

not enabled to assist in the engagement, but they have materially contributed to our success by the positions which they occupied.

Marshal the Count de Stedinek, and General the Baron de Wintzingerode, the Generals, Officers, and men under their command, regretted that the precipitate retreat of the enemy at their approach, did not leave them the opportunity of rendering their destruction complete, by a simultaneous attack. The wind, and the great clouds of dust, for a long time prevented the Russian and Swedish armies from distinguishing each other, notwithstanding that they marched in concert, and upon the same line.

The Prince Royal has been constantly attended by his Staff. General the Baron de Alderentz, did not leave him until he had received directions to proceed to the right of the Prussian army with several pieces of cannon, under the direction of Colonel Cardill. This General has entirely fulfilled the intentions of his Royal Highness, and he daily acquires new claims upon his esteem and friendship.

He is also much satisfied with the zeal of Generals the Baron de Tawast, and the Count de Lowenhelm. Generals the Baron de Suchtelen, de Vincent, de Krusmark, and Pozzo di Borgo, have constantly attended near the Prince Royal's person.

A solemn *Te Deum* has this day been chanted in every corps of the army, for the advantages which have been gained by the combined forces since the commencement of hostilities.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon Legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the Sovereigns, and of the liberty of Germany. The Prince Royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the Allied Powers.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Toplitz,
September 1, 1813.*

MY LORD,

THE Emperor Alexander arrived at Prague on the 15th ultimo. The greater part of the Russian army in Silesia, and a corps of Prussians, moved into Bohemia on the 11th and 12th ultimo, and formed a junction with the Austrian army on the 17th and following days.

On the 19th the Austrian army, except the corps already on the frontier, passed in review before the Emperors and the King of Prussia, near Jungfern Tignitz.

On the 22d the whole of the allied army passed the frontier into Saxony, in four columns, by Peterswalde, Altenberg, Marienberg, and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein, on the right, having met Gouvion St. Cyr, and disposed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet in the lines of Perna, and seized that post the same evening.

The 23d the several columns moved towards the right to concentrate. The Imperial head-quarters, being the 21st at Comotau, the 22d at Zoblitz, and the 23d at Mit Seida. The 24th they were moved to Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 25th, at three in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. The out-posts were driven in and the defences reconnoitred.

The city was evidently out of reach of being carried by a coup-de-main without much loss, and as there was no object to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped.

On the 26th, the enemy, under cover of their batteries, endeavoured to regain their outposts, which occasioned a cannonade and firing which lasted all the day: towards evening the Austrians stormed a redoubt and spiked the ordnance, and some attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and if opportunity favoured to follow him into the town.

On the 27th, the weather, which had for several days been extremely wet and cold, became uncommonly thick and bad, and it rained without intermission for more than twenty-four hours, with many heavy showers. The enemy showed himself in much greater force, several large masses of infantry appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the center, which was protected by the works.

This menace, on the Austrian left beyond Plauen towards the vale of Tharand, was not formidable, and was opposed by a sufficient number of Austrian troops; but in the middle of the day reports arrived that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that General Blucher, who had been engaged five times in six days, two of which were general actions, one in presence of Buonaparte on the Bober, and one in which he had taken Marshal Macdonald's baggage, had fallen back to Jauer. At the same time large columns moved out of the town and formed masses to attack the right, as if to turn it, and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. This had the appearance of the enemy declining the combat on the Leipzig or Erfurt roads, and moving to his left to gain the Bohemian line, and it was resolved to make a flank march immediately, in five columns by the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, and to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain that he would advance.

This day produced several severe partial actions, in which the enemy had many men killed and made prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides by the continued cannonade and heavy fire of musketry. The ground, which is deep clay in many places, became so wet that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and all carriages sunk to the axletrees.

The Emperor was passing along the front of the line towards the right where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movement of some Russian battalions, on a ground within reach of the cross fire of two French batteries, when General Moreau, who was speaking to His Imperial Majesty, and close to him, was wounded. The shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse, and shattered the other leg, so that the General was obliged to submit to the amputation of both, considerably above the knee. It is impossible to shew more heroic magnanimity and composure than the General has displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound, and from that firmness and tranquillity, there is reason to hope his life may be preserved. He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Uzer. The Emperor remained by him when he fell till he was placed upon several of the Cossack's pikas and carried off, and after the operation wear