

to enable the grand army to file over in various columns.

Winzingerode's rear towards St. Dizier seems to have been assailed on the evening of the 26th, and morning of the 27th, by a very preponderating force of the enemy, especially as to infantry. The details of the affair are not arrived, but it appears the General was obliged to retreat in the direction of Bar le Duc.

From the most recent reports Buonaparte was himself at St. Dizier on the 27th, and it is said his advanced guard is at Vitry. It would thus appear that he is marching after the Allies, or directing himself on the Marne; but it is to be hoped this is now too late.

On the 29th, the army of Silesia, having a corps on the Marne, was directed to its right, to advance on the great road of Soissons to Paris; General Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Villettes; Generals D'Yorck and Kleist moved from the Meaux route into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzberg's army; Generals Sacken and Woronzow were in their rear.

On the 28th in the evening a very sharp affair occurred at Claye between General D'York and the enemy's rear; the ground they were posted on was very favourable for defence; and in a very severe tirailade General D'York lost some hundred men; but the enemy were driven back at all points.

The 6th corps passed at Triport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Pantin. The 4th corps crossed at Meaux, with the guards and reserves and cavalry; the former was immediately directed to gain the high road from Lagny to the capital, and to take post on the heights of Chelle. The 3d corps was to support the 4th. The 5th moved to Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Coulommiers.

On the advance of the 6th corps some slight resistance was made at Villaparis; and as it was necessary to relieve Generals D'York and Kleist, and move them more to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed on by mutual consent which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual.

The army this night may be stated to have their right towards Montmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes.

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

*Proclamation of Marshal Prince Schwartzberg to the Inhabitants of Paris,*

INHABITANTS OF PARIS!

THE allied armies are before Paris. The object of their march towards the capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth?

No. 16879.

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The Allied Sovereigns seek, in good faith, a *sovereign authority in France*, which may cement the union of all Nations and of all Governments with her; it is to the city of Paris that it has fallen, under the present circumstances, to accelerate *the peace of the world*. The wish of this city is looked for with that interest which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions.

Parisians, you know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bourdeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispositions of your fellow-citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of foreign war and of civil discord; you cannot search it elsewhere.

The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the Allies are ready to take, in conjunction with the Authorities and the Notables, who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you.

In these sentiments, *Europe in arms* before your walls, addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she places in your love for the country, and in your discretion.

The Commander in Chief of the  
Allied Armies, Marshal Prince of  
SCHWARTZENBERG.

*Heights of Belleville, above Paris, March 30, 1814,  
Seven o'Clock in the Evening.*

MY LORD,

I SEIZE an opportunity which offers at this instant, to transmit to you an account of the successes of this day.

After the affair of Fere Champenoise, the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blücher, passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th, at Triport and Meaux.

The enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river; but on the 28th in the evening, General D'York was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss.

Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux,) advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired, giving up Pantin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.

It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris. The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Gerard's corps under General Compans, and a force of about eight thousand regular troops and thirty thousand national guards, under General Halin, the Governor of the town.

With this force, the enemy, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, took up a position this morn-