



SUPPLEMENT  
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1814.

*Foreign-Office, February 8, 1814.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office from the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B.

*Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Vesoul, January 14, 1814,*

IN pursuance of the system I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship in my last dispatch, as having been determined upon by Prince Schwartzenberg, the reserve, under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, moved upon Besançon on the 9th, and completed the investment of that fortress.

General Bubna had been destined to advance upon Dole, but the direction of his march has been changed, and he has proceeded towards Lyons.

Since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship, affairs of considerable importance have taken place between the corps of General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and the French forces in their front.

The advanced guard of General Wrede, under the orders of General de Roy, was attacked on the 10th at St. Diez, by the corps of General Milhaud, which had lately been in occupation of Colmar. This advanced guard was forced to retire behind St. Marguerithe. General de Roy having however there assembled the force under his command, attacked the enemy, though superior to him in numbers, and drove him to Roon l'Etappe, took five hundred prisoners, and killed or wounded a considerable number of the enemy. St. Diez was retaken. General de Roy was wounded in this affair; the pursuit of the first advantages was directed by Colonel Freyberg.

General Wrede lost, on this occasion, ten officers

killed or wounded, amongst whom he regrets particularly Major Harret, of the 8th regiment of infantry, killed, and Major the Baron Pfetten, severely wounded; the loss in men amounts to about two hundred.

The intention of General Milhaud, in his attack upon the Bavarians, seems to have been to possess himself of the debouchés of the mountains of the Vosges into the valley of the Rhine. This object (of the greatest importance to the French armies) has been prevented by the good conduct of the troops, and the able dispositions of General de Roy. General Wrede has since advanced with his corps to Rombervillers and Bruyeres.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, having arrived at Remiremont on the 10th, where he received information that a corps of French, amounting to four thousand men, and composed principally of the young guards of Buonaparte, was in occupation of Epinal, he determined to attack it. He moved forward with the corps under his orders to effect that object on the 12th. General Count Platow co-operated in this movement, and marched by the right of the enemy towards Charmes in his rear.

The French force retired on the advance of the Prince Royal.

That officer however pursued with his cavalry and some artillery, overtook the enemy, and took a considerable number of prisoners.

The advanced guard of General Platow, commanded by General Grechow, arrived upon the flank of the enemy, while retiring at Thaon, charged its cavalry, dispersed it, and took a number of prisoners.

The artillery of General Platow was delayed by the badness of the roads, but arrived later in the day, and did considerable execution.

The enemy was pursued to Charmes; five hun-

ded prisoners, a considerable quantity of baggage, arms, and accoutrements remained in the power of the Allies. The loss sustained by the French, in killed and wounded, has also been considerable.

The results of the advantages obtained by General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, have been to clear the strong country upon the right of Prince Schwartzberg of the presence of an enemy, to enable him to employ the force under the Prince Royal, in his operations in front of this place upon Langres, and to entrust the defence of his right to the corps only of General Wrede.

Since the passage of the Rhine by General Wittgenstein, the Cossacks under his orders have had several successful affairs with the enemy.

On the 7th, General Rudiger was directed to take possession of Wartenau. Upon his approach the enemy abandoned the town, but took up a position with one thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry near Henheim; General Rudiger charged this force, took two officers and sixty men, and pursued the corps to the gates of Strasburg. The enemy left seventy men killed on the field of battle, and amongst them the Commandant of the corps.

Buonaparte appears to have taken every means in his power to induce the people of France to rise against the troops of the allies now established within their frontiers; as yet he has been unsuccessful. At Langres some shots were fired at a patrol of Austrians that entered that town; if they were fired upon by the inhabitants of the place, it was, under the direct influence of the person sent for that purpose by Buonaparte.

It is due in justice to Prince Schwartzberg, to state to your Lordship, the excellent discipline he has maintained in the army under his orders, since its entry into France; no act of outrage of any sort has been committed by the troops: violence has been repressed, with the utmost severity. It is equally to the honour of the troops that they have abstained from the pursuance of a far different conduct, of which, in the different countries from which they have been here assembled, they have witnessed the cruel example held out to them by the troops of France.

*Extract from Lord Broughsh's dated Langres, January 18, 1814.*

IT is with considerable satisfaction I am enabled to date this despatch from Langres.

Your Lordship will have been informed that a force consisting of Buonaparte's guards, had occupied the important position of this place.

The mountains of the Vosges, which form one of the principal barriers to the entry into the heart of France on this side, offered a formidable position to a defensive army in the neighbourhood of this town.

From the arrival of the guards, it had been presumed, that a considerable corps of the enemy would be assembled here. Prince Schwartzberg, in consequence, determined to advance upon it with a force which should secure him success in the attack of the position.

Marshal Mortier did not await the advance of the allied army. It appears that on the 16th he began

his retreat from this place. On the 17th, General Gyulay pushed forward his advance guard. The Commandant of the town endeavoured to capitulate for it, but he was told he must surrender; he was left without the means of resistance. The levy en masse which had been ordered by Buonaparte, had not been carried into effect by the people.

General Gyulay took possession of the place; thirteen cannon which had been brought from Dijon, a considerable quantity of powder, and two hundred men, have been captured by the allies.

Marshal Mortier retired towards Chaumont; he occupied this place with twelve thousand of the old guards, unsupported by any other troops.

At Chaumont there does not appear to be any reinforcement arrived for him; the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has been directed to march upon that town, and it is expected he will be in possession of it this evening.

General Count Platow has arrived with his Cossacks at Neuf Chateau, and has already pushed his patrols in advance of that place.

The head-quarters of General Blücher were to have been yesterday at Nancy. The Cossacks under Prince Tcherbatoff, according to the last report from that officer, were advancing upon Toul.

*Extract from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, January 17, 1814.*

THE details from all the advanced corps continue to be of the most encouraging description.

Marshal Blücher has taken near three thousand prisoners and twenty-five cannon since his passage of the Rhine—his last reports are from St. Arrol, of the 10th instant. Detachments of his corps occupy Treves, and in a few days Luxembourg will be invested.

Marshal Marmont has been under the necessity of making the most rapid forced marches to prevent the Silesian army getting into his rear by the Vosges mountains. In his retreat, he has broken down all bridges over the Saar; but Marshal Blücher is pursuing him.

Your Lordship will have from the advance of the armies, more detailed information than I can give. Prince Schwarzenberg was still at Vesoul the 15th. The enemy were collecting at Langres, and the Prince Marshal was preparing to attack them if they remained there, which I should doubt; he had made his dispositions for this purpose. The main Russian army, under General Barclay de Tolly, will be ready to support Prince Schwartzberg's offensive movement. General Wittgenstein's corps occupies the country between General Barclay de Tolly and Marshal Blücher, and the Russian and Prussian reserves, together with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have left this place to march on Vesoul.

The French garrison that retired into Besançon and Valentigney, amounting to eight thousand men, and Belfort is still bombarded, and General Schöffer commands the forces which it engages.

General Büchna's last reports were from Bourg en Bresse, having left detachments at Geneva and Fort L'Ecluse, (which was taken) and Setten: the Simlon, and St. Bernard, are occupied. The Prince of Wurtemberg had advanced from Espinal,

the enemy retiring after their defeat by General de Roy, towards Gharnes. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, from Dole, and General Scheither, surrounded the fort of Salins. General Platoff's Cos-sacks are heard of in every quarter.

*Extract from the Honourable. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, January 22, 1814.*

THE details which your Lordship will receive from the advance of the grand army, will be more satisfactory than any I could relate. The entry of the Emperor of Russia into Vesoul with the Russian and Prussian reserves, the abandonment of Langres and the position around it by the enemy, the advance of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg to Charent, are all subjects of congratulation. The movements of so powerful a force as the Allies now possess in all directions, upon any central point, render any position the enemy takes up so precarious, that I was satisfied (as I ventured to express in a former dispatch) they would not hold out at Langres.

Marshal Blücher's last reports are of the 17th, from Nancy. He sent the keys of this town to the grand head-quarters; the Emperor of Russia met the officer bearing them, as he was on his march to Vesoul; he immediately sent two of the keys to the King of Prussia, reserving two for himself, with an appropriate message, which shews the anxious attention and consideration that exists between the Allied Sovereigns on every occasion. Marshal Blücher is in communication with General Wrede's corps, and thus with the grand army. This animated veteran gives a vigour and life to all his proceedings, that affords an invaluable example to every professional man.

It is with no small satisfaction I announce to your Lordship another brilliant achievement of the Prussian arms. His Prussian Majesty is again master of Wittenberg, and by no other means but the glorious valour of his brave soldiers. The siege was begun on the 28th of December, and the place was in our possession on the 12th of January. No impediment of the season arrested the spirited exertions of the besiegers; the enemy made a valiant resistance. An assault was made on the 11th, and it was practicable on the 12th, when a proposal to surrender was made and refused. At midnight the assault was determined on in four columns; the gallant Prussians overcame every obstacle, and in less than half an hour they were masters of the place. All the garrison that did not throw down their arms were put to the sword. The Governor had entrenched the Castle and the Hotel de Ville; the latter was carried by the troops, and the Governor, who was in it, surrendered at discretion, with the rest of the garrison.

This capture would add much to the fame of that distinguished officer, General Tauentzien, were it capable of addition, but his exploits in this war are too well known ever to be obliterated from the records of posterity.

The siege has cost about three hundred men killed and wounded; and the assault about one hundred, and seven officers wounded.

The Prussians found ninety-six pieces of artillery here, and made two thousand prisoners. In Torgau

they already had obtained possession of three hundred and sixteen pieces. In these fortresses the Prussians have found considerable magazines of corn and gun-powder.

General Tauentzien will now proceed to Magdebourg. It is not to be overlooked here, that every fortress that now falls by the admirable dispositions that have been made, augments very materially the force advancing against the enemy.

We have thus reinforcements and three lines of reserve, as it were, on the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine, from which we constantly derive aid.

The head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, will be transferred this day to Vesoul.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Downing-Street, February 8, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir Thomas Graham, dated

Head-Quarters, Colindale,

January 14, 1814.

MY LORD, GENERAL Bulow, Commander in Chief of the 3d corps of the Prussian army, having signified to me that in the morning of the 11th instant he was to carry into execution his intention of driving the enemy from their position at Hooftstraeten and Wortel, on the Merk, in order to make a reconnaissance on Antwerp, and that he wished me to cover the right flank of his corps; I moved such parts of the two divisions under my command as were disposable from Rosendall, and arrived here at day-break on the morning of the 11th. The enemy were driven back, with loss, from West Wesel, Hooftstraeten, &c. after an obstinate resistance, by the Prussian troops, to Braeschat, Westmeille, &c.

Dispositions were made to attack them again the following day, but they retired in the night of the 11th, and took up a position near Antwerp, the left resting on Mercxem.

General Bulow occupied Braeschat in force that evening (the 12th).

I moved to Capelle, on the great road from Bergen-op-zeem to Antwerp, to be ready to cooperate in the intended attack yesterday.

Major-General Cooke's division remained in reserve at Capelle, and Major-General McKenzie's moved by Ekeren and Dore towards Mercxem, so as to avoid both great roads occupied by the Prussians. While the Prussians were engaged considerably more to the left, an attack on the village of Mercxem was made by Colonel M'Leod's brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major-General McKenzie.

The rapid, but orderly advance of the detachment of the third battalion of the rifle corps, under Captain Fullarton's command, and of the second battalion of the 78th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, supported by the second battalion of the 20th, commanded by Major M'Donnell, and by the 33d, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner, and with much less loss than might have been expected, from the

strength of the post, and the numbers of the enemy.

Colonel Macleod received a severe wound through the arm, in the advance to the attack, but did not quit the command of the brigade till he became faint from loss of blood. I am happy to think that the army will probably not be long deprived of the services of this distinguished officer.

The enemy were driven into Antwerp, with considerable loss, and some prisoners were taken.

I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all these troops: no veterans ever behaved better than these men, who then met the enemy for the first time.

The discipline and intrepidity of the Highland battalion, which had the good fortune to lead the attack into the village, reflect equal credit on the officers and men.

The same spirit was manifested by the other troops employed.

Two guns of Major Fyer's brigade were advanced in support of the attack, and, by their excellent practice, soon silenced a battery of the enemy.

The 52d regiment, under the command of that experienced officer Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, was afterwards moved into the village of Mercxem, in order to cover the withdrawing of the troops from it, which was ordered as soon as the Prussian column arrived by the great road, the head of which had already driven in the outposts, when our attack began.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs remained with the 52d, and 3d battalion 95th, till after dark.

This reconnoissance having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Prussian troops are going into cantonments, and this corps will resume nearly those it occupied before.

The severity of the weather has been excessive. The soldiers have borne it with cheerfulness and patience, and I hope will not suffer very materially from it.

I send inclosed a return of the killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Village of Mercxem, connected with the Reconnoissance upon Antwerp, on the 13th January 1814.*  
25th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

33d Foot—1 rank and file missing.

78th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 7 rank and file; killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 20 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Total—1 ensign, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 26 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

78th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign James Ormsby.

*Wounded.*

78th Foot, 2d Batt.—Colonel M'Leod, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant William M'Kenzie, severely, since dead; Lieutenant William Bath, severely; Lieutenant J. Chisholm, slightly.

*Prisoners taken from the Enemy.*

2 corporals, 23 privates.

(Signed)

A. MACDONALD,  
Dep. Adj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, February 8, 1814.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated

*St. Jean de Luz, January 23, 1814.*

THE enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their out-posts in front of the entrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time, the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarey and Baygorey, marched from thence, apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced.

I have had no reports from Catalonia since I addressed you last.

[A Second Supplement will be published to-night.]

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