

marked with a coolness and precision, which must ensure success, and the attack was as admirably executed, as ably planned.

The division of General Count Walmoden took no part in the action, for they could not debouche on the road they were marching, opposed as they were, by a well known position, which the enemy occupied, between the Ill and the Rhine.

Thus the superiority of His Royal Highness's corps was not so great, and the advantage they have gained, therefore highly creditable to them.

What General Rapp's object was, it is indeed difficult to guess; certain as it is that he owes the present existence of his corps to the protection the fortress afforded him. It is not quite ascertained what route he has taken, and as soon as I hear any account of his movements which can be depended upon, I shall again have the honour of addressing your Lordship.

We discontinued the pursuit at Oberhausborgen for the more important object of investing the fortress.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. JENKINSON,

Lieut.-Col. and Capt. R. H. Artillery.

To Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, *Chateau Salines, June 27, 1815.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the advance of the army, under the command of Field Marshal Prince Wrede having yesterday arrived in the vicinity of Nancy, a deputation from the town came forward to them, to assure the General commanding, of the good disposition of the inhabitants in general towards the Allied troops, and that they were only desirous to know at what period the Commander in Chief would arrive, in order that they might be prepared to give him and the troops the most favourable reception.

Several mounted national guards, wearing the white cockade, attended the deputation, and the Mayor has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, to maintain order and tranquillity.

The small parties of troops, which have been pushed through the town, were received with cries of "Vivent les Bourbons!" "Vivent les Alliés!"

A courier with the mail from Paris of the 23d, has been taken near this place—many of the letters describe the discomfiture of the French army on the 18th to have been unprecedented. One letter in particular (extremely well written,) from Rheims, states several remnants of regiments, of all arms, to have marched from the field of battle to that place, in little more than two days or two days and a half.

The army under Prince Wrede will march to-morrow and occupy Nancy and Luneville, leaving corps in observation in the direction of Phalsbourg Blamont and St. Diez: One division between Nancy and Toul, and other corps to observe Metz.

The head-quarters are to be at Nancy, and the army will halt where it will be posted to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. UPTON, Br. Gen.

Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 17039.

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*Imperial Head-Quarters, Saarebourg.*

MY LORD, *July 3, 1815.*

THE head-quarters of the Sovereigns and the Prince Field-Marshal arrived yesterday at this place; the necessity of the close investment of Pfalzbourg, which is on the great road from Strasbourg to Paris, and the march through the defile and passage of the Vosges with so large a part of the army, and nearly all the artillery, made the undertaking of yesterday almost Herculean; the guns and carriages were drawn up, by parties of soldiers, rocky steeps, that appeared inaccessible: the road had been made in the space of some few hours, to avoid the fortress, and to shorten the march; but the difficulties were too great, added to the intense heat of the weather, to get the trains and guns through, and the Field-Marshal has found himself under the necessity of halting this day.

The accounts from Field-Marshal Prince Wrede, state his belief of his having some corps of the enemy on his left, or in the direction of St. Diez or Bruyeres.

The Marshal has received directions from Prince Schwartzenburg, in consequence of the joint request of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher, to advance rapidly.

It appears the Authorities at Nancy request Prince Wrede to maintain order in the town.

General Czernicheff fell in with a detachment of the enemy, on the left of the Moselle, between Metz and Longvion, consisting of between two and three thousand men, one squadron of cuirassiers, and some artillery, which he attacked and drove back into Metz.

General Colledero's (the 1st) corps was sharply engaged on the 28th ult. between Donnemarie and Belfort with La Courbe's rear guard, in which affair he took a great number of prisoners, driving the French before him in all quarters: his loss was three hundred men killed and wounded.

The Archduke Ferdinand pushed forward to Remiremont, to operate on the flank and rear of La Courbe, if he should remain near Belfort.

It is reported that Rapp's cavalry from Strasbourg with two regiments of infantry, are endeavouring to make their way to La Courbe.

The Commandant of Toul has refused to surrender the place; that of Maresall made a sortie with two hundred men, but was driven back with loss.

The communication is completely established between the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and the Archduke Ferdinand.

The desertion out of Strasbourg is very great.

The armies will continue their movements forward as rapidly as possible between the Seine and the Marne.

The Bavarian army will be directed from Nancy on Ligny, Vetry, Les Franeves, and Fere Champenoise.

The Russian army follows in two columns; the right on Chateau Salines, by Pont a Mousson, St. Michael, Chalons and Epernai. The left and the head-quarters of the Sovereigns, by Ligny, St. Dizier, Vetry and Montmiral.

The Austrian or left wing of the army operate also in two columns. The 1st corps d'armée support the Russian left, and follows La Courbe