

year 1815, on the front of that year. The amount of these items will be required for the year 1816, in addition to the revenues now established, except \$2,000,000 dollars, being the difference between the estimated increase in the receipt of the internal revenues and direct taxes and the 770,000 dollars remaining to be provided for in the foregoing estimate.

With these considerations, it is submitted, whether it may not be expedient and prudent to provide new revenues capable of producing either the whole of such part of the \$770,000 unprovided for, as may appear necessary to fulfil the public engagements and secure to the financial operations of the government the confidence, stability and success which is due to its fidelity and to the ample resources of the country. All which is respectfully submitted,

W. JONES,  
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,  
Treasury Department, Jan. 8, 1814.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important Intelligence.

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.  
Buonaparte returned to Paris—Last evening arrived at this port the letter of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong. Capt. Champlin informs that after the defeat and overthrow of Buonaparte at Leipzig by the allied powers, he retreated with the remnant of the army to the Rhine, and from thence he proceeded with all possible dispatch to Paris, convoked the Senate, and ordered a new levy of 200,000 men, who it is said and believed at Bordeaux, were destined for Italy. The Prince of Moscow, (Marshal Ney,) Buonaparte's favorite General, had been dismissed and disgraced, on the alleged ground that he had been the cause of all the disasters and failures which have attended the French arms in the last campaign. All the German Princes had joined the allies, determined to make common cause with them until the balance of power should be once more restored on the continent of Europe. Our minister at Paris, Mr. Crawford, had been accredited, and sent home dispatches to our Government by Capt. Champlin. The Gen. Armstrong sailed from Bordeaux in company with 2 French frigates, 2 brigs and one French privateer on a cruise, together with the following American vessels:—ship Galloway, Madox for New-York; Fanny for Charleston; schrs. Volunteer, Meteor, Whig, and William, all for N. York.

On the passage while in company with the 2 French frigates captured a British brig from Guernsey, and burnt her. A few days after, while in company with the schr. William captured the British sloop Endeavor, from Jersey bound to Lisbon, with linen and paper, took out her cargo and burnt her. The captain of the Endeavor informed that two large convoys of merchantmen had sailed from England bound up the Mediterranean. The next day captured the British sloop Phebe and Mary bound to Madeira and gave her up to the crews of the captured vessels they had burnt.

Evs. Post.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Confirmation of the defeat and retreat of the French army, and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris, &c.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing letter of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong, capt. Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, which port he left on the 24th of November.

Capt. Champlin informed us that the French army was defeated by the allies in the battles of the 16th and 18th of Oct. and had retreated to the Lower Rhine, where they halted and entrenched themselves—that the emperor of France arrived in Paris early in Nov.—convoked the senate—ordered a new conscription for 220,000 men, and received and accredited Mr. Crawford, our ambassador, from whom captain C. is the bearer of despatches for government, which were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

Capt. C. further informed us, that he was embargoed for 26 days by the frigates which sailed in company with him.

Capt. C. also informed us, that he reported in Nantz, that Napoleon had left Paris for Italy—but we find by the *Moniteur* of the 17th of Nov. that the Emperor had not left France.

Capt. Champlin has politely favored the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of the *Paris Moniteur* to the 17th November, inclusive.

Mer. Ad.

### FROM ENGLAND AND HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favored with Halifax papers of the 1st inst. and London papers to Nov. 6th, from which the subsequent articles are copied.

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.  
Arrived yesterday, the Frances Freeling packet, 37 days from Portsmouth, with October and November mails.

LONDON, Nov. 3.  
The Shannon, Sir P. Broke, is arrived from Halifax. Sir Philip is not quite recovered from the wound in his head.

Nov. 6.  
A German bulletin, relative to the late glorious success is arrived, dated Verdun. It brings down events to the evening of the 20th ult. a day later than the despatches from Sir Charles Stewart. It informs us, that at day break on the 19th, the King of Saxony, who was with Buonaparte, sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia to spare the town—but the Emperor considering it very properly as one of Buonaparte's usual feints to gain time, ordered an immediate assault—the result is known. Ney is said to have been wounded, and Angereau killed. The remnant of the enemy's army is retreating by Merseburg and Weissenfels, closely pursued by Blucher, and probably also by active Platow & his Cossacks. Between 50 and 60,000 men are all that remain to Buonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000! But where is Buonaparte? One report says, he has reached Paris; another that he has gone to Cassel; another to Magdeburg. Nothing certain is known relative to him, except that his power has received an irrecoverable blow.

The King of Saxony stood at his balcony, at Leipzig, bowing to the three Sovereigns as they entered, and wishing to be considered as an acquaintance and friend—none saw or spoke to him.

November 10.  
Accounts of the most important & favorable kind were in circulation late last night and this morning. It was asserted, that on the 21st, Gen. Blucher, who had been detached in pursuit of the retreating enemy, had come up with them at Cosson, and defeated them, taking a great number of prisoners and pieces of cannon: That Gen. D'York had pursued another corps of the enemy on the Mersburg road, and routed them with great slaughter.

That the King of Wittenburg had declared in favor of the Allies, and was marching with 15,000 men to take possession of Frankfurt.

That Switzerland had declared in favor of the Allies, and to take up arms.

That the Tyrol having been restored to Austria, the Tyroleans had immediately embodied themselves into a large army, & were descending from their mountains into Italy to take Beauharnois in the rear.

Finally, that Denmark, opening her eyes at length to all the dangers and degradation of her situation had expressed a wish to be admitted into the alliance against France.

Such were the accounts which obtained considerable credit, probably upon the old adage that "good luck never comes by halves," and that "it never rains but it pours."

The treaties between G. Britain, Russia and Prussia, were on Monday evening, laid before Parliament.—Russia has stipulated, in the treaty of June 15th, to bring 100,000 into the field; and Prussia, in that of June 14th, to bring 30,000; and the money subsidies are in proportion, viz.—to Russia, 1,333,334l. and to Prussia, 666,666l.; besides which the Federative Paper guaranteed by all the three powers, is to be 5 million sterling, of which 2 1/2 are to be ultimately discharged by this country.

There is a separate Convention of the 6th July, for taking the Russian German Legion protimore, into British pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according to their effective strength.

REPORTED GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.  
TAURO, (Eng.) Nov. 13.  
Last night we received intelligence from Plymouth, that a Telegraphic Communication had been made from the Admiralty to the Commander in Chief of that port announcing that Ad. Young had fallen with the enemy, captured ten sail of the line, and driven two on shore.—The gallant Ad. had received two wounds. We suppose that the victory has been obtained over the Texel or Scheldt Fleets, or both combined, as Admiral Y. made a signal on Friday

last for all ships under his command to join, without a moment's delay.

[Admiral Young, sailed from Deal Nov. 4, in consequence of a telegraphic order, and proceeded to the Dutch coast—it was said it was likely the Scheldt fleet would put itself under the protection of the British. Another report was, that Buonaparte, apprehensive of this, might have ordered it to a French port.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.  
Arrived, the fine letter of marque schr. General Armstrong, Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, (France,) with a valuable cargo of silk goods, verdigris &c. and prize goods.

Left at Nantz Nov. 24, ship Volunteeer, Inot; Meteor, Selby; and Whig, Clarke, all to sail in Dec. Sailed in co. with the French frigates Etolite and Sultan, and French privateer Diligence, on a cruise, American ship Fanny, for Charleston, and schr. William, Richardson, for New-York; French letters of marque brigs Edward and Rose, bound to the U. S. Nov. 23, lat. 46 27, long. 4 33, spoke a licensed ship under Prussian colours from Bourdeaux, bound to Plymouth, (Eng.) informed of all the American vessels having sailed from Bourdeaux. Nov. 26, in co. with the frigates, captured a Guernsey privateer brig and scuttled her.

Nov. 27, parted from the frigates, the schr. William in co. Nov. 28, 45 29, long, 10, W. the General Armstrong, captured the British sloop Resolution, from the Island of Jersey, bound to Lisbon, with 50 bales of linen and paper; and schr. Phebe, from Fowey, England, with potatoes and butter, bound to Madeira. Took out the chief part of the Resolution's cargo, scuttled the Phebe, and gave the sloop up to the prisoners.—In parting company from the William, the master of the Phebe informed of the sailing of 2 large fleets from England under strong convoy, on the 24th Nov, for the Mediterranean and the West-Indies.

Dec. 28, lat. 36 25, lon. 53 47, made 2 sail on our lee, and one on our weather bow, all in chase of us: tacked ship and out winded the two first sail, and in 6 hours brought the latter (which was a large frigate) to leeward of our wake, when she gave up the chase. The General Armstrong has experienced severe weather and continual gales, from the time of leaving the Bay of Biscay, until crossing the Gulf, and has nearly performed her passage under storm sails. Passenger, Capt. Wm. Minugh.

### THE FRENCH PAPERS.

By this arrival the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a file of the *Paris Moniteur*, to Nov. 17. They contain the official BULLETINS of the operations of the French army from the 4th of Oct. to the latest dates. Hereafter we may give them more in detail. At present, we must confine ourselves to a mere summary, from which it will be seen that they do not materially differ from the English accounts already published in this Gazette, excepting, that the French claim a victory in each battle, and make their losses far below that of the allies, and assign plausible reasons for their retreat.

They state that the Emperor set off from Dresden the 7th of Oct. slept at Wazzen the 8th, at Eulenberg the 9th, and at Duhem the 10th. That the divisions of his army having possessed themselves of all the bridges of the enemy the project of the Emperor was to cross the Elbe, and to manœuvre on the right bank from Hamburg to Dresden.—To threaten Potsdam and Berlin—leaving Magdeburg for the centre of operations—that when ready for the execution of this plan, on the 15th, the Emperor was informed at Deiben of the Bavarian army having gone over to the enemy and threatened the Lower Rhine—that the Emperor, foreseeing this inconceivable defection, would be followed by the defection of other Princes, resolved to fall back on the Rhine, and accordingly transfixed his H. Quarters to Leipzig—that the result of these movements of the last six days, was 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon and other losses, of the enemy. That on the 15th, Prince Schwarzenburg, commanding the enemy's army, having given out as the order of the day, that on the morrow, there would be a general and decisive battle: at 9 in the morning of the 16th, the grand allied army advanced in three columns, preceded by 200 pieces of cannon. At 10 the cannonading was very hot. At 11 both armies were engaged at the village of Dossitz, Wachau and

Liber, Wolfwitz, which were attacked six or seven times—that the result of attack and defence became very bloody on both sides; but that the terrible contest terminated in favor of the French, who remained peaceable masters of the field of battle, and whose loss is estimated at 2,500 killed and wounded making that of the allies amount to 25,000 men!

That on the 18th the Emperor made his army retrograde 2 leagues towards Leipzig, in order to draw the allies from the strong position they had taken after their retreat, in which he succeeded, and a great battle took place, that at 3 P. M. victory had declared in favor of the French on the left, against the army of Silesia, and on the centre where the Emperor was against the grand army; but at that moment the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the Wurtembergers cavalry, went over to the enemy—that this treason not only left an empty space in the French lines, but put the enemy in possession of the important defile, entrusted to the Saxonian army, which carried 40 pieces of cannon instantly against the division Durutte—that notwithstanding which the field of battle remained wholly in the power of the French, whose army remained victorious in the field of Leipzig, as it had been at the fields of Wachau!

That at 6 P. M. the Emperor ordered the dispositions for the next; but at 7 he was informed that there remained in reserve not more than 16,000 cannon shot, 95,000 having been fired that day; upwards of 220,000 in the last five days, and that a new supply could only be obtained at Magdeburg or Erfurt—that this state of things requiring a prompt movement upon one of these grand depots—the Emperor decided upon Erfurt for the same reason which had determined him to come to Leipzig, in order to be enabled to appreciate the influence of the defection in Bavaria—that in order to protect the passage of the army through the defiles of Lindenau, 6000 men, with 60 pieces of cannon, were left to occupy Leipzig as *leste de defile*—that the Emperor had given orders to have combustibles placed under the bridge between Leipzig and Lindenau, so as to blow it up at the last moment. The person charged with this mission, mistaking the time blew up the bridge whilst a part of the army were on the other side with a park of 80 cannon, and some hundreds of ammunition waggon.

The duke of Larentum swam over; count Laureston, in attempting the same was drowned; Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a fiery horse, leapt into the water and has not appeared since—that the loss occasioned by this unfortunate event cannot yet be ascertained; but, it is thought, does not exceed 12,000 men—that there was no news from Gen. Regnier; it is not known whether he has been killed or made prisoner—that the enemy, that had been discomfited at the battles of the 16th and 18th, has re-assumed by the disaster of the 19th, the courage and ascendancy of victory—that the French army after such brilliant successes, has lost its victorious attitude. On the 23d the emperor arrived at Erfurt with his army.

The last bulletin of the 7th Nov. represents the French army as having effected its retreat to the Rhine, where the emperor left it, after signing its re-organization, and making appointments to the vacancies—he left Mentz on the 8th, and arrived at St. Cloud on the 9th. On the 16th he was still there, having that day, been hunting on foot for several hours.

By a Senatus Consultum of the 15th of Nov. 300,000 conscripts, taken from the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1806 and 7, and following years to 1814 inclusive, are put at the disposal of the minister of war, 150,000 of which to go into immediate service.

The *Moniteur* of Nov. 14, says, "This day, Mr. Crawford, Minister Plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, from the U. States of America, has had the honor of being admitted to an audience of the emperor, and presented his credentials."

The King of Naples (Murat) arrived at his capital Nov. 5. Marshal Ney was in disgrace.

### FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris Nov. 1.  
On the 28th ult. Marshals. Ney and St. Cyr, and Generals. Campon, Boyeldieu, Merchand and Freyzein, arrived in Frankfurt. The troops retailed from Westphalia, and those from Saxony, are collecting in that quarter.

by the Hon. Robert G. ... replace with political knowledge the eloquence of youth. It be unnecessary in us to de any of the leading features speech, as we hope soon to se print, when the public will opportunity of appreciating rits, and awarding to the or raise so justly due high. So to say, it was chaste and ele its composition, and delivere an energy and enthusiasm, dom fails of exhibiting itself orator who feels, as he sh deep interest in his subject.

After the performance church were over, the 20 joined by an illustrious deput their friends from Congress. Pickering, Grosvenor, and f (just arrived in the city) into procession, and marche to the tavern, and thence to a sumptuous repast, provi Mr. Isaac Parker, J. C. H. Esq. Speaker of the House of gates, presided at table, and Colonel Plister and Samuel Esq. as vice-presidents. of unanimity reigned thro the company, for they all importance of the events th convened to celebrate, and occurred to mar the pleasures joyments of the day. Actu the purest motives, and g by the most laudable fea heartfelt gratitude to the grea who had stayed the arm of pressor, all hearts united in these sentiments, and in ail from the great arbiter world for their patriotic ex When they were ground to by the iron hand of ruthles we sympathised in their si now they have burst the which enslaved them, we r it. Can there be feelings m lanthropic, more worthy of who estimate liberty above a even life itself? The infl events of such moment will confined within the limits of but their beneficial effecta bounded only by the univer then is another cause of

After the clock was rem following toasts were tran spered by songs, and pieces by the band:

1. The memory of Washing
2. The union of these states be preserved on sure and just
3. The principles of our co—Which have taught us to s in the common cause of nat
4. Alexander of Russia— unanimous emancipator of na
5. The coaliced powers of Whose banners have waved over the ruthless enemy of t of mankind.
6. The deliverance of Spai tugal—Consummated by th which first stopped the cru oppressor.
7. The memory of the illu venerated Kutusoff—He ha led to the tomb with the g his country, the admirtion and the benedictions of man
8. The active, indefatigab rious Blucher—The worth the Great Frederick.
9. The return of Peace—only to be reflected to our la blaze of Buonaparte's funer
10. Our national Council and brain both empty, the heavier for being too light, too light for being drawn of
11. The minority in "Be stirring as the times are—"
12. The dauntless spirit of re
13. The memory of Stod on, and Lynn—Pure exam ple—steadfast defenders
14. The Navy—A gloriou better days.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Herbert, Presi day—Our country—May pation of the nations of Eu harbinge of her deliveranc bans of French influence.

By Mr. Harper, Orator The sun that rose in Russi over Europe, and will wa lighten us.

By the Governor—The departed heroes of the ty army.

By Col. Pickering—Pea fast anchored Isle—Br had faith of our rulers, i stored when they honestly

By Mr. Grosvenor—M Ararat of the southern St deluge of democracy, the Federalism has finally res

By Captain Merbury, f town, for himself and a gentleman who accompani that place.

General Platow—Het Cossacks—A contempt cavalry."

Wurtzburg, (Franconia) Oct. 26.  
Gen. Turcan has issued the following General Orders:—  
Head Quarters, Wurtzburg, Oct. 29.  
The town of Wurtzburg is declared in a state of siege; and all communications with the enemy are forbidden on pain of death; and all offences or provocations against the French soldiers shall be punished by a like penalty.

TURKIAU, General of Division.

Hamburg, Oct. 29.  
(French Account.) We have just learned that a partisan corps under Tetzenborn appeared before Bremen on the 14th and that on the 15th it capitulated. It appears, that the commandant of Bremen was killed, which alone can account for a capitulation, which allowed the enemy's partizans (Cossacks, &c.) for a moment to enter Bremen.

### SPANISH PAPERS.

Corrua, Oct. 27.—Bayonne has been declared in a state of siege. Soul is still at Bayonne, where he has received some reinforcements of conscripts.

The emperor of Austria, has decorated the immortal duke of Ciudad Rodrigo (Wellington) with the grand order of Maria Theresa.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.  
Arrived below, Swedish brig Skoenheten, Lillegrust, 50 days from Gottenburg, iron, alum, coparas and steel. Passengers, Mr. Ab'm P. Gibson, of this town; Captains Richard Ward of Salem; John Florence do, Charles Holden, of Providence, and 7 American seamen. Sailed 23th November.

Mr. Gibson also informs me, that he conversed with a gentleman, the evening before he sailed, (who was from Copenhagen) and was informed that the Crown Prince's H. Q. were at Luneburg, 16th November.

The U. S. ship Neptune, was dispatched at Gottenburg from St. Petersburg. It was not known at Gottenburg, that Messrs. Adams & Bayard were coming there to meet a British minister to treat for peace.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY JAN. 22, 1814.

We learn by a gentleman from Washington, that the nomination of Messrs. Clay and Russel, as ambassadors, in conjunction with Messrs. Bayard and Adams, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the British government, has been confirmed by the senate. Mr. Russel, we understand, obtained his appointment only by the vote of Mr. Wells, a federal senator, from Delaware. What reasons governed the conduct of Mr. Wells we are wholly unable to say, after what took place during the last session of congress. After Mr. Clay had left the house, and a new speaker was to be elected, a majority of the democratic members wished to put Felix Grundy in the chair, but the federalists seeing their object, united with the minority and elected Mr. Cheves.

Thursday last being the day set apart for celebrating the brilliant victories of the allied armies of Europe, over the imperial despot of France, whose ambition was only bounded by an extravagant desire of enslaving the world, a large number of gentlemen, from different parts of the state, and from the District of Columbia, assembled in this city for that purpose. A procession was formed at twelve o'clock at the City Tavern, and marched to St. Anne's Church, headed by a band of music, where the throne of peace was addressed in an appropriate manner by the Reverend Mason L. Weems; and an oration pronounced