

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

Commercial Advertiser, Extra. Wednesday Evening, April 26.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival of the Sine-quanon, capt. Pond, this afternoon, in 24 days from Rochelle, we learn the astonishing fact, that Buonaparte has returned to Paris, and re-assumed the reins of government.

He landed at Frejus, (the port at which he landed on his return from Egypt) on the first of March, with 900 men from Elba. He was soon joined by Berthier, with 25,000 troops. He proceeded to Paris, acquiring strength as he advanced; and on the 20th of March, entered Paris in triumph, at the head of 80,000 men. On the 24th he issued a proclamation, announcing his return to the throne of France.

The Bourbon family withdrew from Paris on the 19th March, and fled to Belgium on their way to England.

The French Secretary of War was a leader of the plot. He had previously sent away all the cannon and munitions of war on the road which Buonaparte had to travel; and the populace, finding all resistance in vain, rallied around the imperial standard.

All the British property within the empire was ordered to be sequestered.

The Paris Moniteur, containing an account of the wonderful events, together with several imperial proclamations, or decrees, are in the hands of the translator.

SECONDEDITION.

Capt. Pond informs that he had to take his departure from France, as an embargo was expected immediately. There is no doubt, but that all the ports of France are already blockaded.

The news of the capture of the U. States frigate President, reached London on the 1st of March, by a Swedish vessel.

The private armed schr. Arrow, had captured 23 prizes, one of which is an Indian.

The privateer schr. Arrow and James Monroe, and the ship Fanny, from N. York had arrived in France.

The news of the defeat of the British at New-Orleans, had reached Europe.

TRANSLATIONS.

Extracts from the Moniteur.

PARIS, MARCH 20, 1815.

The King and the Princes left this last night. His majesty the Emperor arrived at his palace of the Thuilleries this evening at 8 o'clock. He entered at the head of the same troops which were sent out this morning to oppose his passage. The army which had been formed since his debarkation could not proceed beyond Fontainebleau.

The Emperor on his way, passed in review several corps of troops. He proceeded constantly in the midst of an immense populace, which from every quarter presented themselves before him.

The brave battalion of the old guards, which accompanied the Emperor from the Island of Elba, will arrive here to-morrow, and will have marched from the Gulph Juan to Paris in 21 days. To-morrow we shall give the account of what took place on the route of his majesty from the time of his debarkation to his arrival at Paris.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. The white cockade, the decoration of the flours de lys, the orders of St. Louis, of St. Esprit, and of St. Michael, are abolished. 2. The national cockade shall be worn by the sea and land troops, & by the citizens; the tricoloured flag shall be hoisted upon the city halls, and upon the belfry's in the country.

3. Our Grand Marshal, performing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army, is charged with the publication of this decree. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor. The grand marshal, performing the functions of major-general of the grand army. (Signed) BERTRAND.

From the London Gazette.

Foreign-Office, March 14, 1815.

The hon. capt. Maude, of H. M. S. ship Favourite, arrived at this office at half past 9 last night, being the

bearer of the ratification by the President and Senate of the U. S. of America, of the treaty of peace, concluded at Ghent, between His Majesty and the U. S. on the 24th of Dec. last.

LYONS, 13th MARCH, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. All the generals and officers in the land and sea service, of whatever grade, who have been introduced into our armies since the first of April, 1814, who were emigrants, or who, not being emigrants, quitted the service at the period of the first coalition, when the country had the greatest need of their services, will cease their functions forthwith, will lay aside the insignia of their grade and return to their places of residence.

2. The ministers of war, the inspectors of reviews, the officers of the treasury and other accounting officers are forbidden to pay those officers under any pretext whatsoever, from the time of the publication of the present decree.

3. Our Grand Marshal, &c. &c. (Signed) NAPOLEON. (Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed, &c.

1st. The nobility is abolished, & the laws of the constituent assembly, shall be put in force.

2d. The feudal titles are suppressed; the laws of our national assemblies shall be put in force.

3d. The individuals who have obtained from us national titles, as national recompences, and whose letters patent have been verified in the legal mode will continue to bear them.

4th. We reserve to ourselves, to give titles to the descendants of those men who have given lustre to the French name in different ages, whether in the command of land or sea forces, in the councils of the sovereign, in the civil or judicial administrations, or finally in the arts or sciences or commerce, conformable to the law which will be promulgated on this subject.

3. Our grand marshal, &c. &c. (Signed) NAPOLEON. (Signed) BERTRAND.

PROCLAMATION

Of his Majesty the Emperor of France.

At Gulph Juan, March 1, 1815. Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the state, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE. Frenchmen!

The defection of the Duke of Castilione (Augereau) delivered Lyons, without defence to our enemies. The army, the command of which I had confided to him, was, by the number of the battalions, the bravery, and the patriotism of the troops which composed it, able to beat the corps of the Austrian army which was opposed to it, and to fall upon the rear of the left flank of the enemy's army which menaced Paris.

The victories of Camp-Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chateau Thierry, of Vouchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Croane, of Rheims, of Arcis-sur-Aube, and of St. Dizier, the insurrection of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Compté, and of Burgundy; and that position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and from all its baggage, had placed it in a desperate situation. The French were never on the point of being more powerful; and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it had found its grave in those vast countries which it had sacked in such an un pitying manner, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa, (Marmont) delivered up the capital, and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of these two generals, which betrayed at once their country, their prince, and their benefactor, changed the fate of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the end of the affair which took place before Paris, it was without munitions in consequence of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these novel, and great circumstances, my heart was rent to pieces, but my soul remained immovable. I only consulted the interest of the country; I exiled myself to a rock in the midst of the seas; my life was and would still be useful to you; I would not permit that the great number of citizens who wished to accompany me, partaking of my fate, should do so; I believed their presence useful to France, and I only took with me a handful of brave men necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is unlawful. For twenty years past, France has had new interests, new institutions, a new glory which could only be guaranteed by a national government, and by a dynasty born under those new circumstances. A prince who will reign over you, who will sit on my throne, by the force of the same armies which have ravaged our territory, will seek in vain to support himself by the principles of the feudal law, he could not assure the honour and the rights but of a small number of individuals, enemies to the people, who twenty-five years ago had condemned them in all their national assemblies. Your interior tranquility and your external reputation would have been lost for ever.

Frenchmen! in my exile I have heard your complaints and your wishes; you call back that government of your choice which alone is legitimate. You blamed my long slumber; you reproached me with sacrificing to my ease the great interest of the country.

I have traversed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind; I arrive among you to resume my rights, which are your own. Whatever individuals have done, written or said since the capture of Paris, I will remain for ever ignorant of. That will have no influence upon the recollection which I cherish of the important services which they have rendered; for events of such a nature are above human control.

Frenchmen! there is no nation, however inconsiderable, which has not had the right and has not been subjected to the dishonour, of obeying a prince imposed by an enemy who was victorious for a season. When Charles the VIth re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry VI, he determined to hold his throne by the valour of his brave men, and not by that of the Prince Regent of England. It is thus that to you alone and to the brave men of the army. I give; and will always give, the glory of my being indebted for every thing.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. By the Emperor, The Grand Marshal performing the functions of the Major General of the Grand Army. (Signed) BERTRAND.

Paris, March 23. The Emperor left Elba on the 25th of Feb. at 5 in the afternoon, in a brig of 26 guns, with 400 of his guards, accompanied by three other vessels, having on board 200 infantry, 100 Polish lighthorse, and a battalion of flankers of two hundred men. The day of sailing passed the French brig of war Zephyr, without suspicion. On the 28th saw a seventy-four, which took no notice of the brig. On the first of March the Emperor arrived in the bay of Junan, where he landed at 5 in the afternoon, and encamped on the sea shore until the rising of the moon. At 11 o'clock he put himself at the head of his handful of brave men, and proceeded to Cannes from thence to Grasse, and through St. Vallier, and arrived in the evening of the 2d, at the village of Curenon, having marched the first day 20 leagues.

The manner in which he was received by the people of Cannes, gave the Emperor the first presage of the success of the enterprise. On the night of the 2d he slept at Barene; on the 4th he dined at Digne. From Castellane to Digne, and throughout the department of the Lower Alps, the peasants informed of the march of the Emperor, assembled from every direction upon his route, and manifested sentiments which left no doubt of his success. On the 5th General Cambrone, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge and fortress of Sisteron. On the same day the emperor slept at Gap, with 10 horsemen and 40 grenadiers. The enthusiasm with which the presence of the emperor inspired the inhabitants; and the hatred which they had felt towards the nobility, was a proof of the sentiments of the province of Dauphine.

At Gap thousands of copies of proclamations were printed and addressed by the emperor to the army and the people; and by the soldiers of the guard to their comrades. These

proclamations were circulated with the rapidity of lightning. On the afternoon of the sixth, the emperor left Gap, accompanied by the whole population of the city. At night he slept at Gorp. The forty men of the advanced guard of Gen. Cambronne proceeded to Muse, where they fell in with the van of a division of 6000 troops of the line coming from Grenoble to oppose their march—General C. wanted to parley with the advanced posts. They answered that they were forbidden to hold any communication. However, this van fell back 3 leagues, and took a position between the lakes, at the village of —. The emperor, informed of this circumstance, rode to the spot, where he found 7 or 800 troops, dismounted his horse, made himself known, and said that "the first soldier who chose to kill his emperor, might do so." The unanimous cry was Long live the Emperor. This regiment had been commanded by the Emperor, during his first campaign in Italy; these troops embraced the followers of the emperor, and instantly tore from their hats the white cockade, and replaced them with the tri-coloured. The Emperor then addressed them, after which they demanded to be the first to march against the division which covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a crowd of inhabitants which increased every moment. The emperor marched towards Grenoble, and on his way a whole regiment came over to him, commanded by col. Labedoyere. At 9 in the evening the emperor entered one of the suburbs of Grenoble. The troops within the gates of the city, consisted of about 6000 in number, among them a regiment, in which 25 years before, the emperor had been made a captain.

The National Guards and the whole population of Grenoble, were behind the garrison, and rent the air with cries of Long Live the Emperor. The gates were burst open, and at ten, the Emperor entered the city, in the midst of an army & a people animated with the most lively enthusiasm. The next day he reviewed the troops in the midst of the population of the whole department, who cried "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 proceeded by forced marches towards Lyons.—From Grenoble to Lyons the marches of the Emperor was like a triumph. During this time, the count D'Artois, the Duke of Orleans, and several Marshals, had reached Lyons. Money was lavished among the troops, and promises made to the officers, but to no purpose. The Emperor entered Lyons on the 10th at the head of troops sent to oppose him, and was received with every demonstration of joy. The Count D'Artois quitted Lyons escorted by a single gen d'arms!

On the 11th the Emperor reviewed the troops at Lyons, and, with General Brayer at their head, began his march towards Paris.

On the 18th he arrived at Villa Franche, a small town of 4000 inhabitants, but which then contained upwards of 60,000. On the 15th he arrived at Autun; on the 16th at Avallon; on the 17th at Auxerre, where he was joined by the Prince of Moskwa, who had caused the tri-coloured cockade to be hoisted throughout his district.

The Emperor reached Fontainebleau on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the morning; at 7 he learned that the Bourbons had quitted Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately proceeded to the city, and entered the Thuilleries at 9 in the evening, at the moment when he was least expected.

Thus has terminated, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, without meeting with any obstacle, this great enterprise, which has restored to the nation her rights, and her glory, and which has effaced the stain which treason and the presence of strangers had fixed upon the capital.

In 18 days the brave battalion of guards have traversed the space between Juan and Paris, a distance which usually takes forty-five days to travel.

On the 21st, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor reviewed all the troops composing the army of Paris. Every possible demonstration of joy was exhibited by both soldiers and citizens. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

March 7. We have delayed to announce the departure of Buonaparte from Elba and of his arrival in France, because

the telegraph dispatches contained no details.

His M. has given the Port Folio, the ministers of justice to H. M. the Prince Arch Chancellor of Empire.

His M. has appointed the Duke of Gaeta, minister of Finance; the Duke of Bassano, secretary of state; the Duke of Decres, minister of Marine and of the colonies; the Duke of Oranto, minister of the imperial treasury; the Duke of Rovigo, inspector general of the gendarmes; the Count De Bondy, prefect of the department of the Seine; the Count Cuonsella Rear, Prefect of Police.

By a decree of the 21st March the Emperor appointed the Duke of Vicenza, Minister of foreign affairs. March 24. His M. by a decree of yesterday being desirous of giving to Carrot a testimony of his satisfaction on in regard to his defence of the empire, had named him count of the Empire. General Count Carrot was also the same day appointed minister of the interior.

At Lyons, on the 13th March the Emperor issued a set of decrees in number, by which is announced all alterations that had been made since his deposition, and placed things as nearly as possible upon their former footing.

Vienna, March 11. The departure of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba continues to occupy the whole attention of the public. There have been numerous conferences between the sovereigns and the ministers, as yet we know of no resolution of the congress relative to this unexpected circumstance.

La Rochelle, March 25. They write from Amiens, that 20,000 men forming the advanced guard of the French army, have passed through that city, taking La Rochelle where the Princes of the House Bourbon have retired. It is believed that that city will not expect itself to a siege. It is further believed that the king has embarked for England at Ambleteuse near Calais. It is believed that our troops will take immediate possession of Brabant, where the Emperor will find great resources and many partisans. It is estimated that he has already reunited 150,000 men. Orders have been given to raise new levies of troops.

It is said that Lord Wellington will command the English troops in Belgium, and that a Prussian corps of troops is advancing towards the frontiers of France; and that a general war is likely to take place. Italy is said to be in a state of fermentation. Austria is sending a large army into that country.

Piedmont and Genoa are ready and are disposed to declare in favour of France. Bordeaux and Toulon are for the king, but it is believed they will not hold out long. The Bordeaux people endeavoured to take possession of the post of Blaye, but they did not succeed.

The duke of Angouleme has his head quarters at Toulouse; he has sent for troops, and they are marching.

The French have in Bristol, a sail of the line, 16 at Toulon, 6 at Rochefort; all the French ships, especially those returned from British prisons, are devoted to Napoleon.

It is said by letters from Paris that since the return of Napoleon, he appears moderately disposed; it appears, that he has made propositions to Austria through the mediation of Maria Louisa, that in case that emperor would declare in his favour, he would offer her mediation and remain neutral, peace would soon be re-established, at least on the continent of Europe.

London, March 11. The important news brought yesterday from France has struck the public like a clap of thunder. No person expected it. All the great concerns of Europe had been arranged at the congress. There was no probability that the flames of war would be rekindled in any part of Europe. The best understanding reigned among the great powers, and in France, the attachment to the person and government of Louis was more and more confirmed.

At one o'clock the agitation of the city was beyond all description. Before ten o'clock the Exchange was full, and news was expected, as it was known that the express had arrived. Business in the great state of activity.

The chancellor of the Exchequer adjourned until Monday week, examination of the new taxes, which prove that the loans he has obtained and perhaps the new state things have determined him to have recourse to a new system of finance. Consequently we advise the public to be prepared for the renewal of the property tax, with all its statutory forms. Morning Chron.

March 17. Twenty sail of the line were yesterday put in commission, and many vessels who had been put upon half pay, have been ordered to repair to the admiralty. A press is ordered at the port of London and in all the other ports for the service of the fleet.

When the news of the landing of Napoleon reached Ghent, it excited the greatest enthusiasm in his favor; we learn that the same effect is produced in all the low countries. His troops will have sufficient employment in preserving tranquility.

Nothing can equal the agitation of the exchange since the reception of the news from France. We learn that the minister has denied the notice to the exchange of the next loan, on account of the unexpected alteration the present state of funds has produced by lowering the interest.

Paris, MARCH 17. The official declaration which is in circulation among the diplomats at Vienna. The following is the text of that important document, which is attributed to the celebrated M. De Gentz, Secretary to Congress.

DECLARATION. The European powers have assembled at Vienna, to consolidate the basis fixed by the peace of Paris. This labour was as complicated as it was difficult. It was requisite to re-establish what 25 years anarchy had destroyed; to reconstruct the political edifice from ruins; to restore fallen states; to circumscribe others within just limits; and to dispose of a number of countries left vacant by the subversion of the power by which they had been overthrown; it was also requisite, by a wise distribution of power among the principal states, to prevent the preponderance of any particular power, and thereby obviate the return of those contests, which have recently infected and astonished the world. This magnificent object has been accomplished; great obstacles have been removed; delicate questions decided; and contradictory pretensions reconciled.

The congress has not equalled the expectation, satisfied the wishes, and consoled the misfortunes which have weighed heavily on individuals and nations; it, indeed, it has not attained that ideal perfection which has been so often and so justly anticipated, it has at least fulfilled the various duties devolved on it. In regulating all those interests, the collision of which might involve Europe in new conditions, it has given satisfaction to all parties, mitigated inevitable ills by evident advantages, deaf to every other voice, but of suffering and exhausted humanity, sacrificed a transient éclat to a conduct less conciliating, but have shed on its labours, the necessity of a permanent peace.

The sovereigns, in separating, are creating a new era in world commerce for the world; acknowledging their primary duty will be, to maintain that peace which purchased by so many generous efforts and painful sacrifices, by the devotion of nations, and the blood of soldiers. They feel the necessity of devoting themselves to those salutary occupations, which they had been too often drawn by the recent convulsions of reviving the arts, improving laws, and ameliorating the happiness of nations. They are more ever convinced that the security and strength of states can be guaranteed only by the wisdom of government and the love of the people; that the most positive conditions, the most solemn treaties, the profoundest combinations of policy, are but useless auxiliaries, if justice and moderation do not preside in the cabinet; and that the best guarantee of the general tranquillity, consists in the disposition