

General Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left and cut off their retreat by that road, while the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Honourable Colonel O'Callaghan, in Major-General Pringle's brigade.

The Major-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded: we took ten officers, and about two hundred prisoners.

The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze River on the evening of the 15th.

The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which however were repaired, so that the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the *Gave de Moulon*. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Beane's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French Infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the *Gave d'Oleron*, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.

On the 18th, our posts were established on the *Gave d'Oleron*.

In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under General Murillo, in the attack of Hellete on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garris, on the 15th.

Since the 14th, the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour, above the town.

I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamploña, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to General Mina by capitulation, on the 17th instant. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event, but I know that the place contained eighty-four pieces of brass cannon.

*Foreign Office, March 11, 1814.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office from the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh, dated,

MY LORD, *Troyes, March 4, 1814.*

TROYES is again occupied by the Allies.

The defeat of the enemy yesterday; the rapidity with which he was driven from all the positions defending the approach of this town, secured us the unopposed possession of the place.

I stated to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that, after several successful affairs with the rear guard of the French army, General Frimont had established his head-quarters at Vandœuvre.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg pursued the advantages he had obtained over the corps of Marshal Macdonald, at La Ferté and Clairvaux, on the 28th, took possession of Bar-sur-Seine on the 1st, and followed the retreat of the enemy to La Maison Blanche on the 2d.

By a reconnoissance made on that day it was ascertained the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it.

Prince Schwartzberg determined to attack on the 3d. The corps of General Wittgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the enemy at the village of Laubrusse, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre.

General Wrede was to wait the movement of General Wittgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotière, and to move upon the enemy's front.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was at the same time to attack the enemy's position at La Maison Blanche.

The circuitous road by which the corps of General Wittgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the flank of the enemy till near three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg (who commands one of its divisions) immediately commenced the attack, by moving along the heights towards Laubrusse, driving the enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village.

General Wittgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen, upon the right, began already to threaten the enemy's rear.

At this moment Prince Schwartzberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish themselves in the wood on the right of that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrusse. This movement was immediately carried into execution. General Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotière, drove the enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position.

Threatened on every side, Marshal Oudinot retired his army along the road towards Troyes. Several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of General Wittgenstein. Ten pieces of cannon, fifty-four officers, and three thousand prisoners, are the results of the action.

The enemy was driven to the village of St. Parre;