

ing, the right on the height of Belleville occupying that town, the center on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.

This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of L'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the enemy.

The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, forming the left, marched upon Vincennes; General Rieffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chaussée leading from Bondy to Paris. Marshal Blücher was to march upon the chaussées from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.

All the attacks succeeded; General Rieffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville; the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them.

The village of Pontin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured forty-three pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners.

Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blücher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took twenty pieces of cannon.

At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours, to obtain which, he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris.

Prince Schwartzberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Par, from Prince Schwartzberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender.

An answer is just arrived; the garrison will evacuate Paris by seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

I may therefore congratulate your Lordship on the capture of that capital.

The allied troops will enter it to-morrow.

Your Lordship will excuse the hurry in which this letter is written; I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place; at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions.

Prince Schwartzberg, by the decision with which he determined to march upon the capital of France, as by the mode in which he has conducted its advance, has obtained universal admiration.

I have the honour to be, &c,

BURGHESH,
Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

Heights of Belleville, March 30, 1814,

MY LORD,

AFTER a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French Empire in the hands of the Allied Sovereigns, a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and Lisbon, by the Desolator of Europe.

I must very imperfectly detail the events of this glorious day at such a moment as the present, and therefore throw myself on your Lordship's indulgence.

The enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Mortier and Marmont, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville and Belleville; their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre, and on the whole line an immense artillery of above one hundred and fifty pieces.

In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Montmartre, St. Denis, and the village of La Valette and Pantin, while the grand army attacked the enemy's right on the heights before alluded to at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blücher made his own dispositions for his attack.

The 6th corps under General Reifski moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great route of Meaux, attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These are very commanding, as well as Montmartre, the ground between being covered with villages and country seats, and the possession of them commands Paris and the whole country round. Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg's division of the 6th corps commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period a very galling fire of artillery, being supported by the reserves of grenadiers; his Serene Highness, after some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The 4th corps supported this attack more to the left, and was directed on the heights of Rosny, and on Charenton by their gallant Commander the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. The 3d corps of the army was placed in echelon near Neuilly in reserve, as well as the cavalry.

The attack of the grand army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident; but it was not long before Generals D'York and Kloëst debouched near St. Denis on Aubeville, and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, with his brigade, together with the Prussian guards were much distinguished. The enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the Brandenburg and black hussar regiments. A strong redoubt and battery of the enemy's in the centre, kept Gen. D'York's corps in check for some part of the day, but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss in every part of the field, and finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the Barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made.

The heights of Montmartre were to be placed,