

by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These His Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of His Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that His Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time, must result from their occupation.

(Signed) The Marshal Commander in
Chief of the Armies,
PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEN the Emperor of All the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, His Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating,

by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men, (exclusive of Austrians,) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their Governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

List of Generals taken.

1. St. Genies, General of Brigade.
2. Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff.
3. Bonami, General of Brigade.
4. Almeiras, General of Division.
5. Burth, General of Brigade.
6. Meriage, Ditto.
7. Klingel, Ditto.
8. Preussing, Ditto.
9. Camus, Ditto.
10. Billiard, Ditto.