

general affair in the mountains and defiles of Saxony, the advanced corps moved back to Nollendorf. The French had two corps d'armée supporting their advanced corps of twelve thousand men.

General Blücher's last accounts were from Bautzen, and his advanced posts at Weiskelürch, within a German mile of Dresden, and he is in close communication with the Prince Royal's army.

General Kleinau's corps is at Marienberg. A considerable corps of the enemy are at Freyberg, and a corps of their cavalry between that and Nossen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

My Lord, Prague, September 19, 1813.

It appears that the enemy on the 16th occupied the mountain and heights, in front of Nollendorf, in considerable force. They made, in the evening, an attempt to turn the right of the Allies before Culm, while they also assailed the centre and left.

Buonaparte seems to have assisted in person at this affair.

Fifteen thousand men were detached to turn the right, eight thousand advanced in front and on the left: about thirty thousand men and eight thousand cavalry in reserve, formed the attack on the part of the enemy.

On the 17th the corps moving on our right, being concealed by an intense fog, and, advancing through thick woods, had succeeded in gaining our flank before its movement was perceived. While the enemy forced the Russians and Prussians from the village of Nollendorf by very superior force, but were kept in check on the left, General Jerome Colloredo, with a corps of Austrians, fell on the enemy's advanced column, which had gained our right, and with an intrepidity, steadiness, and order that has gained universal admiration, completely defeated it, took between two and three thousand prisoners, among whom is the General of Division Kreitzer, and many officers, and ten guns: our loss may have been about one thousand killed and wounded.

At the time the enemy made their attack on the centre, the Prussians were about to be relieved by the Russians, which occasioned some momentary disorder. A very fine young man, a son of General Blücher, who was distinguishing himself very gallantly in re-establishing order, was killed.

The enemy, repulsed at all points, retired into their position again on the mountains, occupying however Nollendorf. The Allies took up their old ground, and extend across the plain in a semicircular position.

The continued affairs and skirmishes during the last fortnight have cost many men on both sides; but there can be no doubt of the enemy having suffered in at least a double proportion.

It is stated as a positive fact, that Buonaparte had his horse shot under him while reconnoitring on the hill.

I enclose a detailed report received from Colonel Cooke, of the affair of the 16th and 17th.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

SIR,

Töplitz, September 17, 1813.

UPON the evening of the 16th instant, the 2d, 4th, and 14th corps of the French army, headed by Buonaparte with his guards, advanced upon the Allies from their position adjacent to Peterswalde, and drove them, by great superiority of force, through Nollendorf to the ground they had occupied the preceding day at the foot of the mountain.

The Prussians made a brilliant charge of cavalry, and their commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

Upon this day some skirmishing, apparently very harmless, was renewed. General Ziethen, with three battalions of Prussian light troops, retained his ground with spirit, until suddenly overpowered by numbers, and standing in need of ammunition, he was forced to yield ground.

At the entrance of the gorge the enemy formed their columns of attack, and deployed both to the right and left of the road, keeping up a sharp fire of tirailleurs, until their artillery had been brought down through the abattis constructed upon the hill.

The Allies had occupied the high ground upon their right, adjacent to Neudorf, with the division of Count Colloredo; in the centre and upon the left there were two divisions of Russian infantry, under the Count Wittgenstein, and a reserve of cavalry, exclusive of the Prussians, in the rear of the Austrians, under Count Pahlen.

The enemy advanced upon Culm, on either side of the road, without our being able to arrest his progress.

General Ziethen's corps was not sufficiently powerful for this purpose, and as it was uncertain whether the enemy intended a serious attack, the troops were formed in the rear of Culm, a Russian battery having been established upon the Weinberg. These guns were supported by four additional brigades upon the right and left of the village.

The enemy, under cover of their artillery, attempted to turn this difficult passage, which you are acquainted with, by gaining the commanding mountain upon our left; in this they failed. They then attempted the right and centre, but were kept in check in the centre, while Count Colloredo upon the right moved forward to take them in flank; this movement had the desired effect, and the enemy, fearing for his communications, withdrew to the foot of the mountain, and after dark to their original position.

The movement of Count Colloredo was much admired; and the French General Kreitzer and some prisoners fell into our hands.

The enemy are still at Nollendorf.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY REPORTS.

Head-Quarters, Töplitz, September 15, 1813.

THE Commander in Chief the Prince Schwarzenburgh, deemed it necessary to make a strong reconnoissance against the enemy, and accordingly detached the corps of the Generals Count Wittgenstein, and Count Colloredo, which were