

# Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1814.

LONDON, JANUARY 2, 1814.

## STATE OF PARIS.

A Gentleman from Paris, which he left on the 7th ultimo, says, that at the period of his departure, so great was the ignorance of the people in political matters, that they knew nothing of the real state of Holland; they had heard of partial defections, and the evacuation of some towns by their troops, but they were induced to believe General Molitor had entered Amsterdam, and the whole of the Netherlands were in the hands of the French. He describes Bonaparte as always on horse back; it is his custom to ride through Paris, and ask questions of the lowest orders of the people, such as, Whether they are happy, and what they want? To these inquiries their replies generally are, that they are miserable, and that they want every thing. On those occasions he is usually attended by a pair of Mares-Aides-de-Camp only, and wrapped in a great coat which, notwithstanding his apparent carelessness and security, is evidently worn to conceal a kind of breast-plate, or defence for the body. So frequently does he make these excursions, that on the 6th instant this Gentleman had seen him three times in various parts of Paris. He saw the Emperor at the Opera, witnessing the performance of *Cléopâtre*, by Grégoire. Bonaparte had not been in the Theatre, more than a quarter of an hour, before the circumstance was known; that part of the audience which occupied the boxes, got up from their seats, and they all retired from whistling, not a sound, in the way of sneering escaped from any part of the theatre during the whole night. This Gentleman left Paris without a passport, and such was the stupor or relaxation of the Police, that he travelled unimpededly to Amsterdam, which he entered and quitted without molestation; in disguise he visited the Netherlands of Flanders and Holland, and went to Brussels to Williamstadt, and by the way of Rotterdam.

He describes the four great fortresses through which he passed between Paris and the North Sea, as being in a great measure captured, and says, that he did not see in all the French territory through which he passed more than 5000 troops, including the garrison of Antwerp, which amounted to nearly the whole of the numbers; he is of opinion, that no force can be sent against Holland from that part of France through which he came; and he has no doubt, that a considerable body of Cossacks, or any other light cavalry, might at this moment penetrate from Breda to Paris without great loss, or even danger. He says, that the contributions lately called for are not paid even in Paris, and that the conscripts do not march, except from some of the inferior provinces; those that had already marched from Flanders were again returning; on the great march which separates the latter country from Brabant and the Netherlands, he met not less than 400 deserters from the neighbourhood of Ghent, and Wesel. The Parisians knew very little of the situation of the army on the Rhine; and actually believed that the Marquis of Wellington had retreated across the Barrier. He describes the Empress Maria Louisa as having entirely lost her former appearance; she is now nearly reduced to a skeleton; this change is ascribed to the anxiety of her situation, in consequence of the rupture between her father and her husband. Some of the Parisians go so far as to insinuate, by their bad innuendoes, that Bonaparte does not always restrain the violence of his temper, even in his interviews with the Empress, and this conduct is supposed to operate powerfully on her health and spirits.

## RECEPTION OF THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF ORANGE IN HOLLAND.

It was a most heart-gratifying spectacle to witness the arrival of the Hereditary Prince of Orange at the Hague on Sunday last. Intelligence had been obtained the night before of his arrival at Helvoetsluys. It was calculated that the Royal Highness would reach Delft, five miles distant, by three o'clock on Sunday afternoon; but long before that hour, the city was filled by persons of all ranks and ages. It was not however, until four hours afterwards, that the Prince, attended by the Grand Marshal, had gone, but with the principal Authorities to meet him, was heard upon the road, and his advance was marked by the shouts that followed him. For it was then quite dark. The grateful importance of a happy people had delayed him at Helvoetsluys, Delft, and other places on the road. Still however, the crowd had rather increased than diminished. The people did

not come from idle curiosity to mark the alteration in the countenance of their Prince by nineteen years absence; nor did they come to gaze the triumph of a successful Usurper,

who, but that people please "To let him be a Prince, is born a slave." The happy multitude was assembled to express their joy at again finding among them their legitimate Hereditary Prince; to evince their gratitude for his restoration to his name and to his nation. What a contrast must this sight have been to the entrance of Bonaparte into the Hague in the year 1804! What a contrast to his entrance into Paris in the year 1804! Besides the Guard of Honour, the Burger Guard had been assembled, all the foreign military in the town were called out, and the streets through which his Royal Highness passed were illuminated, and adorned with innumerable banners and devices. An immense concourse followed the Prince to the Palace, and were there present at the meeting between the father and the son. The Prince of Orange eagerly expected his son in the steps of the portico of the palace, and the son leaped into his father's arms. Six years ago strangers to their thrones, they were welcomed to their thrones. "Welcome, welcome," was all that the father could utter. "My father and my sovereign," was his answer. "For some minutes they were locked in mutual embraces, and long continued from the people betrayed their sympathetic joy. It was not a faint cry of 'Vive le Prince d'Orange,' uttered by a few individuals, but a shout which the spectators, particularly the females, were even melted to tears. Who would be the tyrant that had witnessed such a sight? But by tyrants, such sights are never witnessed.

Next morning the same scene was repeated, when the Prince left the palace in the Voort, to inspect the artillery in the Wood. The Prince of Orange, his son, had a few private friends, without train, without guard, "in themselves was all their state," proceeded, through various streets of the Hague, to gratify the anxious populace, who looked round them in numbers without number. They returned from the Wood, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, and his son, distressed at the spectacle, with condescending kindness raised many from the ground, with repeated assurances of esteem and support. One poor woman, who had lost three sons by the French conscription, on her knees presented a petition to the young Prince, which he immediately read, and placed in his bosom. Their Royal Highness returned to the Palace about one o'clock, to prepare for the Levée. The Prince of Orange was dressed in a uniform of blue and orange, and his son in that of an Aide-Camp to a General of Cavalry. In several instances, the affectionate enthusiasm of the people was so warm, that they would not allow the young Prince to walk, but absolutely carried him in their arms. At the levée, which was afterwards held, the British Ministers, Lord Clancarty, Lord Yarmouth, and most of the English visitors at this place, were present. All the principal inhabitants of the Hague, many of those of Rotterdam, Delft, Leyden, &c. likewise attended to pay their respects to the Hereditary Prince, and to congratulate him on his arrival among his countrymen, and upon the joyful occasion of his return. All the new Officers of Government recently nominated, were presented to the Prince of Orange; and the reception they and all persons met with from the Royal Party was highly flattering.

This day at twelve o'clock, the young Prince, attended by a select number of friends, proceeded to Leyden to receive the congratulations of the Public Functionaries and of the inhabitants of that city. Several addresses were laid before his Royal Highness, which were accepted in the same affectionate spirit that they were presented.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange has been appointed a General of Infantry and Inspector-General of Troops and Arms, as well as Inspector-General of the Netherland Militia.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JANUARY 17, 1814.  
Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, from Lord Burgersh and his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart.  
Basle, 2d January, 1814.  
My Lord, I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that General Bubna

entered Geneva, by capitulation, on the 30th. It appears that the officer in command of the French garrison at that place, was without the means of resistance, and that he had every reason to dread the hostilities of the inhabitants; he was allowed to retire with his garrison, when the Austrians took possession of the place.

The people of Geneva are about to re-establish their ancient government; they have manifested the most decided aversion to the dominion of France, which had been forced upon them; and I hope they may effectually be secured against the recurrence of that misfortune.

In the Duchy of Savoy, the same spirit of hatred to the tyranny of France has universally been shown. An organization has already been commenced in the country, with the view of asserting its ancient independence; we are as yet without details upon the subject, but I hope at an early period to transmit to your Lordship the most favourable intelligence from that country.

The corps of Austrians, under General Biouchi, is occupied in the investment of Befort; it has relieved the division of General Wrede's corps, which was before employed upon that service, and which, having joined that officer, will to-morrow advance upon Colmar.

General Biouchi has his advanced guard at Vesoul, and has been directed to send forward considerable parties to Langres. It appears, from the reports of that officer, that the Austrians have met with the best possible reception from the inhabitants of France.

The corps of Austrians under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, will arrive near Besancon on the 9th of this month, and will form the investment of that place.

Detachments have been sent by General Bubna towards Italy, and to the different points of strength on the roads of the Simplon, St. Bernard, and St. Gothard. He has also detached parties towards Lyons.

A body of one thousand Cossacks from Altkirch to Remirmont, Epinal, and Nancy. These troops are destined to reconnoitre the valley of the Moselle.

General Wittgenstein has been directed to pass the Rhine this day in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, and to push forward his advance upon Soverne. He will be accompanied by General Bienen, who will have passed that river with a part of his corps at Oppenheim, and with the rest of it below Mayence.

By his left he will communicate with General Wrede, who will push forward from Colmar to Schlestat, and from that place connect himself with that officer.

It does not appear that the French have as yet assembled any considerable force at Colmar. General Wrede will attack whatever he may find there to-morrow, but it is not believed the enemy will await him.

No information of any interest has been received from the Austrian Italian army, since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship. The troops under General Nugent have entered Bologne. The headquarters of Prince Schwarzenberg will move to-morrow from this place to Altkirch. The corps of General Barclay de Tolly will be assembled at that place on the 13th. Prince Schwarzenberg will move forward before that time, and will endeavour to establish himself in the valley of the Moselle.

The fire upon the fortress of Huningen commenced on the 20th, at night. The second parallel has not yet been completed, and I have not yet observed that any material injury has been done to the defences of the place.

The corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has crossed the Rhine at the pontoon-bridge, established below Huningen at Maerkt, has joined General Wrede, and will co-operate in his movement to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) BURGERSH.  
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON, FEB. 13, 1814.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

We have the melancholy task of recording a heavy calamity which occurred yesterday morning, and which has occasioned the greatest consternation and confusion. About six in the morning a most dreadful fire burst out from the west wing of the Custom house, and, within a very short time, raged with inconceivable fury. All our readers know how narrow Thames Street is in that part where the Custom house stands. The flames soon caught the houses opposite, filled with sugar and rum. The rum blew up with a tremendous explosion about half an hour past nine o'clock. The roofs were blown off

and scattered to a considerable distance; the houses near were materially injured; and the windows broken in every house in Eastcheap and for a quarter of a mile round. The goods on the wharf are nearly all destroyed. Several lives are understood to have been lost.

For the first time, almost, those brave and useful body of men the firemen, were daunted. They dared not approach sufficiently near to play on part of the building, because there were 18 barrels of gunpowder lying there, the explosion of which was apprehended.

The fire commenced in the apartment of Miss Kelly, the House-keeper, but supposed to be occupied by her brother, who slept in the house. Upon the first alarm of fire, he hurried up to his sister, Miss Kelly, but she was in such a senseless state from the fright, that her brother, with great difficulty, got her out of the house without any clothing. Colonel Kelly himself was carried away in a blanket, very much scorched, and they were both taken to the Rev. Mr. White's, on Tower-hill. Colonel Kelly had just been fitting himself out for the West-Indies, and has lost all his property. Many of his books and papers would have been saved but for the constant alarm of the explosion of the gunpowder belonging to the Post.

About twenty minutes before ten the explosion took place (about two barrels and a half), which carried many buckets as far as Billingsgate; only one man was hurt in the head by the explosion. Among the books and papers snatched from destruction the first were those belonging to the Searcher's Office, they being conveyed out of the windows of that Office into lighters on the quay. In the Land Surveyor's Office, a few books also were saved. In the Secretary's Office, being so adjoining to the House-keeper's Office, it is supposed that no papers are saved, and consequently that many important papers belonging to the Court Bond Office are entirely destroyed. In the Long Room, the Collectors outward were saved, but those of the Collectors inward are destroyed. The tide was running high, and many goods are saved by lighters near the wharf. It is supposed the loss to Government will be immense, the bonds being all destroyed.

## THE COURIER, FEB. 19.

Amidst the rapid succession of military and diplomatic operations, our readers may have forgotten the dissolution of the Legislative Body of France about the end of December last. The proceedings of that Assembly have seldom excited much interest. They were the mere organs of Buonaparte's despotism; what he said they echoed, what he commanded they complied with—"And if the Prince commanded them to eat straw, they ate it." But when adversity had overtaken the Tyrant, and shame, disgrace, and defeat had come upon him in the last campaign, they assumed a less pitiful and obedient attitude, and ventured in a report drawn up by an extraordinary Committee to recommend peace in the strongest manner. The report was ordered to be printed, but in the night the Police entered their printing-office, destroyed the copies already printed, and broke the forms to pieces. The Members of the Legislative Body were ordered to attend on Buonaparte on New-Year's-Day, and after receiving from him a lecture in his most violent manner, they were dismissed and the Assembly dissolved. Their report, however, has found its way into a Dutch official Paper, from which it has been translated into English.

We apprehend that the manner in which it recommends peace was not the only nor the chief motive of Buonaparte's displeasure. It ventured upon subjects of a much more delicate nature. It indulged in "strains of an higher mood." It touched upon the internal government of the Tyrant, and considered peace as only a partial blessing, unless it were accompanied with the establishment of constitutional limits and laws. It proclaimed the propriety of convincing the people that their blood should no longer be shed for foreign conquests. It enforced the necessity of maintaining in full and complete execution the laws, which secured to the French the freedom of person and property, and the free development of political rights. Finally, it recommends the adoption of means for uniting more closely the Throne and the nation; in order that both may combine their efforts against misgovernment, arbitrary power, and the enemies of our country. We wonder less at the violence of the tyrant against such a report, than at the boldness of the man who drew it up. By this one act



The Legislative Body has almost redeemed the disgrace of its former baseness and submission, and it may be truly said, that "nothing in life became them like the leaving of it."

From this report of the Legislative Body, we may infer the odium in which Buonaparte's Government is held; and the willingness with which every Member of the Legislative Body would promote the establishment of a government that should secure the rights of personal freedom and property, and establish barriers against misgovernment and arbitrary power.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 15.

In a former *Staats Courant* we mentioned the unexpected dissolution of the Legislative Body of France, by order of the Emperor; and also, that the cause which led thereto was the peace-recommending tenour of the Report of the Extraordinary Committee appointed to examine the official documents relating to the negotiations for peace. We now communicate this Report itself, the same as it came out of the hands of the Committee, and was presented by M. Laine in their name, after first mentioning several singular circumstances which took place on the occasion.

This Report was discussed in a General Committee on the 28th and 29th of December, and on the 30th it was put to the vote, in open assembly, without however having been read on this occasion. The result of this vote, by which it was only decided whether the report should be printed, was in the affirmative; and six copies were ordered to be delivered to each of the members on the following day. Instead of this distribution, the members, on coming that day to the lobby of their hall of meeting to receive their copies, were told that no distribution of the Report would take place, and also, that there would be no meeting of the Legislative Body was adjourned by order of Government. It also transpired, that in the night between the 30th and 31st of December, at the printing-house of the Legislative Body, the copies of the Report, as far as they had been thrown off, were destroyed by the Police, the forms broken to pieces, and the printing-house shut up. Some time before, the Members of the Legislature had received an invitation to repair on the day following, being New Year's Day, to the palace of the Tuilleries in grand costume, where the Emperor would receive them in the hall of the throne. In the evening of the 11th the invitation was repeated, with the addition, that the adjournment of the assembly would make no alteration. On New Year's Day, therefore, they appeared in the appointed place; and there the Emperor, standing before the throne, in the midst of the hall, in presence of the Ministers and great Officers of State, addressed the Legislative Body with great splendour, and expressed his highest displeasure with the Report they had produced, and the order for printing it, as being a Report which, he said, had no other tendency than to set the French people against their Government, put weapons into the hands of the Allies, and overturn the existing order of things in France.

Report of the Extraordinary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Raynouard, Laine, Gallois, Flaugergues, and Maine de Biran, presented to the Legislative Body.

Sitting of Dec. 23, 1813.

Gentlemen, — The Extraordinary Committee which you nominated, in virtue of the Imperial Decree of the 20th of December, comes to communicate to you the report of which you are in expectation at this important crisis. It is proper that not only the Committee, but the whole Legislative Body should be made acquainted with the information contained in the original documents in the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, communicated by order of his Majesty.

This communication, Gentlemen, took place under the Presidency of his Highness the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire. The pieces laid before us were nine in number; among them were the notes which passed between the French and Austrian Ministers up to the 18th and 19th August last; there was also the speech which the Prince Regent delivered to Parliament on the 6th of November, in which it is said, that it was the wish of the British Government, nor of the Allied Powers, to demand any sacrifices of France incompatible with her honour and legitimate pretensions.

The present negotiations for peace commenced on the 2d of November. Their opening took place through the intervention of a French Minister, who was present at a conference between the Austrian, Russian, and English Ministers; he was charged to convey words of peace to France, and thus lay the general basis on which negotiations could take place.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Bassano, in consequence of this communication, replied on the 16th, declaring to the Austrian Minister, that a peace by land as well as by sea, founded on the general independence of nations,

was the object of the wishes and the policy of the Emperor; and he, therefore, proposed that a Congress should assemble at Manheim.

The Austrian Minister replied, on the 25th of November that their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia were ready to enter into negotiations as soon as they received the assurance, that the Emperor of the French adopted the general bases, in the same way as they were communicated to him; the Powers were of opinion, that the principles laid down in the letter of the 16th, though all the Sovereigns would be ready to assent to them, were not explicit enough to serve as general bases.

On the 2d of December, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Vicenza, gave the required assurance, repeating the general principles contained in the letter of the 16th November; he made known, with great satisfaction, that his Majesty adopted the basis before laid down; that France was willing to make great sacrifices to restore peace to Europe.

To this letter the Austrian Minister replied on the 10th of December, that their Majesties had seen with satisfaction that the Emperor of the French had accepted the principles essential to the restoration of the balance and tranquillity of Europe; that they would communicate the letter to their Allies, and had no doubt that, immediately on receiving their answer, the negotiations might be opened.

With this last document, so far as has come under our inspection, the negotiations ceased. We dare to hope that they will resume their natural train, as soon as the delay caused by a very distant communication shall cease. In the mean time upon these two documents our hopes are founded.

During this correspondence on both sides, there appeared in the *Frankfort Gazette*, (which also, in consequence of a letter of his Highness, was laid before the Commission,) a declaration of the Allied Powers, dated the 1st of December, in which we remark the following among other passages:—

"The Allied Powers wish France to be great, powerful, and happy; because France, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the principal foundations of the political system of Europe; they wish that France may be happy, that French commerce may recover its prosperity, that the arts and sciences, the blessings of peace, may flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil when it is happy: the Allied Powers assure to the French empire an extent of territory, such as it never had under any of its Kings, because a brave nation must not be dishonoured because it has suffered reverses in some obstinate and bloody battle, where it has fought with its usual valour."

From all these documents it appears, that the coalesced Monarchs have loudly declared a wish for peace: you will also probably have remarked, Gentlemen, that the Emperor has declared his resolution to make great sacrifices, and that he has adopted the abovementioned bases, which the Allied Powers had themselves proposed.

Amidst our cares for our country, it is not necessary to be more particularly acquainted with the above named bases, nor to dive into the secrets of the Cabinet, while the knowledge of them is unnecessary to the object which we wish to attain; sufficient is it for us to know, that the bases are nothing else but conditions towards the opening of the asked-for Congress. Is it then not satisfactory to remark, that the conditions were proposed by the Allied Powers themselves, and to be convinced that his Majesty has adopted the bases which are necessary to the opening of a Congress, where all the claims and interests may be discussed? The Austrian Minister himself has declared, that the Emperor has acceded to the essential bases of the restoration of the balance and the tranquillity of Europe. The accession of his Majesty to these, was therefore a great step towards the peace of the world.

Such, Gentlemen, is the substance of the considerations which, in conformity to the Constitution, are submitted to you. It now belongs to the Legislative Body to declare the sentiments which this is calculated to excite; because, in conformity to the 30th article of the *Senatus Consultum* of the 28th Frimaire, year 12, "the Legislative Body shall, as often as the Government communicates to it any matter distinct from deliberation on the laws, return a reply to the same in full assembly."

While the Legislative Body awaits the observations of its own Committee, appointed to prepare a reply worthy of the nation and the Emperor, we may also perhaps be permitted to express our sentiments. The first is that of gratitude, for a communication by which the Legislative Body is now invited to take a share in political affairs; in this sentiment I add, that of hope, when we hear, amidst all the calamities of war, Sovereigns and nations pronouncing the word peace in the most impressive accents.

And, indeed, Gentlemen, the repeated important declarations of the Powers at war, completely coincide with the general wishes of Europe, and with those expressed around us and in our Departments, of which the Legislative Body is the natural organ.

According to the observations contained in the Declaration, the wishes of humanity are directed towards an honorable and lasting peace. The peace should be honorable, because both with nations and individuals, honor consists in maintaining their own legitimate pretensions, and in respecting the rights of others; the peace should be durable, because the best guarantee of peace consists in the determination of the contracting Powers to be true to themselves. Who, then, shall rob us of its blessings? The Allied Powers have given this important testimony of the Emperor, that he has adopted the essential bases for the restoration of the balance and tranquillity of Europe.

The first security of a peace-loving disposition lies, not only in adversity, which according to the proverb, is the best teacher of Kings, but also in the severely felt privations of the people, and in the wants of the Crown itself. You will probably, therefore, think it unnecessary to request his Majesty to add to these securities some still more solemn.

If the Declaration of the Foreign Powers were fraudulent; if they wished to bring us under the yoke; if it were their object to tear in pieces the sacred territory of France, then must we wage a national war to prevent our native country from becoming the prey of foreigners. But at a period, such as that in which we live, the power of the empire would be still more magnificently displayed, drawing closer the ties which naturally bind the nation and the Sovereign. Assurances in the form of proclamation, would be one means of silencing the reproaches of the enemy, as to the lust of conquest and of colossal predominance, and of tranquillising the people. Is it not worthy of his Majesty, by means of solemn declarations, to remove all doubts with regard to the objects of France and the Emperor?

When the Prince, to whom history has given the surname of Great, would inspire his people with vigour, he disclosed to them what he had done for peace, and his frank communication did not remain without effect. To prevent the Allied Powers from reproaching France and the Emperor with ambition, let all grounds for the reproach be removed by a formal declaration.

It belongs not, certainly, to us, but to the words into the mouth of the Prince; but should not such a declaration, that it may make a beneficial impression on the Allied Powers, and have due influence in France, solemnly announce, in the face of all Europe, that we make war only for the independence of the French people, and the inviolability of our territory?

When his Majesty has thus applied in this own name, and in that of France, to the declaration of the Allied Powers, then it would be seen whether they were actuated by other views than those of the equilibrium of Europe. But let it once be well understood, that France alone remains true to honourable principles, which she shall share thus solemnly proclaimed, in the face of Europe, by all the authorities of the nation, then will France be driven by the obstinacy of her enemies into a national war, which will be acknowledged to be just and necessary, for the maintenance of her independence and rights; and, during and after the war, her whole force will be directed towards conquering peace, and a new proof will be furnished to the world, that a great nation can always maintain its honour and its rights.

In the mean while, it is not enough for the inspiring of a people to summon them, according to the laws, to place themselves in a defensive attitude; but the Government must establish the surest and speediest means of compelling the enemy to make peace on durable grounds. These means will be effectual when Frenchmen shall be convinced that their blood shall no longer be shed; but for the defence of their native country and its protecting laws; but the sacred rights of peace and country may be conceded to the winds, when men cannot secure those constitutional limits in which the blessings of death depend.

Your Committee considers it as one of their imperious duties, while the Government adopts the speediest measures for the defence of the State, to beseech his Majesty to maintain the full and complete execution of the laws, which secure to the French the rights of personal freedom, and of security of property, together with the free development of their political rights.

This security appears to your Committee the best means of communicating to the French the necessary vigour for their own defence. Your Committee founds these ideas only on the wish, and the necessity, of rendering more closely the throne and the nation for the purpose of their joining their efforts against misgovernment, and arbitrary power, the enemies of our country.

It was the first thought of his Majesty, at this important crisis, to assemble around him the representatives of the nation; it was, then, their first duty to reply, as becomes them to the summons, by laying before the Monarch the truth, and the universal wish for peace.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 17. THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

On the 9th, Major-General Kapoff caused the Cossacks to cross the Saar, not far from Saarmund; and as the enemy had evacuated that place, in consequence of an action, he ordered the bridge which they had destroyed to be re-established. General York had ordered the bridges to be thrown over the Saar at Becking, for the purpose of passing over his cavalry to the attack, on the morning of the 10th.

The enemy had, however, at midnight evacuated the position of the Saar, and had retreated to St. Avold. Towards mid-day the bridges at Saarbruck and Saarmund were re-established. The light cavalry of these two corps this day advanced as far as Forsbach. On the 11th, the advanced guard found the enemy in St. Avold. The 1st battalion of the 12th regiment of reserve carried the town, and the enemy retired upon Metz. General York pursued him upon that road; ordered Saar-Louis to be blockaded; sent one brigade against Thionville, and another against Luxembourg. The cavalry of the advanced guard drove the enemy within the gates of Metz, and made some prisoners. The corps of Sacken proceeded towards Nancy, and Pont-a-Mousson. The O

under the yoke; if it were their object to carry off its advanced guard came before these places on the 13th, and awaited the arrival of the infantry of our native country from becoming the prey of foreigners. But at a period, such as that in which we live, the power of the empire would be still more magnificently displayed, drawing closer the ties which naturally bind the nation and the Sovereign. Assurances in the form of proclamation, would be one means of silencing the reproaches of the enemy, as to the lust of conquest and of colossal predominance, and of tranquillising the people. Is it not worthy of his Majesty, by means of solemn declarations, to remove all doubts with regard to the objects of France and the Emperor?

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