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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.