

After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont sur Seine.

Napoleon, having declined a general action, which Field-Marshal Blücher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the grand army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th instant, and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field-Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The Allies, under the Prince Schwartzberg, viz. the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the 5th under Field-Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pougy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 29th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 22d at Oboomte, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Wintzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes the 20th, and had their quarters at Pougy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th to Bar sur Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came the 21st to Bar sur Aube.

On the evening of the 23d, the army broke up from Pougy, and having marched by Ramerac and Dompierre, assembled at daybreak near Sommepeuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with General Wintzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army.

On the 25th, General Wintzingerode with his own, and several other corps of cavalry being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement by rapid and continued marches on Paris.

The corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vetry and Sommesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 25th, the Emperor, the King, and Field-Marshal the Prince Swartzberg were at Ferre Champenoise, and on the 26th at Treffaux. Field-Marshal Blücher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than one hun-

dred cannon and nine thousand prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Ferre Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-Camp to General Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and Colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Danzig, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Coulomiers, and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the Emperor and the King, with Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, crossed the Marne at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Paris and Bondi, he was attacked and driven beyond Bondi towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field-Marshal Blücher the same day marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmartre through Mory, Draucey, and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmartre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops near the villages of Pantin, Romainville and Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassable for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession, all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day was considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Ragusa. A message had been sent on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be vain as the whole army was present, but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperors Aides-de-Camp was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent, that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The advanced corps bivouacked within pistol shot of the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi with the Field-Marshal; and at four in the morning the Deputies of the city