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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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BOSTON, May 14.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Arrived below brig Ida, Mantor, 31 days Rochelle No papers are as yet received from the Ida, but the following Summary of the News by her, has been sent up by gentlemen passengers:

Sailed from Rochelle, on the 8th April. Bordeaux was taken possession of by the English and Portuguese on the 12th March, without opposition; the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

The town and fortress of Blaye, on the river, was reported and believed to have surrendered a few days before the departure of capt. M. which would leave no obstacle to the English shipping, which was laying in the river arriving at Bordeaux.

The Emperor's Head Quarters were at Troyes on the 29th March, and he was then directing his march by Sens towards Paris. On the 31st, he was at Fontainbleau, but he heard that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before him, and occupied Paris, after a sanguinary conflict. The corps of the Duke of Triviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who had co-operated in the defence of the Capital, had joined between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor took position with all the army that arrived from Troyes.

A general dissatisfaction prevailed among the people against the system which has so long oppressed them; and they desire nothing more than an opportunity to shake off the tyrant's yoke.

The Duke of Angouleme, (nephew of Louis the present claimant of the French throne, and son in law of the late king,) was at Bordeaux, and that all proclamations, &c. were issued by him in the name of Louis 18th. It was also reported at Rochelle that the city of Angouleme had declared in favor of Louis 18th.

Rochefort was daily expected to be besieged, but it was believed that little or no resistance would be made.

The National Guard of Rochelle had been called upon for defence of that place in case of an attack, which they had refused.

Sailed from Rochelle in co. with the Rattlesnake of Philad. and Com. Decatur of do; but several English cruizers appearing off they put back, and it was uncertain whether they went to sea that day.

Left, brig George, of New York, laid up.

Sinne writing the above we have been obligingly favoured with the only Paper on board, extracts follow:

OFFICIAL.

FRENCH BULLETIN.

Published at Rochelle, April 5.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 29th March, 1814.

The Gen. Pirs entered Chaumont the 20th, and has thus intersected the line of operations of the enemy; and intercepted many couriers and expresses; and captured from the enemy much baggage, many pieces of cannon, magazines of cloathing, and a great part of his hospital stores. He has been aided by the inhabitants, who are every where in arms, and shew the greatest ardor.

M. the Baron de Wissemburg, Minister of Austria in England, returning from London, with the Count de Palfi, his Secretary of Legation, the Swedish Lt. Gen. Schilderbrand, Minister of Swedes near the Emperor of Russia, with a Swedish Major; the Prussian Counsellor of war, Pignilchen; Messrs. de Tolstoy and Demarkow, and two other artillery officers, all going on missions to the different H. Q. of the allies, have been taken by the lines en masse, and brought to the H. Q. The capture of these persons and their papers, which have all been taken, is very important.

The front of the Russian army and all its equipages were at Bar-sur-Aube. On the first news of the movement of the army, they have returned towards Befort, which deprives the enemy of his munitions, convoys of reserved provisions and many other objects which were necessary to him.

The allied army intending to operate between the Aube and the Marne had left the Russian Gen. Winzingerode at St. Dezier, with 8000 cavalry, and two divisions of infantry, to maintain his line of operations, to facilitate the arrival of the artillery, ammunition and provisions, of which the enemy stood in the greatest need.

The division of Gen. Milhaud, and the cavalry of the guard under General Sebastiani, passed the ford of Valcour the 26th March; marched upon this cavalry; and after fine charges routed it.——Three thousand of the Russian cavalry, many of them of the Imperial guard, have been killed or taken. The 18 pieces of cannon which the enemy had, with his baggage, have been taken. The enemy left the woods and meadows strewed with his dead. All the corps of cavalry eminently distinguished themselves.

The duke of Regusa pursued the enemy to Bar-sur-Ormain.

On the 29th, the H. Q. of the Emperor were at Troyes; the convoys of prisoners, the number of which exceeds 6000 men, follow the army.

In all the villages the inhabitants are in arms, exasperated by the violence, the crimes, and at the ravages of the enemy—they wage a mortal war.

APRIL 1.

The Emperor who had moved his H. Q. to Troyes, the 29th, made forced marches by Sens upon the capital. His Majesty was at Fontainbleau 31st March in the morning, but he there learned that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before the French army and had occupied Paris, which cost him many men.—The corps of the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of General Compans, who have united in the defence of the capital, have reassembled between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor has taken a position, with all the army which is arriving from Troyes.

His Majesty enjoys the best health.

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The following is endorsed in manuscript and in English on a French paper received here:

The English and Portuguese troops, to the number of about 3000 men, entered Bordeaux without opposition, on Saturday, the 12th of March, the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

The following is all that we have been able to collect of verbal intelligence from the passengers:

Capt. Woodruff left Paris March 11. On his arrival at Bordeaux found the place in quiet possession of the English and Portuguese, and the inhabitants much pleased with the change—the white flag flying, and the white cockade displayed in almost every person's hat.

About the 6th of March, a severe battle was fought between the armies under Lord Wellington and Soult, in which the latter was defeated with immense loss.

On the 12th of March, about 3000 British and Portuguese troops entered Bordeaux, the Mayor having previously made arrangements for their entry. Lord Wellington was within a few miles of Bordeaux, when the Ida sailed.

Mr. Crawford was at Paris when Captain Woodruff left there, but had not been able to effect any object of his mission.

Bonaparte with his army was at Essone; about ten leagues south of Paris. The Empress and Imperial Court were at Tours.

It is stated by the passengers, that Marshal Blucher entered Paris with 40,000 men, that he met with no resistance except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except 4 were killed.

From the Palladium.

ITEMS OF VERBAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Woodruff, passenger in the Ida, from Rochelle, states that he left Paris March 11th, and has despatches from Mr. Crawford, to our government; that Mr. Crawford, was in good health; but had not been able to effect any object of his Mission.——On his arrival at *Bordeaux, he found the place tranquil and in possession of the British and Portuguese; the white flag* (Bourbon) *flying, and the white cockade displayed almost in every person's hat—the people appeared to be much pleased with the change.*

Nothing was known or stated in France respecting the prospect in our negociation with England. No account was received of the new Envoys having arrived out.

He also states, that a severe battle was fought about the 6th March, between the armies under Lord Wellington, and Soult, in which the latter was routed, and completely defeated with immense loss; that on the 12th March, about 3000 British and Portuguese troops entered Bordeaux without opposition; the Mayor having made previous arrangements for their entry.

He also states, that a Bulletin issued at Rochelle about three days before he sailed, giving an account of the entry of the *Allies into Paris*, (which place was completely in their possession) about the 31st of March.

Bonaparte, with his army, was at Essone, about 24 miles from Paris.

The Empress and the Imperial Court, had fled to Tours, about 100 leagues from Paris.

It is stated by the passengers, that Marshal Blucher entered Paris with 40,000 men, that he met with no resistance except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except 4 were, killed or made prisoners of.

The Mayors of the twelve municipalities of Paris, waited on the General of the Allies out of the walls, and agreed on the surrender of the city.

FURTHER MEMORANDA.

Accounts from Paris, subsequent to its being in possession of the Allies, said that perfect order was preserved and private property strictly respected.

About 30,000 of the National Guard were at Paris, at the time Gen. Blucher marched against it, but refused to oppose him, saying the Empress and Court had deserted them.

The National Guard at Paris continued to do duty with the allied forces, after they entered that city. The fences of Paris previous to its capture were very feeble.

There had been no mail at Rochelle from Paris for several days; but stages had come from the vicinity of that city, and brought passengers, who fled from it as the allies were entering.

It was reported that Louis XVIII. had been proclaimed at Paris, and even rumoured that he was there.

Soult and Suchet had never formed a junction. In the last defeat of the former, a great number of French officers were killed, including three Generals—one belonging to Bordeaux.

It was said Soult's force was inferior to Lord Wellington's, and was surrounded, but that the remains of his army cut their way through and escaped. Soult and his troops were much praised by the British for the bravery they displayed.

British and Portuguese troops were known to have advanced upwards of 80 miles on the road from Bordeaux to Rochefort, taking possession of the intermediate places.

The men of war at Rochefort had been moved up the river, and their crews taken to assist in the defence of the place. It was reported that the siege had been commenced.

Bordeaux was surrendered to Louis XVIII, and the white flag alone was exhibited. The Duke of Angouleme was there, and had frequently attended at the Theatre, where he was received with acclamations, cries in favor of Louis, old loyal music, and new music composed for the occasion. The duke of Angouleme's march was one of the new tunes. Appropriate services were also performed at the churches.

The Duke's box at the Theatre was decorated with Bourbon colours.

Lord Wellington had not entered Bordeaux on account, it was said, of a wound he had received in one of his knees, by a musket ball, in the last action.

The former Mayor of Bordeaux was continued in office under the new order of things.

Lord Wellington had caused a soldier to be shot for pillaging.

Proclamations of Louis XVIII, were in circulation, promising a general amnesty, and that purchasers of national domains since the revolution should not be disturbed.

In a Proclamation of Louis XVIII, it was stated, that he had made a treaty, with the allied powers for his restoration.

The French people who were liberated from the yoke of Bonaparte expressed themselves in the strongest terms of detestation of him, and of anxiety for some other Ruler.

Early in Jan. three membes of the French, Legislative Body had been seized at Paris and sent to prison. Among them was believed to be the Member from Bordeaux, who had made a speech against Napoleon in one of the sessions.

Lyons was retaken by the Allies.

Ferdinand had returned to Spain.

It was rumoured that Murat, king of Naples, and brother-in-law to Bonaparte, had been assassinated.

At the last information from Bernadotte he was within about 60 miles of Paris.

Despatches for the French Ambassador, Serrurier, were brought by the Ida. It is said a decree has been issued by Napoleon permitting him to marry in this country!

It was reported that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were at Amsterdam.

Mr. Crawford had taken up the ship Saratoga to convey to England from Morlaix, the British prisoners, who had belonged to vessels sent into France by American cruisers. He had wrote to England for pasports, and was in hopes of obtaining them, including a permission for the American gentlemen at Paris, about 40, to take passage in her. It was contemplated to exchange the prisoners in England for a like number of Americans and then proceed to the United States.

Very few letters were brought by the Ida, and most of those few for Southern places—Those for here are all dated Paris, March 10.

JOSEPH'S PROCLAMATION.

King Joseph, Lt. Gen. of the Empire, commander in chief of the National Guard, to the citizens of Paris.

CITIZENS OF PARIS,

"An enemy's column has taken possession of Meaux.

"It advanced on the road from Germany, but the emperor pursues it close at the head of a victorious army. The council of regency has provided for the safety of the empress and the king of Rome.

"I remain with you—Let us arm ourselves to defend this city—its monuments—its riches—our wives and children—every thing that is dear to us.

"Let this great city become a camp for a moment, and let the enemy meet his disgrace under its walls, which he hoped to enter triumphantly.

"The emperor marches to our assistance—protect yourselves by a short and vigorous resistance, and let us preserve the French honor.

"PARIS, 29th March, 1814."

A letter from Halifax, May 3, says, "a vessel has arrived at Pictou, in 28 days from England, and reports an armistice in Europe.—The frigate Chesapeake, captain Gordon, is to sail for England on Sunday next.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEW YORK, May 12.

Arrival of the Fair American.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Confirmation of the defeat of Bonaparte—the capture of Paris by the Allies—and the breaking off the treaty at Chatillons.

The cartel Fair American, capt. Adams, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 36 days from Liverpool, which place he left on the eighth of April, with despatches for government, and between 30 and 40 cabin passengers.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by her London papers to the 6th April, and Liverpool to the 7th. They confirm in every important particular the intelligence from France, which we received on Saturday by way of Boston.

We have not discovered in them any notice of the affairs of America.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, our ministers to Russia, were at Amsterdam; and the passengers inform us that a general peace, as well as a peace between the United States and Great Britain was confidently expected to take place during the summer. It was not known that any commissioners had been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet ours.

The British parliament was in session.

The Dutchess of Oldenburgh was on a visit to the royal family of England; and it was expected, would be followed by the empress of Russia.

The Chancellor of the English Exchequer on the 4th of April, by command of the Prince Regent communicated to Parliament the intelligence of the rupture of the negociations at Chattillon; that the allies were perfectly unanimous with respect to the measures which were become absolutely necessary to secure the repose of Europe; and that they, in conjunction with great Britain, were about to issue in France a Declaration which would fully justify them in the eyes of Europe and the world for the conduct they had pursued.

A naval officer arrived at the British Admiralty on the 4th of April, with dispatches stating that Admiral Penrose had entered the Gironde on the Monday preceeding. He reported that the inhabitants of Nantes had hoisted the white cockade.

Several failures, one of them for £40,000 sterling, had taken place in the English stock Exchange, in consequence of the extraordinary depression in the public funds. It was supposed that the speculation, which were to be settled for in Consols and Omnium on the approaching days of adjustment would exceed ten millions.

Preceding the events noticed in the latest English official Bulletin, which we have subjoined, a severe engagement took place near Paris between the Allies and the troops under Marshals Marmont and Mortier, with what force including national guards, &c. they could collect, and the Empress and King of Rome had fled to Rambouillet.

The *Journal de Bordeaux*, No. 1, was published on the 14th of April; the first Newspaper printed in France during the last twenty years in favor of the Bourbons. It contains the official journal of the entry of the British and Portuguese into Bordeaux, and the Proclamation of the Duke d' Angouleme to the French people in the name of his uncle.

The port of Leghorn is open to all allied and neutral nations.

The most extensive assistance was about to be afforded by the English government to the Royalists in the South of France; an order has been given for supplying them with 150,000 stand of arms and proportionate accoutrements, to be sent to Bordeaux with all possible expedition.

A relation of Talleyrand's, arrived in England the beginning of April, on a secret mission.

The English have captured within a few months, the French frigates Trave, Weser, Iphigenie, Alcmene, Clorinde, Sultane, Etoile, Terpsichore, and Sirius.

A Liverpool paper of April 7th says, "Intelligence from Cork states, that Bayonne surrendered on the 23d ult."

The Dispatches for the Secretary of State, brought by the Fair Amesican, were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbor, 7th May, 1814.

'I received a letter from Capt. Woolsey last evening, dated at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 5th inst. The enemy had been cannonading Oswego about three hours when the express came away, without doing any injury.——He had been twice repulsed in his attempts to land, and the officers and men in high spirits, and expected to be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived. Col. Mitchell and Capt. Woolsey are both excellent officers, and I may say, without disparagement to any other corps, that the 3d regt. of artillery is one of the best disciplined corps in the army, and is remarkable for the great number of scientific and correct officers in it—we therefore may expect a most gallant defence of Oswego; if the enemy has succeeded in taking the place, he has paid dearly for it. The attack, I presume, was renewed yesterday morning, as the guns we heard distinctly at this place from morning until about 2 P. M. when the firing ceased.'

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor,
May 7, 5 o'clock, P. M. 1814.

SIR—The enemy's fleet passed in sight, about an hour since at a great distance, and standing for Kingston.——We have several vague reports, that the enemy landed from 1500 to 3000 men, and that they carried the fort at Oswego by storm and put the garrison to the sword; others, that the garrison, with captain Woolsey and seamen surrendered, and that the enemy, was marching to the Falls. All these reports are unquestionably much exaggerated, and if it should turn out that Oswego has been taken, it will be found that the troops and seamen did their duty, and that the enemy has paid dearly for the place.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Brown, dated 7th of May, 1814.

"I received a report from Col. Mitchell by an express who left him after the affairs of the day and night of the 5th. The enemy with his old fleet, one new ship and some gun-boats endeavored to force the Col. from his position. They had not succeeded in landing any force. Our garrison was undismayed, and, like brave men, tenacious alike of their honor and their post. The result of yesterday's attack we know not."

Extract of a letter from the commander of the Cartel, arrived at Providence from Nassau, dated May 10.

LOSS OF THE FROLIC.

"I am sorry to inform you, that our sloop of war FROLIC, Bainbridge, has been captured by H. B. M. frigate Orpheus, and sent to New Providence. She arrived two days before I sailed.——She had thrown eleven of her guns overboard, and cut away some of her anchors. She was taken between Havanna and Mantanzes. I had not time to get the particulars from the officers."

RICHMOND, May 14.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Lambert, esq. to the governor, dated, Lancaster, C. near Kilmarnock, May 6,

"By late accounts from Northumberland, it appears, that the enemy have taken a considerable number of negroes from that county, since the date of my letter of the 29th ult. On Monday and Tuesday last, a heavy firing of cannon was heard at Kilmarnock, and its neighborhood in a direction towards the Potomac, supposed to be an attempt to land at some point in Westmoreland, or the upper part of Northumberland.—Expecting to obtain some information at Lancaster court house, I went there on Wednesday; it is reported, that the enemy, in endeavoring to cut out a vessel at anchor near the shore, on the 2d inst. were repulsed and driven off by a party of riflemen. Seven sail of vessels were seen passing down the bay on the 4th; some of them far out to the eastward"

We have a letter from Westmoreland, May 7th, which states, that on Monday and Tuesday nights (2d and 3d) the enemy stole upwards of 100 negroes, from the county of Northumberland.

Capt. *Arthur Sinclair*, late commander of the U. S. ship General Pike, on Lake Ontario, has been recently appointed to command our fleet on Lake Erie, with the rank of commodore.—He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the 26th ult.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo. May 4.

The Chief of Cowetau, accompanied by Marshall, a half breed, left this place yesterday on their way to Washington City, to consult the President, it is supposed, on the probable disposition of the lands in the Creek Nation. However, as this will require the interference of our National Legislature, nothing decisive will be known until the session of next Congress.

Marshall, with whom we have conversed, has been invariably characterised for his kindness and hospitality to the whites. He received a common education at Athens, and appears to be a very intelligent man. He informs us that M'Queen, with 500 adherents had fallen back upon Escambia river, a short distance from Pensacola. A number of towns had surrendered unconditionally, and Weatherford, the leader of the band who so inhumanly butchered the garrison at fort Mims, had given himself up as a peace offering.—Jackson was on his return to fort Williams, and Pinckney commanded in person at the confluence of the Coosa and Talapoosa.

Argus.

FROM SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, May 7.

HOSTILE FLEET OFF OUR COAST.

The enemy is near at hand! Letters were received, by express, on Thursday evening last, from St. Mary's to the mayor of this city and the officer commanding the United States troops here, stating that a large British force was off St. Mary's bar, and that an attack was momently expected. Citizens! be on the alert. *Watch*—for you know not when the enemy will make his appearance among you. A proclamation,* issued by admiral Cochrane, has also been received in town which tends to excite our black population. It is addressed to them, dated Bermuda, 2d April, 1814. An express left town on the evening of Thursday last to carry the above intelligence to the Governor.

* We deem it inexpedient to publish the proclamation.

Confirmation of the above.

Arrived at this port last night, the brig Dove from St. Mary's—she left that place on Tuesday evening last. The captain informs that in coming down the river he distinctly saw the squadron consisting of the Majestic, razee, the sloop of war Morgiana, and two frigates names not recollected.

They were lying at anchor off the bar, with many barges around them, and a great number of men. There had been several persons from the Majestic at Amelia island, who brought and stuck up at that place the proclamation of Admiral Cochrane, alluded to above. The enemy made his appearance on Sunday last. The Dove came thro' the inland passage, in order to avoid capture, the captain of which was under apprehension of being attacked by their barges. Considerable alarm and great confusion in St. Mary's for fear of an immediate attack—the gun boats (except one or two, to keep a look out) have been moved up the river, near the town; and that preparations were making for a defence. General Floyd, with a large force, was momentary looked for, to meet the enemy should they attempt a landing.

The above intelligence has created some alarm in this city; but has it caused any preparations? None, that we see. This sort of supineness may in the end subject us to serious disaster. It will be too late to cry "wolf," when the enemy is at the fold. Let there be some arrangements for defence entered into forthwith. Countrymen, arouse from your slumbers—remember what our forefathers did, and let us emulate their glorious example. A kind of luke warmness, the result of fancied security from local situation, seems to prevail—Our situation, it is true, is not exposed: but it might be rendered doubly secure by taking proper steps. We cannot be too safe.

AMERICAN.
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY, May 18.*

The Communication respecting the Masonic Ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, from its great length, and the press of other matter, could not possibly appear in this morning's *American.*

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Fair American has arrived from Liverpool, at New York; also, the Ida from France at Boston—They both bring late and important news of the great contest in France, which has seemingly taken a decisive turn against the *Emperor* Napoleon—Both Bordeaux and Paris are taken by the Allies, and the *Imperial* Court has fled, perhaps never to return—Castlereagh's gold has overcome Bonaparte's steel.——Such, in a few words, is the substance of this intelligence.

The Fair American arrived.

The Editors of the American have been favoured by Capt. Adams of the cartel Fair American, arrived at New-York in 36 days from Liverpool, with the Liverpool Courier Extra, *containing the following very important intelligence. Capt. A. wrote on the margin the following:*

The prevailing opinion in England was that an immediate peace would take place, America included.

After passing the rock on the evening of the 7th of April, I was boarded by Messrs. Rathbone, who informed me that an express had just arrived from London bringing intelligence that the allied sovereigns were in Paris treating for peace with the senate, independent of Bonaparte. This intelligence was from Gen. Gascoigne member of parliament from Liverpool.

JACOB ADAMS.

Liverpool Courier Office, 4 o'clock.
Brought by Express.

We have this moment received the highly gratifying and important intelligence of the Allies having entered Paris on the 31st ult.

SECOND EDITION.

Sun Office.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday April 5th 1814.

Gen. Sir T. Graham has transmitted to Lord Bathurst an extract of a letter addressed to Gen. Adlercrute, Chief of the Staff under the Prince Royal of Sweden, to the Governor of the Low Countries, dated Liege, the 29th of March. It states, that an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Eulerosutz was just arrived at Liege from Fere La Champanoise, which he quitted on the 26th ult.——That from the 20th to the 25th there had been continual fighting between the Allies and the French corps commanded by Marshals Macdonald, Oudinot, Marmont, and Mortier, greatly to the advantage of the former, who had captured 9 general officers, 10,000 men and 80 pieces of cannon.

After the action of the 21st at Arcis sur Aube, Bonaparte moved to St. Dizier, and thence upon Jonville, but the junction of the grand army, with that commanded by Marshal Blucher, having been effected, the communication between the French army and Paris had been cut off.

The movements of Napoleon were closely followed and observed by General Winzingerode at the head of ten thousand horse.

Marshal Blucher's advanced guard was expected to arrive at Meaux on the evening of the 26th ult.

THIRD EDITION.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS.

Sun Office, four o'clock.

Capt. Harris, Aid de Camp to Sir Charles Stewart, has reached Earl Bathurst's with official details of *the entry of the allies into Paris.*

We have sent to ascertain the particulars. We (ourselves) had previously seen letters direct from one of the *very highest* of Bonaparte's own officers, who says, "It is all alarm and confusion here, the most important events are passing, and the established order of things falling to the ground.—By Consols.

FOURTH EDITION.

Entrance of the allies into Paris.

An officer we understand is on the road with despatches stating that

The allies have entered Paris, after defeating Bonaparte in a battle on the 30th ult.

Paris surrendered by capitulation on the 30th ult. after a great battle. The allied sovereigns entered Paris on the 31st ult.

FIFTH EDITION.

The battle of the 30th was fought before Paris, gen. Blucher was afterwards joined by Schwartzenberg, and the joint army amounted to 180,000 men.

Bonaparte was at Montmaril, with only 45,000 men—too late to save Paris—too late to save himself.

SIXTH EDITION.

Sun Office.

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Downing street, April 5, 1814.

Letters received from sir C. Stewart, dated Heigths of Beleville, on Paris, 30th March.

A successful attack was made on the enemy on that day by the Allied Army. The loss of the enemy in prisoners and artillery was very considerable, and the allies advanced after the action to the gates of Paris.

When on the point of forcing the barriers of the town a flag of truce was sent out to solicit a capitulation, which was granted by the Em