

seriously engaged with the enemy; and took fifteen hundred prisoners at the latter place; and it may be fairly estimated that this part of Buonaparte's army has been so roughly handled as to have lost one third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to, to elude their victorious pursuers; and when I detail to your Lordship, that Marshal Blücher's army was at Fismes on the 24th, and was fighting at La-Ferte-Gaucher on the 26th, making a march of twenty-six leagues, it will be evident that no physical exertions can exceed those that the present unexampled crisis brings into action.

The grand army was in position at Mailleret on the 26th. The march was continued in three columns from Fere Champenoise; the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzberg were at Treffau: the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed on beyond La Ferte Gaucher, joining Generals D'Yorck and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserves were bivouacked at La Vergière on the right of the great road; the 6th and 4th corps were in the centre, the 5th on the left, and the 3d remained in the rear to cover all the baggage, artillery, parks and train, and to make the march of the whole compact. Generals Kaisroff and Ledavin's partizan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and Seine rivers.

Intelligence was received from Generals Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who continued following Buonaparte's rear with ten thousand cavalry and forty pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation; a plain demonstration (if any were wanting) that superiority of manœuvring, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversaries scale.

The Prince Field-Marshal continued his march this day without interruption; the head-quarters were established at Colomiers; the 6th corps arrived at Monson; Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg who were sent to turn the enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before us, which seemed now to have separated to Crecy; while Generals D'Yorck and Kleist pushed the other by advancing from La Ferté Gaucher to Meaux, where they will secure the passage of the Marne for Marshal Blücher's army; the 5th corps took up its ground near Chailly; the 3d at Meveillon; and the cavalry of the guard, the guards, and reserves in front of this place.

Marshal Blücher's head quarters are to night at La Ferté-Jouarre, and to-morrow his army will pass the Marne; which I apprehend the grand army will do at Lagny; thus concentrating nearly their whole force on the right bank of the river, and taking position on the heights of Mont-Martre.

I am as yet ignorant of the motives that may have directed the corps of the enemy in our front; whether a part has fallen back to form a noyau to the national guards, at Paris; and whether with some of these they will dispute momentarily the passage of the Marne to-morrow; and whether the other part is moving by Provins to join Buona-

parte, remains to be seen, but in neither instance to be apprehended.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the operations in progress, however brilliant they appear, the Sovereigns who are present, and the Prince Field Marshal who leads their armies, will have the proud and consoling reflection, that by their intrepid manœuvre, they have acted right by their countries, their people, and the great cause.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

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

Foreign Office, April 5.

SINCE the receipt of the preceding intelligence, Captain Harris has arrived with dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and Lord Burghersh, of which the following are copies.

Head-Quarters Bondy, March 29, 1814.

ON the 28th the Grand Allied Army and that of Silesia continued their advance to Paris. The 6th corps, the Austrian grenadiers, the guards, and reserves, and the cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, took up their ground in the neighbourhood of Coulley, and Manteuil. The 3d corps was this day at Mowon, the 5th remained at Chailly with the advanced guard in the direction of La Ferté Gaucher, observing the routes of Sezanne and Provins. The head-quarters of the army were established at Cuency.

The passage of the Marne at Meaux was effected by the 6th corps with little resistance. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps, under the immediate command of the French General Vincent, who retired through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the Allies in their advance.

About ten thousand of the National Guards, mixed with some old soldiers, endeavoured to make a feeble stand before the army of Silesia, between La Ferté Jouarre and Meaux; but General Horne attacked them, and placing himself gallantly at the head of some squadrons, he pierced into a mass of infantry, taking, himself, the French General prisoner.

The passage of the river was also disputed at Triport, where the army of the Marshal passed; but notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, the bridge was soon completed, and the whole of this army passed the Marne to-day.

The French, on their retreat from Meaux, caused a magazine of powder, of an immense extent, to be blown up, without the slightest information to the inhabitants of the town, who thought themselves, by the monstrous explosion, buried in the ruins of the place; not a window of the town that was not shivered to atoms, and great damage was done to all the houses, and to the magnificent cathedral.

The corps of D'Yorck and Kleist advanced this day to Claye; the corps of General Langeron was on their right, and General Sacken's in reserve; the corps of Woronzoff was in the rear at Meaux.

Different bridges were constructed on the Marne