LONDON, JULY 7.

Surrender of Paris—Flight of Bonaparte, &c. &c.

All doubt and anxiety are removed. Paris has surrendered to the British and Prussian armies. The news of this glorious consummation of the great victory of *La Belle Alliance* was brought last night by Lord ARTHUR HILL to the War Department, which, with its characteristic promptitude and activity, immediately made the intelligence public in the following Bulletin, which was followed early this morning by an Extraordinary Gazette.—

"WAR DEPARTMENT.

"JULY 6, half-past 11 P. M.

"Dispatches have been received this night from the Duke of Wellington, dated Gonasse, July 2.

"The French troops, marching from Soissons upon Paris, were defeated by Marshal Blucher's advanced guard, at Villars Coterets, on the 28th ult. They were forced back upon the Meaux road, where they were beaten again by Gen. Bulow, and driven across the Marne. The remainder got into Paris.

"The Duke of Wellington's army crossed the Oise on the 29th and 30th June, and on the 1st inst. took post with its right at Roche Bourg, and its left on the wood of Bondy.

"Marshal Blucher carried the village of Vertus on the morning of the 30th ult. and then moving to the right across the Seine, the Marshal took a position with his left at St. Cloud, and his right at Plessis Pique.

"The enemy had fortified St. Denis and Montmartre, very strongly, as well as the heights of Belleville, and had inundated the ground in front. He had assembled 40 or 50,000 troops in Paris, besides the National Guards and the Federes.

"A subsequent dispatch, dated the 4th inst. announces the surrender of Paris according to a Military Convention concluded on the 3d of July."

GONASSE, JULY 4.

This day, the 3d of July, 1815, the Commissioners named by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignoon, holding the Portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; the Count Guillemont, Chief of the General Staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French army, on one side; and Major Gen. Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of his Highness the Field Marshal Prince Blucher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian army: Colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the British army, on the other side, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the Allied Armies Commanded by his Highness the Prince Blucher, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the French Army, under the walls of Paris.

ART. II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

ART. III. The French army shall take with it all its materiel, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the depots, shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of administration, which belong to the army.

ART. IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers, whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies.

ART. V. The military and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery, to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

ART. VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property and that of their husbands.

ART. VII. The officers of the line employed with the Federes or with the Tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either join the army or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.

ART. VIII. To-morrow, the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Dennis, St. Ouen, Cleitry, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the batteries shall be given up.

ART. IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the National Guard, and by the corps of the Municipal Gendarmerie.

ART. X. The Commander in Chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual authorities so long as they shall exist.

ART. XI. Public Property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the Government, or depends upon the Municipal Authority, shall be respected, and the Allied Powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

ART. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general, all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account, either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

ART. XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacles to the Provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

ART. XIV. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be announced in the usual forms at least ten days beforehand.

Art. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favor of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. XVI. The present Convention is declared common to all the Allied armies, provided it be ratified by the Powers on which these armies are dependent.

Art. XVII. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow the 4th July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Nouilly.

Art. XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the Commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) The Baron BIGNON,
Count GUILLEMONT,
Count de CONDY,
The Baron de MUFFLING,
F. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present Suspension of Arms, at Paris, the 3d July, 1815.

(Signed) Marshal the Pr. D'ECHMUHL.

LONDON, JULY 11.

We perceive from the French papers, that the King slept, on Thursday night, at Arnonville, only nine miles from Paris: and the papers say, his Majesty's entrance was to take place on Saturday. The Rebel Government, still affect to maintain their authority; and hold out the impudent delusion that they will be recognised and treated with as a sovereign power by the allies. In particular, they fancy that the Emperor of Russia is so weak as to become an easy dupe to their pretensions. Of this sovereign they speak with the utmost adulation. He, they say, is too generous and too enlightened not to see in them the genuine representatives of the French nation: and to recommend themselves effectually to the favour of so philosophic a Prince, they have framed a new Constitution, in which they altogether abolish nobility! They think he cannot resist the temptation of placing himself on a level with the murderers and regicides, Barrere, Thibaudeau, Merlin, &c. Whilst they assume this high tone, however, they betray no small portion of alarm. Merlin came to the Chamber of Representatives in great terror, with a story that two men had knocked at his door one night after he was in bed. His conscience instantly converted them into assassins; but they turned out to be simply two messengers of the Provisional Government. An impudent scoundrel, called Bory de St. Vincent, who rose from the ranks to be a General, and Member of the Chamber of Representatives, dared to complain that some of the King's guards had appeared in Paris in their uniforms. He said that the gates of the capital were not yet open to any Frenchmen but those who wore the tri-coloured cockade, the signal of rebellion. It is astonishing that the people of Paris have the cowardice to suffer themselves to be thus insulted and tyrannised over by a mere handful of villains; but perhaps the true reason of this weakness is, that the King himself from his natural mildness is averse to treating them as they deserve. It is not to be doubted but that if he would publish a list of those whom he meant to except from his amnesty, they would be instantly given up to him, and peace would be at once restored to France. Instead of this, it seems to be thought more advisable to enter into some sort of underhand compromise with the Jacobins; for we take it for granted, that this was the real object of Fouche's visit to the Duke of Wellington. They had a conference on Wednesday night, which lasted until four o'clock in the morning, and on Thursday he dined with his Grace. The policy of this proceeding we more than doubt. Fouche was a regicide; he was the wholesale murderer of the people of Lyons; he was, in short, one of the most atrocious characters in the French revolution; and yet he is pitched upon to bring in the King! The employment of such agents dishonors the fairest of causes. It is a disgrace to an English gentleman to sit down in company with such a character; and that disgrace ought surely to have been spared to the conqueror of Waterloo. We do not deny that Fouche may be artful enough to outwit his accomplices in rebellion, and to assist in replacing the King on his throne: but the King would have been restored with equal certainty, and with much better effect, had he relied only on the zeal and courage of the faithful Royalists. Already had several orators advocated his cause with great animation in the Chamber of Representatives; and some powerful and convincing articles in favor of his cause had appeared in the public Journals. One of the legions of the National Guard had formally disavowed the having offered its services to the rebel government, and declared in scarcely equivocal terms, its "attachment to the good cause." On the other hand, the traitor, Massena, issued an address to the National Guard in general, calling on them to rally round the tri-coloured cockade: and this call was answered by a public declaration of attachment to that mark of infamy and rebellion, signed by the chiefs of the different legions, the first of whom is that disgrace to his noble birth and ancient family the Duke of Choiseul-Praslin. Such men as these, however, are too much and too deservedly despised, to be able to do any great injury to the Royal cause, which really suffers more from the coldness with which it seems to be taken up by the other crowned heads of Europe. The brave Wellington has plainly enough intimated his individual wishes for the re-establishment of Louis XVIII. on his throne; but as it has not yet appeared that Russia and Austria have avowed similar sentiments, the rebels flatter themselves that the old ridiculous prejudices against the House of Bourbon still exists in the cabinets of those powers. The Moniteur officially declares, that the French Plenipotentiaries had opened their conferences at Hagueneau, which were adjourned because the English minister had not received his full powers, but would be renewed at Paris. Now this is, in all probability, a gross and daring falsehood; for the *Journal de l'Empire* states, that the pretended Plenipotentiaries were not admitted into the presence of the Allied Sovereigns, but only saw Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode, who observed, that it was impossible to recognise the delegates of a power unknown to all Europe; and that the two Chambers, existing only under an authority emanating from Bonaparte, could not survive his fall. Carnot appears to have followed the army, which the rebel government seem anxious, but we trust, in vain, to keep together. Davoust has issued a circular to the absent officers to rejoin their corps: and the Chamber of Representatives has sent Commissioners to the army, as in the old revolutionary times. It would seem that these professors in the arts of fraud, had already violated the convention with the Duke of Wellington, according to which the rebel army was to take with it only its chests and regimental property; and all public property relating to war was to be given up to the English; and yet we find it stated in a paper of the 7th, that all the most valuable articles at the *Depot de le Guerre* in Paris, had been sent off to Orleans. It is tolerably certain that Bonaparte himself is not with the army. He passed through Tours at 11 at night, on the 30th ult. and reached Niort at 7 in the morning of the 2d instant. These places are on the road to Rochelle and Rochefort. Some of the most infamous of the traitors, such as Lecdoyere and Lallemand, flying from the punishment due to their crimes, accompany him on his journey. It is stated in a recent Journal, that Bonaparte himself lately held a long conversation with an eminent surgeon, on the easiest mode of putting himself to death. Among the singular propositions to which the extravagance of faction and folly gives birth in France, one is, to offer the throne to the old King of Saxony! The very intelligent author of the View of the *Political State of France in May*, 1815, well describes the sentiments of the rebels in general, when he says, "that they prefer a monarchical government, *provided the Sovereign be not legitimate.*" Their last manufactured constitution omits the article excluding the Bourbon family, and there is no doubt, but that they would very readily accept Louis XVIII. if he would receive the Crown as a gift at their hands, with such a portion of power as to make himself merely their tool. This is now their chief object, and they flatter themselves that by dint of flattery and finesse, they will induce the Allies to play their game for them; so that, instead of being treated as their treason deserves, they may keep all the honors and possessions which they have acquired by their crimes, and laugh at the torrents of blood which they have caused to be shed in the course of their diabolical career.

The towns and villages near Paris are said to have been pillaged. Malmaison, the favorite residence of Josephine and of Bonaparte, has been completely sacked.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

THE PROROGATION.

Some judicial business, which flood over fro yesterday was disposed of.

A few Minutes after two o'clock his Roy Highness the PRINCE REGENT, attended b the Royal Suite (in which the sword of Sta was borne by the Earl of LIVERPOOL, t Cap of Maintenance by the Marquis of WI CHESTER, the Imperial Crown of the Real by Lord GRAVES, and the Prince of Wale Crown by General Sir JOHN CRADDOC K. G. C. B.) entered the House, and bei seated on the Throne in his Royal robes, S THOMAS TYRWHITT, Knt. Gentlem Usher of the Black Rod, was despatched to o der the attendance of the Commons, who fort with to a great number, with the SPEAKER their head, appeared at the Bar.

The SPEAKER then addressed the PRINC REGENT as follows:—

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, His Majesty's faithful subjects, th Commons of Great-Britain and Ireland, in ob dience to your Royal Highness's Command attend your Royal Highness; and, according our ancient privilege, we crave leave to prese with our own hands our Grants of Supply which conclude the labours of the Session.

"In the ordinary course of our proceedings much of our time has been employed in discus sing measures of great importance to the State with respect to its agriculture, shipping an finances.

"We have endeavoured so to regulate ou Corn Laws, with prudence and firmness, tha protection and encouragement may be given t the agricultural interests of every part of the United Kingdom, without endangering the prosperity of our trade and manufacturers. We have endeavoured also to derive new means of maritime strength, from the valuable resources of our Indian possessions; and after devising and preparing such plans for adjusting the public Revenue and Expenditure, as might suit a period of returning peace, we have been called upon by unlooked-for wants to renew our exertions and sacrifices upon the most extending scale of war.

"Scarcely had we closed our contest with America, and scarcely had the Congress of Vienna laid the first foundation of those arrangements which were destined to consolidate the peace of Europe, when in direct contravention of the most solemn engagements the disturber of Europe and destroyer of the human race re-appeared upon the Throne of France; and the world was once more in arms.

"In the short space of three months, by rapid strides, the fate of Europe has been again brought to issue; and the conflict was tremendous, but the result has been glorious. The most warlike nations headed by the most renowned Commanders, have met in battle; and as Britons we have the triumphant satisfaction to know (however much that triumph may be saddened by private grief) that it is now no longer doubtful to what nation the world will henceforth ascribe the pre-eminence for military skill and unconquerable valour.

"To consecrate the trophies and perpetuate the fame of our brave countrymen who fell in that unrivalled victory, we have declared to be our ardent desire, and it will be the distinguishing glory of your Royal Highness's days, to erect in the Metropolis of the Empire, such a lofty and durable monument of their military renown and our national gratitude as may command the veneration of our latest posterity.

"Great however and glorious as this victory has been in itself, it is not to the joint exertions and heroic achievements of the British and Prussian arms in that memorable conflict that we must limit our admiration. We have also to contemplate with equal pride and satisfaction its immediate consequences, military, political, and moral.

"We have seen the illustrious Commanders of the Allied armies advancing at once into the heart of France: and Paris, twice conquered, has again opened her gates to the conquerors.

"The usurper of a throne, which he has twice abdicated, has sought his safety in an ignominious flight; and the rightful sovereign of France has once more resumed the sceptre of his ancestors.

"With these awful scenes passing before us, we may presume also to hope, that the period is not now distant, when the hand of Providence will finally extinguish the remaining efforts of that guilty and perfidious spirit of domination, which has so long raged without controul, and restore to desolated Europe the blessings of Peace and Justice.

"But, Sir, whatever may be the final issue of these great transactions, we look forward with confidence to their satisfactory conclusion, under the auspices of your Royal Highness; and we doubt not of the happiest result from the same Councils which have planned, and the same hands which have executed those wise and vigorous measures, which have hitherto been crowned with such signal success.

"On our part, it is our humble duty to