

Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1814.

THE COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1814.

HAVING been kindly favored with printed Copies of two Bulletins published at Constantinople and forwarded to this Presidency by the Prince of Wales, and having also been permitted to peruse some of the Franckfort Journals received by the same Vessel, which extend we believe to the 8th of March inclusive, we now present our Readers with translations of those interesting and important Bulletins, and with a few Extracts which we were enabled to make from the Franckfort Journals.

It appears, we think evident from the papers we have seen, that General Blücher (who seems to possess a most enterprising mind, as well as great military talents) rather overcalculated the results of the great battles of Brienne, which terminated in the retreat of Buonaparte to Troyes; and consequently advanced the Silesian Army too rapidly and confidently, in the expectation of rendering himself Master of Paris. His separation from the main army of the Allies became therefore too great to render their co-operation of much avail; and the skillful and experienced Napoleon immediately perceived the error which had been committed. He made a rapid movement with the whole of his disposable force, to attack Marshal Blücher, in the expectation, that by his superiority of strength he should be able almost to annihilate his Army before Prince Schwarzenberg would have time to advance to his assistance. Nothing but the invincible bravery of Marshal Blücher and his Army could have extricated them from the difficulties to which they were exposed. They succeeded in repelling the formidable attacks of Napoleon and in effecting their retreat with much less loss than could, under all the circumstances have been expected, and by the spirited advance to their support which Schwarzenberg made, were enabled to secure themselves, and to regain their former position; But it appears that these temporary advantages of the Enemy which occurred in the middle of February rendered it necessary for the whole Allied Army to take up a less advanced position in order to concentrate and arrange their future plans of operation. This was done in the utmost order, and it seems that the plan which was then adopted, was purposely to pursue nearly the same steps again, anticipating that Buonaparte would attribute another rapid advance of Blücher to the same daring and rash spirit of the Marshalls & would in the same manner direct his whole force with sudden violence against him.—It was therefore arranged that large reinforcements should be ready to support and join Marshal Blücher in the retreat which it was intended he should at a convenient opportunity make; and Prince Schwarzenberg was at a proper moment to make a rapid advance in the rear of Buonaparte. The plan completely succeeded. Blücher in the beginning of March advanced again and as he expected Buonaparte waited, till he thought, he had advanced his Army too far, and then suddenly marched with his whole force to attack him. However, the Prussian Marshal having fully calculated on this attack, very suddenly fell back on considerable reinforcements which had been directed to support him, from the Northward. Having concentrated his forces at Laon, on the 8th of March, received the powerful attacks of Buonaparte's Army. Though the contest continued for three days with undaunted bravery on both sides it at last terminated decidedly in favor of Blücher—and Buonaparte was compelled to retreat to Soissons. The consequences of these measures, in which it clearly appears, that Buonaparte was out manoeuvred have been most decisive; and will render a Campaign which would otherwise have been very dilatory, and therefore disadvantageous to the Allies, of the utmost advantage to them.

It appears, that Buonaparte had been joined by Suchet in February with 30,000 men, and the utmost exertions are made by the French Officers, to increase the strength of their Armies, and to make a reso-

lute and vigorous resistance.—Paris has been reported by the French Engineers, capable of repelling the attacks of a besieging Army, and the Bois de Boulogne is stripped of its timber to provide stakes and planks to fortify it—the students of the Ecole Polytechnic have volunteered their services for this purpose, and part of the population of Paris, is under the necessity to assist the Engineers.

FRANCKFORT, 16th February.

LONDON 28th JANUARY.

Our Government appears not only to permit but entirely to approve of the departure of the French Princes, and of the measures relative to the re-establishment of the dynasty of the Bourbons in France. A public prints the Prince Regent on the day last visited Monsieur, whom an attorney General accompanied to keep a business. After the usual compliments, H. R. H. congratulated Monsieur on the happy turn of events and on the probability of the approaching re-establishment of Louis XVIII. on the Throne of his Ancestors. Monsieur expressed his gratitude to the Prince Regent for these proofs of his regard, and added that the King his Brother was so strongly impressed with the obligations that he was under to the Prince, that he was determined immediately after his restoration to the Throne of France, to make a visit to H. R. H. to give him solemn marks of his gratitude for the support which the Prince had given to him and to his family. H. R. H. answered, it is said, that he hoped the Coronation would take place at Paris and not at Rheims, the Allied Sovereigns having resolved to be present, "and I, added his R. H. shall not be amongst the last, to come there."

LONDON, 1st FEBRUARY.

The Marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the hereditary Prince of Orange, will be it is said declared at the first meeting of Parliament. It is added that to satisfy the Allies, the order of succession has been so arranged that the second Son of this marriage will be Sovereign Prince of the Low Countries, and that England will stipulate never to incorporate Holland with Great Britain. Lord Castlereagh has received particular instructions on this subject. After the marriage there will arise an important question which can only be decided by Parliament; to wit; whether the Princess will live in Holland with her husband, or whether the Prince will remain with her in England. According to Law the Princess as the heiress apparent to the Throne cannot quit the Kingdom, without the consent of the King and his privy Council.

A numerous meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen was held in London on the 27th of January, to assist the inhabitants of those Countries of Germany which have suffered the most from the last Campaign. Subscriptions were made to the amount of 4000l.

The Treaty of Peace and Alliance between England and Naples was concluded at Naples on the 5th of December by Lord Bentinck.

FRANCKFORT, 5th March.

LONDON, 18th of FEBRUARY.

We have learnt some fresh details relative to the Treaty of Peace concluded between Buonaparte and Ferdinand the 7th: the Duke of St. Charles who brought it to Aranguez, on the night of the 4th of January, was the bearer at the same time of a Letter which the Prince, a prisoner at Valencay had addressed to the Regency of Spain.

Ferdinand the 7th expresses in this Letter his gratitude and satisfaction for the sacrifices of the Spanish Nation, and for their attachment to his person. He eulogizes the bravery and constancy of the English, and the admirable conduct of Lord Wellington, as well as that of the Spanish and Allied Generals.

He adds, that the Emperor Napoleon of his own accord, had proposed to him through the Count Laforet to conclude a treaty of Peace with France, which should have for its basis, his restoration to Liberty, and the entire re-establishment of his Government. That, in consequence of this, he had authorized the Duke of St. Charles to negotiate with Count Laforet, and that they had con-

cluded a treaty which he submits to the Regency for their ratification.

This treaty was signed on the 15th of December 1813 at Valencay, it contains 15 Articles, of which many are relative to the independence of Spain and the re-establishment of the Government of King Ferdinand. All the places occupied by the French are to be restored in the state in which they now actually are. King Ferdinand engages to keep Spain with its possessions, but principally Port Mahon and Ceuta. A military convention shall be concluded, after which the French, and English Troops shall evacuate Spain, at the same time. The two parties bind themselves to maintain the maritime rights of Europe, such as they were after the Peace of Utrecht and in 1792. The French Garrison of Pampeluna, the principal at Cadiz, Corunna, &c. shall pay to his Father Ferdinand shall pay to his Father an annual pension of 30 Millions of Reals, and after the death of his Father two Million of Livres to his Mother. A treaty of commerce conformable to that of 1792 shall be concluded between France and Spain.

The Regency, after having deliberated on this Treaty has declared that, agreeably to the resolution of the Cortes of 1811, and its engagements with England, it could not approve of any negotiation, nor of any suspension of Arms except in concert with England, whilst the King remains a prisoner. The Regency has annexed this declaration to the answer which it gave to King Ferdinand and of which the Duke of St. Charles is the bearer, and the Regency added that in consequence thereof the treaty of Peace above-mentioned was considered as not having taken place.

28th FEBRUARY.

LONDON, THE 12th of FEBRUARY.

The arrival of a Courier from Lord Castlereagh through France, has created a great number of conjectures. The Admiralty had received early in the morning by Telegraph, the news of the arrival of a French vessel on board of which was Mr. Sylvester one of the King's Messengers. It was currently reported immediately that the Preliminaries of Peace had been signed, but directly after, this report gave place to another, that the negotiations had been broken off.

Mr. Sylvester arrived at five o'clock at the Foreign Office, he then went to Fife House where he found Lord Liverpool, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Cooke. The dispatches from Lord Castlereagh, are dated the 6th of February, but their contents have not transpired.—A Cabinet Council was immediately held; Mr. Sylvester was the bearer of General Blücher's report of the Battle of Brienne, in which the Allies gained the victory. General Yorke had also obtained an advantage over Macdonald at Chalons and had taken 3 pieces of Cannon from him and some prisoners. Buonaparte had retreated to Nugent and General Blücher had arrived at Arcy-sur-L'Aube.

When Mr. Sylvester quitted Chatillons, Sir C. Stewart our Minister at the Court of Prussia, Viscount Cathcart, our Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia, Mr. Thornton our Envoy to the King of Sweden, and the Earl of Aberdeen, our Minister to the Court of Vienna, were there.

The 3 per Cents, which on the 9th were at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ are at this day at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON, THE 12th of FEBRUARY.

This morning at six o'clock a violent fire broke out at the Custom House; It made so rapid a progress, that in a few minutes that immense edifice was, with all that it contained, a prey to the Flames, a large quantity of Gunpowder happened to be in the warehouses, which about nine o'clock went off with a great explosion. Besides the Custom House, ten Houses were burnt to the ground. About one o'clock, they succeeded in stopping the fire. Two men were killed and several wounded by the explosion of the Gun powder.

The price of our Colonial Sugars has risen this week to 4 shillings per quintal, as well as the price of those of the foreign Colonies. There is a great demand for Sugar from the Havannah and Brazil.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30th March 1814.

After the victory gained on the 2d of February at Brienne, the Allied Army made a gene-

ral movement in advance to pursue the enemy.

Marshal Blücher, by a bold and rapid march on the right, advanced from la Tere Champenoise to Feré Sous Jouaire a short distance from Paris.

That position having left some intervals, and the Enemy having received reinforcements; he suddenly quitted with the greatest part of his Troops the position he had himself taken up at Nogent Sur Seine; and attacked in detail the separated Corps of Marshal Blücher.

Being thus attacked successively by a force so decidedly superior, Blücher continued fighting with the most heroic valour, till the Troops could by retreating, form a junction.

This operation was nobly and skilfully seconded by Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg who advanced on the left bank of the Seine, and thus drawing upon himself the principal forces of the French, facilitated the retrograde movement which Marshal Blücher was obliged to make and which he himself also found it necessary to follow, and which he effected together with the Prussian Marshal in the greatest order.

The Battles which took place at Montereau, Nogent and other points on the Seine will immortalize the allied Troops and their heroic chiefs. The loss of General Blücher consists of some pieces of cannon, which could not be carried off, and some thousands of Prisoners, among whom is the Russian General Alsoffeff.

The Enemy ought indeed to feel proud in counting a Russian General among his prisoners, for since the Russian army has accompanied him from the gates of Moscow to those of Paris, General Alsoffeff is the only one who has fallen into their hands.

Whatever extravagant idea the Enemy may wish to give of the events which have taken place since the 10th of February, and of their retrograde movement and concentration which followed; the new plan of the allies has not failed to discover itself in the most brilliant manner.

Their united armies, marching in two powerful columns, have already begun to act offensively.

Marshal Blücher having easily succeeded in effecting a junction of all his Columns has advanced again.

In his march, he encountered Marshal Marmont at Sezaune, put him to the route and joined Generals Winzingerode, Strogenoff and Bulow, who arrived from the Northward. He was on the 5th of February at Feré Sous Jouarre, and on the 1st of March at Meaux—and from thence again, at the gates of Paris, where he was ready to operate on the communications of the Emperor Napoleon.

At the same time, the Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg with the main Army had commenced offensive operations.

The first attacks were made on the corps of Marshalls Victor, Oudinot and Macdonald. The defeat was complete—Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, at the head of a corps of Austrian, Russian and Bavarian troops, seized by main force, Bar-Sur-Aube, and that City was destroyed in the conflict. These operations are only the prelude to greater events.

In the mean time they have had the effect of forcing the Enemy to evacuate Troyes and to deceive him as to the real object of the Allies, to oblige him to divide his forces, to keep him in continual alarm, and to fatigue him by continual marching and countermarching, whilst the Allies reinforced by their numerous reserves have it always in their power to attack with a superior force—and this superiority is about to be immediately augmented, by the arrival of the Prince Royal of Sweden, whose whole force has already passed the Rhine and is hastening to gather fresh laurels, if against the general expectation the Enemy refuses to accede to the conditions on which alone order and repose can be re-established in Europe.

While these military dispositions of the Allies against the principal forces of the Enemy offer, on one side, the most brilliant prospects their preceding operations present in other parts of the Theatre of War a series of the most important successes.

In Holland the fortress of Gorcum has surrendered, the General of division and Senator Count Rampon who defended it, and 3,000 men have been made prisoners.

176 Pieces of cannon, 141 of which were of Brass, a great quantity of musketry and warlike stores, and 500,000 livres composing

the military chest, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

The important fortress of Bergen-op-zoom has shared the same fate. They found there 140 pieces of cannon.

Bois le Duc and the Citadel of Papen Brill have been forced to surrender; and the enemy there lost 251 cannon and Stores—and the Garrison of 1,000 men made prisoners of-war have been sent into Silesia.

On the 5th of February an English squadron forced the passage of Flushing. Antwerp continued to be briskly bombarded.

In the low countries the Allies found the Inhabitants disposed to assist in the expulsion of the enemy.

Axel, Hubst, Bruges and Brussels have been taken.

Sas de Gaud surrendered on the 18th of February, Ostend, Farnes and Nieuport have been summoned to surrender.

A deputation from the Belgic Provinces set off on the 23d of February for the head quarters of the Sovereigns.

The allied troops have penetrated into French Flanders.

Courtrai, Menin, Tournay, Mons and Philippeville have been taken.

The Fortress of Avesnes was surprised by General Winzingerode and seized, before the Commandant had any idea of capitulating.

The Enemy have lost by this Coup de Main 16 pieces of heavy Artillery, and a Military Chest of 25,000 Francs.

The same body of the allied Troops, continuing their triumphal march have entered into the Interior of France.

On the 14th of February, General Winzingerode took Soissons by assault, after an obstinate resistance by General Rusca who commanded a corps of 6 or 7,000 men. General Rusca was killed; General Long Champ, a great number of Superior Officers, and nearly 4,000 men were made prisoners.

13 Guns and a great number of Ammunition Waggon fell into the hands of the Conquerors.

The City of Rheims was in consequence taken. Marshal Davoust is very closely shut up in Hamburg by the General in Chief Beningssen who is charged with its reduction.

Several Islands and Villages in the neighbourhood of that City have been taken.

In one of these expeditions the Enemy lost 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, amongst the former, are Generals Osten and Romé—12 cannon were taken on that occasion.

Rome has been occupied by the Neapolitan troops. General Miollis Commander of the French troops had retired to the Castle of St. Ange.

The Fort of Ancona had surrendered by capitulation on the 13th February. Leghorn was occupied on the 18th. At Modena and Reggio the Arms of the House of Este have been re-established.

Marshal Bellegarde continues successfully his manœuvres against Prince Eugene.

CONSTANTINOPLE, — 13th April 1814.

The offensive operations of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg recommenced on the 27th of February, and marked by the sudden capture of Bar sur aube, have continued to be crowned with success.

Several brilliant actions took place in front of Troyes; and this city was re-occupied by the Allied Army on the 4th of March.

The number of prisoners taken from the enemy in these affairs, amounted to more than 3000 men, among whom were 700 of the old cavalry, and many Officers of all ranks: 30 Guns, a great quantity of baggage and accoutrements, among others those belonging to General Gerard were taken.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg made a movement in advance: on the 4th of March he occupied Seas and on the 6th Pont Sur Yonne.

The advanced posts found themselves again on the banks of the Seine; while the Allied

Army, on this side, took up the same positions which it occupied before the retrograde movement of the middle of February: on the other, the army of Marshal Blucher has been enabled to push parties of Cossacks even to the Barriers of Paris.

The appearance of these Tartarian monsters of these thieves covered with gold and jewels, as the French Papers were pleased to describe these brave fellows, who have become the terror of the enemy; produced the greatest astonishment and afterwards consternation and confusion in the Capital of France.

It must indeed have greatly astonished the Parisians, amused by the Fables of the Moniteur, to see these same Russians, whom they had thought totally exterminated, come to life again, and dare to insult the barriers of the great City. They must have been still more astonished a few days afterwards, if the truth could have been heard among them when they would have learned that this same army, Russian and Prussian, represented as annihilated, had given to their countrymen, whom compulsion had armed, terrible proofs of its existence, and its Commander marshal Blucher of his talents.

The Emperor Napoleon entertaining a real apprehension of the gallant march on the Marne; and Paris, united his forces to the Marne, and marched against him, by an oblique movement on Rheims, with the intention of cutting him off from the grand Allied Army.

Marshal Blucher soon understood the intention of the Emperor Napoleon, and immediately took the proper measures for turning this movement to the advantage of the Allies, he made manœuvres to join the reinforcements which had arrived for him, and having occupied a concentrated position in advance of Laon, accepted on the 8th of March, the battle which the Emperor Napoleon, in person, offered him.

The advantage, for a long time, remained doubtful; but, at last, a general charge made with the Bayonet decided the victory—The enemy repulsed at all points, was obliged to quit the field of Battle, in the greatest disorder.

On the next day, a second attack took place at Coucy, the results of which were still more disastrous for the enemy, who on the 11th retired on Soissons.

His loss in these memorable battles, which recel to mind, those of Jauer and Katzbach, is estimated at 20,000 men.

The trophies in the hands of the conqueror at the departure of the courier from the field of Battle, were 3,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of cannon.

The pursuit was continued, and must have caused more loss to the enemy.

The corps of Marshal Marmont having been surrounded, was almost entirely destroyed, all his infantry broken, his artillery taken, and part of his cavalry could alone save itself.

The Emperor Napoleon was compelled to remain a spectator of this disaster, not daring to commit the rest of his army by attempting to save this portion of it.

In the morning of the 12th of March the Russian Lieutenant General Count Saint Priest, who was in march to effect a junction with Marshal Blucher, took the City of Rheims by assault, and made on this occasion 2500 Prisoners, among whom were General de la Coste, Colonel Regnier, and a great number of Officers; he took 10 pieces of cannon and immediately pushed forward towards B-ry-au-bee.

These important events had been preceded by the capture of la Fere—This Coup de main executed by the Prussian General Bulow, occasioned the most serious loss to the Enemy.

La Fere was a military Depot 30 pieces of cannon, of brass, entirely new, and an immense quantity of Military stores of every

description have been taken, valued at 20 millions of livres.

While the Emperor Napoleon was engaged with Marshal Blucher, the grand Allied Army under Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, that Army represented to the Parisians, and the French Soldiers as in full retreat to pass the Rhine, advanced on the left of the Seine and by its direction upon Marne, strongly threatened the retrograde movement to which the Victories of Laon and Coucy had obliged the Emperor Napoleon.

On the 15th March, the head-quarters of the Prince Schwartzenberg were at Pont Sur Seine and, on the same day that of the allied Sovereigns was to be removed to Troyes.

While operations so important took place at Paris, the Austrian Lieutenant General Bianchi had on the 11th, a very

brilliant affair with Marshal Augereau; who after reassembling the forces which had quitted Lyons, had advanced, and taken position at Maison Blanche near Macon. Marshal Augereau was forced to retreat.

The National Guards which form part of his army refused to engage. An entire regiment threw down their arms, and disbanded themselves before him.

General Bianchi still continued to advance—It was thus, that while the Emperor Napoleon announced officially to his army and to the French Nation, that the campaign was nearly terminated, that, a few days after it recommenced, and has had for him the most disastrous effect, and real success for the Allies.

These successes are not confined to this quarter of the seat of war.

In the Low Countries, prince Paul of Wurtemberg entered Grammont on the 3d March and Ath on the 4th.

The allied troops in French Flanders, after having defeated those of the enemy at Courtrai, and taken 15 Guns, have reoccupied that city as also Menin. Ypres did not appear capable of a long resistance.

Near Beveren a flying Corps of the enemy coming from Lille was defeated on the 5th of March: 200 Lancers of Gen. Maifon's Corps passed over to the Allies with their arms and baggage.

In Italy, the advanced Guard of the left wing of the allies, commanded by the King of Naples, defeated the enemy's division Severoli, near Rubiene and took possession of Reggio, General Severoli, taken by the conquerors, has died of his wounds.

The Fortress of Custrin has surrendered, the Garrison are Prisoners of War.

We are unable to finish this brilliant picture without including some important news, which although it comes by the Way of Paris does not appear to be the less entitled to belief. Marshal Wellington, who according to other intelligence had received strong reinforcements and was about to commence offensive operations, had gained on the 28th of February a signal victory over Marshal Sult, the Battle took place between Orthes and Saint Sever. The rout of the Enemy appears to have been complete. He had retired towards Agen behind the Garonne. He has lost 4 Generals killed, 40 pieces of cannon, and many prisoners taken.

The English army entered Roquefort on the 4th of March.

In the month of February the French Frigates Alcmena of 44, and Iphigenia of the same force having each more than 300 men, were taken off Madeira, by the English Ship the Venerable 74.

English Squadrons were in pursuit of the 2 other Frigates, which were on the 2d of February off the Azores.

They have already retaken a prize which these vessels had made of a Spanish ship from Lima going to Cadiz, with nearly two millions sterling on board.