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Foreign-Office, November 3, 1813.

MR. SOLLY arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh from Leipsig, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies.—The originals, by his Aide-Camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

My Lord, Skenditz, Oct. 17, 1813.

THE glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurel.

Forty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radesfeld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany on the 14th inst. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsig, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cöthen, and General Blücher at Halle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schenditz.

General Blücher moved his head-quarters, on the 14th, to Gros-Kügel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right at Wittin, and the left near the Petersberg. General Bülow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zorbis.

General Blücher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the Guard, under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and General Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. The country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radesfeld; and behind it the ground is more intersected: generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms. The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows:

The corps of General Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radesfeld, having the corps of General Sachsen in reserve. The corps d'armée of General D'York, was directed to move on the great chaussée, leading to Leipsig, until it reached the village of Sitzcheva, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipsig.

The corps of General St. Priest arriving from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of General Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on their right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Mückern and Mokra, on their left. At Mückern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of York five times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Pruthia. In