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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