

A despatch, of which the following is a copy has been received from his excellency general Viscount Cathcart, address to Viscount Castlereagh.

Paris, March 31.

MY LORD,

The Emperor Alexander with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations.

The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands, the populace intermixed with many of superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor, and to touch his horse. The general cry was "Vive l'Empereur Alexander." "Vive notre Libérateur" "Vive le Roi de Prusse."

Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive les Bourbons" which gradually increased.

Their Imperial and royal Majesties proceeded to the Champs Elysees, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a despatch; the most striking were, the national guard in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade the day after a severe action; the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indications, unanimsly in their cry for peace and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance. A rope placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Doionne de la Grand Arme, and the people amused with pulling it, and crying, "a bas le Tyran!"

Much was said in the crowd, of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with G. Britain.

The occupation of Lyons and Bordeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favor of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation:

Since the Battle of Brienne, on the 1st of February the enemy has shown no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the Allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments.

In the latter end of Feb. Field Marshal Blucher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Epernay, Soissons, and Laon, to meet and unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and well fought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon and Rheims, have been detailed in the reports by Col. Lowe, and other officers.

During these operations on the right, the Marshal Prince Schwartzburg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached a reinforcement to the army between Dijon, and Lyons and Geneva, receiving at the same time, and distributing the Velites from Hungary, and other Austrian reinforcements of his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and the Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun and Marmont, and which rolled into the suburbs of Orleans (near

which city General Seslarin took some hundred prisoners,) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar-sur Aube took place on the 13th.

After this affair the Prince Field Marshal reoccupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Point-sur-Seine.

Napoleon having declined a general action, which Field Marshal Blucher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the Grand Army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th inst. and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The Allies under the Prince Schwartzburg viz. the 3d, 4th and 6th corps, under Field Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pongy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz.—For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head quarters being on the 22d at Obcombe, between the two latter places.—Vitry was held by a small Prussia garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under general Winzingerode which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes on the 20th, and had their head quarters, at Pongy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters, on the 10th, to Bar sur Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came to the 21st to Bar sur Aube.

On the evening of the 23d, the army broke up from Pongy, and having marched by Ramorne and Domptere, assembled at day break near Sommepeulx—but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with general Winzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of cooperating with the Grand army.

On the 25th general Winzingerode, with his own and several other corps of cavalry, being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement, by rapid marches unto Paris.

The corps of Marshal Montier and Marmont were found at Vitry and Sommesons, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 26th, the Emperor, the King and Field Marshal the Prince and Schwartzburg, were at Fete Champenoise, and on the 26th at Tres-saux. Field Marshal Biucher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than one hundred cannon and nine thousand prisoners were taken, with several general Officers. At the affair near Ete Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late Aid de Camp to general Moreau was unfortunately killed, while exorting the French to surrender, and colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all their affairs since his return from the siege of Dantzic, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy, during one of the charges—I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th the Imperial and Royal Head-Quarters were at Couloniers and the Rilesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th Head Quarters at Quincy Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Tripport. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 20th, the Emperor and the King with Field Marshal Prince Schwartzburg, crossed the Marne, at Meaux—and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Parisis and Bordi, he was attacked and driven beyond Bordi, towards Pantin—the Head Quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field Marshal Biucher the same day marched in two columns to the right—pointing upon Montmarier through Moty, Draucey and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmarier, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops at Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods, and houses, together with some ground so deep as to be nearly impossible for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops, under the Prince Royal of Wertemberg, was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Ragusa.

A message had been sent on the 29th to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be in vain, as the whole army was present, but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris—and at the same time one of the Emperor's Aids was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent that no part of the army should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi, with the Field Marshal—and at four in the morning the deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colors and five hundred men were taken—the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable—but this victory was not gained without some loss on the part of the Allies.

I have the honor, &c.

CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

CAPITULATION of PARIS.

Agreed upon after four hours armistice between the emperor of Russia and the Marshalls Mertier and Marmont,

The four hours armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating of the conditions relative to the occupation of the city of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned after being duly authorised by the respective commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:

Article I. The corps of the Marshalls Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris, on the 21st March at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Article II. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'arme.

Article III. Hostilities shall not recommence until 2 hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say on the 31st of March, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Article IV. All the arsenals, military establishments, work-shops and Magazines shall be left in the same state that they were previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

Article V. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed

according to the ulterior dispositions of the Allied powers.

Article VI. The municipal gendarmes shall, in every respect, share the fate of the National guard.

Art. VII. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after 7 o'clock shall be prisoners of war.

Done at Paris, the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning.

Col. Orloff, aid-de-camp to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Colonel Count Par, Aid-de-Camp-General of Marshal Prince Schwartzburg.

Colonel Byroy Fabier, attached to the etat Major of His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Regusa.

Colonel Deneys, First Aid-de-Camp of His excellency the Duke of Ragusa.

DECLARATION
OF THE

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

THE Armies of the Allied powers, have occupied the French capital.

The Allied Sovereigns, meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare, that if the conditions of peace, required stronger guarantees, when the object in view was the restraining of Bonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favorable, as soon as by returning to wise government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquility.

The Allied Sovereigns therefore, proclaim, That they will treat no more with Bonaparte, or with any of his family.

That they expect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate 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 recognize and guarantee the constitution which the French shall give itself.

They accordingly invite the senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the want of administration, and of preparing such a constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with ALL the allied powers.

ALEXANDER.

(Countersigned)

COUNT DE NESSELRODE,
Secretary of state.

Paris, March 31, 1814. }
3 o'clock, P. M. }

ADDRESS
OF THE

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

TO THE PEOPLE.

People of France,

When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your chief, a man who appeared upon the stage of the Universe with the character of Grandeur—you placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain.—Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

He ought at least from gratitude to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and without object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and your population.

Every family is in mourning—all France in tears, he is deaf to our miseries. Even yet perhaps he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of Victory.

He never knew how to reign either in the national interest nor even in the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create—and recreated all he ought destroy. He relied only upon force; force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

At length his unexampled tyranny has ceased. The Allied powers have entered the capital of France.

Napoleon governed us like a king of Barbarians—Alexander and his magnanimous allies speak only the language of