

be entirely settled in the course of a month.

All the Allied Sovereigns have dispatched couriers for their respective States, bearers of orders relative to the present circumstances.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

We can announce as positive that the Duke of Wellington is appointed generalissimo of the troops in the lower countries. He is ordered to repair thither immediately to take the command. A considerable number of transports have been engaged and orders given for 8000 men from Ireland, and three regiments of cavalry from London, intended to reinforce the corps of army in the lower countries. It is to be hoped that the glory of our hero, Wellington, will not be eclipsed in this new contest.—Times.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received from their Boston Correspondent a Halifax paper of the 26th of April, containing London news to the 30th March, brought there by the ship of war Persens and Packet Hichinbroke, in 25 days from Fal-mouth. The following are extracts:

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Orders, we understand, have been dispatched to Sir A. Cochrane, and the other Naval Commanders on the West India and American stations, and to the British Military Commanders, to take measures immediately to secure the French Colonies for the King, and prevent them from being transferred to Napoleon.

It is said that an embargo has been laid upon all French ships of war in French ports, in order to prevent their putting to sea, and declaring for their legitimate King.

MARCH 28.

All the Allied Powers, Austria, G. Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Spain and Portugal, have declared war against Bonaparte. This important intelligence is communicated in a Declaration drawn up at Vienna on the 13th inst. and signed by all the ministers assembled there, the Austrian signature being first.

The Allied Powers engage to make common the cause against him. This is a manly and noble resolution; it has been adopted with promptitude, and will be executed with vigor.—The Russian and the Austrian, the Prussian and the British, Blucher, Platoff, Schwartzburg and Wellington, will be again in France, and the May 1815, like the May of 1814, may see them again in Paris.

Eighty battalions of Austrian infantry, 140 squadrons of Austrian cavalry, are to march immediately to the Rhine. Blucher is to lead all the Prussian heroes to the Rhine. Benningsen and Platoff are to pour the Russian troops from Poland.

Wrede is to lead the Bavarians; the Duke of Wellington, who is said to have already reached the Netherlands, is to command the English, Hanoverians, Dutch and Belgian troops.—Meanwhile the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, are to repair to Frankfurt.

A packet from Ostend is arrived at Margate, which left Ostend on Sunday at two in the afternoon. His majesty Louis XVIII. had arrived there, and three of his Marshals. Monsieur was hourly expected.

Letters from Wesel state that 100,000 Prussian troops are proceeding from all parts of Prussia by forced marches to the Rhine.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel puts in motion 20,000 of his best troops for the same destination.

MARCH 29.

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning with papers to the 26th inst. They represent the untied forces, consisting of Prussian, Hanoverian, English, Dutch and Belgian troops, as advancing for the French frontier. It is expected in a few days they will amount to an army of 150,000 men. There was a report last night, that the Hereditary Prince of Orange had actually proceeded with a body of British and Dutch troops beyond Tournay towards the French frontier; and that he had done this against every remonstrance that had been made to him.

The force which Bonaparte has sent to Lille, to await the attack of the Royalists, is said actually amounts to 40,000 men.

We yesterday announced the arrival of the King of France at Ostend. We do not believe that his Majesty has any intention of immediately returning to England; his future movements will be guided by circumstances as they arise.

The Duke of Orleans is still at Tournay, together with the Duke of Berri.

Letters received from Paris this morning bring a report that the Tou-lon fleet had put to sea.

The embarkation for Belgium still continues with great activity on all the parts of the coast opposite to France. Last night General Hill set out for Belgium. He is the bearer of the commission to the Duke of Wellington, appointing him Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces on the Continent of Europe.

The following regiments of infantry, now in America, are expected home immediately, viz. 1st regiment of foot, 1st and 4th battalions; 3d, 1st battalion; 5th, 1st battalion; 6th, 1st battalion; 8th, 1st and 3d battalions; 9th, 1st battalion; 13th, 16th, 27th, 3d battalion; 29th 39th, 1st battalion; 64th, 81st, 82d, and 88th, 1st battalion; 89th, 2d battalion; 90th, 1st battalion; 92d, 2d battalion; 97th, 93th, 100th, 2d garrison battalion, five companies; and 10th veteran battalion, ten companies.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1815.

The honorable Capt. Maude, of his Majesty's ship Favorite, arrived at this office at half past nine last night, being the bearer of the Ratification by the President and Senate of the United States of America, of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent, between his Majesty and the said United States on the 24th December last.

From the Paris Moniteur March 23.

The Emperor, informed that the people in France had lost all their rights obtained by 25 years of battles and of victories, and that the army was attacked in its glory, determined to change this state of things, to re-establish the IMPERIAL Throne which alone can guarantee the rights of the nation and to extinguish this royal throne which the people had prescribed as not securing the interests but of a small number of individuals.

The 26th Feb. 5 o'clock in the evening he embarked in a brig of 26 guns, with 400 men of his guards. Three other vessels were in the harbor, (and which were seized) received on board 200 men infantry, 100 Polish light horse and the battalion of flankers 200 strong. The wind was southerly and appeared favorable. Capt. Chouillard hoped that before day break the island of Capua would be doubled, and that we should be off the cruising ground of the French and English, who watched this coast. This hope was baffled. We had hardly doubled Cape St. Andrew of the Island of Elba before the wind lulled so that it became calm; at day break, we had only made 6 leagues, and we were still between the Islands of Capua and Elba, in sight of the cruisers.

The danger appeared imminent.—Many sea-faring persons were of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to return to Porto-Ferrajo. The Emperor gave orders to keep on their course, having in the last extremity the plan of going among the French cruisers. The squadron was composed of two frigates and a brig; but we well knew that the attachment of their crews to the national glory did not leave a doubt that they would hoist the tri-colored flag and range themselves on our side. Towards noon the wind freshened a little. At 4 P. M. descried the mountains of Leghorn. A frigate hove in sight 5 leagues to leeward, another was on the coast of Corsica, and at a distance we saw a man of war. At 6 o'clock, P. M. the brig on board of which was the Emperor, saw a brig which we knew to be the Zephyr, Captain Andrieux, an officer distinguished as much by his talents as his patriotism. It was at first suggested to speak to the brig, and make her hoist the tri-colored flag. The Emperor, however, gave orders to the soldiers of the guard to take off their caps and to lay down on deck, preferring to pass the brig without making ourselves known, and leaving the plan of making her change her flag only in case we were obliged to do it. The two brigs passed close to each other. Lieutenant Tailade of the French marine, was well known to Capt. Andrieux, and when able we hailed her. We asked Capt. Andrieux whether he had any commands for Genoa; and the two brigs going opposite ways were soon out of sight, without any suspicions on the part of the Capt. of the Zephyr, what this frail vessel contained.

In the night of the 27th and 28th, the wind increased. At day-break we saw a 74 gun ship, who appeared to be steering for St. Florence or Sardinia. We soon observed that this vessel paid no attention to the brig.

The 28th, at 7 o'clock in the morning we descried the coast of Noli; at noon Antibes. At 3 o'clock the 1st of March, we entered the Gulph of Juan.

The Emperor ordered the captain of the Guard with 25 men, to land before the rest of the soldiers on board the brig, to secure the battery of the coast if one was to be found. This captain, of his own accord, conceived the idea of making the battalion which was in Antibes, change cockades. He threw himself imprudently into the place; the officer who commanded for the king, raised the drawbridges and shut the gates; the garrison flew to arms; but it respected these old soldiers and their cockade which they venerated.—Nevertheless, the operations of the captain failed, and his men remained prisoners in Antibes.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the landing in the gulph of Juan was completed. We encamped on the sea shore until the moon arose.

At 11 o'clock at night, the emperor put himself at the head of this handful of heroes, to whose fate was attached such high destinies.

Proceeding to Cannes, from thence

to Grasse and by St. Vallier, he arrived the evening of the 2d at the village of Ceneron, having travelled 1st day 20 leagues. The people of Cannes received the emperor with those sentiments which were the first presage of the success of the enterprise. The 3d, the emperor slept at Bareme; the 4th he dined at Digne. From Castellane to Digne, and in all the department of the Lower Alps the peasants, informed of the route of the emperor, flocked from all quarters to the road, and manifested their sentiments with an energy which no longer left any doubts.

The 5th Gen. Cambrone, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge and fortress of Sisteron.

The same day the emperor slept at Gap, with 10 light horse and 40 grenadiers.

The enthusiasm with which the presence of the emperor inspired the inhabitants of the Lower Alps; the hatred which they bore to the nobility, sufficiently marked the general wish of the Province of Dauphiny. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th, the whole population of the city was on the road he took.

At St. Bonnet, the inhabitants seeing the small number of his troops, and giving way to their fears, proposed to the emperor to sound the tocsin; to call together villagers to accompany him in a body. "No, said the emperor, your sentiments convince me I am not deceiv'd in my calculation. They are for me a pledge of the sentiments of my soldiers. Those whom I shall meet will range themselves on my side; the more numerous they are, the more my success will be assured. Remain tranquil then in your houses."

Many thousand proclamations were printed at Gap, addressed by the emperor to the army and the people, and by the soldiers of the guard to their brother soldiers. These proclamations were spread with the rapidity of lightning throughout the department of Dauphiny.

The same day the emperor slept at Gorp. The 40 men of the advanced guard of gen. Cambronne went and slept as far as Mure. They met the advanced guard of a division of six thousand regular troops, who left Grenoble to stop their progress.—General Cambronne wished to talk with the advanced posts. They answered him that they had orders to have no communication with them.—Nevertheless this advanced guard of the division of Grenoble fell back three leagues, and took post between the lakes of the village of—The emperor, informed of this circumstance, proceeded to the spot; he found on the opposite line a battalion of the 5th regulars, a company of sappers, a company of miners, in all from 7 to 800 men. He sent his officer in waiting, the chief of the troops Roul, to make known to those men the news of his arrival, but this officer could not be heard—they constantly telling him of the positive orders they had to hold no correspondence with them.—The emperor alighted, and went forth to the battalion, followed by the imperial guard with their arms reversed. He made himself known and said that the first soldier who wished to kill his emperor might do it, the unanimous shout of *live the emperor!* was their answer. The brave regiment had been under the orders of the emperor from his first campaign in Italy. The guard and the soldiers kissed each other. The soldiers of the 5th tore out their cockade, and took with enthusiasm and with tears in their eyes, the tri-colored cockade. When they were custered the emperor said to them "I come with a handful of brave men, because I reckon on the people and on you; the throne of the Bourbons is illegitimate, because it was not raised by the nation; it is contrary to the national will, because it is opposed to the interest of our country, and exists only in the interests of some families. Ask your fathers, ask all those inhabitants who arrived here from the country round;—you will learn from their own mouths the real situation of things; they are threatened with the return of the tenths, of the privileges of the feudal rights, and of all those abuses from which your successes had delivered you; is it not true, peasants?" "Yes, sire," cried they with a unanimous shout, "they wanted to bind us to the land. You come like an angel of the Lord to save us!"

The heroes of the battalion of the 5th requested to march the first on the division which covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a multitude of inhabitants who increased every instant. Vizille distinguished itself by its enthusiasm. "It is here that the revolution was born, said these faithful people; it is we who were the first to reclaim the privileges of men; it is still on this spot where French liberty again springs up, and where France recovers her honor and independence." Although oppressed with fatigue the Emperor was anxious to enter Grenoble that evening. Between Vizille and Grenoble, a young officer of the 7th regiment came to announce that Colonel Labedogere, actuated by the noblest sentiments, and hurt at the dishonor with which France was stained, would

abandon the division of troops of Grenoble, and would come by a forced march to meet the emperor with his regiment. In half an hour his brave regiment arrived to increase the force of the imperial troops. At 9 that evening the emperor made his entry at the Fauxbourg.

The troops entered Grenoble, and the gates of the city were shut. The ramparts which were to defend the city were covered with soldiers, composed of the 3d regiment of the corps of engineers, consisting of about 2000 sapeurs, all old soldiers, covered with honorable wounds; of the 4th regiment of artillery; the same regiment in which 25 years before the emperor had been appointed a captain; of two battalions of the 5th, of the 11th and the faithful huzzars of the 4th.

The National Guard and the whole populace of Grenoble were in the rear of the garrison, and all made the air resound with the cry of "*Long live the Emperor!*" The gates were forced, and at 10 o'clock the emperor entered Grenoble in the midst of an army and of people animated with the most lively enthusiasm. The next morning the emperor was addressed by the municipality and by all the state authorities. All united in declaring that "a prince imposed upon them by force was not a legitimate Prince," and they could not be bound by engagements towards princes whom the nation rejected.

At 2 o'clock the emperor reviewed the troops, surrounded by the whole population of the department, amid the shouts of "*Down with the Bourbons. Down with the enemies of the people. Long live the Emperor, and a government of our own choice.*" The garrison of Grenoble, immediately afterwards set out to reach Lyons by a forced march.

It is here worthy of remark that almost at the same moment these 6000 men were decorated with the National Cockade; and every one of them was old and had been used before, for in quitting their tri-colored cockades they had not destroyed them, but had concealed them in the bottom of their knapsacks, not one was purchased or made at Grenoble! It is the same," said they as they passed by the emperor "it is the same which I wore at Austerlitz." "This cockade," exclaims another "I had at Marengo!"

On the 9th the emperor slept at Bourgoin. Here the crowd and the enthusiasm of the people if possible increased. "We have been a long time expecting you," say these brave people to the emperor—"at length you are arrived to deliver France from the insolence of the nobility, from the intolerance of superstitious priests, and from the shameful yoke of foreigners." From Grenoble to Lyons the Emperor's journey was one continued triumph. He was in his carriage, which moved at a slow pace, surrounded by a crowd of peasants, singing songs of joy, expressive of the noble sentiments of the brave inhabitants of Dauphiny. "Ha!" said the emperor, here again I find those sentiments which 20 years ago, made me salute France by the name of a Great Nation—Yes! you are still and always remain *La Grande Nation*.

In the mean time the Comte d'Artois, the Duke d'Orleans and many of the Marshals had arrived at Lyons.—Gold had been profusely distributed among the troops and promises to their officers. They were about to destroy the bridges of La Guillotier and Moirand. The Emperor ridiculed their preparation. He had no doubt of the friendly disposition of the people of Larone, he was assured of the fidelity of the troops. He however gave orders to Gen. Bertrand to construct a bridge of boats at Mirbil, intending to pass over at night and to intercept (on the roads to Moulins and Macon) the prince who wished to dispute with him the passage of the Rhone; at 4 o'clock a reconnoitering party of the 4th Hussars arrived at La Guillotier with the cry of "*Long live the Emperor.*" The passage of Mirbil, was immediately countermanded, and the Emperor set off at full gallop for Lyons at the head of the very troops, who were to have opposed his entry.

The Comte d'Artois had done every thing in his power to inspire his troops with ardor. He did not know that, in France, it is impossible for a foreign agent to succeed, if he is opposed to the honor of the nation and the people's cause. Passing by the 13th regiment of dragoons, he said to a brave fellow who bore the scars of many a wound, "Allons, camarade, criez donc, vive la Roi." "No, Monsieur" replied the brave dragoon—"no true soldier will contend with his own father. I cannot answer you but in crying *long live the Emperor.*" The Comte d'Artois quitted Lyons in his carriage, accompanied by a single gen d'arme.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, the Emperor crossed La Guillotiere almost alone—he was immediately surrounded by an immense number. At 11 next morning he reviewed the whole division of troops at Lyons, and the brave Gen. Brayer at their head immediately took up the line of march towards the capital.

The Emperor was sensibly affected by the many affectionate testimonials which he received from the inhabitants of this great city, during the two days

he remained. He could not express his feelings, but exclaimed, "People of Lyons, I love you." On the 13th 7 in the evening, he entered Macon accompanied by the inhabitants of the neighboring countries. He pressed to the people his astonishment at the feeble efforts they had made at the last campaign to resist the emperor and to support the honor of their state. They replied "Sire why do you blame us for the crimes of a traitor?" [including to the Mayor.]

At Tourners the emperor had to enliven the inhabitants of the good conduct and patriotism, which under similar circumstance, distinguished Tourners, Chalons and St. Jean de Lône. At Chalons, which forty days resisted the forces of the enemy, and defended the passage of the Saone, the emperor had him informed of all the particulars of bravery, and not having it in his power to repair to Saint Jean de Lône, he any rate sent the decoration of the legion of honor to the worthy mayor of that town. On this occasion the emperor exclaimed, "It was for you brave men, that I instituted the legion of honor, and not for emigrants persecuted by our enemies."

On the 15th the emperor lay at Avallon, and on the 16th at Avalon. The inhabitants of Chislesey were special objects of the persecutions of the King, under-perfect of Semur, for having taken up arms against the enemies of our country. The emperor gave order to a brigadier of the gens d'armes to arrest this under-perfect, and take him to prison at Avallon.

The emperor learned at Auxerre that the 6th of the lances had mounted the tri-colored cockade, and was marching on Mouteract, to guard the bridge against a detachment of the body guard which designed to blow it up. The young body guard, not accustomed to the stroke of lancers, fled as soon as they saw those troops, leaving a couple of prisoners.

At Auxerre, Count Bertrand, major general embarked the army, arranged four divisions strong, in order that it might reach Fontainebleau in an hour.

Before he left Auxerre the emperor was rejoined by the Prince of Moskwa (Ney). This marshal has had the tri-colored cockade mounted throughout all his government. The emperor arrived at Fontainebleau on the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the morning; at 7 he learned that the Bourbons had left Paris, and that the capital was free. He instantly set off for it, and entered the Thuilleries at nine in the evening, at the moment when he was least expected.

This was terminated without one drop of bloodshed, without encountering any obstacle, this legitimate undertaking, which has re-established the nation in its rights, in its glory, & wiped out the stain which treachery and the presence of foreigners had spread over the capital; thus was verified this passage of the emperor's address to the soldiers; *let the eagle with the national colors fly from steeple to steeple, to the towers of Notre Dame.*

In 18 days the brave battalion of the guard traversed the space between the Gulph of Juan and Paris, a space which, usually it takes 45 days to traverse.

Arrived at the gates of Paris, the Emperor was met by the whole of the army commanded by the Duke of Berry—officers, soldiers, generals—the light infantry, the infantry of the line, lancers, dragoons, cuirassiers, artillery, all came to present themselves before their general, whom the choice of the people and the vows of the army, had elevated to the Imperial throne—the tri-coloured cockade was taken from their knapsacks and placed in the hat of every soldier. They trod in the dust the white cockade, which for 25 years had been the rallying signal to the enemies of France and her people.

On the 21st, at 1 o'clock, noon, the Emperor reviewed the troops which composed the army of Paris. The whole capital is a witness of the effusions of enthusiasm and attachment, which burst from these gallant soldiers. They had all re-conquered their country! They had all been emancipated from oppression! They had all found in the national colors, the remembrance of those generous sentiments which have always distinguished the French nation. After the Emperor had passed through the ranks, the troops were formed into hollow squares by battalions.

"Soldiers, (said the Emperor,) with 600 men I have entered France, because I relied upon the love of my people, and upon the affectionate remembrance of my soldiers—I have not been deceived in my expectations—soldiers! I thank you for it. Let the glory of what has been done be ascribed to the people and to you—*Mine* is complete in having known you and appreciated your merits.

Soldiers! the throne of the Bourbons was an illegitimate throne—inasmuch as it was elevated by foreign influence—inasmuch as it had been prescribed by the vow of a whole nation expressed by all our National Assemblies—in short, because it afforded no security whatever, except indeed, to the interests of a small number of arrogant men, whose haughty pretensions