

quarters of the Prince Vice Roy were established midway at Volta. During this brilliant day, the army has displayed the greatest valor.

Imperial Head Quarters at Troyes, the 24th Feb. 1814.

We Napoleon, &c. &c. decree.

ART. 1. There shall be made a list of all Frenchmen in service of the coalesced powers, or who under what pretexts soever, have followed the enemy in his invasion of our Empire, since the 20th December, 1813.

ART. 2. All individuals within this description shall be tried without any loss of time, before our courts, condemned to the punishment agreeable to law, and their property confiscated as the profit of the revenues of the state.

ART. 3. All Frenchmen, who in places occupied by the enemy, and during his stay, have worn the signs of decorations of the ancient dynasty, shall be declared traitors, tried as such by a military commission, and condemned to be shot. Their property shall be confiscated as the profit of the revenue of state.

ART. 4. Our ministers are charged with the execution of this decree.

Paris, Feb. 28.
Baron Marulaz writes from Besanion, that the enemy made an attack on the side of Breuille, on the 31st Jan. in the night. They were every where repulsed at the cries of *Vive L'Empereur*. They have lost more than 12000 men.

All the Cossacks who were spread abroad as far as Orleans, have withdrawn in haste; every where the peasants pursue, and have taken and killed a great number. These Tartars, who have nothing of humanity about them are committing dreadful depredations. In the village of Yonne they were amusing themselves in burning a beautiful house—the tocsin sounded, and the inhabitants threw about 80 of them into the flames.

The Emperor Napoleon on the evening of the 20th had his Head Quarters at Nogent.

The whole enemy's army were in march towards Troyes. Winzingerode, who had quitted Soissons, passed by Rheims towards Chalons to unite himself with the wreck of Blucher's army.

Soissons is a place protected from a coup de main. Winzingerode at the head of 4 or 5000 light troops, summoned it to surrender. Gen. Rusca answered as he ought. Winzingerode placed against it a battery of 12 pieces. Unfortunately, the first shot fired killed Gen. Rusca. A thousand men of the national guard was its only garrison. They were panic struck, and the enemy entered Soissons where they committed all the horrors imaginable.

The Duke of Castiglione (Auge-reau) sets out from Lyons with a very large army composed of choice troops, to penetrate Franche Comte and Switzerland.

The Congress of Chatillon continues, but the enemy uses every kind of impediments to its progress. The Cossacks stop the Couriers at every step. They compel them to go so far out of their way, that although they are only 30 leagues from Chatilla in a straight line, the Courier arrives only in 4 or 5 days. It is the first time the laws of nations have been thus violated. Among the least civilized nations the Couriers of Ambassadors are respected, and no hindrance is given to their communications with their governments.

The inhabitants of Paris may expect the greatest misfortunes if, on the arrival of the enemy at their gates, they should deliver up the city without defending it. Pillage, devastation and conflagration would finish the destinies of this fair capital.

Government has received dispatches from admiral Verheul to the 12th. This admiral who commands the fleet of the Texel has by his good arrangements and courage preserved it untouched at New-Diep, and caused the fortifications which defend the Helder and the Texel road to be respected.

A decree of 22d Feb. has been issued at Paris, announcing the declaration of war by the King of Naples against France, and recalling all Frenchmen in his service.

Montpellier, Feb. 12.
During the last 6 days, a superb division of Marshal Suchet's army has passed here on its way to complete the army of Marshal Ange-reau, consisting of 8000 infantry, 1800 cavalry, 300 artillerymen, with a park of 140 pieces of cannon.

From the Boston Palladium, from our correspondent. Office of the Newport Mercury, Sunday evening, April 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

This day arrived Swedish ship Prince Carl Johan, Captain Oberg, 63 days from London, and 5 from Bermuda, in ballast, where she put in. Capt. O. left Bermuda on Monday last, and informs us that a ship arrived there on Sunday, (the day before he sailed) 35 days from England. Capt. Oberg, was informed by the Captain that he brought London papers to the 1st. of March and that there had been a severe battle between the French and allied armies in France; that the allies were defeated with considerable loss, and had retreated about 90 miles. The captain also informed, that in consequence of the arrival of the Bramble, the expedition fitting out for America had been suspended—and that the general opinion of the merchants in England, was, that a peace would speedily take place between America and Great-Britain. The above are all the particulars capt. O. was enabled to obtain.

By the above arrival we were favoured with Bermuda papers to April 9, but they contain nothing of consequence.

Adm. Cochrane was at Bermuda on the 10th inst. and would sail in a few days for the American coast.

Adm. Warren, in the San Domingo, with the Terpsichore frigate (captured from the French by the *Majestic*) in co. sailed from Bermuda on the 7th inst. for England.

The Bulwark 74, with a convoy from England, arrived on the 7th and sailed again on the 10th for the American coast. She sailed from England Feb. 10th.

There were about 600 American prisoners at Bermuda; a ship was preparing to carry them to Halifax.

Same day arrived here *telucca Anon*, Artomire, 23 days from Porto Rico. Two days it was boarded by the U. S. corvette *ADAMS*, Captain MORRIS, but did not learn any particulars of her cruise.

BOSTON, April 20.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ENGLAND.

From our attentive Correspondent. New-Bidford, April 18.

By a gentleman of respectability who was a passenger in a Spa ship from P. Rico to N. London, and who left her yesterday of Block Island, and who landed at Seconnet Point, I am informed, that on the passage from P. Rico, which they left 20 days, since, they spoke, and the informant was on board a British vessel from Greenock, for the West Indies, the captain of which informed that he had London papers on board to the second of March, which he was not willing to part with, but stated verbally:

The Commissioners had been appointed by the British government to meet the American Commissioners at Gottenburg.

That the Allies had received some check in France, and had retired from Fontainebleau to Troyes, in order, as was stated, to concentrate their forces.

That Hamburg still held out at the last dates, but several places in the North, garrisoned by French troops, had surrendered, and

That Lord Wellington remained in the vicinity of Bayonne.

MEADVILLE, (P.) APRIL 6.

Malden Retaken.

Current accounts from the eastward, state that Malden is again in possession of the enemy. The detachment so gallantly repulsed on the river Thames, by capt. Holmes, was the advanced guard of the British army, estimated at from 3 to 5000 men. We had a small force stationed at Malden, who evacuated the Fort and retired to Detroit on the approach of the enemy.

It is said that Gen. Harrison is marching to the relief of the Michigan Territory, with a considerable regular and Indian force.

The views of the enemy in repossessing this post, are obviously to prevent our shipping from passing into the upper Lake, until they have a naval force competent to contend with us, completed on those waters.

BURLINGTON, (VT.) APRIL 15.

Fifteen hundred of the Vermont militia are ordered out by His Excellency Gov. Chittenden, at the request of Major Gen. Wilkinson, 500 are to be stationed at this post, and 1000 at Vergennes. They are to be detached from Major General Chipman's division.

New-York, April 20.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 2d March, says, "I have just heard that your plenipotentiaries (American) have been met at Gottenburg, by those of England, and it is expected a peace will be the result."

Another letter of the 5th March says, "Lord Wellington's army had a battle with Soult's, at Ortes, on the 28th of February, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6000 men."

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston, Saturday Evening.

GENTLEMEN,

We have seen a gentleman from Portsmouth, who informs us, that an express arrived at that place yesterday afternoon, with information that eight ships were off to the eastward of Portsmouth.

British fleet out on Lake Champlain.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left Vergennes on Tuesday last, and informs us, that Lake Champlain is free from ice, and that on Monday last the British fleet (9 sail) made their appearance off Burlington, and on Tuesday were about ten miles below that place, standing for Vergennes. That about 1000 militia had assembled at Vergennes, and every preparation was making there and at Burlington to give the enemy a warm reception, should he have the temerity to attempt to destroy our fleet, which was considered perfectly safe. That the ship which had been building at Vergennes was safely launched on Monday last, but would not be ready for sea under a month; her rigging, cables, anchors and guns, not having arrived. Her sails, however, were making. She is to carry 28 guns. No action had taken place since the Stone Mill affair.

ALBANY, APRIL 19.

Sackett's Harbour.

Serious apprehensions are generally entertained for the safety of our fleet at Sackett's Harbour. It would indeed be a most mortifying wound to our naval pride and glory, should the gallant Chauncey be obliged to surrender even to a superior force. The situation of that excellent officer, however, is one more proof of the imbecility of our administration. The munitions of war, the cannon, &c. &c. which ought to have been on the spot last fall, are now scattered along the road, and some of them sticking in the mud, others are now laying on the docks in this city. If, therefore, Chauncey's squadron does not fall a prey to the enemy, it will be owing to unexampled skill, gallantry and good fortune. The administration have done their best towards giving up the fleet. [Register.]

NEW-LONDON, APRIL 20.

The British squadron in the Sound consists of a 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war and a brig. The sloop of war and a brig are up Sound, the others lay off this port.

Our squadron lies between 3 and 4 miles below Chelsea anchorage. The United States and Macedonian are dismantling. A sufficient guard will remain on board them.

When captain Jones informed his crew that they were going with him to Lake Ontario, they expressed their satisfaction by three cheers. The Hornet will not be dismantled.

Com. Decatur has it at his option to take command of the President, or of the Guerrier of 44 guns, which will be launched in a few days at Philadelphia.

Several of the officers of the Macedonian have left here for New-York.

E. Tracy, Esq. Deputy Commissary of purchases, who had received orders to procure the means of transporting some cannon from Norwich to the Lakes, has received counter orders; and several of the guns of the frigate United States, which had been hoisted out, are taken on board again. This we think is a strong squinting towards an armistice.

HERKIMER, APRIL 14.

Sackett's Harbour Blockaded.

Sackett's Harbour is blockaded by the British fleet. The inhabitants, merchants, &c. removing their property into the interior for safety. One of the new British ships at least, is out, mounting 60 long heavy guns. The British fleet appeared off the mouth of the Harbour the day after the ice cleared out. From the manner in which we received this information, we have reason to believe it substantially correct if not in every particular.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 28, 1814.

The Court of Appeals will sit, by adjournment, in this City on Monday the second day of May next, for the purpose of hearing arguments and deciding cases.

From the commencement, to the final termination of the war which resulted in the independence of our country, one commander in chief was sufficient to conduct our armies. Two years have not yet expired since this war was declared, & we have already had two, both of whom have given place to the appointment of a third. How many more Mr. Madison will think necessary before it is brought to a conclusion, time alone can disclose. Never was man more unfortunate in bestowing his confidence, or lavishing honour on favourites, than he has been, and still he has no claims upon the charity of his fellow-citizens, because those were errors committed against the conviction of evidence and the light of reason. Let the advocates of this truly ridiculous contest, who fancied Canada ours 'ere the bugle sounded the dreadful note of war on the frontiers, hunt for apologies for all the blunders that have been committed in attempting to vanquish it, and reconcile, if possible, the pledges made by its authors with their performances, for we feel no disposition to undertake so Herculean a labour—Let every friend of the president, on whom the greatest portion of the odium rests, every political Esculapius, who is always ready with nostrums at hand, to heal any wounds inflicted on our national character, by the disgraceful manner in which this war has been conducted, make one more effort to heal them, for they exhibit a scene loathsome and ugly; let them accomplish this, and we shall then stop at the goal whence we started, with little or no alteration in our condition, except a little wisdom gathered from experience, and a weight of public debt hanging upon the treasury, gnawing its vitals for half a century to come.

The reports of an immediate arrangement for a suspension of hostilities, and the defeat of the allies, rest so nearly upon a footing in point of credibility, that we publish them without comment, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions; advising them, however, at the same time, to admit what appears reasonable, and reject what carries on its front, the stamp of absurdity and misrepresentation.

From Relf's Gazette.

Among the multifarious rumours which are in circulation, relative to an expected armistice, the following has reached us in a very creditable manner:—A letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this city, says, the articles of an armistice have been agreed upon, and will be promulgated in Canada, the United States, and on the coast, on the 15th of May.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information and respectability, dated Washington, April 18.

Of the rumoured armistice I have no certain information. Putting together what I hear, I am satisfied that a negotiation with a view to an armistice is going on. The following is the probable statement: A Judge—of New-York, who was lately in Canada, had a conversation with Baynes, in which the latter expressed a wish for a suspension of hostilities; this the Judge communicated to Mr. W. of the House of Representatives, who sent the judge's letter to Armstrong Through Gen. Winder, our government inquired of Prevost, whether they were to consider this expression of sentiment on the part of Baynes, as an authorised proposition for an armistice. Prevost answered, that it had not been authorised, but he was willing the American government should receive it as such. Further communications have passed, and our government is willing to agree to an armistice which shall extend to our seaboard, as well as to the frontiers, and which shall prevent any invasion of territory by either power. What will be the

result, you are as competent to judge as I can be. [N. Y. Gaz. Post.]

From the N. Y. Gazette.

It is with the most poignant regret, we learn, that the late rumours relative to negotiations for an armistice, are entirely without foundation, and that the flag lately sent to the British squadron, related merely to the exchange of prisoners, as did the late correspondence between our government and Sir Geo. Prevost.

The following letter will be read with interest, because it is from the pen of Mr. Harper. It was written to an old friend of Mr. H's who is now in congress on the side of administration.

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1814.

I received by the last mail, at this place, my dear sir, your kind letter of the 12th, enclosing your address, which I have read with very particular satisfaction. It expresses the sentiments of a candid, enlightened and patriotic mind, and is precisely what I should have wished myself to say, had I entertained the same view of public affairs with you.

It gives me great pleasure however, to find that our views do not much differ. Your sentiments, except in the single point of approving the declaration of war, completely accord with mine, and belong wholly to that political system which we denominate "federalism," as understood by its most enlightened and distinguished adherents. If I concurred with you in believing that the war was properly declared, I should think with you that the administration ought to be supported in it, whatever might be their mode of carrying it on; until at least it should become manifest, that they were incapable of conducting it, or determined not to put an end to it till compelled. On these two last points I am already satisfied. But I give you a year longer to reflect on them. If you do not then agree with me in opinion, I must give you another year.

When I say however that I do not approve the declaration of war, I do not by any means intend to say, that it was undertaken from corrupt motives. Far from it. I never have doubted that the great mass of its authors & supporters were actuated by public motives, and believe themselves to be consulting the public interest. In this number of the class Mr. Madison, and even Jefferson, of whom I have a much worse opinion, and whom I consider as the author of the war system. But I do most firmly believe, that the motives which actuated these gentlemen, and their principal associates, were never such as they have avowed; that they never cared two pence about free trade and sailors rights, which were mere pretexts; that the war was resolved on in 1805 or 1806; and that its real objects were to assist France in breaking down the maritime power of England; which those gentlemen had brought themselves to consider as conducive to the true interests of this country.

Had they freely avowed their motives, I should have considered and treated them as honourable and patriotic men, who had honestly adopted an erroneous system in politics. They would have had my opposition and my respect. My resentment and abhorrence towards them is founded on the conviction, produced by a long and minute attention to their political conduct, that they have cheated the nation under false pretences into a war, to which it would never have submitted, had the real motives been avowed or understood.

As to Mr. Madison I admitted this opinion slowly, and reluctantly. I imbibed an early respect for his character, founded on his public conduct, before I ever saw him. I also partook largely of the admiration which his talents in early life inspired. Soon after my entrance into public life, I changed my opinion of him as a politician. Still admiring his intellectual powers and attainments, and respecting highly his personal character, I found or thought I found him to be a visionary theorist, qualified to shine in the speculations of the closet, but the slave of passion, prejudice and party spirit, and totally unfit for the administration of any government. All my subsequent knowledge of him confirmed this opinion. Still I knew him to be an amiable and upright man in private life, and believed him to be honourable and sincere, though visionary, feeble, and narrow sighted in his political character. This opinion to which I strongly adhered, has been gradually giving ground since the year 1805. It

was very much weakened by the rejected armistice offer. British government, on the other side of the Atlantic, vent totally changed its public act of Mr. Madison has added force to the view of him which I then relinquished. Had he accepted armistice, and made peace, no doubt that he had done, on terms not only honourable, but satisfactory to the nation, I should have pardoned former errors, and done power to bring my friends support of his administration.

The opposite course, then took, convinced me of the real objects of the war, patriotic they might have been to him and his most efficient supporters, were fraught with most danger to the interests of our country; and that nothing for its real friends, but by a vigorous opposition to it from power. It was not a question of wealth, mercy, or property. The minor considerations, at least; for I knew that our how-ever diminished, would be sufficient, and even though had grown too rich, and to our real happiness. We spoiled children of fortune, too great prosperity had made us rampart and riotous, and making us selfish, mercenary, and unfeeling. Neither was it on of the evils and sufferings for I never believed that to be so great as they were many, nor thought that necessary, as we all must sometimes be, ought shunned on account of its sufferings. I moreover thought war has its good side as well as its bad, its benefits as well as its evils, and that it is useful to a nation, at least once in a century, to bring forward the great of the human character.

I would not submit to suffering for the sake of pride or honour. It calls them the pursuit of gain, and them in the pursuit of gain raises talents and courage mere wealth. It imparts energy to the national spirit, which continue after the war, and animate all the parts of the human character. I would not submit to suffering for the sake of pride or honour. It calls them the pursuit of gain, and them in the pursuit of gain raises talents and courage mere wealth. It imparts energy to the national spirit, which continue after the war, and animate all the parts of the human character. I would not submit to suffering for the sake of pride or honour. It calls them the pursuit of gain, and them in the pursuit of gain raises talents and courage mere wealth. It imparts energy to the national spirit, which continue after the war, and animate all the parts of the human character. I would not submit to suffering for the sake of pride or honour. 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