

FOREIGN

From the London Courier of May 3. We have received the Paris papers of Sunday and Monday last. The reports for these two days have asserted with confidence that Buonaparte had actually quitted Paris. If the Paris papers however may be relied upon, he was still there on Sunday, having on that day assisted at a council of his ministers. His departure which was at first fixed for Tuesday, was to take place either yesterday or to-day.

Every effort is making to put the armies on a formidable footing. The gens d'armes are obliged to march, and the service of the different stations at Paris is now performed by the national guard. The conscript laws are again in force, but they are not very availing. The young men refuse to march. "I must have an immediate levy of 300,000 men," Buonaparte is reported to have said the other day to Carnot. "The thing is impossible because the reply—'But are not the conscript laws in existence?' 'Yes, but they will be no longer obeyed as formerly.' 'But am I not still the emperor?' 'Yes, sire, but with restrictions and limits.' Buonaparte broke out into one of his paroxysms, making use at the same time of his usual coarse expressions.

There are contradictory accounts respecting Murat's operations, but those which make him victorious seem evidently to be fabricated at Paris. The other accounts are extracted from the Italian papers; and they represent him as falling back upon every part of his line. From Forli he retreated to Cesena and according to an article from Turin was obliged to send 15,000 men back to Naples. Having been driven out of Florence, he was pursued by Gen. Nugent, who entered Florence on the 11th, and followed the retreating army to Arezzo, which he occupied on the 14th. One article makes Murat entrench himself upon the Arno, where he awaits the return of a courier he has sent to the Austrian head-quarters.

Bitishon, April 18. Some hundreds of ammunition wagons and 18 batteries of Austrian artillery arrived here yesterday. The passage of troops to the banks of the Rhine, continues with great activity through this town. By way of Holland we have accounts, that a large body of Spaniards from Biscay have landed near Bayonne. [Journal de la Belgique, April 30.]

Cologne, April 26. The Chronicle of Congress affirms, that the declaration of war against France was signed by the high allied powers on the 11th inst. All communication between Germany and France has been already prohibited, by a regulation of the allies.

The landstrom is organizing with celerity in all the north of Germany. The little territory of Waldeck alone, has on foot 11,000 men, well armed and equipped.

London, May 6. We received this morning the Paris papers of Thursday last. They mention nothing of Buonaparte's intended departure, though it is certain he left Paris on Tuesday evening under a strong escort of dragoons, and took the route to Lisle. It is said that he is going to inspect the state of the fortresses and the whole of the northern frontier. The party however will have it he feels himself strong enough to commence offensive operations, that he will endeavour to strike an immediate blow—that a battle will be fought before the 20th of this month; and "what horrors must ensue," add the opposition. For all of which he alone is accountable. The Paris papers say that his head-quarters are to be at Conde, north upon the road from Valenciennes. The French military forces is divided into ten corps; the four first of which are at Lisle, Valenciennes, Metz, and Thionville, commanded by Gens. d'Ellon, Reille, Vandamme, and Girard—the 5th corps is under Gen. Rapp at Strasbourg—the 6th at Laon under Count Loban—the 7th at Grenoble and Cherbourg, under Marshal Grouchy—the 8th at Bourdeaux, under Gen. Clauzel—the 9th at Toulon, under Marshal Brune—the 10th at Perpignan. It is curious that of all the old marshalls, only one (Brune) is employed in the command of any army; and he was in disgrace during the last campaigns. Grouchy has been but lately made a marshal.

Ney, Soult, Massena, and Souchet, have no commands. Treachery cannot trust them.

The treaty between the allies was signed at Vienna on the 23th of March, and is published in these papers, with some remarks, stating that the perusal of the treaty will prove that the allied powers were not in any manner acquainted with the position of France when they renewed the treaty of Chaumont. These papers have also published the king of France's declaration dated at Ghent on the 15th of last month. They add that it has been introduced into France, but that it is not authentic. This is what is called Buonaparte's freedom of the press. The documents which he decries are declared to be forged, such as the declaration of the allies at Vienna, and the declaration of the king of France. And the papers are not permitted to publish them without adding that they are not authentic—of Russia being indisposed to war, of Austria towards France, of the Dutch being favourable to his cause, of mortal quarrels between the British and the Prussians, of insurrections in Poland, &c. None of these have the least foundation in truth; but by suffering other articles to be published which are directed against himself, which articles, however, we repeat we does not permit to be published without remarks or assertions tending to throw discredit upon them, he hopes these other statements of dissensions between the allies will be believed, and the public mind thus kept from desponding at the prospect of a fresh war.

The retreat of Murat seems to have created uneasiness and surprise to Buonaparte. The papers cannot account for it, for he had not been beaten in any great battle, nor opposed by a superior force. Some impute it to his having declared war against him, which made him fear for the safety of his capital—others ascribe it to an expedition from Palermo against Naples. A third party suppose it to have been occasioned by his having been severely wounded.

The royalists are charged with assuming the character of furious jacobins, in order to bring the odium upon Buonaparte's government. The property tax bill was last night read a third time and passed, by a majority of 131—the numbers being, for it 160, against it 29.

Letters received this morning by the Leeward Island packet, mention that the ratification of peace with America was generally known amongst the Islands.

The desertions from the French army are chiefly from the cavalry. On the 2d nearly 300 entered Ypres, from Dunkirk.

On the 2d inst. Count Alexis de Noailles, one of the king's ministers at Vienna, reached Ghent with satisfactory news from that capital of Murat's continued and disorderly retreat.

All the Beau Monde of Brussels were at the Duke of Wellington's concert, ball and supper, on Friday evening last, which he gave before his final departure for the army. The concert room in the park was entirely filled with beautiful females and distinguished personages; among the company were their majesties the hereditary prince, the Dukes of Berry and Bourbon, Sir Charles Stuart, &c.

We have seen with surprise an article copied into the morning papers, that such is the stagnation of trade at Manchester, that only 100 looms are at work. Luckily there is not the least truth in the assertion. Manchester contains many single individuals who have now 500 looms employed.

Paris, May 2. Yesterday a journal published a pretended proclamation of the Count de Lillie, which is stated to be extracted from the Frankfurt Journal, but neither that nor any other German paper has published such a document.

About a month ago certain persons announced that there would be considerable bankruptcies here. Hitherto we have heard of none.

It is said Poland is in insurrection, and that the Ottoman Porte is making attempts against Russia. It is added, that these two events have forced the Russian columns, which were on their march to retrograde.

There have been violent quarrels between the English and the Prussians at Tournay.

Hamburg, April 28, 6 P. M. We have just received by express

letters from Vienna, which confirm the account that the Neapolitans continue to retreat and are briskly pursued by the Austrians.

Vienna, April 19.

For some days past there is much talk of a new plot in favour of Napoleon. It is stated that above 20 persons, among whom are several respectable citizens, have been arrested. This plot it is said extended as far as Switzerland. From this circumstance, it is presumed that it was a new plan to carry off young Napoleon.

The second declaration which the congress intended to issue against Buonaparte will not take place, because they could not agree upon the terms in which it was to be couched.

April 21.

The passage of troops going to join the army will continue till the end of June. Austria will have 800,000 in the field. P. Schwartzenberg is expected to depart a out the end of the month. The departure of the sovereigns is not yet fixed; it is imagined it will not be before the 15th of May.

Jugsburg, April 22.

The accounts from Italy received to-day are very agreeable. Murat's revolutionary proclamations have not been well received. The Neapolitans being convinced, after being defeated thrice successively, that they had no friends except at Bologna, have become discouraged, and desert; so that the boasting Murat and his army, whose strength has been unreasonably exaggerated, are grown a little cooler. As the Austrian army becomes every moment stronger, and is preparing to attack the Neapolitans on three sides, the cause of Murat is already considered as desperate.

Brussels, April 30.

On the 28th the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent ball at which all the distinguished personages now in this city were present; it is considered as a kind of take-leave complement of the duke.

April 29.

It is still positively affirmed, that the grand army under the duke of Wellington, will comprise 80,000 Russians and other German troops, 70,000 English and Hanoverian, and at least 30,000 Netherland troops. A park of heavy artillery is forming, with which it is intended, when hostilities are begun, immediately to attack one or more of the French fortresses. All the roads in Brabant, Flanders, Hainault, and Liege, are covered with troops, ammunition, artillery, &c. The French are collecting all their disposable force about Lillie. The battalions of national guards are forming with extraordinary vigour, and a great many half-pay officers are placed among them. Buonaparte is expected at Lillie at the beginning of May.

Within the last four days, above 300 deserters have come to our frontiers. Two colonels and several captains arrived at Ghent yesterday. Some of them came direct from Paris. A French general was arrested here yesterday, and after a long examination put into close confinement. Great vigilance is used in respect of persons who are considered as emissaries of Buonaparte; several have been taken.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the ships Pacific and Othello, in 41 days from Liverpool, and the British Packet Ranger, in 30 days from Falmouth, (Eng.) via Halifax.

London, May 12.

All accounts relative to Murat, represent his affairs to be in a most desperate situation. The Austrians were at Arezzo, at Perugia, at Tolentino; and one report even speaks of their arrival at Ancona. Murat had offered to retreat within his own territories, on condition of a suspension of arms; but this proposal was not acceded to. His troops are in a state of almost entire disorganization.

Paris, May 8.

The minister of the interior, count of the empire, to M. the prefect of the department.

"I am informed, M. Prefect, that in many parts of the empire, the secrecy of correspondence has been violated by some agents of the administration. Who could have authorized measures of this description? Their authors, it is said, wish to serve government—to seek its good opinion. To hear

such proceedings in administration, is not to serve the emperor—it is to calumniate his majesty. He requires it not; he rejects the homage of a devotion disavowed by the laws.

"Now the laws, since 1789, have not ceased to pronounce that the secrecy of a letter is inviolable. All our misfortunes, at different epochs of the revolution, came from the violation of principles—it is time to return to them.

"You will go well then, M. Prefect, to pursue, with the utmost rigor of the laws, those infractions of one of the most sacred rights of man in society. The thoughts of a French citizen ought to be as free as his person.

"Accept, M. Prefect, the assurance of my perfect consideration. (Signed) CARNOT."

MINISTRY OF WAR.

Any soldier in actual service, whatever be his rank, except those who form part of the deputations of corps, shall not quit his post to come to the field of Mai, their absence could not be prejudicial to the good of the service.

The minister of war, Marshal Prince of ECKMUEHL, Paris, 8th May, 1815.

A Flanders mail arrived at a late hour last night, with papers from Frankfurt to the 5th, and Brussels to the 9th inst. The duke of Wellington was at Brussels on the 8th, at which date there was no appearance of a speedy commencement of hostilities. The public papers and private letters abound with accounts of the attachments of the departments of the north to the Bourbons. The citizens of Lillie are represented as furious against Buonaparte, and the zeal of the army in his cause has been succeeded by apathy and desertion. We hope that this is not all delusion, and has some real existence.

A messenger arrived this morning from Ostend, with despatches from the duke of Wellington. The Tonnant, vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from Bermuda, with sir George Prevost, and several other officers of distinction on board.

Report states, that the emperor of Austria is actually in negotiation with Napoleon, and that both emperors say, the whole cause of war relate to the occupation of Belgium only—which is a mere British object, and consequently an object for which Great Britain alone ought to pay the expense.

A morning paper says, "Ministers have received advice from the Russian government, stating, that the disposition of the people of Poland is such, as not to admit of removing the army now in that country, towards the Rhine, without replacing it by an equal body of men from Russia. This cannot be done for some time to come, nor can the Russian government march the body of troops from the interior of Russia without an increased subsidy to pay the expenses of the equipment and march."

Jugsburg, April 29. Private accounts from Upper Italy state, that the brave army of the commander in chief, baron Frimont, being numerous enough to pursue the beaten and dispersed remains of the Neapolitan army, all the reinforcements of troops, 40,000 in number, which are already on the march to the south of Italy, have received orders to proceed by forced marches to Savoy and Piedmont. We expect, therefore, soon to hear of military operations on the southern frontiers of France.

Letters from Bergamo, of the 19th affirm, that a revolution has broke out at Naples against Murat, his wife, and his party, and that the arrogant and faithless deliverer of Italy, if he could reach his capital, would only meet his destruction there.

Turro, May 12. On the 14th ult. Murat abandoned the Pauro, and, continuing his retreat in all haste, fell back to Bologna, which he evacuated on the 17th, and the Austrians entered it on the same day. Two Austrian corps debouched on his right and left flanks, and made him accelerate his retreat. There was a sharp action at Castle Fracco, in which the Austrians made many prisoners. On the 16th in the evening, Murat, had reached Imola. On the 17th he is said to have been at Faenza, and the Austrians were still pursuing him. His army is said to be in a state of great dissatisfaction, complaining of having been deceived, inasmuch

as when they began to march, they were told it was to proceed with the Austrians, not to march against them.

May 18. French papers of the 6th instant have arrived, and among them several private communications. The journals mention that Buonaparte would nominate a agency before he left the capital, that Droues had declared himself for Calais, Dunkirk, Bergues, Donay, Valenciennes, Conde, Annoy, Mauberge, and Arras, in case of siege, and that the Malines were to be re-organized. Private letters from Paris mention that Buonaparte had ordered the cavalry there to proceed to the frontiers with all possible speed. It was supposed at Paris that he would immediately attempt a march into the Netherlands.

There was a considerable agitation produced in London on Wednesday by the accounts received of the capture of the French vessels loaded with stores proceeding from Brest to Dunkirk, they were detained by a storm, and (it was said in the consequence of orders from government.

A declaration of war against France, on the part of Great Britain was expected to be proclaimed by government in the course of Wednesday. The French government has intimated to the French government in London that it would be preferable to send away immediately all the French vessels in British ports. The expected publication of the above document is supposed to be the cause of this notice.

Lord Apsley, accompanied by Mr. Peizer, the messenger, arrived yesterday with despatches, and is withstanding all the prophecies to the contrary, we have to announce that the ratification of the treaty have been received from Vienna.

DISTURBED STATE OF FRANCE. At a late hour this morning we received the French papers of Wednesday last. Their contents are of considerable importance. Some parts of France are disturbed are some parts of France that Fouché has advised, and Buonaparte, of course, adopted measures of increased severity.

Fouché, in a report dated the 18th says, "Emigrations commenced in the exterior—is circulated with committees are formed in towns, alarms are spread in the country parts.

Real disorders appear to be the result of the manoeuvres that are observed.

In one commune of the Department of Gard, some individuals hoisted the white flag. Some bands have appeared in the Departments of the Marne and Loire; Lower Loire.

Women in Calvados tore down the tri-coloured flag.

Seditious cries are heard; acts of rebellion have taken place in the north. In the department of the Cotes du Nord, a mayor has been massacred by two Chouans. These offences spread alarm in the places where they are committed. They do not depend exclusively on the political change just effected without obstacle—they do not menace the safety of the state; they do not even characterize a party subsisting and formed."

This report, which was a long one, is followed by a decree issued on the 9th of May, and signed by Napoleon, consisting of eight articles. By the first, all Frenchmen (except those mentioned in the decree of amnesty of the 12th March) who are out of France, in the service of the Count de Lillie, or of the princes of his house, are to return within a month, on pain of being prosecuted.

The names of persons to whom the preceding article applies, are to be sent to the prosecutor general.

All correspondence with the Count de Lillie, or the princes of his house, to be prosecuted.

All persons convicted of being carried off a tri-coloured flag, to be punished.

Communes not opposing carrying off to be punished.

All persons convicted of being carried off a tri-coloured cockade, to be punished with a year's imprisonment.

Orders have been given and sureties taken, for all the holders, well as provisions for services required in the departments, to be paid for without delay.

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Courier Extraordinary of Wednesday morning.

A letter from London, dated the 18th says, the Prince Regent received on the preceding day, a courier with information of the approaching return of the emperor of Russia to his capital.

Prince Joseph and Prince Lucien conducted business yesterday with the emperor.

Marshal Suchet, it is said, is about to depart for Lyons, whence he will go to Chambrey.

Some trouble lately broke out at Fleur, but the presence of the prefect restored order.

A courier from the Duke of Wellington arrived at Vienna on the 18th April, and occasioned long conversations.

Milan, April 24. It is said that the troops which are in Tuscany, have obtained admission over the king of Naples.

It even appears that they push their communications as far as Spoleto. The last accounts received this morning, announce that the Austrians have entered Civita Vecchia, where they formed the garrisons in concert with the Pope's regiment of the Guards, and the hundred Swiss.

Smigalia, April 24. This day 12,000 Neapolitan infantry, and two regiments of cavalry, arrived here. It is believed that the King of Naples intends to march to Rome, whether it appears the Austrians have directed a corps in haste, by the mountains, in order to take possession of that capital.

Three regiments of volunteers and have been reviewed by king Joachim. Ancona, which is still his headquarters.

Two small vessels arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from France—they had twelve French officers on board, who had white cockades, and said to have come from La Rochelle, where the Royalists are in the ascendant. The other vessels came in under the white flag with four more officers.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE. Vienna, April 26.

The Declaration of the 18th of March is known in France, as is proved by the article inserted in the Journal de Paris of the 5th of April. This Declaration is the unanimous expression of the wishes and suffrages of nations. The article which tends to refute it presents us with the most scandalous abuse that ever ducted, and of human reason among enlightened people.

The development of the principles which dictated the act of the 15th March, will constrain to the French nation it never will speak the sacrilegious language which its oppressor attributes to it—will separate its real dignity—and open to it the way to the rest of Europe.

The Congress has not deliberated on propositions. It has proscribed Buonaparte. This man cannot and does not, to find farther asylum as civilized nations, still less can they govern them. Such is the principle of the act of prescription denounced against him. It is founded upon the justice, as well as the legitimate interests of nations; it is, therefore, irrevocable.

Assistance has been offered to the French nation and its Government is still offered. It may nobly accept this assistance, by rejecting its bosom the principal of the

It cannot do without it, as it shall bear the yoke of a man who seeks to dishonour it, by being guilty of two-fold perjury. compact united it with its oppressor—a treaty had reconciled us with Europe. Buonaparte, in arrogating to himself the supreme power, has made it violate both. He has introduced into the horrors of civil anarchy and military despotism.

It is possible that he dares to restore France liberal institutions and the empire of the laws; It is possible that this same man can offer the effrontery to promise to nations, that he will respect their rights, & not interfere in their affairs; it is who pretends to make the independence of the French nation re-posed! His leaving the Island of Elba, and his arrival in France the titles with

which auth... delu... surr... parti... crim... of the... dest... yoke... been... for... suffe... coun... desp... to rest... tions... dign... an... This... mon... in po... lone... per... the... laid... on... it es... happ... of ti... enjoy... on th... of the... syste... gress... it has... teres... and i... resul... the... dem... the s... of tr... timat... each... is jus... son o... decid... Eu... doub... not t... shall... princ... and... to m... to be... perpe... can... But... by A... by in... intrad... ducte... Fran... speak... spiri... first... It... als... their... Eu... Buor... to pr... cient... choos... The... free-... repos... to the... peace... Vien... It... hope... 13th... this... it is... rived... rope... nation... that... spect... of th... her s... divid... of th... ruin... has b... on or... Loui... Fr... sul... Fr... enjoy... prop... to it... parte... his a... tory... part... this...