

which town he occupied, making five hundred prisoners: he then destroyed the enemy's magazines and proceeded to break down the bridges and render the roads as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the enemy's main body and their advance: the manner General Czernicheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda, he perceives the advance of their collected force, consisting of some squadrons of gens d'armes moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges and overthrows them, and then returns to follow the advanced guard on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the enemy's means before their arrival. General Czernicheff states that Buonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal, and Marshal Blücher prevented him, and he supposes his line will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is reduced to fifty thousand men, armed and collected; many of the enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms; the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French Colonel, with a letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting of itself very generally.

From the intrepid and dextrous exploits of the partizans we can turn with equal rejoicings to the grand movements of the allies. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Melrichstadt on the 31st ultimo; at Muerstadt on the 1st instant, and they are to be at Heldersheim this day. The grand army continues the march of its columns on Frankfort; on the 7th it will arrive at Aschaffembourg, and on the 9th on the Mayne.

By letters from General Count Wrede, of the 28th, he announces, that he had attacked and carried the town of Hanau on that day with the 1st division of Austrians and Bavarians; he made a large number of prisoners; two more divisions of his army were to join him on the 29th, and on the 30th all the Wurtemberg troops. General Wrede was in communication with Orloff, Mensgikoff, and the partizan light corps of the grand army. General Wrede confirms the report of the enemy having only six thousand men in Frankfort; they will probably retire on Cassel: he mentions also

the enemy's retreat by Wetzlar and Coblentz, and adds, he will take measures accordingly.

Marshal Blücher, with the Silesian army, reports from Philipstadt and Hunsfeldt, on the 29th, that such is the disorder of the enemy's flight, he cannot a moment desist from the pursuit, however harassed his troops may be. His Excellency is daily making prisoners, and is marching on Wetzlar.

General Bennigsen reached Halle on the 29th. It seems the corps of General Gouvion St. Cyr, originally stated to have left Dresden for Torgau and Wittenberg, and latterly supposed to be moving to Chemnitz, has nevertheless not left Dresden. A part of General Regnier's corps, (probably separated from the French army by the operations of the Allies and the battle of Leipsig,) has been the corps that has been mistaken for General Gouvion St. Cyr's. This corps is now encamped near Torgau on the right bank of the Elbe. General Bennigsen is moving to the Elbe to act with all the different corps under his orders there in the most vigorous manner.

There is a report of a corps of the enemy, about eighteen thousand men, under General Molitor, moving from Holland, but I do not believe it has advanced farther than Kövesden and Bourtanger. General Carra St. Cyr reoccupied the town of Bremen a few days since with a part of his force, General Tettenborn evacuating it. It will, however, be soon again free.

The movement of the Prince Royal's columns in march are as follow:—The Russians proceed from Cassel by Paderborn to Bremen and Oldenbourg; the Prussians, under General Bülow, to Minden; and the Swedes to Hanover.

It is with inexpressible satisfaction I report to your Lordship the entrance yesterday of the allied troops into His Majesty's Electoral dominions. The enthusiasm, loyalty, and unbounded joy of the people is not to be described; and although ten years have separated this country from their legitimate Sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection as ever. The reception of the Prince Royal must have been beyond measure gratifying to His Royal Highness, while the few English present were greeted with unbounded acclamations.

It is a remarkable and gratifying anecdote, that during the elevation of new authority and the destruction of every ancient memorial, the bust of our