

Thursday Evening, August 11, 1814.

We lose no time in laying before our Readers some part of the Official details of the greatest intelligence the heads of which had the satisfaction to announce yesterday, and a larger portion of which will be communicated in our regular number the day after to-morrow.

General Quarters, Fere-Champenoise, MARCH 25, 1814.

My Lord,
Bonaparte has been so successful in his late and daring manoeuvres, that attacking Prince Schwartzenberg's position at Meil-la-Croix, he has been guided in his last operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher, did he not succeed to the utmost in this object, it was evidently his best plan to cut off their retreat and their communications far to the rear, and to drive them to some one place, that Bonaparte was so anxious that the movement determined on by the right of Prince Schwartzenberg should induce him to fall back on the Rhine, for fear of losing his communication, and that he thus would be able to relieve his position and be in a better situation to attack.

It generally occurs in the operations of an army, but Bonaparte in his present undertaking, seems to have pursued his object so far by the passage of the Aube with his whole army near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted.

Bonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st at Vitry, that night he remained at Champenois; on the following day, the advanced corps of his army arrived at Vitry, and summoned the place. It had been placed by the Prussians in a very favourable state of defence, and had a garrison of between 3 to 4 thousand Prussians; Marshal Ney endeavored by every menace to obtain a surrender, but the brave Prussian colonel bravely refused and held the town, which obliged the French commander to cross the Maine by bridges constructed near Frignicort. Bonaparte here passed his whole army on the 23d and 24th, and it was immediately ascertained to have taken the direction of St. Dizier.

Three objects might be now in his view by the movement round our right to force us back, if this failed to operate upon our communications and even proceed to form a junction with Marshal Augereau, or finally by moving to his fortresses of Metz, and to prolong the war by resisting on a new line, while he placed us in the very centre of France, having taken the best precautions in his power for the defence of the capital.

The Allies on the 22d having crossed to the right of the Aube, lost no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the Westward, and thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris; and proceeding with a united force of at least two hundred thousand men to the capital of the French Empire.

In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the allied army was made from Pougy, Lesmont and Arcis, on Vitry, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of 18 and 12 leagues established his Head-quarters with the Field Marshal at Vitry on the 24th instant.

A very brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners, and a large number of Caissons was made by General Angerowsky of the cavalry of the Russian guard on the 23d, and on this day and the preceding several advanced guard affairs took place between General Wrede's corps, Prince of Wertemberg and the enemy.

So soon as the Marshal took this decision he made his dispositions accordingly by forming a corps on the Bar sur Aube line, which he has committed to the care of General Ducca, to protect the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, &c. and carry them if necessary towards the army of the South, and also by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the Capital, to secure his rear while he pursues his object in front.

The combined armies marched in three columns to Fere-Champenoise on the 25th,

all the cavalry of the army formed the advance and were to push forward to Selyane; the sixth and fourth corps formed the advance of the centre column, the fifth was on the right and the third corps and the reserves and the guards on the left.

Marshal Blucher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons, General Wismagrode and General Cyprienbillid, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry on the 23d, and were immediately detached to follow up Bonaparte's march to St. Dizier threatening the rear. General Wismagrode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blucher, together with Generals Worontzoff and Zichens corps, General Bulon had marched to attack Croissons and General Defort and Klitz had moved on the line of Montmirail.

By these general movements your Lordship will perceive that had Bonaparte even not crossed the Aube and passed between our two armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that of Bonaparte, and the result would have been, I have no doubt, of the same nature.

The army was to have bivouacked on the 23d at Fere-Champenoise.

It appears the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had been ordered to march before Marshal Blucher, were ordered down towards Vitry to connect themselves with Bonaparte's army, ignorant of his intentions, and they had not been fully formed when they were so far committed. The army of the Allies were much perplexed when they expected to meet their own.

It is a singular but curious fact, that Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance on the night of the 23d to Vitry, without the enemy's knowing it was in the occupation of the Allies.

On the morning of the 25th, the sixth corps under General Bessiere, fell in with the advance, they then back to Comperre and through Fere-Champenoise, in the same place a large number of Caissons, waggons and baggage were taken. In the mean time, on the left the Russian Cavalry of the reserve, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally successful, charging the enemy, taking 18 cannon and many prisoners—But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the Allied troops in advance had passed through Champenoise, a detached column of the enemy of 5000 men under the command of General Ames, had been making its way under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail to join Napoleon with his Grand Army. The corps had in charge an immense convoy with 100,000 rations of bread, and ammunition and was of great importance by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Bonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blucher's army were the first to discover and observe this corps. On their march from Chalons, my Aid de Camp, Captain Harris, was fortunate enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blucher of their position.

The Cavalry of Generals Horf, Basitchikoff's corps were immediately detached after them and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and it is but justice to say, defended themselves in the most gallant manner although they were young troops and gardes nationaux; when they were completely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender, but they still kept marching on and firing and did not lay down their arms. A battery of Russian Artillery opened upon them, and renewed charges of cavalry completed their destruction, and Generals Ames and Pathod, Generals of Division, five Brigadiers, 5000 prisoners and 12 cannon, with the convey, fell into our hands; Marmonts and Mortier's rear guards seem so have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne; and it is difficult to say whether they will be able to effect their escape. Every disposition is making to harass and surround them. But the moment is so eventful, and every intelligence gives rise to such new conjectures, that I can only beg your Lordship the very imperfect manner in which I am obliged to detail. The grand army marched to day to Mailletet, head-quarters at Troyan, and the advance is to

push as far as La Ferte Gaucher. Marshal Blucher, who was last night at Troyes, is to advance against Montmirail.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn, that that very deserving officer Col. Campbell, was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack in the of the cavalry, not being known; the pike was run into his back, but he is doing well. I am also particularly sorry to report the death of Colonel Rapatel, who was shot going up to one of the columns with a flag of truce. The loss of an officer so much and so justly beloved in this army, from his attachment to General Moreau; his excellent qualities and his devotion to the good cause, has occasioned a general regret.

(Signed) C. STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

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

PROCLAMATION,

To the Governors, Generals, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of Cambrai.

Brave Frenchmen!—The most glorious fate opens before you, your King invites you to acknowledge and receive him; be the first in this quarter of France to proclaim him.

You doubtless know that Beane and Sangnidor have acknowledged his authority; that His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme is marching upon Provence, Lyons, Semoges, and Bourdeaux, where all hearts are opened before him.

You doubtless know also, that Monsieur, the King's brother, has set out for the head-quarters of the Allied powers.

You are surely no longer the dupes of the lies daily accumulated in the *Moniteur*. How many victories has it not announced to you from Moscow to Paris? and the loss of thousands of cannons, 400,000 Frenchmen prisoners, 500,000 of your sons killed or perished from cold and want between the Beresyna and the Rhine, the loss of your treasures; a third part of France conquered, Paris in danger of being so.—Such are the results of the *Moniteur's* pretended victories!

In these our days who has not said a hundred times that the *Bulletins* were only filled with falsehoods and ridiculous exaggerations? that all the Journals were mere instruments in the hands of the Police and of the Government to deceive you? If you have said this, if you have repeated it, and still think so, by what blindness will you still continue to seem to pay credit to these reiterated lies? Cease to fear a tyrant whose name alone inspires you with terror; the world will then be rid of him. Alas! 800,000 soldiers of all nations, whose vengeance he alone excites, are on our territory or ready to enter it. Thousands of Frenchmen perish daily, and for what? to defend a tyrant whom they abhor, because he has the address to persuade them that the Allied powers are come with the design of partitioning France; while to deliver us, Frenchmen, your King is coming to your succour. He will return as a father among his children, and not as an enemy he will return to you under the safeguard of your love, and of his confidence, without a single foreign soldier.

He alone will arrest, he alone can arrest, the formidable cohorts ready to pour on you. Wherever his name shall be proclaimed, the inhabitants shall be protected: the enemies of Bonaparte are the friends of the Bourbons, the protectors of the human race.

French honor will never yield to fear nor to the greatest danger; but with hearts truly French, honor can never consist in defending a Corsican, your executioner; and in rejecting your legitimate Sovereign, the descendant of 69 Kings.

Inhabitants of Cambrai, may your future destiny be happy and glorious. It is in your hearts, in your general opinion, that Louis 18th wishes to re-establish his Government. He is the best, the most intelligent, the most indulgent of men, the most tender of fathers, who wishes to return amidst his children. Until his arrival your gates shall remain shut. Your Environs shall be respected by the foreign Troops. The presence of your King is about to become for you the signal of happiness, the day of peace with God and Man.

(Signed) THE MARQ. DE CHABANNES.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
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Honorable Company's Printing Office.
MOLENVLIET.

We have no time in laying before our readers some part of the Official details of the glorious battle of Waterloo, the heads of which we had the pleasure to announce yesterday, and a larger portion of which will be communicated in our regular number the day after to-morrow.

Head Quarters, 17th August 1814

My Lord, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed marriage of the Princess Charlotte, and I am very glad to hear that you are so desirous of promoting the happiness of the young Princess. I have no objection to the marriage, and I am sure that the Princess will be a most valuable and virtuous Queen. I have the honor to be, My Lord, your obedient servant, The Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington, in his letter to the King, has expressed his strong opinion in favor of the proposed marriage of the Princess Charlotte. He has stated that he is fully satisfied with the character of the young Princess, and that he is confident that she will be a most valuable and virtuous Queen. He has also expressed his belief that the marriage will be a most happy and successful one.

All the cavalry of the army were ordered to march to the camp of the Duke of Wellington, and to remain there until further orders. The Duke of Wellington has also ordered that the army should be kept in readiness to march at any moment.

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