

stein restored the battle in our favour. On this occasion the two regiments, Archduke Rainer and Lusignan, suffered severely; their impetuosity led them too far; they were surrounded by three of the enemy's regiments of cavalry, and, the muskets being spoiled by the rain, they could only defend themselves with bayonets. The enemy then tried, with large masses, supported by numerous ordnance, to force the centre and right of our position; but all his efforts were obliged to yield to the gallantry of our troops. General Count Wittgenstein made several attacks upon the enemy's cavalry, and always overthrew them.

Towards evening we learned that the enemy was dispatching strong columns in the direction of Piraa; and earlier in the day General Osterman, who was charged with the blockade of Königstein, had reported, that many troops were passing the Elbe over the bridges in the vicinity of that fortress. These movements on our right, which interrupted the free communication with Bohemia, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining ourselves any longer in the Saxon mountains, divested as they were of all means of subsistence, rendered it necessary to proceed to Bohemia, in order to be nearer to our supplies.

The object of the offensive demonstration was attained; the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and that of General Blücher, were enabled to move forward and operate with effect upon the enemy's flank and rear. The allies therefore set out for Bohemia in the night of the 27th, during which march, the troops had to struggle with innumerable difficulties upon roads rendered almost impassable by the rain.

In the above affairs, we have to lament the loss of the brave General Andrassy, and of the Russian General Millesimo, Field-Marshal Count Giulay, and the Generals Maniassy and Frierenberger, were wounded; Generals Mesko and Seczen, are missing.

In Austria Prince de Reuss encamped on the 20th August near Vinsbach, with a view of covering the capital, and observing the frontiers of Bavaria.

General Hiller is posted in the suburbs of Villach, extending his advanced guards as far as Spital, in the valley of Traun on one side, and on the other to the road leading from the Brenner Mountain to Salzburg.

Field-Marshal Radivojevitch, has penetrated into Illyria by Carlstadt.

Supplementary Report.

Töplitz, August 31, 1813.

THE enemy having mistaken the causes which prompted us to our retrograde movements, attempted to send, from the defiles of the Saxon mountains, single corps to pursue us into Bohemia. General Vandamme, Commander of the first corps d'armée, was ordered to advance with fifty-two battalions, and about five thousand horse from Königstein, by the way of Peterswalde.

Nothing was opposed to him but the corps of the brave Russian, General Ostermann, scarcely composed of eight thousand troops, which, in the

most gallant manner, disputed every inch of ground. On the 29th, about noon, the Imperial Russian Guards arrived to his relief, after one of the most arduous marches. The Commander-in-Chief dispatched likewise to his support, a Russian brigade of grenadiers from Eichwald. They attacked the enemy with the courage of lions, and, after incredible efforts, drove them as far as Karwitz. This glorious conduct of the Russians had the effect, that dispositions could be made for attacking the enemy on the following day.

Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, Commander-in-Chief, ordered General Barclay de Tolly to make the attack, which he executed with his usual judgment. On the 30th, in the morning, the divisions of Colloredo and Bianchi, and the Russian brigade of General Knorring, turned the left of the enemy, while the Russians engaged his attention on the right, and General Kleist directed his march in the rear of the enemy upon the pass of Hollendorf, so as to cut off every retreat. General Knorring, at the head of his superior cavalry, forced the first battery of the enemy, capturing three guns. The columns of Field-Marshal Count Colloredo most gallantly carried the heights on the left of the enemy, and drove them from Parchwit and Neudorf. After an obstinate resistance, the pass of Hollendorf was forced by General Kleist; the enemy were driven to despair; surrounded on all sides, and in front constantly pressed by the Russians towards the defiles, only a small portion of the enemy's horse succeeded in forcing their way; the rest were either cut down or made prisoners.

The field of battle is covered with dead; about eight thousand prisoners have been brought in, and their number is increasing every moment, as search is making after them in the woods. Eighty-one guns, two eagles, and two standards, fell into our hands; not one of the enemy's cannon escaped: General Vandamme, the General of Division Haxo, the Brigadier-Generals Guyot and Heimbrodt, are prisoners; Generals Dumonceau, Montesquiou-Fezensac, and Prince Reuss, fell in the battle. All the rest were either dispersed or wounded. The first corps d'armée, under General Vandamme, has ceased to exist.

The fruits of our former demonstration of acting on the offensive, are now apparent. On the 26th August, General Blücher attacked the corps of Macdonald, Ney, Lauriston, and Sebastiani, at Jauer, and defeated them after the most desperate opposition. The enemy is in the greatest disorder. By the last accounts, eighty pieces of cannon and six thousand prisoners had already been brought in. The number of prisoners would be yet greater, had not our troops fought with uncommon animosity, and employed principally the bayonet.

Colonel Mensdorf operated very successfully in the enemy's rear, intercepting couriers, making prisoners, and dispersing several detachments of horse sent against him. He even kept in awe the garrison of Leipzig, consisting of eight thousand men, who did not venture out of the town.

The Crown Prince defeated the enemy on the 23d, between Teltow and Trebbin, and took from them many pieces of cannon.