

allied force to the left bank of the Saale would force the enemy either to a general battle, or would be the most effectual mode to embarrass and harass his retreat, if he should determine upon a measure which the combined movements of the armies of Bohemia, Silesia, and of the North of Germany on his flanks, and on all his communications, seemed to render so indispensably necessary.

Napoleon, it seems, had manœuvred from Dresden, according to reports, with a large corps of cavalry on the right, and all his infantry on the left bank of the Elbe, as far down as Archlau: a strong demonstration of twenty or thirty thousand men was made from Torgau towards the point of Elster, on the 8th, where General Blücher passed, probably with a design of menacing that General, and forcing him to re-pass the river. The bold determination of the Allies was not, however, to be arrested by demonstration, and the whole army of Blücher, being now in close communication with that of the Prince Royal, the former marched from Düben on Jesnitz, on the 9th, and passed the Mulda; and the Crown Prince concentrated his forces between Zorbis, Radegast, and Bitterfeld. The enemy, according to accounts, appeared now to be collected about Eulenberg and Oschatz, between the Mulda and the Elbe.

On the 10th, General Blücher moved from Jesnitz to Zorbis, and the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany were here assembled; the determination being taken to pass the Saale, orders were issued in the night, and General Blücher moved with the Silesian army to pass the river at Wettin, bridges being constructed for that purpose.

General Bülow, with his corps d'armée, was in like manner to pass at Wettin; General Winzingerode, with the Russians, at Rothenburg; and the Prince Royal, with the Swedes, at Alsleben and Bernburg. The whole allied force was then to place itself in order of battle, with its left on the Saale, waiting the farther development of the enemy's movements. General Bülow's corps, and General Winzingerode's corps, after passing the river, were to form the right of the Silesian army, and the Swedes to be in reserve or second line.

Each corps d'armée is to form in three lines. General Woronzoff, who formed General Winzingerode's advanced guard at Halle, is to be regulated in his movements by the attempts of the enemy, and fall back on the forces passing at Wettin, if he should be attacked by superior numbers, but otherwise to retain Halle as long as possible.

Your Lordship will observe, by these bold and decided movements, that the points of passage on the Elbe, by which the armies have passed, have been abandoned, and are to be destroyed, if necessary; and other bridges have been prepared below Magdeburg in case of need. The corps of observation, under General Thümen, before Wittenberg, of about six thousand men, in the event of the enemy forcing a passage there for the purpose of *alongéing* the right bank of the Elbe, and returning by Magdeburg, (in the extremity in which he is placed, or in another improbable, but possible, event of his pushing with all his forces to Berlin,) has orders to retire on General Tauenzien, who, with ten thousand men, is to remain at Dessau, and, according to circumstances, either to manœuvre on the

right bank against any possible effort of the enemy's; or by forced marches strengthen in case of need the armies assembled on the Saale. General Tauenzien will be assisted by all the landsturm, and some smaller detached corps are also to join him.

Information now arrived that Platow, with his Cossacks, were at Pegau; General Kleist and Wittgenstein, with the advance of the grand army of Bohemia approaching Altenburg, and our communication seemed to be completely established behind the rear of the French army.

Information was still vague of the movements of the enemy; but accounts were brought in on the evening of the 10th, that he was moving troops from the different points of Lutzen and Wurzen to Leipsic, and it was added that Buonaparte was expected to arrive there on the 10th. His force between Dresden and Leipsic, exclusive of garrisons, at the highest calculation may be estimated at one hundred and eighty thousand men: that of the Silesian army at sixty-five thousand, and that of the Prince Royal at sixty thousand, with six hundred pieces of artillery; and it is impossible to see a finer army, or one more fully equipped in all its parts.

By the reports received this day, General Platow with all his Cossacks has arrived at Lutzen, having taken some hundreds of prisoners at Weisenfels, and is come into complete communication with the advance of General Woronzoff's Cossacks from Halle. Platow reports the assembling of the enemy's army round Leipsic. We have certain accounts that the army of Bohemia is now between Altenburg and Chemnitz, and General Bemmingsen, with the Austrian division of Colloredo, which has been joined to him, is meditating a demonstration towards Dresden.

P. S. General Blücher was not enabled, by the bridge not being complete, to pass at Wettin, but proceeded to Halle, where he has passed. General Bülow has not passed this day, but the rest of the allied army is on the left bank of the Saale.

C. S.

THE following is a translation of official information, communicated by the Governor of Berlin, on the 13th inst. at the moment of the departure of the officer who was the bearer of the preceding dispatches.

Berlin, October 13, 1813.

WE have just received an account, that some of the enemy's corps are pushing forward, by the way of Torgau and Wittenberg; and that General Von Thümen has been compelled to raise the siege of Wittenberg, and to fall back to Coswig.

Although every possible effort is making to prevent the enemy from penetrating to this city, nevertheless, we do not fail acquainting you, Sir, with the above, requesting you to apprise all persons attached to the English embassy, as well as all other Englishmen residing in this city, of this intelligence.

Military government of the countries between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) L'ESTOCQ. SACK.