

the blockade of Schlettstadt, and General Count Hochberg with General Volckman and some Darmstadt and Baden troops, will invest New Breisach. The left column of the armies, consisting of the first and second corps d'Armée and the reserve, under the orders of the Archduke Ferdinand, will throw pontoon bridges over the Rhine at Gränzach, on the right of the 25th to the 26th, and move on Basle, and the second corps will occupy it; and measures must be taken for these three corps to arrive at the same time in that neighbourhood.

The Archduke Ferdinand is entrusted with the disposition against General Lecourbe, or any corps of the enemy that remains in this quarter.

The first corps d'Armée will support the second, but the latter and the reserve are to push forward with the utmost expedition towards Nancy, one column by Remiémont and Epinal, the other by Luneville, or according to circumstances, the whole by one road.

The first corps will be now directed by Langres, and to it will be left the investment of Belfort and Huningen. This command is entrusted to General Meneassy: for Huningen eight battalions of the regiment of Colloredo are destined, under General Watzel; and two battalions of Austrians, and one Wurtemberg, and two divisions of Kaysers Chevaux Legers, under General Callenberg for Belfort.

The Chief command over the blockades of New Breisach, Schlettstadt, Huningen and Belfort, is left to His Highness the Archduke John.

The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzberg will march by Hagenau, Mutzig, and Luneville, to Nancy.

The right of this great march being covered by the Bavarians, and the left by the first corps d'armée; there is a perfect security for the union of the whole at Nancy, as stated in my former dispatches.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

*The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.*

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, *Manheim, June 25, 1815.*

PRINCE Wrede reports, that the resistance at Saargemines was trifling, and the 4th Light Battalion of Baden troops carried it by storm immediately, and the enemy had not time to destroy the bridge.

Prince Charles of Bavaria, commanding the advanced guard, pushed on towards Bouckemont.

At Saarbruck there was more opposition. It was defended by a General Menigi, some cavalry, and four hundred peasants or inhabitants.

But equally here the bridge was saved, and the place taken with great vigour. The enemy had one hundred killed and wounded.

Major Bauer, of the Staff, is very much lamented by the Field-Marshal. The Bavarian loss is trifling.

The Prince Royal reports his passage of the Queich, without resistance, this morning. He took some prisoners.

The Mayors of the different villages declare, that they had the strictest orders to sound the tocsin, and make the country rise; but they would

not resort to a measure that might prove so fatal to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

*The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.*

&c. &c. &c.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Manheim,*

MY LORD, *June 26, 1815.*

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, in addition to my last dispatch, the more detailed reports that have been received from the allied corps in advance.

Field-Marshal Wrede reports from Saargemines, that, according to accounts received it appears, that General Rapp remained on the 20th in the position between Weissenburg and Strasbourg. It would seem as if the enemy did not expect the passage of the allied troops between Manheim and Germersheim.

The fortress Bitsch has been summoned by the Bavarian General Zoller. The Commandant, General Kreutzer, replied, that he should defend the place, in obedience to the instructions received from his Government; but does not mention Napoleon.

The Field-Marshal was to advance with fifty thousand men towards Chateau Salines.

The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, reports from Billickheim, dated 25th June, that the 3d corps was posted near that place; and that of Count Wallmoden by Rheinzabern. He has reconnoitred the position of the enemy, who shewed but few men. Lieutenant Lechner, of the Bavarian dragoons, was mortally wounded, and six men, in making the reconnoissance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

*The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.*

&c. &c. &c.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Rheinzabern,*

MY LORD, *June 28, 1815, at Night.*

IT appears from Marshal Prince Wrede's accounts, from Petilange of the 26th, that the French General Belliard made him fresh propositions for an armistice, declaring that peace would be very soon restored to the world. The Marshal referred these propositions to head-quarters, but they have not been attended to.

General Lambert was on the 26th with his cavalry at Bionville; his advanced guard at Courcelles, and the enemy retired across the Nied.

Patroles were pushed as far as Etanges, on the high road to Metz.

General Lambert states the French General Meriagne to be opposed to him with two thousand infantry and four guns.

Field Marshal Prince Wrede was to possess himself on the 27th of all the passages of the Upper Moselle, and the Meurthe, and to establish his head-quarters at Chateau Salines, and on the 28th to move to Nancy.

The public opinion seems very much averse to Napoleon throughout all the villages where the Allied troops have passed.