



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1813.

*Foreign-Office, November 24, 1813.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. dated

MY LORD, *Gottingen, Nov. 2, 1813.*

**T**HE intended movement of the main body of the army of the North on Cassel, as detailed in my last dispatch, has been arrested, and the Prince Royal has been induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North, for the following reasons :

Marshal Davoust is still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and seems very unwilling to separate from the Danes, so long as he can retain his hold; the corps of Lieutenant-General Walmoden is not of sufficient force to act offensively without considerable aid. The extermination of the enemy in the North of Germany; the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe; the speedy reduction of Hamburg; the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter; the liberation of His Majesty's

Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power; the facility that will be afforded to the future operations of the northern army, either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear is entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, are the united considerations which have determined His Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement, and the army of the north is now in march for Bremen and Hanover; from whence it will be directed against the remaining forces of the enemy in the North of Germany.

The Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters from Mühlhausen to Dingelstadt on the 29th, on the 30th to Heiligenstadt, and yesterday to this place. The advanced guard, under Lieutenant-General Woronzoff, and the Russians, under General Winzingerode, entered Cassel on the 30th. The Swedes and Prussians were in the neighbourhood of Heiligenstadt on that day, when His Royal Highness determined on a change in his line of movement.

Reports arrived from General Czernicheff, dated from Neuhaus the 27th. He details that having joined General Slowieski with another partizan corps from the grand army, he proceeded to Fulda,

which town he occupied, making five hundred prisoners: he then destroyed the enemy's magazines and proceeded to break down the bridges and render the roads as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the enemy's main body and their advance: the manner General Czernicheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda, he perceives the advance of their collected force, consisting of some squadrons of gens d'armes moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges and overthrows them, and then returns to follow the advanced guard on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the enemy's means before their arrival. General Czernicheff states that Buonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal, and Marshal Blücher prevented him, and he supposes his line will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is reduced to fifty thousand men, armed and collected; many of the enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms; the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French Colonel, with a letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting of itself very generally.

From the intrepid and dextrous exploits of the partizans we can turn with equal rejoicings to the grand movements of the allies. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Melrichstadt on the 31st ultimo; at Muerstadt on the 1st instant, and they are to be at Heldersheim this day. The grand army continues the march of its columns on Frankfort; on the 7th it will arrive at Aschaffembourg, and on the 9th on the Mayne.

By letters from General Count Wrede, of the 28th, he announces, that he had attacked and carried the town of Hanau on that day with the 1st division of Austrians and Bavarians; he made a large number of prisoners; two more divisions of his army were to join him on the 29th, and on the 30th all the Wurtemberg troops. General Wrede was in communication with Orloff, Mensgikoff, and the partizan light corps of the grand army. General Wrede confirms the report of the enemy having only six thousand men in Frankfort; they will probably retire on Cassel: he mentions also

the enemy's retreat by Wetzlar and Coblentz, and adds, he will take measures accordingly.

Marshal Blücher, with the Silesian army, reports from Philipstadt and Hunsfeldt, on the 29th, that such is the disorder of the enemy's flight, he cannot a moment desist from the pursuit, however harassed his troops may be. His Excellency is daily making prisoners, and is marching on Wetzlar.

General Bennigsen reached Halle on the 29th. It seems the corps of General Gouvion St. Cyr, originally stated to have left Dresden for Torgau and Wittenberg, and latterly supposed to be moving to Chemnitz, has nevertheless not left Dresden. A part of General Regnier's corps, (probably separated from the French army by the operations of the Allies and the battle of Leipsig,) has been the corps that has been mistaken for General Gouvion St. Cyr's. This corps is now encamped near Torgau on the right bank of the Elbe. General Bennigsen is moving to the Elbe to act with all the different corps under his orders there in the most vigorous manner.

There is a report of a corps of the enemy, about eighteen thousand men, under General Molitor, moving from Holland, but I do not believe it has advanced farther than Kövesden and Bourtanger. General Carra St. Cyr reoccupied the town of Bremen a few days since with a part of his force, General Tettenborn evacuating it. It will, however, be soon again free.

The movement of the Prince Royal's columns in march are as follow:—The Russians proceed from Cassel by Paderborn to Bremen and Oldenbourg; the Prussians, under General Bülow, to Minden; and the Swedes to Hanover.

It is with inexpressible satisfaction I report to your Lordship the entrance yesterday of the allied troops into His Majesty's Electoral dominions. The enthusiasm, loyalty, and unbounded joy of the people is not to be described; and although ten years have separated this country from their legitimate Sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection as ever. The reception of the Prince Royal must have been beyond measure gratifying to His Royal Highness, while the few English present were greeted with unbounded acclamations.

It is a remarkable and gratifying anecdote, that during the elevation of new authority and the destruction of every ancient memorial, the bust of our

revered Monarch (which I believe was a present of her Majesty's to the Professors and Students), has retained its place in this University, and no sacrilegious hand has ever offered to remove it.

Active measures are taking, under the authority of the Régency, for the re-establishment of all the civil authorities; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Sweden, with the utmost attention and care in providing for his troops by requisitions, has made arrangements for payment, and in every thing considers the country and its inhabitants as the most favoured soil.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART.

Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Jerome Buonaparte to General Murat.

My Dear Brother,

I LEARN that you are arrived at Vach; this news disquiets me. My situation is horrible—tell me the truth, and whether I should fall back, for I have with me but four or five thousand miserable conscripts—how is the Emperor—do not make me wait for an answer—you will conceive my anxiety.

I embrace you as I love you,

(Signed) JEROME NAPOLEON.

MY LORD, Hanover, November 11, 1813.

I HAVE little to detail to your Lordship since my last dispatches. I have as yet seen no official account from whence a judgment can be formed of the manner in which Buonaparte, with the remnant of his army, extricated himself by Hanau and Frankfort, and passed the Rhine at Cassel.—The sanguinary and hard-fought actions by General Wrede, merit unquestionably the highest encomiums. The force of Buonaparte, as he retired on the great line of his communications, was probably augmented by troops at Erfurt, and other places on its march, and in his battles with General Wrede, he seems to have brought forward seventy or eighty thousand men, a force much beyond what we estimated him to possess, after his various losses. It is quite clear, however, he did not think himself secure with this number, as during the last battle he appears to have sought his safety, with an escort of ten thousand cavalry, which General Czernicheff very gallantly and a little roughly handled.

Marshal Blücher's army seems to have been directed out of the great line of road on Frankfort, on which they were following the enemy, and they were marched on Wetzlar and Coblenz. It was considered, when General Wrede occupied Hanau and Frankfort, that Buonaparte would march on Coblenz. But by Marshal Blücher being turned into another direction, it appears no part of the grand army could or did arrive in time to take part in the actions with General Wrede, which is to be lamented.

The Prince Royal moved his head-quarters to Hanover on the 6th. The Prussians under General Bülow are at Minden, and General Winzingerode will arrive in a day or two at Bremen. The Swedes are marching towards Harbutgh.

The corps of General Bennigsen is descending the Elbe, and is arrived at Lützn. This General, with Lieutenant General Count Waldstedt, will operate on the right bank against Marshal Davout's position on the Stecknitz. Generals Winzingerode and Bülow will, however, not be delayed in commencing their march towards Holland. General Bennigsen brings ample force with him. General Bülow will, in a few days have recruited his army, in His Prussian Majesty's ancient states; the number it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the Prince Regent, in arms and clothing, is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians. The last convoys are all on the road to Marshal Blücher's and General Bülow's armies; and they are the means of re-equipping and arming these *corps d'armée* forthwith, nearly to their original establishments. It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its Government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of Marshal Blücher and General Bülow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to your Lordship.

Marshal Blücher's march route is (I believe) as follows: at Freyburg the 10th, Wegerbush the 11th, Fregburg the 12th, and Muhlheim, near Cologne, the 13th.

I forbear to recapitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations that have followed the entry of the Allies again into this capital.

I enclose your Lordship a Frankfort Gazette, and you will, no doubt, observe with pleasure, the collection of the Austrian reserves, and the admirable proclamation of Baron Hillar; it was cer-

tainly published before the accounts of the battles of Leipsig could have reached him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. An account is just received, that a part of the French garrison of Magdebourg has been entirely defeated and driven under the walls of the place. Seven hundred infantry and six cannon have been taken.

I enclose the bulletin published at Halle on the 9th instant. C. S.

*From the Frankfort Gazette.*

THE Austrian Corps d'Armée, united to that of the Bavarian Army, under the orders of his Excellency the General of Cavalry, Count de Wrede, consists of three divisions. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant de Fresnel, who at this moment supplies the place of the Count de Wrede, commands the first division, which is composed of a battalion of chasseurs of the regiment of the Archduke Rodolph, and of that of Jordis. He has under his orders the Major-Generals Gurdegg and Woitmann. The second division, consisting of two battalions of Landwehr, and of seven battalions of grenadiers, is under the orders of Field-Marshal Lieutenant de Bach. The third division, which is composed of the Hussars of the Archduke Joseph, of Szeckler, and of Primont, of the uhans of Schwartzenberg, of the dragons of Gnesewich, and of the cuirassiers of Lichtenstein. The Major-General de Tilton is the second in command of this division.

*Proclamation published by General Von Hiller, at Trent, on the 26th of October, 1813.*

People of Italy!

I HAVE passed the Alps with an army of sixty thousand men, and enter the plains of Italy. Providence is going to put a period to the tyranny that oppressed you; sacrificed your youths in the north of Spain, for an unjust cause; paralysed commerce and industry, and spread desolation in the fields of Italy, so favoured by Heaven. I have occupied the passes, leading from Italy into Austria; I have turned in at their sources, the Isonzo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brenta; and I have made it impossible for your General in Chief to escape me, whithersoever he may turn. Verona, Mantua, and Milan, expect to be delivered in a few days. The north, the east, and west of Europe, have furnished all their forces, and the flower of their young population, to re-establish the independence of their States, and they are now free. Search, in Austria, in Russia, in Prussia, or in Spain, the French who ruled the world! you will find corpses, prisoners, wounded, and traces of devastation; but the enemy have there no longer any bodies of troops under arms.

The fine provinces of the South of Europe, ought likewise to participate in the joy of the world, on account of the return of ancient times; of order and of justice. My Sovereign has been pleased to entrust to me this great work; rise, therefore, people of Italy; you know what means of resistance the enemy has to oppose to me; you are aware that they are the last. I have under my banners thirty thousand men, who have not yet fought in this holy war, and who are burning with a desire of sharing in the glory of those that preceded them. Fresh armies are forming beyond the Alps; the fate of Italy is decided; remind your children that they were born in the ancient country of glory; and that the height of glory consists in combating under the banners of the most just of Monarchs, for the peace of the world, and for the independence of nations.

The General of Artillery, Commander in Chief of the Imperial and Royal Army of the Tyrol and of Italy,

BARON VON HILLER.

*Bulletin published at Halle, November 9, 1813.*

AN estafette which arrived last night from Calbe to the Royal Military Government, brings the account that, yesterday, the 8th instant, part of the French garrison of Magdeburg was totally defeated between Calbe and Schönebeck, and pursued as far as the ramparts of Magdeburg. The enemy lost seven hundred infantry and four hundred horse, together with six guns.

The Prussians have entered Schönebeck and Salze amid the most joyful acclamations of the inhabitants. The magazines of salt and fuel at Schönebeck are rescued, and those valuable salt-works, intended to have been destroyed by the enemy, who devastates every thing, are saved.

Near Frohse many Frenchmen were driven into the Elbe, and last night the number of prisoners amounted to several thousand men.

MY LORD, *Hanover, November 11, 1813.*

SINCE closing my dispatches, I have seen the enclosed Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette of the 4th instant, containing an account of the operations of General Wrede, at Hanau and Frankfort, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo.

I annex also the Proclamation issued by the Regency of Hanover.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,  
Lieut.-Gen.

*Copy of the Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette, of the 4th November, 1813.*

*Head-Quarters, Frankfort, November 3, 1813.*

AFTER the capture of Wurtzburg, the combined Austrian and Bavarian army directed its march

on Hanau, in order to encounter the grand French army, which was effecting its retreat by that place. On the 29th October, our advanced guard encountered the enemy between Rottenbach and Gelnhausen; and after a severe combat, the General of Division, Delamotte, took from him two cannon, and four thousand prisoners, among which were two Generals, and one hundred and fifty officers.

The 30th, in the morning, the General in Chief, Count de Wrede, made a reconnoissance, from which it was positively ascertained that the enemy had still from sixty to eighty thousand men. In consequence of the detachments which the combined army had made, it had then only thirty thousand men in front of Hanau; and the General in Chief, who, with forces so unequal, could not oppose the project of the enemy to effect his retreat, by the road to Frankfort, determined at least to render that operation as difficult to him as possible. In consequence, he placed the combined army before Hanau, the right wing leaning upon the Renzing, and the left *à cheval* upon the roads which lead from Gelnhausen to Frankfort.

The advanced guard had orders to retire into the position of the army, which movement General Delamotte executed with the greatest regularity. On the left wing of the combined army, in the plain between the town of Hanau and the wood of Lampner, several batteries had been placed to receive the enemy when he should debouch. The greatest part of the cavalry had also been posted there, to prevent as much as possible, the enemy from forming.

On the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the enemy advanced upon the road, in heavy columns, whilst their tirailleurs passed through the wood. One hundred and eighty pieces of cannon were brought forward to oblige the allied army to give way. The Emperor Napoleon made every effort to attain that object, but in vain. The allied army, with heroic bravery, kept possession of the field of battle until night. The heavy charges of cavalry on the left wing, and all the attacks upon the right, were repulsed. The Bavarian General, Count Bekers, with his division, particularly contributed by the most glorious firmness, to this success.

The enemy had suffered considerable loss, particularly in his old guard. The object of the Commander to impede the retreat of the enemy, was accomplished, and, in the night, he withdrew his left wing behind Hanau, in order not to expose it without necessity, as well as to enable him to renew the combat on the following day.

The enemy commenced his retreat.—In order to cover it, he attacked Hanau by assault, which was occupied by the Austrian brigade de Dimar: several of his attempts were fruitless; and he was obliged to content himself with throwing some shells into the town; this fire, however, did but little damage during the night.

In order to spare the town, and prevent the renewal of the bombardment, the General in Chief withdrew the garrison on the 31st October, at eight in the morning. The French, however, having on their entry into Hanau begun to pillage, and driven out the inhabitants who were occupied in extinguishing the fire, the General in Chief resolved

to prevent the destruction of the town, and caused it to be retaken at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The General, accompanied by his suite, and with the Austrian General de Geppert, at the head of a column of grenadiers and Austrian chasseurs, directed the assault in person, which took place with the greatest regularity. In half an hour the town was taken, but the Commander in Chief was mortally wounded. This irreparable loss for the allied army, incensed the troops to a degree, which rendered it no longer possible to restrain them; every Frenchman that could be found in the city, was bayoneted. The enemy posted themselves beyond the gates upon the bridge of the Renzing, but in spite of the most spirited resistance, he was immediately driven from this position, and the next morning he completely effected his retreat. The allied army is in pursuit of him.

The troops of the combined army vied with each other, in giving proofs of the most distinguished valour. Their loss is comparatively inconsiderable; it amounts in the total to seven thousand killed and wounded, and comprising some missing; the army has lost neither colours nor cannon; the enemy, on the contrary, have left upon the field of battle, fifteen thousand men, killed and wounded; the greatest part of the latter have perished in the wood of Lampner; the rapidity with which the enemy effected his retreat, not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort is covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and (dismounted ammunition waggons), and proves the disorder in which the remains of the grand French army fled. Fugitives are taken upon all the roads, and besides those already mentioned, fifteen thousand prisoners have recently been brought in; their numbers augment every instant. Among these prisoners are found the Generals Morsell and Ayesani, and two hundred and eighty officers.

FRESNEL, GO

#### PROCLAMATION.

THE victorious arms of powers allied against France, have, under the manifest protection of Divine Providence, nearly completed the deliverance of the country from her ten years' sufferings. The valiant army of the North is already approaching; it is led by his Royal Highness the illustrious Crown Prince of Sweden, whose love of justice and heroism, have both disposed and qualified him to become the deliverer of the Germans. The troops of our King, attached to this army, have already occupied the capital, and great part of the country.

All faithful Hanoverians will gratefully venerate, in this consolatory change of affairs, those wise measures which his Majesty, our beloved King, has ever steadily pursued during the most untoward circumstances, and which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is no less warmly interested in the welfare of the hereditary German states of his House, has, with equal constancy, continued and completed. Instead of groaning under the yoke of foreign rulers, to whom the annihilation of our constitution and language, the destruction of our property, and the shedding of the blood of our children, were only a pretext for the gratification of an idle ambition, we are now once more

blessed by the paternal Government of native Princes, who are accustomed to seek their glory and happiness in accomplishing our own. A son of our highly revered Monarch, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who, ever since his earlier residence among the Hanoverians, has conceived the most lively attachment to them, is himself on the spot, and has most generously resolved actively to contribute towards effecting the welfare of the ancient inheritance of his illustrious ancestors.

In this joyful change of circumstances, we have not hesitated, in the name of the lawful Sovereign, to resume the Government of the Electoral Dominions. We had flattered ourselves to have had the satisfaction, even in this early notification, of communicating to the faithful German subjects of His Majesty, the first expressions which His Royal Highness the Prince, our present Regent, has been pleased, so early as the 5th of last October, to address to them, in order to assure them of his gracious intentions, and of his indefatigable endeavours for their happiness. Accidental circumstances have as yet prevented us from receiving this most descending Proclamation of His Royal Highness. We must therefore content ourselves, for the present, with the assurance, that His Royal Highness is particularly solicitous to restore, as speedily as possible, his subjects to the enjoyment of their former happy constitution.

To execute this high intention will be our most pleasing duty. But every thing has been too much

overturned, to allow of this object being attained at once. We therefore, preliminarily, confirm the provisional Commissions of Government, which have been appointed by the military authority, and which, under our superintendance, will henceforward provide for the several provinces, whatever in each may be, of the first and most pressing necessity, not doubting but that, supported by the tried loyalty and attachment of Hanoverians, we shall quickly witness among us the revival of our former happiness, and of our earlier comforts, provided that a lasting peace secures what has hitherto been gained. But if we would obtain this, it is not yet time to lay aside our arms. The enemy is defeated; he is humbled beyond any former period; but he may, he will rise again, should the Germans prematurely imagine that they may take rest. It ought not to be concealed, that for a time to come, ample sacrifices, as well as further efforts of our long-tried valour, are indispensable. The public spirit and ancient military glory of the Hanoverians, are pledges that they are willing and ready to make them; and that, after so many successes, they will not shrink from any call, manfully to sustain the last struggle. Concord, courage, confidence, and patriotism, infallibly ensure success.

The Privy Councillors of the King of Great Britain, appointed to the Electoral Ministry of Brunswick-Lunebourg, for the State and Cabinet,

DECKEN.

BREMER.

Hanover, November 4, 1813.

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