

sphere of action allotted to him; but in every appointment, in every decisive moment, always to do his duty, and to the utmost of his power—such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point. The Emperor will remain with us, for he has endeavored the utmost to us—the honour of the nation, the protection of our native country, and the security and welfare of posterity. Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before God, who will not forsake the just cause, under the eyes of your grateful fellow citizens, and in the sight of all Europe, which expects from you great deeds and great happiness after long suffering. Remember you must conquer, that you may justify this expectation—Combat as it becomes Austrians to do, and you will conquer.

CHARLES, Prince Schwartzburg, Field Marshal.

Extract from the 11th bulletin of the Crown Prince, dated Jüterboch, Sept. 8.

BATTLE OF DENNEVITZ.

While his royal highness the crown prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his command, was moving on the 4th inst. upon Rosla, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march upon Leipzig, intelligence arrived that the enemy's army, coming from Wittenbergh, was pushed forward on the Zinna, with a view, as it appeared, to stop his royal highness's further operations, by a movement against Berlin. As the enemy had succeeded on the 5th inst. notwithstanding the heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army, posted between Zinna, and Jüterboch, in penetrating as far as Jüterboch, his royal highness, early in the morning of the 6th, hastened with 70 battalions of Swedish and Russian infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 150 field pieces, to assist the Prussian army, which, consisting of about 40,000 men had held out without yielding, against the repeated attacks of the enemy's army, 70,000 strong, under the command of the prince of Moskwa. At the sight of these fresh troops, the enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, and retreated towards Torgau and Dresden.

From 16 to 18,000 prisoners, more than 69 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons, are the fruits of this victory and the subsequent actions.

The army has covered itself with glory. The remembrance of the bravery of the Prussian army will eternally remain in the recollection of every warrior, and shine forth as a splendid example to all who fight for the independence of Germany.

Gen. Ablereutz has acquired the particular esteem of his royal highness. Gen. Tavas and count Kuwenhielm have received assurances of his highest satisfaction.

His royal highness is in good health.

Extracts from the Twelfth Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden dated Head Quarters, Jüterboch, Sept. 20.

Every day brings fresh proofs that the consequences of the battle of Dennewitz are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three pair of colors, and one standard, were taken.

The Marshal prince of Eckmühl had in the night between the 2d and 3d September left Schwerin with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony.

General Vandamme's corps d'armee was annihilated 30th Aug. on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde. This general, with 5 other generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favorable affairs, the combined army again moved forward from Bohemia into Saxony and on the 5th of Sept. marched by the way of Peterswalde, and Altenburg, against Pirna and Dippoldeswalde. Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops, the Prince of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his royal highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th have spoiled this plan: the army of the prince of Moskwa is dispersed—it has lost two thirds of its artillery, its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 20,000 men. The emperor Napoleon is retiring to Dresden. The army of gen. von Blücher follows him, and will in all probability cause him a severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany is therefore in communication, by its left wing, with the army of Silesia.

Gen. Benningsen follows all these movements.

From the Boston Gazette.

FURTHER OFFICIAL DESPACHES.

The London papers contain nine official despatches from Gen. Stewart, Lord Cathcart, Mr. Thornton, and Admiral Moore, detailing the GREAT EVENTS which have recently occurred in Germany. We are only allowed to give sketches of them.

No. I.—from Gen. Stewart, dated Zehst, August 27th, announces the determination of the allied Austrian, Russian and Prussian army, which had assembled in Bohemia, to debouche into Saxony, to attack the French grand army in Saxony and Lusatia. This army is commanded by Prince Schwartzberg, having Generals De Tolly, Wittgenstein, Millarodovich, and Kibitz, under him. While this army advanced, Gen. Blücher with the corps of General d'York, Luchen, and Langeron, was to advance from Silesia on Lusatia, and threaten the French front. On the entrance of the allied grand army into Saxony, a smart combat was had with St. Cyr and Bonnet, who were beaten, and retreated towards Dresden. The

French grand army then posted itself in its entrenched camp at Liebenstein, and in Dresden, where Bonaparte arrived from Silesia on the 23d of August. On the 26th, the allied army took positions round Dresden; and on that day two regiments of Westphalian (Jerome's) hussars deserted from the French and joined the allied army. General Blücher advanced in Silesia to the Bobr, where he was attacked by Bonaparte in person on the 21st August with upwards of 100,000 men, and after the most gallant resistance, was obliged to retire first behind the Katzbach, and then upon Jauer, on the 23d with considerable loss.

No. II.—From Gen. Stewart, is dated at Altenburg, August 29th, and states, that on the 27th, the allied army assaulted Dresden—in seven columns, three of them headed by the Prince Augustus of Prussia, Count Colliredo, and Prince Maurice—that a tremendous cannonade ensued—that the allies penetrated to the wall, but were unable to enter the city when a sortie of 30,000 men being made, a great conflict ensued, in which the cavalry (but not the infantry) were engaged—and at night the French returned. The day was uncommonly stormy. General Moreau was this day mortally wounded, having both his thighs broken by a cannon ball, while in conversation with the Emperor of Russia. In the evening orders were given for the retreat of the allied army to Bohemia, which it did in distinct columns. The allied loss this day is estimated at 7000—the French loss larger. Gen. Blücher advanced again into Silesia, on the 24th of August. The Austrian Gen. Newberg also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

No. III.—is also from Gen. Stewart, and dated at Toplitz, in Bohemia, about 40 miles from Dresden, the 29th, and gives an account of a brilliant action between a Russian corps under count Osterman and a pursuing French corps under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand in which the Russians resisted more than three times their number, and captured two standards, made several hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded 6000; with the loss of 3000 killed and wounded, among the latter were several general officers.

No. IV.—is also from Gen. Stewart, dated Toplitz, Aug. 31, and announces the complete defeat and capture of Vandamme's corps, with that celebrated chief, and several Generals; who have passed through Vienna, for Russia. The particulars of this victory are related in the 11th and 12th bulletins of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

No. V.—is a letter from Admiral Moore, dated off Rostock, September 2, and states, that the Russian General Vegezak had beaten the French, and compelled them to evacuate Wismar; and that in consequence of the victories of Bernadotte, Count Walmode was able to resume operations against Marshal Devoust at Schwerin.

No. VI.—is from Mr. Thornton, the British minister to Bernadotte's army.

No. VII.—is Prince Bernadotte's bulletin, dated Jüterboch, Sept. 8th, announcing his victory over Marshal Ney, (who had left Silesia) Oudinot, Bertrand, Regnier, and the Duke of Padua.

No. VIII.—is from Lord Cathcart, dated at Toplitz, September 1, which is given below entire.

No. IX.—is also from Lord Cathcart, dated September 1, announcing officially that General Blücher had informed his Prussian majesty, that he had attacked the French on the Bobr, on the 29th August, defeated them, took General Puttow and most of Marshal Macdonald's staff prisoners, with two eagles and twenty-one pieces of cannon; and that from the 29th to the 29th he had taken 15,000 prisoners, and nearly one hundred pieces of cannon. Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected in addition to the sixty taken on the 30th ult. near Culm, and several more ammunition-waggons.

Despatch from Lord Cathcart to the British government.

Imperial Head Quarters, Toplitz, Sept. 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 emperor, 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, Altenburg, Marienberg and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein on the right having met Gouvion St. Cyr, and dispossessed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet in the lines of Perua, 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 Zublitz, and the 23d at Mit Seil. The 24th they were moved to Reichstadt, near Dippoldeswalde.

The 25th at three in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surrounded Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. The outposts were driven in and the defences reconnoitered.

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, attempted to regain their outposts, which occasioned a cannonading 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 favored, 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 24 hours, with many heavy showers. The encampment showed itself in much greater force, several large masses of infantry, appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the centre, which was protected by the works.

The menace on the Austrians, 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 Blücher who had been engaged five times in six days, two of which were general actions, one in presence of Bonaparte on the Bobr, 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's 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, to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain he would advance.

This day produced several partial actions, in which the enemy had many men killed, and many prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides, by the continual cannonade and heavy fire of musquetry. 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 axle-trees.

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 tranquility, there is reason to hope that his life will be preserved. He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Eger. The Emperor remained by him when he fell, till he was placed upon some of the Cossack's pikes, and carried off, and after the operation, went with the King of Prussia to see him, and has paid him every possible attention.

Head Quarters were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldeswalde. The 28th the head quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Duchs.

On the 29th the enemy having moved in force, under Gen. Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hollendorf and Culm, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place. The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for one hundred pieces of field ordnance, not one of which was lost, stopped this attack, and supported by some part of the Russian Imperial cavalry guard, and cuirassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of baggage and artillery passed in the rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battalions of Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Toplitz. Orders were sent to General Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorf, so as to be ready to attack Gen. Vandamme, in the rear, when the troops should attack in front.

On the 30th the Austrian divisions Colliredo and Bianchi, were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to General Bareley de Tolly; the Emperor and the King were on the height near the field, and Marshal Prince Schwartzberg was also a spectator. The enemy was posted near Culm, a seat of the Thun family and in the woods; the attack was made about ten, with great spirit; and the enemy had already lost ground, when Gen. Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians, and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies were carried on with so much vigor, that the enemy was completely beaten on all points, and driven into the woods. Gen. Vandamme and three other Generals, one of whom is General Aekso, their best Engineer, were taken in the evening, another was found killed either on that or the preceding day, some colours were taken, with from 40 to 50 pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners. Two other Generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde. The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-Quarters were at Toplitz on the 30th, and continued there this day.

Gen. Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenburg, on the 30th and drove back the enemy. This day it seems the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden and by Gen. Blücher, of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday, by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined. Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th, near Toplitz, though they were performed

by a small party of the army, have had every consequence of a decisive victory.

Te Deum was sung this morning at the head of the Russian Guards. The three Sovereigns were present, and the Guards marched past them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction instead of having been employed in making forced marches, or engaging the enemy for eighteen days without intermission. I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

Toplitz, Sept. 1.

My Lords.—It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that at the moment of the departure of the Messenger Fisler, for England, a despatch was received from Gen. Blücher, dated Hofstien, in Silesia the 30th ult. which informs his Prussian Majesty that he attacked again on the 29th inst. a position behind the Bobr river, and completely defeated them, and to Gen. Puttow and the greatest part of Marshal McDonald's Staff prisoners; also two eagles, and 22 pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th the corps of Gen. Blücher, has taken 15000 prisoners and near 100 pieces of cannon.

When the officer, the bearer of this Despatch, left Gen. Blücher's Head Quarters, on the 30th a report was received of Gen. Horn having entered Bantzian that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia began to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the 60 alluded to, as having been taken in the action of the 30th near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

TRANSLATIONS FROM FRENCH PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE SHIP "ERIE."

THE GREAT BATTLE AT DRESDEN.

Her majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news from the army, to the 28th of August:

On the 26th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the emperor entered Dresden. The grand Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by their sovereigns, was before it: it crowned the tops of all the hills which surround Dresden, at a distance of a short league along the left bank. Marshal St. Cyr with the 14th corps and the garrison of Dresden occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharp shooters the palanka which surrounded the suburbs. Every thing was calm at noon; but, to an experienced eye, this calm was the harbinger of a storm: an attack appeared imminent. At 6 o'clock, afternoon, at a signal of 3 guns, six enemy columns, each one preceded by 50 pieces of cannon, were formed, and a few moments afterwards descended into the plain; they directed their march towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the cannonade became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being extinguished, the besiegers had turned it, and were making efforts at the foot of the palanka of the suburbs, where a considerable number were killed.

It was about 5 o'clock; a part of the reserve of the 14th corps were engaged. Some bombs fell into the city: the moment was urgent. The emperor ordered the King of Naples [Murat] to repair with the corps of cavalry of Gen. Latour Mabourg to the right flank of the enemy, and the duke of Treviso [Mortier] to repair to the left flank. The four divisions of the young guards, commanded by the generals Dumotier, Barrois, Decoiz and Roguet, defied them, two through the gate of Pirna and two through that of Plauen.

The Prince of Moskwa [Ney] defied at the head of the division Barrois. These divisions overthrew every thing before them; the firing was immediately removed from the centre to the circumference, and very soon was thrown back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with killed, cannon and ruins. Demotier is wounded, as also generals Boneldieu, Tyndal and Cambelle; the ordnance officer, Beranger, is mortally wounded; he was a promising young man. General Gros, of the guard, was the first to rush into the fosse of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were endeavoring already to cut the palisades; he is wounded by the thrust of a bayonet.

Night came on dark and the firing ceased, the enemy having failed in their attack and left more than 2000 prisoners upon the field, which was covered with wounded and dead.

On the 27th the weather was dreadful; rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had passed the night in mud and water. At 9 o'clock in the morning we saw distinctly the enemy distending his left, and covering the hills which were separated from their centre by the valley of Plauen.

The king of Naples set out with the corps of the duke of Belluno [Victor] and the divisions of cuirassiers, and fled off towards the road of Freyberg to attack his left. He effected it with the greatest success. The sixth division which composed this wing was overthrown and scattered. One half, with their standards and cannon, were taken prisoners, and among the number are several generals. In the centre a brisk cannonade drew the attention of the enemy and columns were shewn ready to attack it on the left.

The duke of Treviso, with gen. Nansouty, manœuvred in the plain, with his left on the river and his right on the hills; marshal St. Cyr connected our left with the centre, which was formed with the corps of the duke of Ragusa. [Marmont.] About two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy resolved on a retreat: they had lost their great communication with Bohemia by their left and right.

The results of this action are from 25 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 standards and 60 pieces of cannon. It may be relied upon that the enemy in all have sustained a loss of 60,000 men.

Our own loss amounts in wounded, killed, or taken, to 4000 men.

The cavalry has covered itself with glory.