

with the King of Prussia to see him, and has paid him every possible attention.

Head-quarters were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde. The 28th head-quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Duchis.

On the 29th the enemy having moved in force, under General Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hollendorf and Culm, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place. The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for one hundred pieces of field ordnance, not one of which was lost, stopped this attack, and, supported by some part of the Russian Imperial cavalry guard and cuirassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of baggage and artillery passed in their rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battalions of Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Toplitz. Orders were sent to General Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorf, so as to be ready to attack General Vandamme in the rear, when the other troops should attack in front.

On the 30th, the Austrian divisions Coloredo and Bianchi, were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to General Barclay de Tolly: the Emperor and the king were on the height near the field, and Marshal Prince Schwartzberg was also a spectator. The enemy was posted near Culm, a seat of the Thun family, and in the woods; the attack was made about ten with great spirit, and the enemy had already lost ground, when General Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies were carried on with so much vigour, that the enemy was completely beat on all points, and driven into the woods. General Vandamme and three other Generals, one of whom is General Ackso, their best engineer, were taken in the evening, another was found killed either on that or the preceding day, some colours were taken, with from forty to fifty pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners. Two other Generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde. The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-quarters were at Toplitz on the 30th and continued there this day.

General Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenburg on the 30th, and drove back the enemy. This day, it seems, the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden and by General Blucher, of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday, by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined.

Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th, near Toplitz, though they were performed by a small part of the army, have had every consequence of decisive victory.

Te Deum was sung this morning at the head of

the Russian guards. The three Sovereigns were present, and the guards marched past them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction, instead of having been employed in making forced marches, or engaging the enemy, for eighteen days without intermission.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

MY LORD, *Toplitz, September 1, 1813.*

IT is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that at the moment of the departure of the messenger Fisher for England, a dispatch was received from General Blucher, dated Holstein, in Silesia, the 30th ult. which informs His Prussian Majesty that he attacked the enemy again on the 29th in a position behind the Bobér river, and completely defeated them, and took General Puttow, and the greatest part of Marshal Macdonald's Staff, prisoners; also two eagles, and twenty-two pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th, the corps of General Blucher has taken 15,000 prisoners, and near one hundred pieces of cannon.

When the Officer, the bearer of this dispatch, left General Blucher's head-quarters, on the 30th, a report was received of General Horn having entered Buntzlau on that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia began to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the sixty alluded to, as having been taken in the action of the 30th, near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Toplitz, August 31, 1813.

I ENCLOSE your Lordship the only official document which I have as yet received of the late glorious successes, being a General Order of General Blucher to his army.

I also annex the official report received here from the Prince Royal of Sweden, on which, as well as upon the other very brilliant successes of the allied armies, I beg leave to offer your Lordship my sincere congratulations.

[These documents have already appeared in public]

MEMORANDUM.

BY an official inaccuracy the dispatches of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 21st instant, were misdated: That dated 27th of August, from Zehista, should be dated the 26th.

That of the 29th of August, from Altenberg, should be dated the 28th.

That of the 30th of August, from Toplitz, should be dated the 29th.

Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1813.

REAR-ADMIRAL Graham Moore writes to Mr. Croker from Rostock, on the 10th September, that Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden had his head-quarters at Domitz on the 8th.