

observed that any material injury has been done to the defences of the place.

The corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has crossed the Rhine at the pontoon-bridge, established below Huningen at Maëkt, has joined General Wrede, and will co-operate in his movement to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) **BURGHESH.**

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

*Freyburg in Brisgau, January
6, 1814.*

MY LORD,

THE cavalry of the reserve have passed Freyburg. To-morrow the two divisions of Russian foot guards, with the Prussian foot guards, and a very fine regiment of Baden foot guards, will march through this place.

They will be followed by the reserve artillery, and by other troops.

The Emperor of Russia's Head-quarters will move with the guards, but his Imperial Majesty will go by Schaffhausen, and will meet this force assembled near Basle on the 31st December (12th January) and will probably pass the Rhine on the following day, the anniversary of his crossing the Niemen.

General Count Bubna has occupied Geneva, of which the official accounts were received yesterday. I have the honour to enclose a translation of the Bulletin, which has been printed here this morning. Patrols from this corps have been as far as Turin.

General Count Wrede, with the army under his command, has his head-quarters at Colmar. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg is before Neu Brisac, which is blockaded. The head-quarters of the Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg are on the march from Altkirchen upon Montbeillard, with the whole Austrian army. Befort is observed by a detachment.

Count Wittgenstein has crossed the Rhine near what was Fort Louis, and has occupied the two forts Vauban and Alsace, which were evacuated.

Marshal Blücher has also crossed the Rhine, and holds Coblenz. The Russian corps of Langéron is before Mayence, on the left bank of the Rhine, Cassel being still masked. General Sacken crossed that river on the 1st January, in presence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, near Oppenheim, and having stormed a redoubt, took six cannon, and 700 prisoners. The Russian General St. Priest crossed below Mayence.

None of these corps have as yet met with serious resistance, and they are on the best terms with the inhabitants. I have heard of but one instance where they have been fired upon from the villages by inhabitants.

Several regiments of Cossacks have passed, and have patrolled towards Nancy, and in different directions.

The dreadful fever which broke out among the French last year, and which infected the whole country through which the remains of their army passed, has continued on that line, and the places

they have occupied, in many of which it now rages with increased violence.

Mayence, Leipzig, Torgau, and Dresden, are the places where it is at present most destructive. The French are the principal victims, but many of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages perish. Torgau is so much infected, that it would be dangerous to introduce fresh troops.

The Russian reinforcements are very fine, and the army is healthy and in good condition, horses as well as men.

By the latest accounts the enemy was reported to have twelve thousand men at Metz. The Guards were removed from thence, and are stated to be concentrated about Paris, except three or four thousand, said to have been detached towards Flanders.

There is no considerable force at Besançon; the General commanding there went to Lyons for succour, but returned without success.

The Moniteurs have been received here to the 30th inclusive, which contain Buonaparte's answer to the Address.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Head-Quarters, Altkirch, Jan. 4, 1814.

YESTERDAY Captain Baron Wemmer arrived with dispatches from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Bubna, announcing the occupation of the city of Geneva.

When the troops arrived within cannon shot Count Bubna was informed that it was intended to surrender the place.

The columns were nevertheless supplied with artillery, ladders, and fascines, and advanced within grape shot of the place, when they saw the white flag, and at the same time the enemy's cavalry retiring towards Chambery. Major Count St. Quintin, who had been sent into the town, reported that the Commandant, General Jordis, a worthy old officer, was lying ill of violent cramps, surrounded by his Staff, and in such a state as to be unable either to resist or capitulate.

The gates were opened, and the troops marched in, and occupied the town and the passage over the Arve.

On the 29th December fifty artillerymen had arrived, and there was a report that several battalions had marched from Turin to reinforce the garrison of Geneva, and that General Fournier was ordered, by the Emperor Napoleon, to defend this most important point to the last extremity.

In this fortress was found a very valuable artillery preparation, one hundred and seventeen cannon, of which nineteen are iron ordnance, and thirty French field pieces.

Count Bubna lost no time in detaching parties on the road from Gex to St. Claude, to secure the passage over the Jura, and also patrols from Martigny upon Simplon and St. Bernhard's mountains.