the hussars of Estorf, one battery of horse artillery, and the half of the rocket brigade.

The enemy's outposts, in the wood, making little or no resistance, retired to the extremity of the forest, where, having pursued them, I found the enemy's corps very advantageously posted on a height in front of the Dannenberg road.

At four o'clock in the afternoon our two columns were seen advancing out of the forest, and the enemy returned but feebly the fire of our artillery with eight or ten pieces of cannon.

Surprised at seeing a large body of infantry, while he imagined he had merely light troops to encounter, the enemy began to make a disposition for retiring, at the moment that our battalions were forming for the attack. It is very probable he would have earlier determined upon retreating, but that General Pecheux, the Commandant of this corps, was actually with the advanced posts in the forest, at a distance from his position, where he had only time to arrive just when our troops were preparing to form against him. The enemy's left began to fall back—the right stood fast to cover its retreat. This flank was formed upon the height in three columns of battalions, and made the most astonishing resistance, when at half past five o'clock our infantry attacked two of these columns on all sides.

The first and second battalions of the Russian German Legion commenced a very heavy fire, at the distance of ninety paces.

At the same time, the column of the Russian German Legion arrived at one side, and General Dornberg, with the third hussars of the King's German Legion, appeared on the other. The First Regiment of Hussars of the Russian German Legion charging the enemy, broke one of his squares. The Third Hussars of the King's German Legion charged with two squadrons another of these squares, which at a little distance was advancing at the *pas de charge*. These hussars broke its ranks, while they in their turn were assailed, in flank and rear, by the enemy's artillery and infantry, posted in rear at some small distance. Forced to draw back a little, this regiment, with two more squadrons, made a second charge, and soon after a third, with an intrepidity not to be surpassed.

Meantime the light infantry of the battalion of Bremen, had on its first onset lost its commandant Major Devaux, and four officers, and instantly ordered a charge with the bayonet. The battalions of Langrehr and Benigsen, under the command of

intrepidity, forcing the enemy to retreat, who seeing no other resource now remain, but that of the most desperate resistance, formed anew in retiring, and resumed a fire. The artillery in the interim, of the King's German Legion, under Major Bruckman, arrived on our right, and opened a well directed cannonade, seconded by the rocket brigade, whose commandant had taken up his ground close under the fire of the enemy's infantry.

At this period, the greater part of the enemy's squares, terrified and broken on all sides, began to give way, and fled in all directions to the neighbouring heights, where the general disorder soon communicated itself to those who had been placed there to cover the retreat.

The attack and pursuit having been pushed as far as Nahrendorf, the enemy saw himself cut off from the road to Dahlenburg, and retired upon Bleckede, and the ensuing morning re-passed the Elbe near Zollenspicker. General Pecheux having lost his horses and baggage, was forced to betake himself to flight on foot.

Towards half-past seven in the evening, I committed the pursuit of the flying enemy to the Cossacks, and assembled the troops, to whom the darkness of the night and the unfavourable nature of the ground, rendered the following of the fugitives quite impossible.

I had besides received information that the enemy was advancing on the right bank of the river, in order to dislodge my detachment at Boitzenburg, and to approach Domitz and the bridge at the other side.

The corps of the enemy, over which the troops under my orders have had so signally a success, was from five to six thousand strong, including six hundred cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. Their loss is from fifteen hundred to two thousand killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken amounts to fifteen hundred, among whom is General Mielozinsky, two Aides de Camp of General Pecheux, Colonel Fitz-James, and several other Officers.

We have taken eight pieces of artillery and twelve ammunition waggons.

After the action, General Tettenborn, with his advanced guard, occupied Bleckede and Luneburg.

I am entirely satisfied with the bravery of the troops, and I am particularly indebted to Major-General Lyon, who has shewn upon this occasion, the activity and intrepidity so well acknowledged in him; as also to Brigadiers Halket and Martin, and to Major Bruckman.

The battalions of Langrehr and Benigsen distinguished themselves highly.

General Dornberg led on the cavalry with all the spirit and vivacity so characteristic of that officer.

I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery of the 3d Regiment of Hussars of the King's German Legion, so conspicuous in their repeated charges, headed by their Commander Major Kuper; as likewise that of the 1st Hussars of the Russian German Legion on the enemy's squares. I lament that the glory which the first of these regiments has gained is acquired with so considerable a loss. I should be glad that the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent should be drawn upon the conduct of Major Kuper, in command of this regiment, at the head of which his gallantry was so very conspicuous.

I cannot omit to mention the services I have on this occasion received from my Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel De Berger, and my Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel De Clanschwitz. I have also experienced the greatest assistance from my personal staff. Captain de Grabbee, an officer of the Russian Legion, and

Ferdinand Kielmansegge. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Count Louis Kielmansegge, for the assistance he has rendered me on all occasions.

I beg in this place to draw the attention of your Lordship to a very brilliant affair, Count Frederick Kielmansegge, Colonel of a corps of chasseurs, had some weeks since with the French, and which I have not had an opportunity of mentioning hitherto. It was in consequence of this affair, wherein the French lost upwards of a hundred and fifty prisoners, that we were already in possession of Danenberg, and its vicinity, and found our light troops there on the arrival of our main body.

The loss sustained by the corps under my command amounts to merely five hundred men killed and wounded; among the former are Major De Vaux, Captain Hugo, and Cornet Cramer, besides two Officers of the Russian German Legion. The Cossacks, under General Tettenborn, on the following day, advanced as far as Harburg, and cutting off all the communications of Marshal Davoust, he will be under the necessity of detaching another force to establish them.

It is the consideration of the enemy's great superiority that alone restrains me from gratifying my most anxious wish by at once attacking him on the Steinitz. On the 17th, the enemy having pushed his advanced guard from Mollen towards Wittenberg, on the road to Schwerin, gave me cause to suspend an offensive movement on the other bank, whence I had taken the troops for this expedition. My end being attained, I therefore resolved to re-pass to the opposite side, and accordingly have established my head quarters at Domnitz, with a view to be in readiness to act on both sides of the Elbe, as the enemy may afford me an opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) L. Ct. WALLMODEN,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. I have the honor to make a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 16th instant.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Count Wallmoden, in the Action of Gordé, September 16, 1813.

1st and 2d Battery, King's German Artillery—4 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded; 5 horses, 8 horses wounded.

Rocket Brigade—2 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

1st Battery Russian German Horse Artillery—3 horses killed.

3d Hussars, King's German Legion—1 captain, 1 cornet, 11 rank and file, 47 horses, killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 64 rank and file, 76 horses, wounded; 16 rank and file, 15 horses, missing.

1st Hussars, Russian German Legion—2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 cornets, 12 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 7 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

Division under Major-General Lyon.

Bremen and Venden Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Anhalt Dessau Batt.—10 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Lauenburg Reg.—6 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Batt. of Benningsen—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Batt. of Langrehr—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file, missing.

1st Batt. Russian German Legion—1 captain, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. Russian German Legion—13 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 42 rank and file, wounded.

3d Batt. Russian German Legion—1 ensign, 2 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

4th Batt. Russian German Legion—12 rank and file wounded.

5th Batt. Russian German Legion—7 rank and file wounded.

6th Batt. Russian German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Division of General Tettenborn.

Lutzow's Cavalry—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, 24 horses killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, 29 horses wounded; 4 rank and file, 29 horses, missing.

Lutzow's Infantry—4 serjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

Battalion of Reiche—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Cossacks—9 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 4 serjeants, 26 rank and file, 46 horses, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 78 rank and file, 117 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 16 serjeants, 335 rank and file, 173 horses, wounded; 90 rank and file, 33 horses, missing.

(Signed) AV. BERGER, Lieut. Col. and
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

3d Regiment Hussars, King's German Legion—Captain De Hugo and Cornet Bremer, killed; Captains De Bula, De Both, and Heisse; Lieutenant and Adjutant De Bruggemann, and Cornet Oehlbers, wounded.

1st Regiment Hussars, Russian German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel Von der Goltz, and Cornets De Noaltchen and De Heidenreich, wounded.

Bremen and Venden Battalion—Major de Vaux, wounded (since dead); Lieutenants de Quistorff and De Buttner, and Ensign De Bremen, wounded.

Battalion of Benningsen—Lieutenant De Diemar, wounded.

Battalion of Langrehr—Captain De Bothmer and Lieutenant Luders, wounded.

1st Batt. Russian German Legion—Captain De Schacher and Ensign Leistkon, wounded.

2d Batt. Russian German Legion—Major De Fiercks, Captain De Bronsant, Lieutenant Druzilowsky and De Schleiter, and Ensign Aderkas, wounded.

3d Batt. Russian German Legion—Ensign de Stempel, killed.

Lutzow's Cavalry—1 officer killed; Major de Lutzow, Captain de Bornsted, and First Lieutenant de Gablen, wounded.

Lutzow's Infantry—Captain de Hack, and Lieutenants, de Lutwitz, and de Tusted, wounded.

Batt. of Reiche—Lieutenant Schlesky, wounded.