

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier of Saturday.

MONDAY, 11th JULY 1814.

HAVING perused various details, accompanying the Great and Glorious News which we had the satisfaction of communicating to our Readers on Saturday, as brought by the Alexander from Bussora, we have now the pleasure to present them. We have also obtained a regular series of English papers for January and up to the 16th of February inclusive, which we have hastily perused: they do not contain much news of importance, but we shall make a selection from them for our next regular paper. The following paragraph appears in the Times of the 15th of February.

"The next Fleet for the East Indies and China, will be dispatched on Saturday next, and will consist of the following Ships.

"Winchelsea and Marquis of Huntley, for Madras and China, Royal Charlotte and Surat Castle for Batavia and China, Castle Huntley for Madras, Penang and China, Glatton for St. Helena and China, Astel, Europe and Asia, for Madras and Bengal, and the Cape Packet for the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of France; the Denmark 74 and Hussar Frigate, it is expected will be appointed for their protection."

The Prince Regent appears to have been indisposed in January but soon got better. A private letter from Bussora mentions that Lord Wellington found three hundred American Vessels, all laden, in Bourdeaux.

The Americans appear to have been terribly beaten by our Armies, and will no doubt be glad to accede to the terms of the Peace which His Majesty's Ministers have offered.

The Princess Royal of England. (The Queen of Wurtemberg) had, it is said, with the consent of her husband, made definitive arrangements for quitting Stuttgart and passing the remainder of her days in her native country.

On the 16th of February, the French frigate *Alemane* of 44 guns and 319 men commanded by Captain Ducresne de Villeneuve, and on the 19th the *Phlogonia*, another frigate of the largest class and 345 men, under the orders of Captain Emeriau were taken by the Venerable in which ship Admiral Durham was going to the West Indies.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES RECEIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE BY A COURIER EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCHED FROM VIENNA THE 11TH APRIL 1814, WHO ARRIVED ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29TH.

The Allied Armies occupied Paris on the 31st of March, in consequence of a fresh Victory which they had obtained on the 30th over the remains of the Corps of Marmont and Mortier, between Bondy and Paris. These two Corps have been destroyed. They have lost all the materials of an Army. Upwards of ninety pieces of Artillery, the remains of that which had escaped at Arcis and LeFere-Champenoise, are the fruits of this last victory.

The General in Chief of the Grand Army published an address to the Parisians under the Walls of Paris, (A.)

On the night of the 30th, a capitulation was signed for the preservation of Paris, (B.)

On the 31st, a declaration in the name of the Allied Powers was posted up at Paris, (C.)

The Allied army entered the City of Paris on the morning of the 31st, the people came in crowds to meet them. Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia and the Generals in Chief of the Allied armies were received with the cries, a thousand times repeated, of "Long live the Allied Sovereigns! Welcome Peace! Welcome our deliverers!" As the procession advanced through the streets, white cockades appeared in the crowd; and the cries of long live the Bourbons! long live Lewis the XVIII. were universal.

The Senate has assembled to proceed to the nomination of a provisional Government.

The national Guard of Paris has been kept under arms; it occupied the posts on the 31st, conjointly with the Allies. On the 1st of April, the Allied Armies pursued the wreck of the French Army on the road to Fontainebleau.

The most profound peace reigns in the Capital

(A) INHABITANTS OF PARIS.

The Allied Armies are before Paris, the object of this march to the Capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and durable reconciliation with you. For twenty years has Europe been in inundated with blood and

with tears. All attempts to put a stop to so many calamities have been unavailing, because there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses you an insurmountable obstacle to Peace. Who is the Frenchman who is not convinced of this truth?

The Allied Sovereigns wish sincerely for a salutary authority in France, which may cement the union of all Nations and all Governments with it. It is to the City of Paris that it belongs, in the present circumstances, to accelerate the peace of the World; its decision is awaited with the interest which so vast a subject must inspire. Let it decide and from that moment the Army which is before it's walls, becomes the supporter of it's resolution.

Parisians? you are acquainted with the situation of your Country, with the conduct of Bourdeaux, the miseries brought upon France, and the real disposition of your Citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of Foreign war and Civil discord: you will not look for it else where.

The preservation of the tranquillity of your City will be the object of the care and the measures which the Allies intend to take with the Authorities and the principal Men who enjoy the public esteem in the greatest degree. The City shall not be burthened with military quarters.

It is in these sentiments that Europe in Arms addresses you before your Walls. Hasten then to answer the confidence which it reposes in your love for your Country and in your wisdom.

MARSHAL PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies.

(B.) CAPITULATION OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Armistice of four hours which had been agreed upon, to treat on the conditions of the occupation of the City of Paris, on the retreat of the French Corps who were quartered in it, having led to an arrangement on this subject: the undersigned duly authorized by the respective Commanders of the opposing Armies have decided and signed the following articles.

ART. 1st.—The Corps of Marshals the Duke of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the City of Paris the 31st of March at 7 o'clock in the morning.

ART. 2d.—They shall take with them the Baggage of their Corps.

ART. 3d.—Hostilities shall cease two hours after the evacuation of the City, that is to say, on the 31st of March at 9 o'clock in the morning.

ART. 4th.—All the Arsenal, Workshops Military Establishments and Magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were in previous to the present Capitulation.

ART. 5th.—The National or City guard is perfectly distinct from the Troops of the line; it shall be preserved, disarmed or disbanded, agreeably to the wishes of the Allied Powers.

ART. 6th.—The Corps of Municipal Gens d'Armes shall altogether partake of the fate of the National guard.

ART. 7th.—The wounded and followers remaining after 7 o'clock at Paris shall be prisoners of War.

ART. 8th.—The City of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the high Allied Powers.

At Paris 31st March, 1814 2 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) COUNT ORLOFF, *Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia,* COL. COUNT PAAR, *Aid-de-Camp to Gen. His Highness's Marshall Prince Schwartzenberg,* COL. BARON FABIER, *Attached to the Chief of the Staff of His Excellency Marshall Duke Treviso,* COL. DENYS, *Senior Aid-de-Camp of His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Ragusa.*

(C.) DECLARATION.

The Armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the Capital of France.

The Allied Powers speak the wishes of the French Nation.

THEY DECLARE, That if the conditions of Peace, must contain stronger guarantees, whilst it is intended to curb the ambition of Buonaparte, they ought necessarily to be more favourable, if by a return to a wife Government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity.

The Allied Sovereigns declare, in consequence, that they will no longer treat with Napoleon Buonaparte or any of his Family.

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it was under its lawful 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 acknowledge and guarantee, the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself; they invite the Senate in consequence, to name a provisional Government, to do the necessary duties of administration, and to prepare a Constitution suitable to the French people.

The sentiments which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied powers.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

By his Imperial Majesty Count De Nesselrode.

Paris 31st March 1814.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26th April.

After the Victory gained at Laon by Marshal Blucher on the 9th and 10th of March, the enemy in effecting his retreat, withdrew to Arcis Sur-Aube.

The Marshal Prince of Schwartzenburg, who had been approaching him, and was following his movements, had several engagements with him, and particularly on the 21st of March, at Bar Sur-Aube.

The enemy tried to avoid a general battle, but he could not prevent the day from being extremely brilliant for the Allies; 1,500 Prisoners, amongst whom are 1,000 men of the old Guard and several pieces of cannon are the Trophies.

The Enemy, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, driven to the other side of the Aube, found himself in danger of being enclosed between the army of Marshal Schwartzenburg and that of Marshal Blucher, which was advancing by Chalons on the Marne; in this position the Emperor Napoleon made a flank movement, and posted himself on the 25th of March, between Vitry, Joinville and Chaumont; after having left some troops on the left bank of the Marne to cover Paris.

By this manoeuvre he placed himself, it is true, upon the communications of the principal Allied Army, but he gave up his own, and particularly those with Paris.

As soon as Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg knew of this march, he formed a plan on his part, of rendering it fatal to the enemy.

He pretended at first to follow him with all his Army, and for this purpose he detached against him 10,000 Cavalry, and then turning suddenly to the left, he posted himself with all his force on the right of Chalons near Marne, to effect there a junction with Marshal Blucher. This took place on the 24th of March.

The next day, the 25th, the French Army composed of the Corps of Marshals Victor, Oudinot and Macdonald, left by the Emperor Napoleon on the left bank of the Marne to cover Paris, was attacked near Fere Champenoise by Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg, and on the Chalons road, by Marshal Blucher, and was completely defeated.

Two divisions of Marshal Macdonald's Corps, were cut off and entirely destroyed.

The Trophies of the day are immense, more than 100 pieces of cannon, and 120 covered Waggons, have fallen into the hands of the Conquerors.

The French Army has lost more than 6,000 Prisoners, amongst whom are the Generals of Division Pacthod and Aurey, the Generals of Brigade Delort and Thouvenot, four others, and a number of other Officers.

The next day the 26th a very smart affair took place, between the 4th Corps of the grand Allied Army under the orders of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and a part of the French army, which had been stopped in it's retreat, near La Chapelle Verouge, and Montis, whilst the Corps of Von York and Blucher possessed themselves by force of La Ferte Gaucher.

The Allies made on this occasion, upwards of 600 Prisoners.

The remnant of the enemy has fled precipitately towards Provence.

By this complete and decisive Victory, the plan of the Emperor Napoleon was over turned, and the road to Paris thrown open to the Allies.

On the 27th of March, the Head Quarters of Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg were at Treffoux, two marches distant from Paris.

While this part of the French Army was destroyed, the Emperor Napoleon with that

under his immediate command, perceiving that his flank movement had not drawn off the Allies from their plan of operations, returned by Bar Sur Aube to Bar Sur Seine and from thence proceeded to Troyes, and endeavoured to regain in great haste the road to Paris.

The passage of the Seine will be disputed with him, and if he does not effect it, he will be obliged to seek for safety behind the Loire. It may not be impossible that beyond that River, he will find as Enemies those same French, of whose blood he has been so prodigal for these many years, and who do not seem willing to shed it any longer for him.

The complete Victory gained on the 28th of February near Orthés in Gascony by Marshal Wellington has had the most important consequences. The remains of Marshal Soult's Army have saved themselves at Agen behind the Garonne.

The citadel of Bayonne left to itself has been besieged.

The English Army pursuing its success, has reached the celebrated and reach City of Bourdeaux one of the first in France.

The English troops with Marshal Beresford at their head, entered that City on the 12th of March: 84 mortars, and an immense quantity of arms, of every description were found there.

The English troops have not only been received with universal joy, but the Mayor and the People immediately hoisted spontaneously the white Cockade, and formally declared themselves for the family of the Bourbons.

The universal cry is Down with the Tricoloured Cockade! long live the Bourbons! The King for ever.

The news of the capture and declaration of Bourdeaux had begun to agitate the public in Paris.

The same cry of the King for ever had already reached Lorraine and the City of Nancy its Capital.

It has also become the cry in La Vén-dee.

Letters from Lyons announce that this second and grand City of France, which has received an Austrian Army, is very ready to follow the example of Bourdeaux.

The occupation of Lyons had been preceded by many glorious engagements obtained over Marshal Augerau.

The Austrian Troops were received there with every demonstration of joy. The Inhabitants employ themselves peaceably in their daily occupations.

The enemy has been pursued. The headquarters of the Prince of Hesse Hombourg who commands the Army of Soult, had passed thro' Lyons, and on the 24th of March was at Vienna in Dauphiny.

On this side Detachments have been pushed as far as the banks of the Loire.

On the side of Geneva, Count Bubna has also put himself in pursuit of the enemy, who is making his retreat by Chambery. Troops have been also dispatched to Ramilly in order to destroy the bridge, over which he must pass.

The fort of L'Ecluse has been abandoned by the enemy.

The strong fortresses of Lérida, Mequinenza and Monzon, which the French still occupied in Catalonia, had surrendered by Capitulation.

The fort of Befort, which has been blockaded, since the Allied Army effected the passage of the Rhine, is taken; 58 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition was found there.

The news of the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom is not certain.

Late news from Italy brings accounts that His Holiness Pope Pius the 7th, so celebrated for his continued misfortunes, his persecution, his firmness and resignation, has reached the end of his captivity; and that on the 25th of March, he had joined the advanced posts of the Austrians on the Taro. General Count Nugent, who was posted at this point, endeavoured to render to His Holiness, all the honours so justly due to him on all accounts.

The Emperor Napoleon has rejected at Chatillon the olive branch of Peace, which the Allied Sovereigns offered to him. He refused to admit the principles of the re-organization of Europe which they had established, and by which France reduced to the ancient limits which ages of glory and prosperity under the rule of her Kings had secured, was to partake with Europe the benefits of liberty, of national independence and of peace.

It depended only on its Government to put a stop, by one word, to the miseries of the Na-

tion, to restore by peace its Colonies, its commerce, and the free exercise of its industry. He not only refused to consent, he has even proved that the miseries of the French have not altered his wishes; and that the experience of the past, has had no influence on a Conqueror exposed to the reproaches of a great Nation, and for the first time in his Capital a witness of its calamities.

The Allied Sovereigns seeing the disposition of the Government to be such, directed the conferences to be dissolved. They have, by a new Treaty signed on the 1st of March, strengthened the ties already established between them; and at a period so decisive for the safety of the world, they have by a public declaration renewed the solemn engagements that they will not lay down their arms before they have obtained the grand object of their alliance.

They declare that Peace shall be only that of Europe, that the time is at length arrived when Princes may, without foreign influence, attend to the happiness of their people; and nations respect their reciprocal independence; that social institutions shall be protected against daily revolutions, property confirmed and commerce free.

The whole of Europe has but one wish. That wish is the expression of the first want of all its people. All are united in support of one and the same cause. This cause will triumph over the only obstacle, which it has now to conquer.

DECLARATION.

The Allied Powers owe to themselves, to their people and to France to announce publicly, at the moment of the rupture of the conference at Chatillon, the motives which have led them to break off a negotiation with the French Government, and the causes of the rupture of this negotiation.

Military events such as history would find it difficult to collect in other times, overthrew in the month of October last, that monstrous edifice comprised under the denomination of the French Empire. A political edifice formed on the ruin of states formerly independent and happy: aggrandized by Provinces torn from ancient Monarchies, supported at the price of the blood, the fortune and the happiness of a whole generation. conducted by victory to the Rhine, the Allied Sovereigns thought proper to publish again to Europe, the principles which formed the basis of their alliance, their wishes and their resolutions.

Entertaining no views of ambition or conquest, but animated by the sole desire of seeing Europe re-organized, on a just scale of proportion between its several powers, determined not to lay down their arms before having obtained the noble end of their endeavours, they manifested the constancy of their wishes by a public act; and they did not hesitate to express themselves to the Government of the enemy, in a tone conformable to their immovable determination.

The French Government took advantage of the candid explanation of the Allied powers to

display pacific dispositions. It had need no doubt to borrow appearances from them, to justify in the eyes of its people, the new efforts which it was continually demanding from them.

Every thing, in the mean time, proved to the Allied Cabinets, that they only aimed to take part in an apparent negotiation, in order to gain the public opinion in their favor, and that the peace of Europe was still far from their thoughts.

The powers penetrating these secret designs determined to advance and conquer, on the very soil of France, that peace which was so much desired. Numerous Armies crossed the Rhine: scarcely had they passed the first limits of France, than the minister of exterior relations presented himself at the advanced posts. All the Proceedings of the French Government from that time had no other aim than to alter the public opinion, to fascinate the eyes of the French people respecting its real designs, and to endeavour to cast upon the Allies, the odium of the calamities inseparable from a war of Invasion.

The course of events had given at this period to the great Court, the connection of all the force of the European League. The principles which rule in the Councils of the Allied Sovereigns since their first union for the common safety, had all been developed, nothing now prevented them from announcing the conditions necessary for the reconstruction of the social edifice. These conditions ought not, after so many victories to have formed an obstacle to Peace. England the only power called upon to plan compensations for France in the balance of peace, could declare with precision on the sacrifices she was ready to make for a general pacification. The Allied Sovereigns might encourage the hope that the experience of the past would have its influence upon a Conqueror, exposed to the reproaches of a great nation, and for the first time in its Capital a witness of its sufferings, this experience might have led him to the conviction that the preservation of Thrones especially depends on moderation and justice; nevertheless the Allied Sovereigns convinced that the attempt which they were making ought not to prevent the continuation of military operations, stipulated that these operations should proceed during the negotiation. The history of the past and its mournful recollections have proved to them the necessity of this measure.

Their plenipotentiaries met at Chatillon with that of the French Government.

The victorious Armies soon advanced to the environs of the Capital. The Government only thought at this moment of saving it from the occupation of an enemy. The French Plenipotentiary received orders to propose an Armistice, founded on a basis conformable to that, which the Allied Courts themselves judged necessary to the re-establishment of a general peace; he offered the immediate surrender of the strong places in the Countries which France was to cede, but

on the condition of the suspension of military operations.

The Allied Courts convinced from twenty years of experience, that in negotiation with the French Cabinet, appearances should be carefully separated from intentions, declined this proposition of the armistice; they offered to sign immediately the preliminaries of peace. This signature had for France all the advantages of an armistice, without occasioning to the Allies the inconvenience of a suspension of arms.

Some partial success in the mean time marked the first steps of an Army formed under the Walls of Paris, of the flower of the existing generation, the last hope of the nation, and of the remains of a million of brave men who had fallen on the field of Battle, or had been abandoned on the great road from Lisbon to Moscow: and sacrificed to interests foreign to France.

The conferences of Chatillon immediately changed their character. The French Plenipotentiary remained without instructions and was not empowered to answer the proposition of the Allied Court. The views of the French Government appearing clear to the Powers, they resolved upon a decided step, the only one which was worthy of them, of their power and the rectitude of their intentions. They charged their Plenipotentiaries to submit a project of a preliminary treaty, including all the basis which they judged necessary for the re-establishment of the political equilibrium, and which a few days before, had been offered by the French Government itself, in a moment when it no doubt, thought its existence in question. The principles of the reorganization of Europe were developed in this project; France restored to the dimensions, which ages of glory and prosperity under the dominion of her Kings, had insured to her, was to partake with Europe, the blessings of liberty, of national independence and of peace. It depended on its Government to put a period, by a single word, to the sufferings of the nation, to restore to it with Peace, its Colonies, its Commerce, and the free exercise of its industry. Could it wish for more? The Powers offered to discuss in a spirit of Conciliation their views or objects of possession, of mutual convenience, which exceeded the limits of France before the wars of the revolution.

A fortnight elapsed without any reply on the part of the French Government; the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies insisted on a fixed period for the acceptance, or rejection of the conditions of peace.

They gave the French Plenipotentiary the liberty of presenting a Contre-project provided this Contre-project answered to the spirit and substance of the conditions proposed by the Allied Courts.

The period of the 10th of March was fixed by common consent. The French Plenipotentiary at the expiration of this period produced only Papers, the discussion of which, far from

leading to the point; would only have served to prolong useless negotiation.

A further time was granted at the request of the French Plenipotentiary.

Finally on the 15th of March, this Plenipotentiary submitted a Contre-project which left no longer doubtful, that the calamities of France had changed the designs of its Government; advertising what he had himself proposed, the French Government demanded in this new project, that the people, strangers to the French customs, people whom ages of domination could not reduce into a French people, should continue to make a part of the French Empire. France was to have preserved an extent incompatible with the establishment of a system of equilibrium; and out of all proportion with the other great political bodies of Europe. She was to preserve her offensive position and points, by means of which her Government had for the unhappiness of Europe and France occasioned the overthrow of so many Thrones within these last years, and created so many revolutions. The members of the reigning Family in France were to be placed on foreign thrones. And finally the French Government, which, since so many years, has aimed to reign over Europe, no less by sowing discord, than by force of arms was to remain the Arbiter of the interior relations and of the fate of the powers of Europe.

The Allied Powers by continuing the negotiation under such auspices, would have been wanting to all which they owe to themselves; from this moment, they would have renounced the glorious end, which they had proposed to themselves, and their efforts would only have been turned against their own people. By signing a Treaty on the basis of the French contre-project, the Powers would have put their arms into the hands of the common Enemy, they would have deceived the expectation of their people and the confidence of their Allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the safety of the World, that the Allied Sovereigns renew the solemn engagement that they will not lay down their arms until they have obtained the grand object of their alliance. France can only blame herself for the calamities which she endures. Peace alone can close the wounds, which the spirit of universal dominion of its Government, without example in the annals of the world, has inflicted. This Peace shall only be that of Europe; it is at length time that her Princes should, without foreign influence, awake to the welfare of their people; that nations should respect their reciprocal independence, that social institutions should be protected against daily revolutions, that property should be protected and Commerce free; The whole of Europe has but one wish, that wish is the expression of the first want of all its people; all are united for the support of one and the same cause, this cause will triumph over the only obstacle which it has now to conquer.

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