

Buonaparte continues to follow with his whole force, but has met with very severe checks in every enterprise he has undertaken, and has had no success. Your Lordship will observe, that there have been three halting days.

The army is now concentrated in an excellent position, where nature has been assisted by art.

General Bulow's, and some inferior corps, are in rear of the enemy, and on the line of his communication, where they daily do him considerable injury.

By the arrival of a corps and of several battalions, the Russian army is stronger than it was on the 21st ultimo.

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

GENERAL Woronzoff has had a very brilliant affair: with a single regiment of Uhlans, and some Cossacks, he surprised, at Keunerea, on the left bank of the Elbe, the General of Division Poinsot, who commanded a corps of cavalry of seven hundred men. He made prisoners twenty-one officers and three hundred men; the rest were killed.

*Narrative of the Events of the 19th May 1813.*

THE advices brought on the 18th uniformly confirmed what had been conjectured from previous reconnoissances, that the enemy had drawn together all his forces to attack the combined army which was bivouacked between Bautzen and Veissenberg, and which was disposed in the following manner: the advanced guard, under the orders of General Count Milaradovitch, occupied the town and the heights on the left. The corps of General Kleist, in a line with the advanced guard, occupied the heights on the right of the town: these two corps having the defile of the Spree immediately in their front. The corps of General Blücher was posted on the heights of Krakwitz. The left wing, under the orders of Prince de Gortschakoff, rested on some woody heights. Detachments of cavalry were placed on the heights and in the vallies, with which the mountains are intersected, and extended themselves to the frontiers of Bohemia. The Russian guard and the cavalry formed the reserve.

The same day, the 18th, it was ascertained that the corps of Lauriston had marched from Senftenberg to Hoyoswerda, and had been followed by another corps, which some said to be Victor's, others Sebastiani's. The force of Lauriston was calculated at fourteen thousand men, the other corps at twenty thousand men; they were supposed to be a day's march distant from each other.

It was immediately decided to march to meet the first corps, and to attack it before it could form its junction near Bautzen. It was hoped that this corps would be beaten before it had time to join the other corps. The troops under the orders of Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, were detached in consequence, in the night of the 18th

and 19th, to attack the enemy, who had advanced on the side of Hoyoswerda. They had orders, as soon as the expedition was over, to return immediately to the principal army, to wait with united forces the attack of the enemy in the position chosen for this purpose. Lauriston however had already pushed his march towards Bautzen, and had brought up the corps which followed him, in such a manner, that they were engaged with the enemy near Königswarta and Weissig, that is to say, General Barclay near Königswarta with the corps of Lauriston, and General D'York near Weissig, with the corps much more considerable, which had drawn near to Lauriston. The enemy was consequently infinitely superior in number, and particularly on the side of General d'York, they however immediately determined to attack; and at the same time that General Barclay attacked the corps of Lauriston, General d'York vigorously attacked that of Sebastiani, thereby to support General Barclay. The combat was warm; it terminated at ten o'clock at night. The loss of the enemy is estimated at three thousand men killed and wounded; seven pieces of cannon and two thousand prisoners taken, among whom are the General of Division Péguerie, the Generals of Brigade Martelli, Bélétier and St. Andreas. The expedition was ended with this success, and the two Generals conformably to their instructions, retired towards the position.

Only six pieces of cannon have been brought away, which arrived with the prisoners, the seventh having been destroyed.

*Narrative of the Events of the 20th May.*

THE 20th, the two detached corps were scarcely returned to their position near Gottamelda, when about noon the enemy advanced in columns on Bautzen, and attacked, under the protection of a brisk cannonade, the advanced guard, commanded by Generals Milaradovitch and Kleist. The determination of the latter obstinately to defend the heights situated on the side of Bautzen, occasioned a most animated and glorious combat. He had to fight an enemy, without exaggeration, four times as strong as himself, yet he did not fall back to the position until four o'clock in the afternoon, after the enemy had entirely turned his left, and after having resisted the most vigorous attacks on his right flank and front. The obstinacy with which the Prussian General Kleist, and the Russian Generals Rüdiger and Roth, and Colonel Marcoff, defended those heights, and the conduct of the troops on the occasion, excited the admiration of the whole army.

Whilst the attack was made on this point, the enemy was making another on the centre and left; but there also he was vigorously received by Count Milaradovitch and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and constantly repulsed. It being very late, his tirailleurs endeavoured, in the dark, to gain the woody mountains which commanded our extreme left, to alarm us with the fear of being turned on that side. The Prince of Wirtemberg sent some tirailleurs to drive them back. The Emperor sent there Colonel Michaud, one of his Aides-de-Camp,