

LISBON, MARCH 17.

throwing herself into the arms of her King; and from recognising, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects.

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The King has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the Administrative and Judicial Bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the Tribunals, Depositories of the Laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exceptions of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the Tyrant.

The Senate, in which are seated some men, justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity,—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration,—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honorable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the King, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and the new land-holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the Tribunals, contrary to such settlements,—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The King has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments, which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the Generals, Officers, and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinction more honorable, than any they can receive from an Usurper,—always ready, to disown, or even to dread their services. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the King. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which Foreign Powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate Sovereign.

*Hartnell, February 1, 1813.*

An official despatch from Marshal General the Marquis of Wellington to Don M. P. Forjaz, dated at head-quarters, Freynada, March 16, states, that the enemy had made no movement of importance since his last despatch.

MARCH 19.

Since Soult left Madrid and took with him 5, 10, 15, or 20,000 men, by the Segovia road, with his face towards France, nothing more has been heard of his route; some believe that Joseph will also leave Madrid; but this is not so certain as what relates to Soult. If we may credit accounts from La Mancha, that Province is almost entirely evacuated by the French, and Madrid and its neighbourhood garrisoned by the Army of the Centre, commanded by Drouet, whose forces do not exceed 14,000 men. Transports, with English troops of all descriptions, have arrived in this port; their number is estimated at 5000.

MARCH 20.

Accounts received here from Badajos positively state, that Soult had marched from Toledo with three regiments of cavalry, one of which, the 1st lancers, was 1000 strong, for France; and that Caffarelli, with 10,000 men, belonging to the Armies of the North and Centre, had taken the same route. The 8th March is the day on which Joseph is said to have left Madrid for Valladolid.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Yesterday morning the Austrian Ambassador had a long interview with Lord Castlereagh at the Foreign Office: afterwards they went to Carlton-house, where the Ambassador was introduced to the Prince Regent by Lord Castlereagh. His Excellency had a long private audience of the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge are on the point of setting off for the Continent. The destination of the former is we understand, Berlin, and of the latter, Hanover.

Colonel Martin, lately Commanding Officer at the Foreign Depot at Fort Cumberland, is going to Hanover with several Officers and 400 non-commissioned Officers and privates, detachments of the King's German Legion, for the purpose of raising and organizing a military force in that Country.

Dr. Von Hesse, one of the best German Authors, has raised a corps of 2000 men, which he commands himself.

Detachments of the King's German Legion, consisting of Horse Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, from Bexhill and Ipswich barracks, were to embark on Tuesday or yesterday at Sheerness for Hanover.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

A despatch of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

*Imperial Head-Quarters, Kalisch, March 26, 1813.*

MY LORD.—In my despatches of the 6th inst. I had the honor of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the

conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters since about the 10th inst.

Since that period his Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburg has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates.

The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe.

Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated into Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place.

A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusacia, and is advancing towards Dresden.

Three detachments of the division under Gen. Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Dornberg, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direction of Bremen, and Major-Gen. Czernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick.

Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present despatch; his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven.

I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation; nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslaw on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor was received.

The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see Gen. de York.

The inhabitants in Saxony have everywhere received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenbourg.

Your Lordship will see, by the printed reports, the manner in which Gen. Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburg; the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where in a moment, the French arms were destroyed.

The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburg, have been opened by proclamations.

The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last despatch, but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Capt. Acklon lost no time in detaching some of his Majesty's ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea, these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come in with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic, and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it.

Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CATHCART.

*Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.*