

stationed on the Nollendorff road towards Breitenau; and that of Prince Augustus of Prussia, towards Ebersdorf, upon the enemy's right flank, whilst the Duke of Württemberg and General Count Pahlen were to attack his front and left wing. The enemy had already withdrawn his artillery, and defended himself merely with his infantry. The brave General Count Pahlen, rapidly attacked it, (without waiting for the other troops,) with the hussar regiment of Isum and Lubinski, by which movement a whole battalion of the enemy was cut down, and another taken prisoner.

General Thieleman directed his march from Altenburg against Weissenfels, and forced that place, which was defended with infantry and artillery. One general of brigade, one colonel, thirty seven officers, and one thousand two hundred and fifty-four prisoners fell into his hands.

Colonel Mensdorf made several hundred prisoners in Wurzen, between Leipzig and Dresden. Amongst these is a French courier, who was conveying the post bag of the French army to Paris; several thousand letters, and other important dispatches, were found upon him.

Among other particulars, we learn from these letters, that the new guards, and particularly their artillery, had suffered extremely in the battles before Dresden. The Generals Vachot and Siebier have been killed. The Generals Dumontier, Dental, Gros, Boieldieu, Maison, Veen, and Aubert, are severely wounded.

All these letters agree in describing the deplorable situation and despair of the French army.

The roads from Dresden and Torgau to Erfurt are crowded with French fugitives and stragglers.

Teplitz, September 17, 1813, Ten o'Clock at Night.

TO-DAY; at one o'clock in the afternoon, a corps of the enemy's troops advanced upon Nollendorff. The advanced posts retired. The abbatis on the high road was abandoned. The Prussian van guard under General Ziethen, and the Russian van guard under General Wittgenstein, took up a position at Culm. The engagement began near that place. The thick fog, which covered the whole country, did not allow us to form an exact opinion of the enemy's force.

At six o'clock the division of Colloredo, posted in ambush, and which had, with admirable precision, followed all the enemy's movements, debouched upon his flank. General Colloredo had established a battery of twelve-pounders, which entirely enfiladed the highway: as soon as he attacked the French, their rout became complete. In the meantime General Meerveldt, who acted in the rear of the enemy, had come up to the church at Nollendorff.

Had not the night put an end to the combat, the enemy's army would have been totally destroyed. Nevertheless, their loss must have been immense, as they effected their retreat under a shower of grape-shot, while our soldiers pursued them, with great rapidity, as far as the heights. It is not possible as yet to determine the number of prisoners,

or of pieces of artillery, that have fallen into our hands. General Kreitzer, who commanded part of the young guards, is taken.

Our loss appears to have been proportionably small.

The Emperor Napoleon was upon the heights, and directed this attack, the result of which may be compared to that of the first battle of Nollendorff, except that the enemy's force was this time less considerable.

The village of Arbesan became a prey to the flames in the midst of the combat.

Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Oliver, of His Majesty's Ship Valiant, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Valiant, Halifax-Harbour, June 28, 1813.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that La Hogue sailed on the 25th, and the next day chased the Young Teazer, American privateer, into Lunenburg Bay, Nova Scotia, where La Hogue anchored, and sent her boats in chase, but before they reached the privateer, she blew up, from what cause is not known; it is supposed about thirty men perished in her, and eight got on shore at Lunenburg (two of them badly wounded by the explosion); they surrendered to the militia, and can give no account of the cause of the accident.

I have, &c.

ROB. DUDLEY OLIVER, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir John Pod Beresford, of His Majesty's Ship Poictiers, addressed to Admiral Sir John Warren, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR,

Poictiers, at Sea, July 17, 1813.

I BEG to acquaint you, that to-day the Maidstone, in company with Poictiers and Nimrod, captured, after a chase of about four hours, the York Town, American ship privateer, of twenty guns and one hundred and forty men; she was returning from a cruise; she is in all respects well fitted, and suitable for His Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. P. BERESFORD, Commodore.

Admiralty-Office, October 16, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Puckinghorne, of His Majesty's Ship St. Domingo, addressed to Captain Baker, of the Conflict Sloop, and transmitted by Admiral Sir John Warren to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR,

His Majesty's Sloop Conflict, August 10, 1813.

IN compliance with your orders, I proceeded with the division of boats under my direction up the St. Michael's river. We advanced along shore close