

commandant of Sens on the 11th to surrender; upon the refusal of that officer, the barricades of the place were forced, and after considerable resistance the town was taken.

The Prince Royal afterwards directed his force on Pont-Sur-Yonne, from whence he has marched upon Bray.

On the 9th, at night, a report was received from General Wittgenstein, at Mery, that Villenox was occupied by a considerable force of French, and that Buonaparte was there in person. Prince Schwartzberg proceeded himself the next day to reconnoitre Nogent, and make a movement upon it calculated to attract the attention of the enemy.

On the 9th General Count Hardegg had attacked the rear-guard of the enemy, in a position between Romilly and St. Hilaire, and had driven it with some loss towards Nogent. Prince Schwartzberg upon his arrival near that town, directed another attack to be made upon this rear-guard, which occupied a position between Marnay, St. Aubin, and Macon. General Hardegg attacked upon the road towards St. Aubin, the advance of General Wittgenstein upon the road to Marnay. The enemy was driven from his position, and forced to retire into Nogent. Count Hardegg pursued him into that town, and established himself on the 10th in a part of the place.

General Wittgenstein was ordered to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine; General Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray.

In consequence of these movements, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river.

In pursuance of Prince Schwartzberg's directions, General Wittgenstein has already crossed the Seine, near Pont. General Wrede has re-established the bridge at Bray, has passed a part of his force on the right bank of that river, and has directed it towards Provins.

General Bianchi is marching upon Montereau; General Gyulay will support him; the remainder of Prince Schwartzberg's army will be assembled on the left of the Seine.

Your Lordship will already have been informed that Buonaparte marched with a considerable portion of his army against the corps under the orders of Marshal Blücher. You will be acquainted with the result of his operations. I fear they have been, to a certain degree, unfavourable to the Allies. The separation of the army of Silesia from that under the orders of Prince Schwartzberg, is likely to follow from the efforts of Buonaparte.

With a view, however, of stopping the pursuit of any advantages he may have gained, Prince Schwartzberg has determined to carry the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to Provins and Villenox. The corps of Russian reserves will be placed between Mery and Nogent, and the whole army will stand in position, the right at Mery, the left at Montereau, with the corps at Provins and Villenox ready to push forward, if necessary, upon the rear of Buonaparte's present line of operations, or within reach to protect the movements of Prince Schwartzberg's army along the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau.

Prince Lubomirsky, with a corps of cavalry, oc-

cupies Sezanne. Planay is occupied by a detachment from the corps of reserve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated
Nogent, February 10, 1814,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing you last night, a report has been received by Prince Schwartzberg from General Debitch, containing the satisfactory intelligence that Marshal Blücher had repulsed the enemy that was moving against him beyond Etoges.

General Debitch was already in communication with Marshal Blücher, and at the time his dispatch was dated, entertained no doubt of the enemy's retreat.

In consequence of this information, Prince Schwartzberg has suspended the operation, the detail of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, and will resume the offensive movement, before in progress.

The head-quarters will this day be removed to Bray.

The corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein will advance by Nangis towards Melun. General Bianchi will push upon the road towards Fontainebleau.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Right Honourable Frederick Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London,
February 24, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I left Chatillon on the night of the 18th inst. on my way to England. Having been detained for some hours at Troyes on the 19th, I there received information of some events which had occurred, of a date later than that of the dispatches of which I was the bearer. It appeared that on the 16th or 17th (I believe the latter), the corps of Count Hardegg, and Count Thurn (Austrians); and the Cossacks under Count Platow, had succeeded in capturing Fontainebleau, where they took one General, some cannon, and several prisoners. On the 17th, Buonaparte (who, upon the advance of Prince Schwartzberg across the Seine, had desisted from his operations against Marshal Blücher) fell, with a very considerable body of cavalry, upon the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps at Nanges, under the command of Count Pahlen. This advanced guard, which consisted of several regiments of cavalry, was driven back, with considerable loss both of men and artillery, and Prince Schwartzberg determined to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, occupied the bridges over that river at Montereau, Bray, and Nogent. In the morning of the 18th the two former posts were attacked with considerable vigour, but without effect; and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who commanded at Montereau, not only repulsed three attacks made upon him, but took both prisoners and cannon. Late,