Declaration of the Allies, dated from Vienna, 13 March 1815.

https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1815/apr/07/declaration-of-the-allies-dated-vienna

The Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled in Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Buonaparté, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity and to the interest of social order to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

By thus violating the Convention which had established him in the Island of Elba, Buonaparté destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended; by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe that there can be neither truce nor peace with him.

The Powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Buonaparté has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and that as an enemy and a disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.

They declare, at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and unite all their efforts; that thus the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours, may not again be troubled, and to guard themselves against every attempt which shall threaten to re-plunge the world in the disorders and miseries of revolution.

Signed in alphabetical order by (among others) : Prince Metternich (Austria), Prince Talleyrand (France), Duke of Wellington (UK), Prince Hardenberg (Prussia), Count Nesselrode (Russia).

➢ In what ways does the document epitomise the British viewpoint on Napoleon and the French revolution?