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DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh,

My Lord, Paris, March 31, 1814.

THE Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations.

The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive notre Libérateur," "Vive le Roi de Prusse."

Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII." "Vive les Bourbons," which gradually increased.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to Champs Elysées, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch; the most striking were, the national guard in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the Allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action: the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace, and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance. A rope placed round the neck

of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it and crying "à bas le Tyran!"

Much was said in the crowd, of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with Great Britain.

The occupation of Lyons and of Bourdeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favour of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation.

Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st February, the enemy has shewn no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the Allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments:

In the latter end of February, Field-Marshal Blücher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Eprenay, Soissons and Laon, to meet and to unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and well-fought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon and Rheims, have been detailed in the reports by Colonel Lowe, and other officers.

During these operations on the right, the Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons and Geneva, receiving at the same time, and distributing the Velites from Hungary, and other Austrian reinforcements; his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun, and Mormont, and which had patrolled into the suburbs of Orleans (near which city General Seslarini took some hundred prisoners) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar sur Aube took place on the 13th.

After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont sur Seine.

Napoleon, having declined a general action, which Field-Marshal Blücher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the grand army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th instant, and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field-Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The Allies, under the Prince Schwartzberg, viz. the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the 5th under Field-Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pougy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 29th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 22d at Oboomte, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Wintzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes the 20th, and had their quarters at Pougy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th to Bar sur Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came the 21st to Bar sur Aube.

On the evening of the 23d, the army broke up from Pougy, and having marched by Ramerac and Dompierre, assembled at daybreak near Sommepeuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with General Wintzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army.

On the 25th, General Wintzingerode with his own, and several other corps of cavalry being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement by rapid and continued marches on Paris.

The corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vetry and Sommesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 25th, the Emperor, the King, and Field-Marshal the Prince Swartzberg were at Ferre Champenoise, and on the 26th at Treffaux. Field-Marshal Blücher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than one hun-

dred cannon and nine thousand prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Ferre Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-Camp to General Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and Colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Danzig, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Coulomiers, and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the Emperor and the King, with Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, crossed the Marne at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Paris and Bondi, he was attacked and driven beyond Bondi towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field-Marshal Blücher the same day marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmartre through Mory, Draucey, and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmartre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops near the villages of Pantin, Romainville and Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassable for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession, all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day was considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Ragusa. A message had been sent on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be vain as the whole army was present, but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperors Aides-de-Camp was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent, that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The advanced corps bivouacked within pistol shot of the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi with the Field-Marshal; and at four in the morning the Deputies of the city

arrived. Seventy cannon, three colours, and five hundred men were taken, the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable, but this victory was not gained without some loss on the part of the Allies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, Paris, April 1, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea, or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzemberg made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind, and those who are less personally interested but equally ardent in that cause could no longer hesitate in pronouncing that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Buonaparte, and the desire of peace has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have by the events of the last two days been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry, under His Imperial Highness the Grand Arch-Duke Constantine and the guards of all the different allied forces were formed in columns early in the morning on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia with all his staff, his Generals and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortage; these Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal and the Austrian Etat-Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward, but before the Monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding, all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot; one animus, or spring evidently directed all their movements, they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and the King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace. They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "Vive L'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive le Roi de Prusse," "Vive nos liberateurs;" nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le Roi," "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive les Bourbons," "à bas le Tyran,," The white cockade appeared very generally; many of

the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elisées, and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them, seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elisées, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honour to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander. Buonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontainebleau, where, I suppose, the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been in Paris had it not been in the possession of the Allies; on hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau, which cannot amount to more than forty or fifty thousand men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and nation pronounce itself. The allied armies march to-morrow (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here,) towards Fontainebleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Buonaparte.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

THE four hours armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating of the conditions relative to the occupation of the city of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned, after being duly authorised by the respective Commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:

Article I. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armée.

Art. III. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Art. IV. All the arsenals, military establishments, work-shops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

Art. V. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the allied powers.

Art. VI. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall, in every respect, share the fate of the national guard.

Art. VII. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after seven o'clock shall be prisoners of war.

Art. VIII. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the High Allied Powers.

Done at Paris, the 31st. of March, at two o'clock in the morning,

(Signed) Colonel ORLOFF, Aide-de-Camp of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

Colonel Count PAAR, Aide-de-Camp-General of Marshal Prince Schwartzberg.

(Signed) Colonel BAROY FABRIER, attaché to the Etat Major of His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

Colonel DENYS, First Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

DECLARATION.

THE armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French Capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare, That if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of Buonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favourable, as soon as by returning to a wise Government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity. The Allied Sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Buonaparte, or with any of his family ;

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate Kings ; they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That they will recognise and guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the wants of Administration, and of preparing such a Constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER.

By order of His Imperial Majesty,
The Secretary of State,

COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

Paris, March 31, 1814, at three o'clock in the afternoon.