

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1814.

## THE COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1814.

**T**HIS morning arrived the Cumbrian of this port, Captain Cooper, after a remarkable quick passage from England, having left Portsmouth on the 10th of May.

We hasten to lay before our Readers the following Summary with which we have been favored; and an Extraet which will be read with interest from the Courier of the 7th of May.

We have hastily perused a Series of English papers up to the period of the ships departures, and shall publish in our regular paper of Saturday various Extracts which as filling up the outline of important events already known at this Presidency will afford much satisfaction.

In addition to the heads in the Summary, we have collected that it was the intention of the Allied Sovereigns to visit London immediately, that great preparations were making to receive them— vast numbers of the English Nobility and Gentry had gone over to France.

The greatest rejoicings had taken place in England at the successful termination of the War, and in France, the people seemed equally anxious to testify their enthusiastic feelings of pleasure at their deliverance from the Yoke of Buonaparte.

The Tigris and Indus Indians for Bombay were expected to leave England about the beginning of June.

The following Gentlemen were appointed Directors of the India Company on the 14th of April

Robert Clerk, David Scott, Alexander Allen, Honourable H. Landfay, Samuel Davis, and John Morris, Esqrs.

Warren Hastings Esq was appointed a privy Counsellor in May.

Parliament had met in April but nothing very material appears in their proceedings.

### Heads of Intelligence by the Cumbrian from Portsmouth which place she left on the 10th of May.

Paris capitulated to the Allies on the 31st of March, Buonaparte was then at Fontainebleau with 40,000 men. 3d of April, the Senate of France decreed, that the Emperor Napoleon and his family had forfeited all right to the Throne: and absolved the People and Army from their Oath of Allegiance.

The Senate formed a provisional Government of five members, Talleyrand President. 6 April, Buonaparte in form abdicated the Throne of France. 7th April, the Senate announced the adoption of a Constitution of 29 Articles for the Government of France, Under the ancient Dominion of their line of kings.

10th April, a battle was fought between Lord Wellington, and Soult's Armies near Toulouse, both being unacquainted with the events of Paris. Lord Wellington entered Toulouse on the 12th.

12th April, Monsieur made his public entrance into Paris. 13th April, the Senate declared all Prisoners of war to be restored to their respective Powers, and ordered all conscripts to return to their homes.

14th April.

The Senate tendered the Government to Monsieur as Lieutenant General of the Kingdom until the arrival of Louis the 18th. 20th April, Louis the 18th, entered London in great state accompanied by the Prince Regent &c. &c. &c.

21st April.—Buonaparte sets out from Fontainebleau for the Isle of Elba on a pension of Six Millions of Livres.

23d April.—A convention for the suspension of hostilities by Sea and Land between Great Britain and France signed at Paris by Lord Castlereagh. After 12 days no Prizes good in the Channel, and North Seas, one month to the equator and five months to all other parts of the

world. On the same day, a convention was signed at Paris between France and the Allied Powers. All places within the limits of France as they were in 1792 to be evacuated by the Allied Armies, all beyond those limits to be restored by France.

Beutharnais in Italy has signed his adhesion to the Government of France as also all the French Marshals.

In a Sortie from Bayonne Sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner. Peace concluded between England and Denmark. The Danish Possessions in the East Indies to be restored.

A definitive treaty of Peace between France and England and the Allies in great forwardness at Paris, Buonaparte's Consort was to retire to Parma.

3d. May Marquis Wellington created Duke of Wellington. Sir John Hope—Baron Niddry, Sir S. Cotton, Baron—Sir W. Beresford Baron Bressid Sir Thomas Graham Baron Lyndich—4th. May; Louis 18th, entire Paris in great style attended by all the French marshals.—And Peace between Denmark and Sweden: Norway ceded to the latter.

Transports had left Portsmouth previous to the sailing of the Cumbrian for the French Coast to convey 10,000 men of Lord Wellington's army to America.

The Cumbrian sailed from Portsmouth with 40 sail under convoy of the Achille 74, of which the following Indians formed part. Prince Regent and Bengal for Madras and Bengal. The Marchioness of Ely for St. Helena, Isle of France and Bengal. Mr. Elliot Governor of Madras on board the Prince Regent.

### COURIER OF THE 7TH OF MAY.

### LOUIS THE XVIII'S IMPORTANT DECLARATION—GRAND ENTRANCE INTO PARIS—MASSACRE AT MILAN, &c.

We had just finished writing the above, when we received the Paris Papers of the 4th, containing the account of the entrance of his Majesty into his Capital, a most important Declaration published by his Majesty the evening before relative to the Constitution; disturbances at Milan, and massacre of the Minister of Finances, ferment at Turin, &c.

### DECLARATION OF THE KING.

"Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

"Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose and their happiness.

"After having read with attention the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate, in the sitting of the 6th of April last, we have recognised that the bases were good, but that a great number of articles bearing the marks of the precipitation with which they have been drawn up, cannot, in their present form, become fundamental laws of the State.

"Resolved to adopt a liberal Constitution, we wish that it should be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one which it is indispensably necessary to correct, we convoked for the 10th June of the present year the Senate and Legislative Body, engaging to lay before them the result of our labours with a Commission chosen from those two Bodies, and to give that Constitution the following guarantees—

"The Representative Government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two corps, viz.

"The Senate, and a House composed of Deputies of Departments.

"The taxes shall be freely imposed.

"Public and private liberty insured.

"The liberty of the press respected, with the precautions necessary to the public tranquillity.

"The freedom of worship guaranteed.

"Property shall be sacred and inviolable. The sale of national domains shall remain irrevocable.

"The Ministers, responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the Legislative Houses and tried by the other.

"The Judges are irremovable, and the Judicial Power independent.

"The Public Debt shall be guaranteed. Pensions, Ranks, Military Honours, preserved, as well as the ancient and new Nobility.

"The Legion of Honour, the decoration of which we will determine, shall be maintained. Every Frenchman shall be admitted to

Civil and Military employments.

"In fine, no individual shall be disturbed for his opinions and votes.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Done at St. Ouen, May 2, 1814.

### ENTRANCE OF THE KING INTO PARIS.

This day, his Majesty left St. Ouen, accompanied by the Members of the Provisional Council of State, the Commissaries of the Ministerial Departments, the Marshals of France, the Generals who had gone thither to pay their homage, and the persons composing his Household. An immense number of the inhabitants of Paris, of the neighbouring country and surrounding departments, had assembled on the road, and made a prelude to the concert of acclamation and homage which was heard to arise from all points of the capital.

The Procession was formed in the order of the ceremonial decreed by the Grand Master.

A detachment of the cavalry of the National Guard, and another of the cavalry of the line, came first. Two carriages for the Provisional Ministers followed.

The Archbishop of Rheims, Grand Almoner of France; the Duc de Duras, First Gentleman of the King's Chamber; the Comte de Blacas, Grand Master of the Wardrobe, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, were in one coach.

The King's carriage, in which were his Majesty, the Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince of Conde, and the Duc de Bourbon.

Monsieur on horseback, at the right door of the King's carriage, was accompanied by a part of the Marshals of France and Colonels-General.

The Duc de Berri was also on horseback on the left of the carriage, accompanied in like manner by a part of the Marshals and Colonels-General.

All the other parts of the procession conformed exactly with the prescribed ceremonial. Marshal Berthier preceded the royal carriage, and Marsal Moucey, as First Inspector General of the Gendarmerie, was behind it. A long file of carriages followed, in which were the Ladies of Madame la Duchess, the Officers of the Household of the King and the Princes. Detachments of the National Guards and Gendarmerie closed the procession.

The Prefect of the Seine, at the head of the Municipal Body, and the Prefect of the Police, were stationed at the barrier; and the keys were carried by the Senior Mayor of Paris. Baron de Chabrol, Prefect of the Seine, addressed his Majesty in a speech, and presented to him the keys of the City. His Majesty was pleased to reply in the most gracious manner:—

"I am at last in my good city of Paris. I experience a lively emotion from the proofs of affection which are at this moment given me. Nothing could be more agreeable to my heart than to see erected the statue of him, the recollection of whom, among all my noble ancestors, is the most dear to me.

"I touch the keys and restore them to you; they could not be in better hands, nor entrusted to Magistrates more worthy of guarding them."

The procession then proceeded to the Cathedral, on entering which the King was received with the usual ceremonies. The *Domine saluum fac Regem* was performed and supported by the vast crowd of spectators who filled every part of the Church. *Te Deum* was afterwards chanted: that of Neuckomm was chosen for this occasion, and it was executed by a numerous band of musicians. After this religious ceremony the procession continued in the regular order to the Palace of the Thuilleries.

It is impossible to describe the effect of this entrance of the King into his Capital. The immense multitude of spectators of all ranks, Magistrates, and Citizens, and General Officers, and Soldiers of the Allies, shewed by their conduct that they were all animated by one sentiment, one wish, one hope, the happiness of the King and the people of France. The acclamation of *Vive le Roy, Vive les Bourbons!* was unanimously and unceasingly repeated.

When the procession approached the spot on which the statue of Henry IV. is raised, the enthusiasm was carried to an indescribable degree. The Conservatory assembled around the statue, played the air sacred to the memory of that good King: the people and soldiers repeated it in chorus. The King's carriage stopped for some time opposite the statue, and his Majesty appeared to read with emotion this beautiful and simple inscription—

LUDOVICO REDUCE.

HESITANS REDIVIVIS:

and also the inscriptions on the two temples erected near the statue, viz.—  
*A la fondeur des Français:—A la Paix des Nations.*

PARIS, MAY 3.

During the whole day the weather was delightful and unclouded: never was there a finer day. In the vast interior of Paris and in the adjacent towns, all business was suspended. The immense population of Paris had but one interest, one subject of conversation, one object of attention, curiosity and love. The hope of seeing again a beloved Monarch had united all hearts and banished all revolutionary recollections. In traversing this crowd, all eyes beamed with joy, the King of France might almost have thought that he had no tears to wipe away, and that he returned among a people who had suffered no miseries. From the dawn of day garlands of lilies, precious tapestry with ingenious inscriptions, floated from the windows of every house. The cannon fired; the bells rang; the priests assembled in the churches and raised their hands to Heaven in prayer and praise. History and poetry will describe the events of this memorable day. All now can be but sketches of a scene of such joy, triumph, and happiness. It was indeed the fete of the great European family.

The triumphal arch, called Porte St. Denis, had on each side the arms of France. A crown of flowers descended from the roof, which was surmounted by the spotless standard ornamented with lilies.

As the King passed under the arch, he seemed much agitated—while the countenance of the daughter of Louis XVI. wore an expression of soft melancholy.

Of all the inscriptions the best, on account of its simplicity, was upon the gate of the Hotel Dieu:—*Pauper clamavit & Dominus exaudivit eum—The poor man cried to Heaven, and God heard him?*

In the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Monsieur, the Duke of Berri, and the Duke of Bourbon were on the right of the King; the Prince of Conde and the Duchess of Angouleme on the left. She knelt with the most affecting devotion, weeping as she knelt, and appearing like an Angel placed between Heaven and Earth to reconcile to the Divinity that wretched France which had seen so many virtues given up to persecution, and which beheld them now restored to our wishes and our love. The Orchestra could not play the *Domine saluum fac Regem*, for the Clergy and all the people sung it of their own accord.

The Senate, Legislative Body, University, Courts of Justice, mixed with the military and the clergy. There were many of the old Bishops bent double with age, but still having in their faces a ray, a parting ray of vigour and of joy.

After quitting Notre Dame, the King proceeded by the *Marche Neuf* and the *Quai des Orfevres*. When he reached the Pont Neuf, Madame Blanchard ascended in a balloon, to the sound of bombs and cannon. The balloon descended a moment upon the statue of Henry IV. and then took the direction of the *Palais des Quatre Nations*. When it reached a certain height, several white pigeons were let fly from it and like the dove from the ark, seemed to take their flight to the provinces to announce that the storms of France were over.

From distance to distance in all the streets, garlands of flowers were hung from window to window, and from them were suspended crowns of roses and lilies which touched the royal carriage. One of them had this device—*At length the year has its spring.*

The cortege arrived at the Thuilleries at 20 minutes past four. The Duchess of ANGOULEME was received by 144 ladies of the first distinction.

The KING and all the Royal Family appeared at the windows. MONSIEUR stood next the KING. The KING embraced him amidst the loudest acclamations of the people. His Majesty, stretching forth his arms, seemed to say—*You are my children; I bear you in my heart; I embrace you also.*

At night there was a general illumination. At nine o'clock fire-works were let off on Pont Neuf. Afterwards the musicians of the conservatory played several airs under the windows of the Thuilleries. At half-past ten, the KING appeared again at the windows, placed his hand upon his heart, and saluted the assembled thousands with infinite grace and affection.

Not an accident disturbed the happy day. Swiss Guards mounted guard to-day at the Thuilleries.

The following is part of M. TALLEYRAND'S Speech to the KING in the name of the Senate:—

"The more difficult circumstances, the more ought the Royal Authority to be powerful and revered—in speaking to the imagination with all the éclat of ancient recollections, it will know how to conciliate all the wishes of modern reason by borrowing the wisest political theories. You know better than we, Sir, that the Institutions of a neighbouring people so well proved, give support, and not barriers, to Monarchs who are friends of the laws and fathers of the people. Yes, Sir, the nation and the Senate, full of confidence in the great talents of your Majesty, desire that France may be free, in order that the King may be powerful."

