

sand cavalry, under the immediate orders of General Miloradovitch, together with twelve thousand Austrians, under Count Coloredo and General Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops collected for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain.

The village of Kulm is situated at the bottom of a range of mountains which forms an almost impenetrable barrier between Saxony and Bohemia; from this point branches off two distinct ranges of mountain, east and west; between these ranges the ground is generally flat, affording however in some places good defensible positions. Upon this ground, immediately fronting the village of Kulm, the enemy collected a strong force of infantry, with a great portion of artillery; a galling fire was kept up incessantly from this point upon the Russians, under General Miloradovitch.

Such was the strength of the adjacent heights of Kulm, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force for their defence, that it was judged more expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of General Kleist, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the enemy's rear, descending the road by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under Count Coloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank General Miloradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above forty pieces of artillery and sixty timbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of General Vandamme, fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by General Kleist, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat.

The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards, to seek for shelter in the woods.

The fruits of this victory are considerable. The General Commanding, Vandamme, six other General Officers, of which are Generals Giott, Hächtox, Himberg, and Prince Reuss; sixty pieces of artillery, and about ten thousand prisoners, with six standards.

The whole of General Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank are also among the prisoners.

The enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by the Cossacks and allied cavalry.

Having received a severe contusion by the explosion of a shell shortly after the commencement

of the action, I was under the necessity of quitting the field of battle, and am therefore indebted for the latter details which I have given your Lordship, to Colonel Cooke, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, whom upon this, as upon every other occasion since he has been attached to me, has afforded me great assistance.

I have now the pleasing task of calling your Lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honour and advantage of the allied army.

It would appear that upon the 25th Marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by General Blucher upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest, driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground fifty pieces of artillery, thirty-nine timbrils and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners, exceeding ten thousand men.

The contest was renewed with fresh vigour, and with equal success on the part of General Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that thirty pieces of cannon, and five thousand more prisoners, have been taken during the two last days.

According to the latest intelligence, General Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

General Prince Reuss, whom I named to your Lordship as among the prisoners taken in the very brilliant affair of yesterday, is dead of his wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 21, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Moore, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Vigo, off Rostock, the 2d. inst.

HAVING reason to think that Rear-Admiral Hope may by this time have left Gottenburgh for England, I address this, direct to you, and have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. General Vegesak marched out of Rostock at day-light, and drove back the enemy's advanced guard, which was within eight or nine miles of Rostock; and having received reinforcements from the Prince Royal of Sweden, after the victory of Gross-Buren, he has been able to follow them up, and force them to evacuate Wismar. I have had a dispatch from Count Wallmoden, dated Woblin, the 28th ult., informing me that in consequence of the victories of the Prince Royal of Sweden, he had been able to resume his operations against Davoust, who was still at Schwerin.

The Messenger, with Viscount Cathcart's dispatches, embarked on the same day, in another vessel from Gottenburgh, but has not yet arrived.