

On the 27th eight squadrons of Russian cavalry, half Cossacks, attacked, near Goldberg, twelve squadrons of the enemy's Cuirassiers Napoleon; made four hundred men and several officers prisoners.

A partizan corps also captured a large ammunition park, and several prisoners.

General Blücher's corps d'armée retired on the 28th to Preschau, on the Striegau River, while the main army took up a position near this place.

The enemy, since the affair of Haynau, have not pressed General Blücher, nor have they attempted any thing in front of this part of the army: it is therefore conjectured they are moving in force on our right, to put themselves in communication with Glogau; their advance, it is said, has reached Neumark.

I omitted mentioning to your Lordship, that report states the Grand Marshal Duroc to have been killed in the affair at Reichenbach.

The head-quarters of Buonaparte are at Liegnitz.

The head quarters of His Imperial Majesty move this day to Ober-Gröditz, and Reichenbach. The enemy continue their march on Breslau.

I regret to acquaint your Lordship, that a reinforcement of several hundred men, with a battery of artillery, on march from the Oder, to join the main army, has, it is feared, fallen into the hands of the enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant General.

Vicount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Translation of the official Account of the Affair between the Corps under the Command of General Blucher and the Advanced Guard of the Enemy, near Haynau, on the 26th May.

THE Prussian army, united with the corps of the Russian General Barclay de Tolly, had their bivouac near Haynau on the 25th May. On the 26th, they marched in two columns towards Liegnitz. The first column was composed of the corps of Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck; the second, of the corps of General Blücher. The rear guard halted on the other side of Haynau, in order to oppose the enemy, who usually pushed on from eleven o'clock in the morning till night.

As the enemy advanced, General Blücher ordered his column to retire through the plains of Haynau to Studentz and Golsdorff, leaving twenty-one squadrons of cavalry, with twenty-two pieces of flying artillery, under the command of General Von Ziethen, in the enemy's rear. General Von Ziethen observed the strength of the enemy from the windmill of Bandinansdorff, which was ordered to be fired, as a signal for the Prussian

cavalry to attack, and for the rear guard to halt and oppose the enemy.

At eleven o'clock the enemy appeared from Haynau, and began a cannonade against the Prussian rear guard under the command of Colonel Mulins, which took a position on the heights of Haynau. It was only a reconnoissance of Marshal Ney. About five o'clock in the evening the enemy defiled from Haynau, and attacked our rear guard, which retired, according to the preconceived dispositions.

General Von Ziethen, seeing a French division following our rear guard, resolved to strike a great blow, and, trusting to the gallantry of the troops, gave orders to suffer the enemy to pass on, and to attack him in rear; but our cavalry had already quitted their ambuscade, and advanced against the right flank of the enemy. The windmill was fired, and the whole of the rear guard made front against the French, who formed themselves in squares.

Dispositions had been made for the horse artillery to throw the enemy into disorder, at which time the cavalry were to have attacked them; but the impatience of the latter, allowed no time for the artillery to produce the desired effect. After one discharge of cannon, the cavalry rushed in upon the enemy's squares, which were successively destroyed. His firing ceased, and a battery of twelve guns, with thirteen hundred prisoners, fell into our hands. When the dust which had concealed him cleared away, we saw the remainder of General Maison's division retreating on Haynau.

The battle lasted only half an hour, and not a single man of our infantry was engaged, it having marched towards Liegnitz.

The brigade of General Von Ziethen alone remained on the heights behind Golsdorff.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters, Ober-Gröditz, near Schweidnitz, June 1, 1813.

MY dispatches * by the Messenger Vick, who left me at Goldberg on the 25th ultimo, informed your Lordship of the engagements with the enemy which took place on the preceding days, and of the general state of military operations.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the several relations which have been published at the Russian head-quarters of these affairs, together with that of a recent and brilliant success, which has been obtained by the exertions and talent of General Count M. Woronzow.

The Emperor moved on the 25th to Jauer, on the 27th to Striegau, and on the 28th to Schweidnitz, and their Majesties have fixed their quarters (yesterday in the evening) in the village of Ober-Gröditz, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach.

* Lord Cathcart's report of the battle of Bantzen was not received till some days after that of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 8th inst.