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EXTRAORDINARY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 7, 1815.

CAPTAIN Lord Arthur Hill arrived last night with dispatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by His Grace the Duke of Wellington; dated Gonasse, 2d and 4th instant.

Gonasse, 2d July 1815.

"THE enemy attacked the advanced guard of Marshal Prince Blucher's corps at Villars Coterets, on the 28th, but the main body coming up they were driven off, with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon, and about 1000 prisoners.

It appears that these troops were on the march from Soissons to Paris, and having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villars Coterets, they got upon that of Meanx. They were attacked again upon this road by General Bulow, who took from them five hundred prisoners, and drove them across the Marne.

They have, however, got into Paris.

The advanced guard of the allied army under my command crossed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole on the 30th, and we yesterday took up a position with the right upon the height of Rochebourg, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher having taken the village of Aubervilliers, or Vertus, on the morning of the 30th June, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain as I advanced, and he will this day have his right at Plessis Pique, his left at St. Clond, and the reserve at Versailles.

The enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Denis strongly; and by means of the little rivers Reuillon and la Vielle

Mar, they have inundated the ground on the north side of that town, and water having been introduced into the canal de l'Ourcq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris.

The heights of Belleville are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.

Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and all the depôts of the whole army, it is supposed the enemy have there about 40 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called Les Tirailleurs de la Garde, and the Federés.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Quesnoy surrendered to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th June.

I inclose the copy of His Royal Highness's report upon this subject, in which your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which this young Prince conducted this affair.

I likewise understand that Bassaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the King of France to take possession of that town."

(TRANSLATION.)

Petit Wagnies, June 28, 1815.

"ON the day before yesterday I had the honour of receiving your Grace's letter, dated Joncourt, 26th inst. sent by your Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Cathcart, whom I have requested to inform your Excellency that Marshal Count Rothallier had arrived



this morning to summon the place in the name of Louis XVIII. He entered into a negotiation with Lieutenant-General Despreaux, Governor of Quesnoy. The only result, however, produced by this was a very singular reply from the Governor, from which it appeared to me that he might possibly be induced to capitulate, and I determined at once on firing some shells and shot into the town, and of advancing our tirailleurs to the very glacis, to annoy them in every quarter, with a view of making some impression on the Commandant, and of endeavouring by that means to excite to revolt the National Guards and inhabitants, who are said to be well disposed towards us.

From the information collected as to the fortifications, there appeared to me no reasonable chance of taking it by escalade, the ditches being filled with water, in addition to the inundation which had been made. At eleven o'clock at night, I ordered five howitzers and six six-pounders to open on the town, and I continued the fire until three o'clock at day break. The town was at one time on fire in three places, but the fire was shortly extinguished. Some men were killed in the town and several wounded, which appears to have produced exactly the effect which I wished. Last night General Anthing who commands the Indian brigade, sent an Officer with the proposals to the Commandant, according to the authority which I had given to him and coupled with a threat of bombardment and assault.

Upon this a negotiation was entered into, which ended in the signing of the following capitulation, this night; that is to say, that he would send an officer, with an Aid-de-Camp of General Anthing, to Cambray, to ascertain the fact of the residence of the King of France in that town, and the abdication of Buonaparte in favour of his son, and that, thereupon, he would give us this night at six o'clock possession of the Porte des Forêts, to be occupied by a company of artillery, and that the next morning the garrison should march out of the town; the National Guards to lay down their arms and return to their homes; the Commander, and that part of the garrison who were not National Guards, were to go and receive the orders of Louis XVIII. in whose name we shall take possession of the town."

MY LORD,

Gonasse, July 4, 1815.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2d instant, that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon, but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under General Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two Allied Armies by a bridge which I had had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine,

towards the Pont de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negotiation, at the palace of St. Cloud, of a Military Convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris.

Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud; and I inclose the copy of the Military Convention which was agreed to last night, and which had been ratified by Marshal Prince Blucher and Me, and by the Prince d'Echmuhl on the part of the French army.

This Convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.

General Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lord Arthur Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favour and protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

THIS day the 3d of July 1815, the Commissioners named by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignon, holding the Portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; the Count Guilleminot, Chief of the General Staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of His Excellency the Marshal Prince of Echmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French Army on one side; and Major-General Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of His Highness the Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Army; Colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the English army on the other side, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the allied armies commanded by His Highness the Prince Blucher, and His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

Art. III. The French army shall take with it all its materiel, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the depôts shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of administration, which belong to the army.

Art. IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies.

Art. V. The military and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Art. VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. VII. The officers of the line employed with the *Federés*, or with the *Tirailleurs* of the National Guard, may either join the army or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.

Art. VIII. To-morrow the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

Art. IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard, and by the corps of the municipal gendarmerie.

Art. X. The Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual authorities, so long as they shall exist.

Art. XI. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the Government, or depends upon the Municipal Authority, shall be respected, and the Allied Powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

Art. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account either as to the

situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

Art. XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacles to the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

Art. XIV. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual forms, at least ten days beforehand.

Art. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. XVI. The present Convention is declared common to all the Allied Armies, provided it be ratified by the Powers on which these armies are dependant.

Art. XVII. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the Commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) The Baron BIGNON.
Count GUILLEMONT.
Count De BONDY.
The Baron De MUFFLING.
F. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present Suspension of Arms, at Paris, the 3d of July 1815.

Approved,
(Signed) Marshal the Prince D'ECHMUHL.

