

neral in Chief Wallis, at the right wing, an account that the Count de Meerfeld was totally incapable of making any further resistance to the superior forces of the enemy; and that he was retreating from Liptingen to the wood about three miles in the rear of that place.

His Royal Highness immediately gave orders to M. de Nauendorff and to Prince Schwartzenberg to retire, by degrees, to their positions; that is to say, M. de Nauendorff to the heights of Nellenberg, and Prince Schwartzenberg to the left wing. Both of these movements were executed in the most skilful manner, and with the greatest regularity, inasmuch that the enemy, notwithstanding their great superiority, was compelled to pay dear for every inch of ground. Gen. Jourdan in person commanded at this attack, and sent at the same time General Van Damme to harass his Royal Highness's communication with Pfulendorff. It was not till one o'clock in the afternoon that the enemy were able to reach the position of our left wing on the side of Shillingen, and it was near evening before they reached it on the side of Ach. His Royal Highness returned to this wing, gave the command of it to Lieutenant-General Stader, and hastened in person to the right wing. General Stader immediately detached two battalions of infantry and three of grenadiers to the heights of Nellenberg, in order to defend those heights, as the center of the position which his Royal Highness had chosen, jointly with the advanced guard under M. de Nauendorff, or, if it should become necessary to reinforce the right wing, to draw them, by this means, nearer to each other. As there was more cavalry in the left wing than could be employed, General Prince de Furstenberg was detached towards Dentwangen with the regiment of cuirassiers of the Archduke Francis; Lieutenant-General Petrasch had at this time, in consequence of orders from General Wallis, posted two battalions of infantry to the right of Malspieren, on the heights of Zizenhangen, in order to cover his right flank. This General had orders to attack the enemy, who had already penetrated through the wood, with those troops, and the regiments of Kirpen and Gemmingen, on the right of the high road to Stutlingen, whilst Lieutenant-General Prince de Furstenberg, with the regiments Emperor and Benjoffsky, notwithstanding a heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy, advanced along the high road, and on the left of it, for the purpose of giving support to the heights. The Prince was killed by a grape shot in the course of this attack, which he conducted with so much intrepidity. Colonel Prince of Anhalt Bernberg was also dangerously wounded, and died soon after on the field of battle; his body was found amongst the dead. The loss of these two brave officers is severely felt by the army. The Archduke immediately gave the command of part of the Prince of Furstenberg's division to General Major Stipfitz, who executed his orders with no less skill than courage, and with the greatest success.— He himself received a contusion on the arm by a musket ball, but this did not prevent him from remaining at the head of his troops. All the officers and soldiers distinguished themselves by their courage. The Prince of Anhalt Cothen, who perceived that his cavalry could not get up to the enemy, and that the infantry were in want of Generals, dismounted his horse, and made an offer to the Archduke to lead the other part of the Prince of Furstenberg's division to the enemy. The Archduke granted him his permission, and he performed, at the head of this corps, all that could be expected from the most tried conduct and courage. The enemy, who opposed us on this point with their choicest troops,

made not only a most obstinate resistance, but succeeded, in spite of the intrepidity of our troops, sometimes in repulsing them, and at others in keeping them at check; so much so, that this action remained during many hours undecided—which gave them hopes that they should finally carry the point he aimed at.

At this crisis, with a view to secure the fortune of the day, the Archduke ordered two battalions, under the skilful conduct of Colonel Ulm and Major Richter, to advance on the left of the high road. Captain Bibra particularly distinguished himself on this occasion.— The grenadiers which his Royal Highness had sent from the left wing, and from the Hellenberz, arrived at the same time. They advanced in one column along the high road, under the command of Lieut. General Count de Kollowrath. The battalions of Tegethof and Bajokowsky were at the head of it. In this order they reached the point of the wood, before which they extended themselves in front towards the left, forming a flank, whilst the battalions of Teschner and Lippe, which followed them, extended themselves towards the right, and advancing in order of battle, took the enemy in the rear, and forced a half brigade to surrender themselves prisoners. During these manoeuvres, and this success of our brave grenadiers near Neuhaus, on the high road to Dutlingen, the enemy hazarded an attack, with four regiments of cavalry, on the flank of our grenadiers. They were received with great steadiness, and by a well-directed fire, followed by a charge on the part of the cuirassiers of Nassau and Mack, who had formed themselves with the greatest expedition in a hollow ground, under the orders of Lieut. General Reifen; the enemy was completely overthrown, and forced to fly. We pursued them as far as Liptingen, and took one piece of cannon. Night coming on, prevented us from pursuing them farther on this wing.— Whilst this was going on, the enemy had detached a division under General Van Damme towards Molkireh, for the purpose of turning our right wing. The Prince of Wirtemberg, who had formed near to Dentwangen with the cuirassiers of the Archduke Francis, took of his own accord the resolution to attack the enemy, who was already in possession of the villages of Millingen and Dentwangen, and who, we learnt by the reports of a prisoner, intended to carry off our artillery of reserve. He executed this attack, with the assistance of a small body of light infantry, who were on their march to rejoin the army, retook the two villages, and pursued the enemy as far as the little wood near Birkell, to which place General Van Damme had already sent considerable reinforcements to the support of his troops. This well-combined enterprise perfectly succeeded.— The enemy was also repulsed on this point, with a great loss in killed and wounded, and the Prince of Wirtemberg rejoined our right wing.

On the left wing, under Lieutenant-General Stader, the enemy pushed their attacks with vigour. Our light infantry was withdrawn from the village of Leuxingen, of which the enemy took possession. The Nellenberg still remained occupied by our troops. The enemy made every effort by repeated attacks, to dislodge them from thence. They were filed by a well-directed fire from our field batteries, as also from that on the Nellenberg. After these unsuccessful attempts, the enemy endeavoured to establish batteries against us, in which attempt, however, they were equally unsuccessful; for no sooner did one battery begin to play than it was dismounted, and the attack repulsed. The enemy directed all their forces towards the village of Wawlis, and made repeated efforts to carry it; but the excellent disposi-