

Observe the plume of glory, delightful Peace, / Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

BONAPARTE DETHRONED!

From the London Gazette Extraordinary. Foreign Office, April 9, 2 P. M. Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from his excellency general Viscount Cathcart, and Lieut. General the hon Sir Charles Stewart, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, Paris, March 31.

My Lord—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 intermingled with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the emperor, and to touch his horse. The general cry was "Vive l'empereur Alexandre," "Vive notre liberateur," "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.

The imperial and royal majesties proceeded to the Champs Elysees, 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 Benevento.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a despatch; the most striking were, the national guard in their uniform & 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 indications, 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 Grand Armee, and the people amused with pulling it and crying, "a bas l'empereur!"

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

The occupation of Lyons and Bordeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place, in favor 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 of February, the enemy has shown 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 Blucher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Ep. rary, Soissons, and Laon, to meet and 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 those operations on the right, the marshal prince Schwartzembourg 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 of his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and the Yonne,

with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun and Marmont, and which had patroled into the suburbs of Orleans (near which city gen. Seslarin 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 Pons-sur-Seine.

Napoleon having declined a general action, which field-marshal Blucher 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 conference 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 Schwartzburg, viz. the 3d, 4th and 7th corps, under the prince royal of Wurtemberg, and the 4th, under field marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pongy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points with great loss and Arcis were re-taken.

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 Mentz. For this purpose, he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head quarters being on the 22d at Ohcomte, 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 endeavor 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 gen. Winzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their majesties the emperor of Russia & king of Prussia left Troyes on the 20th, and had their quarters at Pongy. 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 Pongy, and having marched by Ramerue and Dompierre, assembled at day break 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 Winzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army.

On the 25th, general Winzingerode, 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 upon Paris.

The corps of marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vitry and Sommesons; and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 26th, the emperor, the king, and field marshal the prince Schwartzburg, were at Fere Champenoise, and on the 26th at Freflux. Field marshal Blucher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than 100 cannon and 9000 prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Fere Champenoise, col. Rappatel, ate aid-de camp to gen. 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 ad-

vanced 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 Couloniers and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced to Clave, 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 Schwartzburg, 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 Blucher the same day marched in two columns to the right; pointing upon Montmartre through Moty, Draucey and Saint Dennis.

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 at 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 Wurtemberg, 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 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 demand resistance, and to explain that it must be in 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 emperor's aids 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 emperor returned to Bondi with the field marshal; and at 4 in the morning the deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colors 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 honor &c. CATHCART.

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 authorized by the respective commanders of the opposed forces have adjusted and signed the following articles:

- Article I. The corps of the marshals dukes and Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March at 7 o'clock in the morning. Article II. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armee. Article III. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation

of the city, that is to say, on the 31st of March at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article VI. The corps of municipal gendarmes shall in every respect share the fate of the national guard.

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

Article 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. Colonel ORLOFF, aid-de-camp of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias. Colonel count PAB, aid-de-camp general of marshal prince Schwartzburg. Colonel VIZAY FASSA, attached to the staff major of his excellency the marshal duke of Ragusa. Colonel DENVA, first aid-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 Bonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favorable, 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 Bonaparte, 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 recognize 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 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 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Paris April 6. Address of the Provisional Government to the People.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE, When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your chief a man who appeared upon the stage of the universe with the character of grandeur; you placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

He ought at least from gratitude to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth, & your population.

Every family is in mourning; all France in tears, he is deaf to your miseries. Even yet perhaps he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuses of victory.

He never shewed how to reign either in the national interest nor even in the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create, and re-created all that he ought to destroy. He relied upon force—force now overwhelms him—a just reward of ceaseless ambition.

At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased. The allied powers have entered the capital of France. Napoleon governed us like a king of Barbarians; Alexander, and his magnanimous allies, speak only the language of honor, justice and hu-

manity: They have just re-called Europe to a brave and unhappy people.

People of France, the senate has declared that Napoleon has forfeited the throne. The country is no longer with him: Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excess of popular licentiousness and absolute power, let us restore the real monarchy, in limiting by wise laws the different powers that compose it.

Let exhausted agriculture flourish under a paternal throne; let our youth be no longer cut off by arms before they have the strength to bear them; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted; and let the old men hope to die before their children! Men of France, let us rally; past calamities are finished, & peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august allies have given their word—France will rest from her long agitation, & better enlightened by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government.

ACT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The provisional government, hearing with grief that obstacles have been made to the return of the Pope to his territories, and deploring that continuance which has so long overwhelmed the courageous head whom the church demands, orders that every obstacle cease immediately, and that all due honors be paid to him on his journey.

The civil and military authorities are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Paris, April 2, 1814. (Signed) PRINCE OF BENEVENTE, DUKE OF SALERNO, GEN. COUNT DE BOURNONVILLE, FRANCOIS DE JAUCOURT, ABBE DE MONTESQUIEU. By the provisional government, (Signed) DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Sec.

The provisional government, considering how odious it is in itself, and contrary to the conventions which have preceded the departure of his majesty the king of Spain, to keep at Perpignan his brother the infant Carlos, order, that the prince be conducted as soon as possible, with the honors due to his rank, to the first Spanish port.

It is ordered to all civil and military authorities to take the necessary measures to execute the present order.

Given at Paris, 2d April, 1814.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT DECREE.

1. That all the emblems, cyphers, and arms, which have characterised the government of Bonaparte, shall be suppressed and effaced, wherever they exist.

2. That this suppression shall be executed exclusively by persons delegated by the authority of police, or municipality, without the zeal of individuals assisting in it or preventing it.

3. That no address, proclamation, public journal or private writing, contain injurious expressions against the government overthrown, the cause of the country being too noble to adopt such means.

IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.

The imperial court has adopted the following decree:

The court, seeing all the value of the efforts which have at length delivered France from a tyrannical yoke!—Penetrated with respect and admiration of those august sovereigns, who are the models of disinterestedness and magnanimity. Expressing also their profound love for the noble race of kings, who, for eight centuries, have constituted the happiness of France, and who, alone, can bring back peace, order and justice in a country to which the secret wishes of all have never ceased to invoke the lawful sovereigns.

Decree that they adhere unanimously to the decree of the dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the Senate.