

the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Weteritz and Ilchhausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Düben. However the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. General Kolp's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of General Emanuel, five. The enemy drew off towards Siegeritz and Pfösen, and passed the Partha river. General Sachen's corps, who supported General Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Buonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of General D'York, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded; among the latter are Colonels Heinmütz, Kützler, Bouch, Hiller, Löwenthal, Laurentz; Majors Schön and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of General Officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding that His Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took five hundred prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are General Chinchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average General Blücher's whole loss between six and seven thousand men hors de combat.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities re-commenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merits and very eminent services of General Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me on this fresh occasion to allude to them.

I attached General Lowe to General Blücher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My Aide-de-Camp, Captain Daring, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your Lordship in possession, as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the Prince Royal

of Sweden and General Blücher, by Prince Schwartzburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of Gen. Guilay, Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Thielemann, and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrasted, and were to move forward on Leipsig; keeping up the communication on one side with General Blücher's army, and on the other, these corps were to detach to their right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of General Meerveldt, and the divisions Bianchi Weissenworf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Plisse was to be carried. General Nostiltz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Rötha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Mereveldt and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. General Colloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to General Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's, on Altenberg and Penig.

The army of General Bennigsen from Colditz was to push on Grimma and Wurtzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsig by General Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to General Blücher, that Buonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the Allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the Allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 17th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The Prince Royal, who had his headquarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfeld, with General Winzingerode's and General Bulow's corps towards mid-day on General Bulow's left. General Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonade being heard on the side of the Grand Army, (though General Blücher's corps was under arms), and as it was also understood General Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations, and the hussars of Mecklenberg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs