

Next day, the 5th of September, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zabne, and in spite of the courage displayed by General Dobschutz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case, after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tauentzein.

The reports of the country people, of the outposts and of secret agents, announced positively that the enemy was taking the route of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour, only one single person brought word that the enemy intended to proceed to Jüterboch.

The Prince Royal set out on the 6th of September, at three o'clock in the morning, from Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights Lobessen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of General Tauentzein, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from General Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Jüterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before General Tauentzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers.—The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Jüterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard under the orders of Count Woronzow, and of the corps of General Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburg. The cannonade and musquetry began immediately between the Prussian troops and the army of the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most forty thousand men strong, sustained, in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of seventy thousand of the enemy, supported by two hundred pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment, and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing seventy battalions of Russians and Swedes, ten thousand horse of both nations, and an hundred and fifty pieces of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy principally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat, the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Dahme.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armée,—those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and of that of the Duke of Padua, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnwitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, five

thousand prisoners, three standards, from five and twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and upwards of two hundred ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewn with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; six thousand of the former have already been collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy, who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening General Wobeser, who had been ordered to proceed with five thousand men from Luckau upon Dahme, attacked in that town, where the Prince de la Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made two thousand five hundred prisoners. Major Helwig, with five hundred horse, advanced upon Sweinitz and Hertzberg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. General Orouck, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of one thousand prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and General Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharpshooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost, up to this moment, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, more than fifty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince de la Moskwa was killed; Marshal Duke de Reggio charged himself the infantry of the Count de Tauentzein. The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between four and five thousand men, in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

The corps vied with each other in courage and devotion. The heroic example shewn on this occasion by the Prussian army, is calculated to exist for ever in the annals of military fame, and to inspire all those who fight for the independence of Germany. The Russian and Swedish troops who took part in the engagement, have valiantly seconded the efforts of their brethren in arms. General Bulow has displayed the coolness and bravery of a warrior, who has no other object than the glory of his King, and the defence of his country. The Officers under his command have imitated his honourable example. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, Generals Oppen, Borstel, and Thumen, and Colonel Krafft, have distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner.

General the Count de Tawentzein, has continued to give proofs of his talents and *sang froid*. He has, during nearly the whole affair, sustained most vigorous and repeated attacks of the enemy, and has been of great assistance towards the successful result of the struggle, as much by the boldness he has shewn, as by the admirable choice of his position.

The Russian General, Count de Manteuffel, distinguished himself in charging at the head of his brigade: Generals Woronzow, Czernicheff, Benckendorff, and Hirschfeldt, having been placed much in advance upon the right wing of the army, were