

one of His Majesty's Allies from impending spoil, and has dissolved the league of revolutionary anarchy and military despotism, so recently formed in hostility to the repose, liberty, and independence of the European States. France, by this league, became incapable of entering into relations of amity, and from its extinction alone are any rational hopes revived of a secure and permanent peace. To our congratulations on the glorious eighteenth of June, and its results, we are grieved at the lamentable necessity of adding our sympathy with the sorrow which your Royal Highness must so deeply feel for the affliction, public and domestic, which has shaded with cypress the imperishable laurels of that day, and, from our more immediate connection with the gallant Marquess of Anglesey, we hope to be excused for expressing to your Royal Highness our most sincere concern for the unfortunate casualty which has for the present deprived the King of his invaluable services, formerly so conspicuous in the Peninsula, and so distinguished on the eighteenth of June by the brilliant manner in which his Lordship successfully led the cavalry through that arduous and ever-memorable day.

Signed, at the request of the Meeting,

Robert Hughes, Sheriff.

[Transmitted by the Honourable Berkeley Paget, and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.]

Foreign-Office, July 18, 1815.

**D**ISPATCHEs, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Stewart to Lord Castlereagh, dated from the Head-Quarters of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, Troyes, July 12, 1815.*

PRINCE Schwartzberg's head-quarters were on the 10th at Doulevant, the 11th at Dienville, and on the 12th were established at this place.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, who had his head-quarters on the 9th at Joinville, reported to the Prince a successful attack made by Marshal Count Colloredo upon the fortified position of General La Courbe, in his entrenched camp before Befort. This exploit completed the close investment of the fortress. It would have been impossible to carry this position but for the judicious arrangements of the General commanding, and the bravery of the troops employed on this service.

According to the accounts of the prisoners and deserters from the enemy, their loss in this affair amounted to seven officers killed, ten officers wounded, and one thousand men.

Blamont has surrendered to a corps of Austrian and Swiss troops.

A reconnoissance which was sent towards Rouge fell in with a party of armed peasantry, which they drove back as far as Sardoye. It is reported, that in part of the Vosges there are above fifteen hundred men of the above description, with some field-pieces.

Effectual measures, however, have been adopted to put an end to this species of warfare, which

has been attended with much inconvenience to the regular communication of couriers and detached officers.

Prince Hohenzollern reports from Stutzheim, on the 9th of July, that the garrison of Strasbourg made a sortie on the morning of that day on his position, with several columns, near Oberkambetgen. The troops under Field-Marshal Mazzuchelli, and the Baden troops under General Schäser, however, repulsed the enemy, and drove him back under the guns of the fortress. It is said that a French General was killed on this occasion.

The Baden General Le Roche has been severely wounded; and great praise is given to the cavalry of this contingent, who charged the enemy's squares with great resolution.

General Baron Frimont reports, on the 5th of July, that after having forced the passes of the Jura, he gave directions for the investment of Fort l'Ecluse.

The regiment Esterhazy carried a redoubt by assault, which commanded the high road from Geneva to Lyons, and took four guns, one standard, and considerable stores of every description; many prisoners also fell into their hands.

General Frimont continues his march by Bourgenbresse towards Lyons, where it is supposed Marshal Suchet will collect all his corps.

With regard to the movements of the army, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg halts on the 13th at Neuchateau, and on the 14th takes the direction of Vandoeuvres, Troyes, Ville-neuve, towards Sens.

Count Colloredo marches towards Visoul, Chaumont, and Bar-sur-Seine, blockading Langres with two divisions, and leaving General Wimpfen with a sufficient force before Befort.

The reserve marches by Troyes, Pont-sur-Yonne, to Fontainebleau; the division of the Archduke Maximilian, will be to-morrow at Fontainebleau, forming the advance guard.

Head-quarters of Prince Schwartzberg are the 13th at Sens, the 14th at Fontainebleau. With the blockades of the fortresses, which I have already detailed to your Lordship in former dispatches, the Austrians will have nearly 100,000 men disposable on the Upper Loire, exclusive of General Frimont's army of Italy, and it has afforded me singular satisfaction to witness the high state of perfection of his army, the mass of which is now assembled here; notwithstanding their very arduous marches, no troops can be in a finer state for immediate service.

*Extract of a Dispatch from George Henry Rose, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Bavaria, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Munich, July 5, 1815.*

NO accounts have been received here of any progress made by Prince Wrede's army, beyond Nancy and Toul. This government is employed in what is most important at this moment, the formation of the reserves; a part of the Horse Guards will march to join the army in the field in a few days. The armament of the third class, or Local Volunteers, has been continued so effectually, that in two