

John Ayres Whichelo, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 17, 1811.
 John Weir, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 18, 1811.
 Nathaniel Polhill Kell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 18, 1811.
 Samuel Gell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 16, 1812.
 Stephen Lowdell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 25, 1813.
 Jacob Boys, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 20, 1813.
 Edmund Burke, Gent. to be Adjutant. Dated April 15, 1813.
 Lieutenant George Grantham to be Quarter-Master. Dated April 28, 1811.
 Thomas Hodson, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated September 10, 1810.
 Ensign Francis Bellingham to be Surgeon's-Mate. Dated May 21, 1813.

Foreign-Office, June 1, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

Head-Quarters, Würzen,
 May 15, 1813.

MY LORD,

THE Allied Army passed the Elbe on the 8th instant. The head-quarters of the Emperor were established at Bishofsverder. General Wittgenstein, with the main body of the army, marching on the great roads leading towards Bautzen. The corps of General Blüker passed the Elbe at Meissen, Lieutenant-General Kleist's corps having put itself in communication with him. General Bulow's corps still remained on the left bank of the Elbe at Dessau, to watch the enemy's movements.

It was not accurately ascertained upon what points of the river the enemy was directing his principal corps, and as he possessed the Appui of Wittenburg, and it seemed uncertain what line the Saxons would take at Torgau, your Lordship will easily imagine it would have been difficult, if not impossible, with the aid of these places in his favour, for the allies to have prevented his forcing the passage of the river under a heavy fire of commanding artillery.

It redounds infinitely to the credit of the allied army, that during the passage of so formidable a

river with the enemy advancing to their fortresses upon it, that the operation was conducted with perfect order, and not even a carriage or attirail left behind. Some works that had been thrown up on the left bank to cover the bridges, it was thought proper to abandon when the army had passed.

The enemy made attempts on the night of the 8th to re-establish the arches of the main bridge at Dresden, but the Russian artillery was so well directed, that they failed here, but succeeded in passing between Kadiz and Pilnitz on the 9th. The ground being very commanding on the left bank, and favouring their establishing batteries of heavy guns, they passed in boats and covered themselves advantageously; the passage was very bravely resisted by General Milaradovitch's rear guard, and the Russian artillery, after displaying the greatest coolness and courage, was only withdrawn from the impossibility of contending against the superior position and fire of the enemy.

From the best authenticated accounts, Buona parte had entered Dresden in person. The Viceroy's corps and Marshal M'Donald's were stated to be now immediately opposed to us.

On the 10th the allied army continued its march to Bautzen, and as it was deemed advisable to concentrate the forces, General Blüker was ordered to Cameas, and General Kleist's corps to fall back upon him to Muhlberg, while General Bulow's retreat, if necessary, was directed on Roslitz.

General Kleist's corps was attacked by an advanced guard of a corps of the enemy, which had crossed at Meissen, and moved by Moritzberg to Königsbruick, and a sharp affair took place, in which the enemy made no impression. A very brilliant rear guard affair at Weissig, also took place on this day, with General Milaradovitch's corps, in which the enemy suffered considerably from the charges of the Russian cavalry.

It was now unfortunately ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy. General Thielman was deposed from his command, and the fortress of Torgau delivered up to Generals Regnier and Ney. This I fear will place the Saxon force at the enemy's disposal.

The head-quarters of the Allied Army moved on the 12th to Würzen, on the road to Gorlitz, and the army took up a position near Hoch-Kirch, which has before been so celebrated a field in the seven years war. General Milaradovitch's corps was again engaged the whole of this day with the