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SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GA-
ZETTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 9.

Head-Quarters, Wurzen, May 20, 1813.

MY LORD—The enemy detached on the evening of the 17th and 18th, in the direction of Luckau and Lubben on our right; the force was stated to be Regnier's corps. Intelligence being received that Gen. Lauriston, with 9000 men, would march to reinforce the troops above mentioned on the 19th, Gen. Barclay de Tolly and General D'York, with a strong corps, were sent to intercept and fall upon Gen. Lauriston.

Gen. Barclay de Tolly fell in with the enemy in the neighborhood of Konigsverde, and a sharp contest ensued, which was put an end to only by night-fall, and in which the Allies were completely successful. They drove back the enemy at all points, took upwards of 1500 prisoners, a General of Division, and 11 pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The cavalry were in pursuit when the accounts came away. The loss on our side has not yet been ascertained, nor am I in possession of the details of this affair.

Gen. D'York was engaged more on the right, and encountered a strong force; the support of Lauriston's corps, supposed to be Marshal Ney's. He was engaged till 11 at night, against very superior numbers, with success. Both the Allied corps returned into the position this morning.

Six o'clock, p. m.—I am enabled, being just returned from Gen. Milaradovitch's advanced guard, to report to your Lordship that a very severe attack has been made to-day by the enemy to possess themselves of the town of Bautzen. They attempted a false attack on our left, but the real one was on Gen. Milaradovitch's right. General Kleist's corps was moved up to his support, and the attack was sustained by Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist, with the utmost gallantry. I witnessed two very gallant charges of Russian light cavalry, as well as extreme good conduct throughout the troops engaged. General Milaradovitch will be drawn to night into the position. It would seem from what has occurred this day, that the enemy intend a great effort here.—I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, CHARLES STEWART.

Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24.

MY LORD—I hastily detailed to your Lordship, in my last despatch, the military movements on the 20th, and the attack on Bautzen by the enemy.

The intention of the enemy, in his attack on the right and left of Bautzen on the 20th was to force the Spree River, and to pass to some heights on our right, thus threatening Gen. Milaradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, from which his artillery could sweep our main position, and, under cover of whose fire he might with greater facility make his disposition for the general attack on the following morning.

The action was bravely contested; a Russian battalion and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced and contested alone the heights, in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by Gen. Kleist's corps.

In the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Gens. Barclay de Tolly and D'York, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against Gen. Lauriston.

Gen. D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it until the following morning.

Gen. Milaradovitch repulsed the repeat-

ed efforts of the enemy that were vigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy, that had attempted to pass into the mountains, were kept in check. Finding, however, late in the evening, that Gen. Kleist had fallen back into the main position, Gen. Milaradovitch withdrew intirely from the Spree River and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line.

The severe affairs of this day reflect the highest honor on Gens. Milaradovitch and Kleist, and the brave troops under their command.—I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, CHARLES STEWART.

Goldberg, May 24.

MY LORD—The allied army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the enemy at day-break, commanded by Bonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st inst.

It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effort, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.

The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separate Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed near the village of Jackowitz, (and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground) formed the *appui* to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry on a ridge that projected into the low ground near the Spree River. It then extended to the right, through villages which were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch and Gorlitz; from thence in front of the village of Bourthewitz to three or four very commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form strong features; these, with the high ground of Kreckwitz, were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line.

The ground in the centre was favorable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Fleches were constructed, and entrenchments were thrown up at advantageous distances, on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position. On the extreme right the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Bober and Oder.

Gen. Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, and should be considered more as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the Allies, than as immediately in position; the extent of the whole line might be between three and four English miles. The different corps occupied it were as follows:—Gens. Kleist's and D'York's corps in *echelon* and in reserve on the right; Gen. Blucher's, Count Wittgenstein's, and Gen. Milaradovitch's formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on our left, which favored his species of warfare, but Gen. Milaradovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Gorchikoff and Count Asterman with 10 battalions of light troops, and a large corps of Cossacks, with their artillery, under Col. Davidoff, to occupy these hills.

After a very strong tirade in this quarter, and a distant cannonading on our right, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develop his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations.

The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wirtembergh's and Gen. St. Priest's divisions, of Gen. Milaradovitch's corps, were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy, one of which was taken.

Bonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot, directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights, between our position and Bautzen, that were favorable to support his attacks.

These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with Gen. Blucher's corps and our commanding cavalry to meet it; but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on our right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the enemy's left, while others were filing to gain our right; and Gen. Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney and Gen. Lauriston; and notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannervitz. Gen. Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannervitz and Priestlitz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachel and Baruth, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurtzen and Hochkirch to the rear; but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied those heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurschen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered the object. When it was perceived that Gen. Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, Gen. Blucher was ordered to move to his right, and attack the enemy in flank.

Gen. Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'York, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued.

These attacks succeeded in checking the enemy. That of Gen. Blucher's corps exceeds all praise; and the Prussians in this eventful day, as at the battle of Lutten, again evinced what their troops are capable of accomplishing, when headed by a King they love, and fighting for their country, their liberty, and independence.

A charge of 4000 of their cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Kracknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it, displaying the greatest order and steadiness under the most galling fire. Still these gallant efforts were arrested by the enemy's bringing up fresh troops, and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the enemy, in consequence of Gen. Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on our left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kreckwitz on the right. He made himself master of the latter, and of one of our batteries, which gave him, in some degree the key of the position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it. Still in every other part of the line the Allies firmly sustained the conflict; but it soon became apparent that the enemy had not only superior force to fight us at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on our right, thus threatening our communications, and menacing our rear.

Although it might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers and guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of

Kreckwitz, still the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered.

It was only from considerations of such a nature as I have above detailed, that the Allies were induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening, having from day-break admirably contested every part of the field of battle.

The superiority of numbers was with the enemy, but the heroism and firmness displayed by the Allies must be respected even by their adversaries. The magnanimous conduct of His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia made the greatest impression on all around them; they never quitted the field of battle, and I witnessed in His Imperial Majesty the most ardent and anxious desire, by renewed attacks, to sustain the position, had not reasons of prudence, coupled with the most important considerations, decided otherwise.

I feel I cannot do justice to the details of the battle, nor to the extraordinary efforts made. I have endeavoured to give your Lordship the most faithful account of what I personally witnessed. The determination being taken to place the army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Weissenberg and Hochkirch. The enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kreckwitz and the village of Cannewitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved as at a field day. The corps of Generals Tolly, D'York, Blucher and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg; those of Wittgenstein and Milaradovitch from their left to Hochkirch.—The retreat was made in *echelon*, covered by the cavalry: the enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was conducted with the most perfect order.—General Kleist's corps formed the rear guard to the corps moving on Weissenberg, and a battery of 40 pieces, planted by Count Wittgenstein on the heights of Wurtzen impeded the enemy's advance. General Milaradovitch covered the retreat of the troops on Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

P. S.—From the most authentic information I can procure, the force of the Allies did not exceed 65,000 men; that of the enemy I estimate at least at 120,000. The loss on both sides was great. The enemy's must have been tremendous. I am unable to state the numbers with any accuracy.

C. S. Lieutenant-General.

Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24.

MY LORD—The army continued to retire on the 22d in two columns on the great roads from Bautzen to Lowenberg. The enemy made an attempt to interrupt the corps of Milaradovitch, in which he completely failed. At Reichenbach the rear guard took up a position, which they defended in the most obstinate manner against the enemy's advance led by Bonaparte in person. The enemy shewed a strong force of cavalry, and made several charges on that of the Allies, and one into the town of Reichenbach, which were successfully repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds killed, wounded, and taken, and several officers.

By bringing up a number of guns and a great force, and by outflanking our rear-guard, it was obliged to leave Reichenbach, but fell back on Gorlitz in the best order. The conduct of the troops this day, after their long service and unequal combat of the 21st, has been beyond all praise. Throughout the late movements there has been no loss of guns, tumbrils, or baggage of any kind in the allied army.

General Bulow's corps, joined by Gen. Boddell's in the neighbourhood of Relitz