

JAVA GOV. GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1814.

BATAVIA.

Words are inadequate to express the feelings of delight, with which we hasten to announce to our Readers the blessing for which the World has so long panted.

WISHED RETURN

Peace!!!

WHICH JOYFUL NEWS HAS JUST ARRIVED IN THE FOLLOWING

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY

With hearts full of gratitude to the All-wise Disposer of Events, we hasten to announce to our Countrymen, the joyful intelligence just received from Russia, by the Ship Ann, Captain Babcock.

Peace,

IS CONFIRMED

TO THE

WORLD!!!

Huzza! Huzza!

A Royal Salute has this moment been fired, in honor of this grand and brilliant news.

We have also learnt, that Buonaparte has abdicated the Throne, and is to reside in the Isle of Elba, on a Pension from the French Government.

Ferdinand the VIIIth, has arrived at Madrid.

Louis the XVIIIth, is Crowned King of France.

We shall use our utmost endeavors to procure further particulars of this cheering intelligence.

POSTSCRIPT

We have gleaned the following additional particulars, which are contained in the Frankfurt Journals.

It appears that Buonaparte made a proposition to the Allied Powers to abdicate his Throne in favor of his Son; this was objected to, and he subsequently proposed to retire to the Isle of Elba in the Mediterranean, with a Pension of 6 millions of Lacs; this was also objected to, and 3 millions only were allotted to him.

A GENERAL PEACE was proclaimed about the 18th of April. Louis the 18th was proclaimed King of France in Paris about the same time.

The American Frigate President was beaten off by H. M. Ship Onephus, in the British Channel.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

News from the Allies received at Constantinople, with a Courier Extraordinary despatched from Vienna, the 17th April 1814, who arrived on the 29th of the 29th.

The Allied Armies occupied Paris on the 31st of March, in consequence of a great Victory which they had obtained on the 30th, over the wreck 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 sixty pieces of Artillery, the remains of which had escaped in the hands of the French, are the fruits of this great victory.

The General Convention of the French people assembled on the 31st of March, under the Walls of Paris, (A)

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

On the 31st, a declaration in the name of the Allied Powers was posted on the Walls of 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 Louis the XVIII. were universal.

The Senate 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 April, the Allied Armies pushed the wreck of the French army on the road to Fontenablan.

The most profound peace reigns in the Capital.

(A)

DECLARATION OF PARIS.

The Allied Armies are before Paris, the end of the march to the Capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and durable reconciliation with it. For twenty years has Europe been 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, an insurmountable obstacle to Peace. Who is the Frenchman who it not convinced of this truth?

The Allied Sovereigns wish in good faith for salutary authority in France, which may cement the union of all nations and all Governments with it to the city of Paris that it belongs in actual circumstances to accelerate the peace of the World; its destiny is awaited with the interest which is vast a subject most inspire. Let it decide and from that moment the army which is before its walls, becomes the supporter of its 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 your Citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of Foreign war and civil discord; you will not look for it elsewhere.

The preservation of the tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and the measures which the Allies intend to take with the authorities and the principal person who enjoy the public esteem in the greatest degree. The city shall not be burdened with military quarters.

It is in these sentiments that Europe in arms address 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 of the conditions of the occupation of the City of Paris, and of the retreat of the French corps who were quartered in it, having led to an arrangement on the subject, the undersigned Commanders of the opposing armies, have decided and signed the following Articles.

Art. 1.—The Corps of Marshals the Dukes of Troycou and Angulle, shall evacuate the City of Paris, the 31st of March at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Art. 2.—They shall take with them the baggage of their corps.

Art. 3.—Hostilities shall not recommence for two hours after the evacuation of the City, this is to say, on the 31st of March, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Art. 4.—All the Arsenals, Workshops, Military Establishments and Magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were in previous to treating of the present capitulation.

Art. 5.—The National or City Guard is perfectly distinct from the Troops of the Line; it shall be preserved, disarmed, and disbanded, agreeable to the wishes of the Allied Powers.

Art. 6.—The corps of Municipal Gens d'Armes shall together partake of the fate of the National Guards.

Art. 7.—The wounded and followers remaining after 7 o'clock at Paris, shall be prisoners of war.

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

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

(Signed) COUNT ORLOFF, Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Colonel COUNT PAAR, Aid-de-Camp to General His Highness Marshal Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, Colonel BARON FAHER, Attached to the Chief of the Staff of his Excellency

Marshal Duke of RAGUSA, Colonel DENYS, Senior Aid-de-Camp of his Excellency Marshal Duke of RAGUSA.

(C)

DECLARATION.

The Armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the Capital of France. The Allied Powers collect 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 wise Government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity.

The Allied Sovereign 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, the Secretary of State Count DE NESSLRODE, Paris, March 31, 1814.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6, 1814.

A Courier from Vienna of the 14th, arrived at Bucharest, brings a decree of the Senate of the 2d April, which deposes N. Buonaparte with all his family, from the Throne of France; this decree was admitted with the utmost joy by all the authorities of Paris.

The Senate was composed of the Bishops of Benevento, Palestrina, Perigord, General Brunsviller, Montesquieu and several other distinguished persons formerly attached to Buonaparte; the Duke of Valmy is of this number, they have absolved all his troops from the oath taken to Buonaparte and given permission to the conscripts and new levied troops to return home; Marmont has already passed over to the Allies with his corps of 7000 men; and Canlincourt had set up the white Cockades.

The Montieur from the 2d to the 5th gives these decrees word for word.

The Senate is occupied in the formation of the new Constitution. It is believed that Louis the 18th will soon be proclaimed and crowned King of France; a deputation has already gone to England to invite him to come over to Paris without delay.

The Emperor of Austria was to make his appearance at Paris on the 10th; he was accompanied by the Count D'Artois, Prince Metternich and all the diplomatic Corps.

It is not known where Buonaparte is at present or what will become of this wretched man; some say that he will throw himself into the arms of Austria, others say that the Emperor Alexander has offered him an Asylum in his dominions.

Events follow themselves so rapidly that it is difficult to pursue them. God be the glory!

A Royal Salute has just been fired to celebrate this happy event.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

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