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FOREIGN. PARIS, 10th June.

Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the army on the 3d June.

The suspension of arms still subsists. The respective plenipotentiaries continue their negotiation for the Armistice.

Gen. Lapriston has seized on the Oder more than 50 vessels loaded with flour, wine, and warlike ammunition, which were intended for the army besieging Glogare.

Our advanced posts reach half way to Brieg.

Gen. Hogendorp has been appointed governor of Breslau.

The greatest order prevails in that city. The inhabitants appear much displeased, and even indignant at the dispositions relative to the Landsberg; which are attributed to general Scharnhorst, who is thought to be an anarchiste Jacobin. He was wounded at the battle of Lutzen.

The Prussian Princesses, who had retired in great haste from Berlin to take refuge at Breslau, have departed from the latter city to take refuge further.

The Duke of Bassano repaired to Dresden, where he will receive Count de Kass, the Minister from Denmark.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following account of the situation of the army on the 4th, in the evening.

The Armistice was signed on the 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The articles are herewith annexed.

His Majesty the Emperor sets off on the 5th at day break for Leignitz. It is believed that during the Armistice his Majesty will remain part of the time at Glogan; and the greatest part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his states. Glogan is provisioned for one year.

ARMISTICE. This 4th of June (23d of May) the plenipotentiaries appointed by the belligerent powers; the Duke of Vicence, &c. being provided with full powers from his highness the Prince of Neuchatel, Vice-Constable, Maj.-Gen. of the Army.

The Count of Schouvaloff, lieutenant aid-de-camp general of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and M. De Kliest Lt. Gen. in the service of his majesty the King of Prussia, provided with full powers from his excellency general in chief of the combined armies.

After having exchanged their full powers at Gebersdorff, the first of June (20th May) and signed a suspension of arms for 30 hours, having met at the village of Plewitz, neutralized for that purpose between the advanced posts of the respective armies, in order to continue the negotiations of an armistice calculated to suspend hostilities between all the belligerent troops at whatever point they may be; agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. Hostilities shall cease upon all points at the notification of the present armistice.

Art. 2. The armistice shall continue on the 8th July, (20th July) inclusive, and six days further to be denominated at its expiration.

Art. 3. Hostilities, therefore, cannot begin anew, until six days after the cunctation of the armistice at the respective head-quarters.

Art. 4. The line of demarcation between the belligerent armies is determined as follows:—

In Silesia—The line of demarcation of the combined army, from the frontiers of Bohemia, passing through Dittersbach, Plassendorff, and but, shall follow the Bober as far as Rudelstadt, from thence through Radeberg, Striegen, following the Regener Wasser as far as Cauth, will join the Oder passing through Glogan, Opatzschin and Althoff.

prised in the treaty you were negotiating, whereby an expectation was excited that satisfaction would be provided for, and satisfaction given on the other grounds of complaint against France. The sentiments in both Houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of injustice, for which reparation has not been made, is strong against France. The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to despatch in 2 or 3 weeks from the date of your last letter, with the result of your labors and which may be now daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was distinctly implied by the late message, which brought that subject under consideration, the President stated to Congress his strong dissatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others of more recent date have been added with the single exception of the repeal of the decrees. He promised also to bring our affairs with that power fully before congress, as soon as he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicate these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account in promoting an amicable accommodation with the French government of every wrong received from it, which is sincerely desired.

You were informed by my letter of 6th May, of such outrages committed by a squadron which was reported to have sailed from Nantz in January last, as were at that time known here. It appears that several vessels sailing from American ports to Lisbon and Cadiz, laden with the productions of the United States were seized and burnt at sea. The crews of those vessels were taken on board one of the French vessels, and afterwards transferred to another of our vessels, engaged in the same trade, which was also seized, in which they made their way home. These men forwarded here the evidence of these facts, copies of which have already been transmitted to you. I forward to you by this conveyance, the evidence of other aggressions, which will claim in like manner your particular attention. Most of these documents have been laid before Congress and referred by it to this department.

You will analyse all these cases of recent spoliation, and place them in the class of aggressions, to which they severally belong on principle. In demanding of Great-Britain the repeal of her orders in council, on the ground of the repeal of the French decrees, this government has, from a regard to justice, given to France all the credit to which she had any claim, believing that the notification alone of the French minister of foreign affairs to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at Paris, of their repeal, was sufficient to justify the demand of the repeal of the orders in council of G. Britain on her own principles. But it was never the intention of this government to concede to France any thing on that subject to which she was not fairly entitled. On the contrary it has been its intention, as is sufficiently evident by your first instructions, to exact from her a most strict and rigorous compliance with her pledge, in regard to the repeal.

If any act in violation of that pledge has been committed, you will not fail to point it out, in the most distinct manner, to the French government, and to communicate to this department without delay any answer which you may receive from it. I have to add, admitting that the repeal of the decrees is observed with perfect good faith, that if the French government has given other orders, or permits acts of another character which violates our rights, the wrong will not be less sensibly felt, or less resented by this government.

Your despatches by the Hornet were received on the 22d May.—They are the last which have come to hand.

I have the honour, &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE. Joel Barlow, Esq. &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Barlow. Department of State, June 16, 1812.

SIR, An act declaring war against Great Britain will probably pass both houses of Congress on this day or to-morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expected without delay.

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General Orders, Annapolis, June 28, 1813.

THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

By order of the Commander in Chief, JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

NOTICE. The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 o'clock,

About 120 acres of Land, more or less. This land adjoins the farms of William Stewart, and Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. It is on the premises an excellent farm, and a variety of fruit of different kinds, and twenty acres of good meadow, can be easily made. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. He also, being authorized, will offer on the same day, sixty acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining, the principal part of which may be styled the "premise meadow"; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard of fine order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole together, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises necessary to the support of the place.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodated to an indisputable title will be given. R. WELCH, of Be-

July 15. Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 2d June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders of the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

(Continued from 1st page.) Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 13, 1812. The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new cabinet, has appeared to render it necessary to support the old one; and upon this ground the house of commons appear to have acted last evening in giving to ministers, on the 2d motion of Mr. Wortley a majority of 125.

Notwithstanding these inauspicious circumstances and all the prejudices of the men in place, respecting the United States, yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country. It is impossible in the face of the evidence now before Parliament to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and obstinate as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tuesday next produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come on without the certainty of a triumph.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, June 18, 1812.

SIR, I hand you herein the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the house of commons on the preceding evening, relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that either the promised revocation will not take place, or what is more probable, some other measure, equally unjust, is now under consideration, to replace those which are to be revoked.

I hope, until the doings here are ascertained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part.

With great respect, Your very obedient servant, (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, June 30, 1812.

I have, at length, had the satisfaction to announce to you in my letters of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council.

You will, without doubt, be somewhat surprised that this revocation is founded on the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811.

The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufactures of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater misery from the calamities of war, drove them to speak a language which could not be misunderstood or disregarded.

Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Wilberforce, and others from the northern countries, were forced now to make a stand against them, or to meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is therefore, the country, & not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr. Brougham would have been in vain had it been destitute of this support.

What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion, instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and conciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the House of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force, and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavored to compromise by giving up as little as possible.

It was decided by the cabinet in consequence of the vague declaration of his lordship on that night, to suspend the orders in council, and to make the suspension to depend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the United States. Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of

this month, the ministers at length issued the order of the 23d, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only: five members voting against it, with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasten my exultation, on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new form.

(H.) Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell. Department of State, Aug. 9, 1812.

SIR, The Secretary left this city about ten days ago, on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the orders in council. It was of a character however so entirely informal and confidential, that Mr. Baker did not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or even permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it; as it authorises an expectation that some thing more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is daily expected, and will be able to do it in a more satisfactory manner.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorised to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be acceded to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN GRAHAM. Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell. Department of State, August 10, 1812.

SIR, Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself alluded to in my letter of this date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

I have the honor, &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN GRAHAM. Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

[Memorandum referred to in the above letter.]

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the president, that he had received despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster (dated I believe about the 17th June,) from which he was authorised to say that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in Council, so far as they affected the United States, would be repealed on the 1st August, to be revived on the 1st May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government, and the results of the communications with the American government should be such as in the opinion of his Majesty to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The despatches authorising the communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing even in form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the time he made it. I understood from him that the despatches

had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had with Vice Adm. Sawyer and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorised Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as charge d'affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities, I replied, that although to so general and informal communication no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorised to say that the communication was received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorised by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory termination of the existing hostilities but to that entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, and to that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries, and which is sincerely desired by this.

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice, as introductory to a final pacification as has been made known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected.

With respect to the joint intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations, the authority given to Mr. Russell just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the U. S. to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested through him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practical shape to which the executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction. Nor, indeed is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government and which must, if favorably received become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a charge d'affaires; but that no difficulty, in point of form would be made, as any authentic communication, through him or any other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

(I.) Mr. Monroe to Mr. Barlow. Department of State, June 16, 1812.

SIR, An act declaring war against Great Britain will probably pass both houses of Congress on this day or to-morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expected without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggressions of that power on our commerce. Propositions were made in both Houses of Congress to comprise France in the same declaration, and in the Senate the vote was 15 for to 17 against it. In the other House the majority against it was much greater.

Its defeat in both Houses has been doubtless in a great measure owing to a passage in your letter, which intimated the intention of the French government to make some proposition in favor of indemnities to be com-

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SIR, An act declaring war against Great Britain will probably pass both houses of Congress on this day or to-morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expected without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggressions of that power on our commerce. Propositions were made in both Houses of Congress to comprise France in the same declaration, and in the Senate the vote was 15 for to 17 against it. In the other House the majority against it was much greater.

Its defeat in both Houses has been doubtless in a great measure owing to a passage in your letter, which intimated the intention of the French government to make some proposition in favor of indemnities to be com-

puted in the treaty you were negotiating, whereby an expectation was excited that satisfaction would be provided for, and satisfaction given on the other grounds of complaint against France. The sentiments in both Houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of injustice, for which reparation has not been made, is strong against France. The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to despatch in 2 or 3 weeks from the date of your last letter, with the result of your labors and which may be now daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was distinctly implied by the late message, which brought that subject under consideration, the President stated to Congress his strong dissatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others of more recent date have been added with the single exception of the repeal of the decrees. He promised also to bring our affairs with that power fully before congress, as soon as he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicate these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account in promoting an amicable accommodation with the French government of every wrong received from it, which is sincerely desired.

I have the honour, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE. Joel Barlow, Esq. &c.

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