

river, was fortifying, under the direction of Count Woronzow, in such a manner as to render it a place of considerable strength, while preparations were accelerated for constructing a bridge there.

In the mean time, the enemy, who appear to have had no idea of the passage of the Elbe at Acken, sent strong detachments of troops to occupy Dessau and the line of the Müda, and employed themselves in throwing up works, as well before that town, as in front of the *tête-de-pont* at Rossau, with intent to impede the passage there, and to obstruct the movements of the army after the passage. This gave occasion to skirmishes between the enemy and the Swedish advanced guard, which was obliged to relinquish Dessau, and to retire to the neighbourhood of the *tête-de-pont* at Rossau, and indeed to the right bank of the river.

Under these circumstances, the Prince Royal received intelligence from General Blücher on the 1st instant, informing his Royal Highness that he should, on that day, make a movement towards Hertzberg; that on the following day he should be at Jessen; on the 3d at Elster; and on the following day (to-day) would effect the passage of the Elbe at Elster, proceeding upon Kemberg against the French corps stationed there.

The bridge at Acken had just been completed, and yesterday, to-day, or perhaps to-morrow, was each spoken of as the probable day for passing the river.

General Blücher crossed the Elbe at Elster yesterday with some opposition, and attacked the entrenched village of Wartenberg on the opposite bank, which he carried, after an obstinate resistance, making himself master of 16 pieces of cannon. It is understood that this victory, which was carried against a corps commanded by Bertrand, was not obtained without considerable loss, particularly among the troops commanded by General D'York; but the particulars have not yet been received.

The Prince Royal received this intelligence yesterday evening, while he was at Rossau, or immediately on his return here, and took the resolution of crossing the whole army to-day over the Elbe, at Acken and at Rossau; the Russians at the former, and the Prussians and Swedes at Rossau, somewhat later or otherwise, according as it should be understood whether the French would make a stand at Dessau. This, however, was not to be expected, when once the passage of the Russians was completed at Acken, particularly under the position of General Blücher's army; and in effect it was learnt this morning, that the French had retired from Dessau, where, consequently, I learn that the head-quarters of the Prince Royal will be established this evening. His Royal Highness left this place about nine o'clock this morning.

Yesterday evening Mr. Aldercreutz, a son of the General, and an Aid-de-camp of the Prince Royal, returned here from the Imperial head-quarters, to which he had been sent after battle of Donnawitz. He brings intelligence of the actual movement of the Grand Army, as was projected on the first instant; and it was calculated that it would be advanced as far as Chemnitz, on yesterday, the 3d.

I am as yet without details of the affair of General Blücher; but Baron de Wetterstedt has engaged me to detain this messenger until I shall receive a dispatch from him this evening for M. de Rehausen, and he promised me (for he went to day to Dessau) to transmit to me at the same time the same particulars, if he should obtain them. I shall keep this dispatch open for them.

We have indirect accounts of General Czernitschef, having taken possession, with his corps of Cossacks, of the whole city of Cassel, from which Jerome Bonaparte had fled; but nothing has yet been received from himself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. THORNTON.

P. S.—Ten P. M.—I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship inclosed, a letter which I have just received from Baron de Wetterstedt.

(Signed) E. T.

Head-quarters, Dessau, Oct. 4.

According to reports received from Gen. Blücher, he has been engaged with the 4th French corps, commanded by Gen. Bertrand.

The latter was strongly intrenched in a village between Wartenberg and Bleim.

Gen. D'York's corps dislodged and overthrew the enemy, taking above 1000 prisoners; 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 tumbrils, with their train, were captured. A body of 2000 men threw themselves into Wittenberg; the remainder of the enemy's troops fell back upon Kemberg. Gen. Blücher pursued them, and his head-quarters will be this evening at the latter place. His cavalry will be at Duben.

By five o'clock this morning, the enemy's troops, under the orders of Marshal Ney, which were in this town, amounting to 18,000 men, had begun their retreat towards Leipzig.

Our advanced posts had, in the course of this evening, pushed on as far as Raguhn and Jesnitz, and to-morrow the junction with General Blücher will take place.

The vanguard of the Russian Army, under the order of Count Woronzoff, occupies Coethen. Bernberg is garrisoned by Russian cavalry. To-morrow the two armies of the Prince Royal and of Gen. Blücher, will make a combined movement in advance, probably in the direction of Leipzig. They form together a total of 127,000, or 130,000 men. His Royal Highness will, without doubt, establish his head-quarters at Raguhn.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DE WETTERSTEDT.

## SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette of last night contains dispatches from Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart, but they are of dates prior to those published in the Gazette Extraordinary on Friday. Sir Charles, in a letter dated Prague, Sept. 21, says—"It is probable that Bonaparte will remain *à cheval* on the Elbe as long as possible, as the idea of a retreat, from recent recollections, cannot be very agreeable to him."

Lord Cathcart states in a dispatch dated Toplitz, Sept. 25, that the intention of Bonaparte after the failure of the Allies on Dresden, was to make a dash at Prague, and that Vandamme was the sacrifice of that intention. His Lordship says—"Vandamme's orders were to push on towards Prague, and he had positive assurances that a very large force would immediately follow him; he was so much convinced of Bonaparte's intention, that when the Prussians were in sight in his rear, on the 30th ultimo, at Nollendorf, it was impossible for his Generals to convince him that it was not a French column. It also appears that troops did move to support him, but were countermanded, and the officers sent to inform him were killed."

This Gazette also contains the ceremonial of the investiture of the Emperor Alexander with the Order of the Garter.

It likewise contains the dispatches from Sir James Yeo, relative to his action with the Americans on the Lake Ontario, which we gave in *The News* of last week.

## BANKRUPTS.

C. T. Priestley, Halifax, Yorkshire, liquor merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.  
J. Webb, New Sarum, Wiltshire, brandy merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Brudrett, Wainwright, and Spinks, Temple.  
W. Arkell, Stratford, Essex, baker. Attorney, Mr. Benton, Union-street, Southwark.  
T. Masterman, Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, tanner and leather-dresser. Attorney, Mr. Dean, New-inn.  
J. B. Cramer, Nodchill, Isle of Wight, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Flashman, Ely-place, Holborn.  
G. Kitchin, Piccadilly, hatter. Attorney, Mr. Cole, Clements'-inn.  
W. Berry, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, tallow-chandler. Attornies, Messrs. Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion-square.  
J. Trustram, Wood-street, umbrella-maker. Attorney, Mr. Greenwood, Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's Church-yard.  
J. Robson and J. L. Waugh, America-square, coal-factors. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman and Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street.  
J. Jackson, Dean-street, Southwark, coal merchant. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Throgmorton street.

A SECOND EDITION of this paper is published every Monday Afternoon, for the purpose of being sent into the Country.—This Edition contains the News of the Day up to Three o'clock—The Markets, Prices of Stocks, &c. Price per quarter 9s. 3d. payable either in advance, or by reference to a House in London.—Delivered (post-free) to any part of the United Kingdom.

Arrived.	MAILS.	Due.
1	Lisbon	0
0	Gottenburgh	1
0	Corunna	0
2	Heligoland	0

## PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 58½ Exch. Bills (31) 3, 5 p.  
3 per Cents. Red. 57½ Omnium 7½  
4 per Cents. 71½ Consols for Acct. 58½

## THE NEWS.

L O N D O N:  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24.

### ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ALLIED ARMIES ACROSS THE ELBE—THE FRENCH DEFEATED BY BLÜCHER AND PLATOFF—RETREAT OF BONAPARTE FROM DRESDEN, AND DEFECTION OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

At length some grand movements have taken place in Germany, indicative of immediate decisive events. General Blücher has suddenly marched from Bautzen, traversed parts of Upper and Lower Lusatia, and penetrated into Saxony, by way of Elster, a place near Wittenburgh. Here he forced a passage across the Elbe on the 3d instant, having defeated General BERTRAND; and the 4th French corps d'armée, who were driven from their strong intrenchments on the left bank, with a loss, in prisoners alone, of 1600 men, 18 pieces of cannon, and many caissons.

In some of the latter French Journals it was stated, that BLÜCHER and his army had entirely disappeared. They had in truth disappeared, but only again to appear on a new theatre, where, in conjunction with the CROWN PRINCE, they might effect the most important services.

When at Elster General BLÜCHER was within a few hours march of the army of the CROWN PRINCE. Immediately on hearing of the crossing of the Elbe by the Prussians, his Royal Highness left Zerbst and passing the river at Rossau and Acken, he proceeded to form a junction with them. This was effected on the

5th instant; and the combined armies, amounting to one hundred and thirty thousand men, instantly advanced. Dessau was precipitately abandoned by the French; and the Prince of MOSKWA, with about 18,000 men, retreated on Leipsic. The letter from the Baron de WETTERSTEDT to Mr. THORNTON, says, that the head quarters of the CROWN PRINCE, (who is now the General in Chief of the armies of BLÜCHER and D'YORK) were expected on the 5th instant to be at Raguhn, a town about thirty miles from Leipsic; but the Prussian cavalry had established themselves at Duben, scarce twenty miles from that place.

We now turn our attention to the grand allied army, which has had its head-quarters so long at Toplitz. The arrival of General BENINGSEN, with the Russian reserve, seems to have been the signal for their moving. Having therefore communicated their intention to General BLÜCHER, and the CROWN PRINCE, on the 1st instant, the Russian and Prussian part of that army, which exceeds 80,000 men, proceeded to Comotan and Brux, with a view to the support of the Austrians who had gone before them to Chemnitz. At this latter place, which is about 40 miles from Leipsic, on the opposite side to that where BLÜCHER and the CROWN PRINCE are, they were expected to arrive on the 3d inst. Thus is the French Emperor now situated. The line of the Elbe is evidently abandoned. The whole face of the campaign is changed. The CROWN PRINCE is advancing on Leipsic on the Berlin side, and with an army of 130,000 men, is within 20 miles of that place; whilst on the side next the Rhine the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, with at least an equal force, have arrived within 40 miles of the same city.

The Extraordinary Gazette in addition to the above important information, also affords us some intelligence of our old friends—PLATOFF and his Cossacks. The operations of the active TITELMANN, it seems had occasioned the French General LEFEBRE DENOUTTE, (the same man who broke his parole near Cheltenham,) to be sent after him at the head of about 10,000 men. He was however met near Altenburgh by the HETMAN, who immediately attacked and routed him. The whole of the French force were dispersed, and 1500 privates, 40 officers, and 5 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Cossacks.

We stated it as our opinion, in our last number, that fear of the defection of his allies, who are in his rear, might operate to induce BONAPARTE to retain his advanced situation at Dresden longer than the dictates of military policy might warrant. This is rendered more than probable by the defection of Bavaria from the French cause. This important event we are not able officially to announce, but we understand Ministers entertain no doubt of it. The circumstance has been notified from the Stage of the principal Theatre in Berlin, and Government are in possession of information, that on the 26th ult. the Bavarian officers in the garrison of Leipsic were arrested by BONAPARTE's orders. The silence of the French Papers, which bring down the accounts from the army to the 3d or 4th instant, is not conclusive on this head, as it would be an act of policy to keep the defection of Bavaria secret, until the levy of the last ordered conscription should be completed.

The accounts by the French papers, which have been received to the 18th instant, might have brought intelligence from Germany to the 11th or 12th instant. The official advices however only come down to the 29th of September, an evident proof that BONAPARTE has had nothing to boast of for many days after the important movements of the Allied Armies, which are detailed in the Extraordinary Gazette. An unofficial article mentions, that he left Dresden on the 7th instant, in the direction of Leipsic; and this we believe to be the fact. But we strongly suspect he has now finally quitted that city, and in this we are confirmed by another article in the French papers, inserted under our foreign head, which states, that Leipsic is about to become the Theatre of great military operations. We also know this from our own sources of intelligence. We gather from *The Extraordinary Gazette*, that the CROWN PRINCE would be able to appear before Leipsic about the 7th inst. with 130,000 men; NAPOLEON, the French Papers inform us, had assembled an army nearly equal in numbers to meet him. On the 7th he left Dresden with his guards to take the command of this army, having ordered Prince POŚIATOWSKI, with Count LOBAU, ST. CYR, and OUBI-KOR, to oppose any attempt which might be made from Bohemia. Allowing the necessary time for reconnoitring and manœuvring, we do not think that