

I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely on the brilliant victory of the Prince of Sweden. The additional lustre which is reflected in this day's battle, on the arms of His Prussian Majesty, is forcibly dwelt on by His Royal Highness, who states that the soldiers of the Great Frederick are again visible in every action in which they have been engaged.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.  
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, Prague, Sept. 14, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, two reports I have received since I left Toplitz from Colonel Cooke, respecting the operations of the allied and French armies on the 11th and 12th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.  
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Toplitz, September 11, 1813.

THE enemy advanced against us about an hour after you had been removed from hence upon the 10th instant.

The utmost uncertainty appeared to exist, as well as to their number, as the point upon which they would attack.

Towards evening, a strong detachment of the enemy's light troops got possession of the road which leads through the pass to Altenberg, and drove on the grenadiers of the Russians nearly to the plateau below.

As the enemy made use of no cannon, and did not appear upon the Peterswalde road at the same time, there appeared no indication of a serious attack at so late an hour in the day.

The Allies, however, threw back their left, placing troops and guns all along the foot of the hill, between the village of Culm and Toplitz, while the whole army were formed in position of two lines, having their right appuyé upon the mountain adjacent to the town; columns of infantry were in reserve on either flank.

The ground was crowded, and could afford little advantage, in the event of a serious effort, upon the front of the French.

The firing ceased about sunset, and the Allies remained in position during the night.

I am inclined to attribute this movement upon the part of the enemy, to a desire of learning the general feature of the country about us, and the number of troops we had at hand.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY COOKE.  
To Sir Charles Stewart.

SIR, Toplitz, September 12, 1813.

THE enemy increased considerably in number during the whole of yesterday; towards evening great motion was perceptible upon their left flank. They soon advanced with guns upon the high road, and above the Russians, under Count Pahlen, from the village of Nollendorf, nearly into Culm.

Towards night, we were reinforced by above twenty-five thousand men, of the Austrian army. These troops were immediately placed in position upon our extreme left, a certain distance up the mountains. They had marched with little interruption since the morning of the 10th instant, and during the whole night, but were in good order and without stragglers.

Every thing indicated a general attack upon the

The prisoners accounted for the skirmish of yesterday, by stating, that Buonaparte had reconnoitred us, and at night the whole range of mountains was covered with the enemy's fires.

The corps of St. Cyr and Victor, the whole cavalry of the guard, and the remainder of Vandamme's division, were the troops in front of us.

About twelve o'clock this day, however, the enemy commenced his retreat from Nollendorf.

It is believed, they have detached strongly towards Kommatau. In consequence of this, General Kleinan has been reinforced by two divisions of Austrian light troops, under the orders of Prince Liechtenstein.

The Allies are otherwise posted as I reported to you on the 10th.

The remainder of the Austrians, detached towards the Elbe, are covering the Aussig road upon our right.

Dispatches have reached us this day from the Prince Royal of Sweden, announcing the joyful tidings of a victory gained by the allies, under His Royal Highness's command, in the neighbourhood of Witttemberg.

Upwards of 8000 prisoners, 60 guns, 200 tumbrils, and 40 pieces of cannon, had been taken. The Prussians are said to have sustained the brunt of this affair, to have lost many people, and to have done great honour to their army. This was fought upon the 7th and 8th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY COOKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 7, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Count Wallmoden, dated

Head-Quarters, Domitz,  
September 20, 1813.

SINCE my last report, dated Schwerin the 4th instant, Marshal Davoust continued upon the River Stocknitz.

Having moved to Domitz, I caused a bridge of boats to be there built across the Elbe, with a Tête-de-Pont, in order to pass the river as soon as the enemy should appear upon the left bank, although he remained combined with the Danes, with whom I imagined he had ceased to co-operate in consequence of the late disjoined march of the French troops upon Ratzeburgh, and of the Danes upon Lubeck: the enemy continued, contrary to my expectations, in a state of inactivity for several days. I consequently once more made a movement towards him, fixing my head-quarters at Hagenow on the 12th instant.

But having been apprised by intercepted letters of Marshal Davoust's intention to detach eight or nine thousand men, in order to clear the left bank of the Elbe, and advance towards Magdeburg, I crossed the river at midnight, on the 14th instant, near Domitz, taking the troops under my command, with the exception of the Swedes and Mecklenburgers, who remained in the position of Grevesmühlen, and the Hanseatic legion, which I left with the infantry of Lutow's corps on the right bank. On the 15th I occupied the position of Jetzel, near Dauenberg.

In the meantime, Marshal Davoust had detached the General of Division Pecheux, with the chief part of his division, which having passed the Elbe, had marched upon Dahlenburg.

Late on the evening of the 15th, I was informed