

men killed, and fifteen hundred wounded, and six officers and three hundred men were made prisoners. On the 18th General Jelowaiski made prisoners a troop of lancers of the Dutch guard, and in the afternoon, General Milaradovitch made a reconnaissance, in which the enemy lost one hundred killed, and one hundred and thirty prisoners; deserters come in daily from the enemy, and he suffers considerably by our skirmishes.

*Head-Quarters, Wurzen,
May 20, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE enemy detached on the evening of the 17th and 18th in the direction of Lückau and Lübben, on our right; the force was stated to be Regnier's corps.

Intelligence being received that General Lauriston, with nine thousand men, would march to reinforce the troops above mentioned on the 19th, General Barclay de Tolly and General d'York, with a strong corps, were sent to intercept and fall upon General Lauriston.

General Barclay de Tolly fell in with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Königswerde, and a sharp contest ensued, which was put an end to only by night-fall, and in which the Allies were completely successful. They drove back the enemy at all points, took upwards of fifteen hundred prisoners, a general of division, and eleven pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The cavalry were in pursuit when the accounts came away. The loss on our side has not yet been ascertained, nor am I in possession of the details of this affair.

General D'York was engaged more on the right, and encountered a strong force: the support of Lauriston's corps, supposed to be Marshal Ney's. He was engaged till eleven o'clock at night, against very superior numbers, with success. Both the allied corps returned into the position this morning.

Six o'Clock P. M.

I am enabled, being just returned from General Milaradovitch's advanced-guard, to report to your Lordship that a very severe attack has been made to-day by the enemy, to possess themselves of the town of Bautzen. They attempted a false attack on our left, but the real one was on General Milaradovitch's right. General Kleist's corps was moved up to his support, and the attack was sustained by Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist, with the utmost gallantry. I witnessed two very gallant charges of Russian light cavalry, as well as extreme good conduct throughout the troops engaged. General Milaradovitch will be drawn to-night into the position.

It would seem from what has occurred this day, that the enemy intend a great effort here.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh.

*Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia,
May 24, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HASTILY detailed to your Lordship in my last dispatch the military movements on the 20th, and the attack on Bautzen by the enemy.

The intention of the enemy, in his attack on the right and left of Bautzen on the 20th, was to force the Spree River, and to pass to some heights on our right, thus threatening General Milaradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, from which his artillery could sweep our main position, and, under cover of whose fire, he might with greater facility make his disposition for the general attack on the following morning.

The action was bravely contested; a Russian battalion and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced and contested along the heights, in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Kleist's corps.

In the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against General Lauriston.

General D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it till the following morning.

General Milaradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the enemy that were vigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy, that had attempted to pass into the mountains, were kept in check. Finding, however, late in the evening, that General Kleist had fallen back into the main position, General Milaradovitch withdrew entirely from the Spree River and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line.

The severe affairs of this day, reflect the highest honour on Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist, and the brave troops under their command.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, *Goldberg, May 24, 1813.*

THE Allied Army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st instant.

It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effort, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.

The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed near the village of Jackowitz, (and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground) formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry on a ridge that projected into the low ground near the Spree River. It then extended to the right, through villages which were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch, and Görlitz; from thence in front of the village of Bouthewitz to three or four very commanding hills,