

ded prisoners, a considerable quantity of baggage, arms, and accoutrements remained in the power of the Allies. The loss sustained by the French, in killed and wounded, has also been considerable.

The results of the advantages obtained by General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, have been to clear the strong country upon the right of Prince Schwartzberg of the presence of an enemy, to enable him to employ the force under the Prince Royal, in his operations in front of this place upon Langres, and to entrust the defence of his right to the corps only of General Wrede.

Since the passage of the Rhine by General Wittgenstein, the Cossacks under his orders have had several successful affairs with the enemy.

On the 7th, General Rudiger was directed to take possession of Wartenau. Upon his approach the enemy abandoned the town, but took up a position with one thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry near Henheim; General Rudiger charged this force, took two officers and sixty men, and pursued the corps to the gates of Strasburg. The enemy left seventy men killed on the field of battle, and amongst them the Commandant of the corps.

Buonaparte appears to have taken every means in his power to induce the people of France to rise against the troops of the allies now established within their frontiers; as yet he has been unsuccessful. At Langres some shots were fired at a patrol of Austrians that entered that town; if they were fired upon by the inhabitants of the place, it was, under the direct influence of the person sent for that purpose by Buonaparte.

It is due in justice to Prince Schwartzberg, to state to your Lordship, the excellent discipline he has maintained in the army under his orders, since its entry into France; no act of outrage of any sort has been committed by the troops: violence has been repressed, with the utmost severity. It is equally to the honour of the troops that they have abstained from the pursuance of a far different conduct, of which, in the different countries from which they have been here assembled, they have witnessed the cruel example held out to them by the troops of France.

*Extract from Lord Broughsh's dated Langres, January 18, 1814.*

IT is with considerable satisfaction I am enabled to date this despatch from Langres.

Your Lordship will have been informed that a force consisting of Buonaparte's guards, had occupied the important position of this place.

The mountains of the Vosges, which form one of the principal barriers to the entry into the heart of France on this side, offered a formidable position to a defensive army in the neighbourhood of this town.

From the arrival of the guards, it had been presumed, that a considerable corps of the enemy would be assembled here. Prince Schwartzberg, in consequence, determined to advance upon it with a force which should secure him success in the attack of the position.

Marshal Mortier did not await the advance of the allied army. It appears that on the 16th he began

his retreat from this place. On the 17th, General Gyulay pushed forward his advance guard. The Commandant of the town endeavoured to capitulate for it, but he was told he must surrender; he was left without the means of resistance. The levy en masse which had been ordered by Buonaparte, had not been carried into effect by the people.

General Gyulay took possession of the place; thirteen cannon which had been brought from Dijon, a considerable quantity of powder, and two hundred men, have been captured by the allies.

Marshal Mortier retired towards Chaumont; he occupied this place with twelve thousand of the old guards, unsupported by any other troops.

At Chaumont there does not appear to be any reinforcement arrived for him; the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has been directed to march upon that town, and it is expected he will be in possession of it this evening.

General Count Platow has arrived with his Cossacks at Neuf Chateau, and has already pushed his patrols in advance of that place.

The head-quarters of General Blücher were to have been yesterday at Nancy. The Cossacks under Prince Tcherbatoff, according to the last report from that officer, were advancing upon Toul.

*Extract from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, January 17, 1814.*

THE details from all the advanced corps continue to be of the most encouraging description.

Marshal Blücher has taken near three thousand prisoners and twenty-five cannon since his passage of the Rhine—his last reports are from St. Arrol, of the 10th instant. Detachments of his corps occupy Treves, and in a few days Luxembourg will be invested.

Marshal Marmont has been under the necessity of making the most rapid forced marches to prevent the Silesian army getting into his rear by the Vosges mountains. In his retreat, he has broken down all bridges over the Saar; but Marshal Blücher is pursuing him.

Your Lordship will have from the advance of the armies, more detailed information than I can give. Prince Schwarzenberg was still at Vesoul the 15th. The enemy were collecting at Langres, and the Prince Marshal was preparing to attack them if they remained there, which I should doubt; he had made his dispositions for this purpose. The main Russian army, under General Barclay de Tolly, will be ready to support Prince Schwartzberg's offensive movement. General Wittgenstein's corps occupies the country between General Barclay de Tolly and Marshal Blücher, and the Russian and Prussian reserves, together with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have left this place to march on Vesoul.

The French garrison that retired into Besançon and Valentigney, amounting to eight thousand men, and Belfort is still bombarded, and General Schöffer commands the forces which it engages.

General Büchna's last reports were from Bourg en Bresse, having left detachments at Geneva and Fort L'Ecluse, (which was taken) and Setten: the Simlon, and St. Bernard, are occupied. The Prince of Wurtemberg had advanced from Espinal,