From the New-York Evening Post of May 3.

The following letters from France written by two intelligent gentlemen of this city, who are now there, will be read with no small share of anxieey. Without formally designing to do so, they will serve, perhaps, more satisfactorily to give a correct impression of what is passing on that interesting theatre, than could have been gathered from a more studied attempt.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havre, to his friend in this city, dated 'March

" The revolution operated in this country within these last twenty days without a shot being fired, is certainly the most asconishing as it probably will be the most important recorded in history.

. " The intelligence of the arrival of Napoleon at Frejus, was followed by such a rapid succession of events that we have been in a constant state of alarm and amazement, and we have not had time to reflect on the consequences that may result to this country and to Europe. The stupor of amazement that all France has been plunged into, is more astonishing than the success of the enterprize that has driven the Bourbons from the Thuilleries.

"From the rapidity of Napoleon's journey from Lyons, it appears that he neither expected or experienced the least resistance. learnt only this morning his entrance into the capital, but we are ignorant of the particulars attending it, as we are indeed of the circumstances of his progressive successes prior thereto. I cannot therefore give you an account of them, which besides would be unnecessary, as the papers that will go by this same opportunity will be of later dates. Lewis the 18th, with the household troops, retreated from Poris on the night of the 19th inst. it is supposed on the road to Flanders, probably to occupy Lillie. Many causes might be assigned for discontent in France to have favoured the change that has taken place, but it has been effected too promptly to have depended upon any thing other than the interference and disposition of the

"Since the return of the Bourtons to the throne, although uniting with an uncommon share of ability the most liberal opinions, many acts of government have been impolitic and imprudent. With the exception of himself, the Royal family put themselves at the head of a party which frowned on every one that had taken an active part in the revolution, and endeavoured first directly by law. afterwards indirectly by exciting the fears or hold ers of national property to forc. them to make compromises at trifling considerations, to restore the confis ated estates to the dispossessed emigrants. The liberty of the press was under the controll of govern ment; still attacks of the most violent nature were permitted with the appearance of a worse future intention, against many leading characters in France; who tired of revolutions probably would never have attempted any change, had they felt a security for their propert fear of being proscribed by the disgrace and insult that was constantly heaped upon them.

There was besides a hatred founded on contempt for the emigrants and an universal fear of the encroachments of arbitrary power, founded on the known sentiments and probable intention of Monsieur and his sons, with regard to the constitution. The spirit of the army independent of their feeling towards Napoleon as their general, was excited almost to mutiny by fear that court influence would deprive their officers of their active service, and advancement in favour of the sons of emigrants and favourites. The nation also was under the impression that the incorrigible prejudices and bigotry of the heirs apparent to the throne would induce them at a future period to attempt subjecting it to the antiquated institutuins of the "ancient regime"

and superstitions of priest-craft. The king alone, in the opinion of every one, was free of the faults and prejudices of his family and their party; bur in his desire to establish the grand principle that no throne should be occupied by a sovereign whose authority was not derived from inherent rights, he e pushed Murat to extremities, and thade a natural coalition between Mittand those who wished to work Troubles in France and Italy. The Duke of Gleans who has pretenal-

ons to inherit the crown of Naples, was intriguing to have the an cient dynasty re-established there indeed every individual of those who had lately come to power was so attentively employed in schemes of individual interest that they did not even dream of the danger that threatened them. The loyalty dis played by the inhabitants of Paris, of this and every other town of France; the voluntary enrolment and subscriptions of money to defend Lewis the 18th persuaded methat he would not be driven from Paris without much bloodshed; but things have been so speedily decided that there was no time to organize resistance, and this to an which was unanimous and enthusiast c for the king has acknowledged Napole-

Extract of a letter from another American gentleman now in Paris, dated March 221, 1815, re-

ceived by the Fingal. "Rest assured that Napoleon is fixed for life, if I may judge by the enthusiasm of the Parisians and particularly the military. He has revived the two houses composing the corps legislatif. Ail the emigrants who have entered the army since April 1st, 1814, have been ordered to quit the service, a. d tee minister of war is forbidden to pay them any arrears which may be found due them on any pretext whatever. And all the emigrant who have not been particularly pr. vileged by the emperor, or by those serving under him, who have ar . ed in France since January 1, 1814, are ordered immediately to quit to empire; and those found within a after 15 days are to be arrested and tried, and their property sequester-The American character is wonderfully respected here, part oularly by the lower orders. The English are equally disliked; and yes terday I overheard several who said that they could with pleasure eat the heart of an Englishman. There are very few Englishmen in Paris, most of them having fled immediately on hearing of the escape of Napoleon from Eion, What an interesting, at the same time awiu period to be in Paris! I yesterday had a view of this wonder: u man when he was reviewing about 15,000 of the troops of the line at the Place Carousal, opposite the Thailleries. Vive l'Empereur, vive Napoleon-a bas les Bourbons, vociferated thousands or Frenchmen on his first appearance. Three days since I saw them removing the N from the different public buildings, and yesterday all the arms and insignia of the Bourbons were taken

LONDON, March 24.

The estimated number of National Guards, volunteers, and other troops collected at Meiun, to stop the march and crush the hopes of the tyrant was no less than 100,000 men. The best spirit seemed to prevail among them; they appeared devoted to the cause of the king, and eager to meet and repel his antago nist. A powerful army strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks and the forest of Fontainbleau unguarded, preferring the flat plains of Meiun, where the whole army might act at once, against the comparatively small band of the invader. On the 20th, Buonaparte reached and occupied Fontainbleau, without opposition. He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops, but other divisions were either, following him or advancing to support his right and left flanks, on parallel lines of march. Ney, whose corps is stated at 30,000 men, had previously communicated to the court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and men, 4 that they would not fight for Louis XVIII. and they would shed all their blood for Na-poleon the Great." This declaration, which sufficiently explains the apparent hesitation, inactivity, or want of skill of Ney, did not however extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and numbers of the troops at Meiun, and, blinded by the addresses sent up from many garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still tho that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. As a measure of precaution, however, part of the king's household was despatched to secure the road to Calais, in case a retreat should prove necessary, and on the 19th occupied Amiens.

Early on the morning of the 21st preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was

expedied to take place. The French army was drawn up en etages on three lines; the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road .. The ground from Fontainbleau to Melup, is a continued declivity, so that on emerging from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before; whilst on the other hand, those below can easily descry whatever appears on the eminence. An awful ilence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the toyals airs of Vive Henry Quatre, et la Belle Gabrielle, or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army, All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the troops; perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainbleau no sound as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had faild him, and he had retreated during the night. It'so, France was saved and Europe free. At length a light rampling of horses became audible. it approached-an open carriage, at-. naed by a few huzzars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of rorest-it drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning to a cheatheadvalued posses—" Long we the Emperor I" burst from the ston seca soldiery! "Napoleon!-Napone on the Great !" spread from and to take; for, bareheaded, Ber rand same at his right, and Droutative sea, Napoleon continued is course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers whom he ... de his friends, his companions in .r.ns, whose honour, whose giories. Whose country he now came to restore. Alas! the tyrant's courage had a safe foundation. Well he knew that he met men void of Louor and traitors to their king. All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted; the commanders in thiel took flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hil; the imperial march was prayed; the eagles were once more

In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole or the Royal army, and placing himself at its head, pursued his ourse to Paris. The population of the villages flocked round him; the infrabitants of Paris, informed of his appreach came out to meet him. At the head of two hundred thousand persons, (to the eternal disgrace of Frenchmen beit said) in the midst of enthusiastic acclamation, and he re-enter the capital, and seat himself in the palace of kipgs.

and joined in universal shouts.

Such is the account which has been received from some whom Buonaparte's triumph has forced to seek a shelter in this country. They agreed in stating that the enthusiasm displayed in his favor by the people approached to wildness. They knew not how to account for the mor popularity; but say, that it surpasses all that was evinced towards him in the midst of his most brilliant victories. Not a musket is said to have been fired since the period of his landing, and both the military and the people are represented to have received him with equal enthusiam in every place through which he passed.

City Bank of Baltimore, April 17th, 1815.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby informed, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house, in Gay-street, on the first Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. STERETT, Cashier.

The following extract from the Charter is published for the information of stockholders.

"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every fe-male stockholder, may vote in person. or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the Cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election -No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation,"

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 18, 1815. It is not that we expect any chan ges favourable to democracy have taken place since the election of October fast, that the hints which follow are thrown out to federalists for we have great reason to believe that the war which resulted in offectually securing to us those great and important objects for which the sword was drawn, has not made many pro; selytes to the doctrines of adminis tration, but because it is very evident that democracy has put in motion an engine which may operate to the detriment of our commonwealth if it is not carefully watched. For this reason, therefore, we wish every individual who regards the incrests of his country, and reveres the precepts of him, who was " first in war, first in peace, and first in the culty, and a general knowledge hearts of his countrymen," to look mankind, derived from study with a steady firmness at the duty with a steady firmness at the duty decition and personal observation which they will soon be called upon to be ascribed his happy telest to perform, and at all times endea of friends. In making them they wour to counteract the operations of pository of his wishes and opinion those schemes which are at this they knew exactly how far each moment working, with such secret to be trusted, and among the industry, among a certain class of our citizens. We surely have no reason to apprehend discomfiture, aling success had drawn aroundly unless the influential men of the state lie quietly by, while their addresses and providing the ways and means and providing the ways and means and providing the ways and means and imbition, jealousy or envy to demonstrate. Let but a corresponding contest. Let but a corresponding exertion be made on the part of federalists, and the victory is theirs; but if they neglect to exercise those means and advantages which have been placed within their reach, we would not obligate ourselves to answer for the consequences. A battle may be fought with great certainty of triumph when the necessary arrangements have been previoushis criticisms, which gave a selfly made, but if they are postponed
until the moment of action, all will site, that opportunities were son be hurry, bustle and confusion. To renew the gratification which a shifted which a skilful antagonist will always improve to his own advantage. There is the same necessity of method, and judicious arrangement, in political as in military contests, and that party which neglects then runs the risk of defeat, although he may possess the greatest physical or numerical force. Let no one then be too confident, lest he may relapse into dangerous apathy, and lisplayed, and those whose deadly inflict a mortal wound in the boson weapons were to have aimed at each of the commonwealth, while he fan cied he was nursing her with the others life, embraced as brothers

> We are told that a very great portion of the French people are gratified attne recent changes which have taken place in their government. That they prefer the desponition and cruel Napoleon to pressure to a monarch whose only care would that contributed so much taken place in their government. That they prefer the desponition and cruel Napoleon to pressure to a monarch whose only care would have been to relieve the dear his conversation, was not the contributed as much taken properties. unquestionably have been to relieve them from a system of horrible con scription, and improve the internal situation of their country. If this this be their choice, they surely betray, some features of character which are peculiar to themselves aione. But we have not yet been informed what portion of that de-voted country is carried away by and immoveable. In eath the such extraordinary feelings. That tude, in every change of corre he could exercise an influence over the army even appears somewhat remarkable, after the havoc and des :lation which accompanied its retreat from Russia; but yet he seems. from all accounts, to possess its confidence. This will doubtless be sufficient to awe the nation into an acquiescence with his policy, until the allies shall have poured their legions upon them. This is doubt-less contemplated, if their intentions can be gathered from the declaration they have put forth to the world. Here then will ensue andworld. Here then will ensue and the influence of their clashing intether bloody contest, which will co, debt of nature so prematurely, to the country with ruin, and the contracted by the unwearying to the people with sorrow and wailing duity of his artention to a deft the influence of their clashing intetrests, and the enormities of their news though constantly to the constantly to t disputes, cannot be foretold-for it only can tell whose knowledge is co-extensive with his omnipotence.

utmost care and attention.

Departed this life, on Thursday

Rebert Davis, junior,

who died at Frederic Md of the prevailing er Tuesday, the 2d of May

soith your of his age. We are humbled by a sens etech incompetency to do later was fair fame, and exalted was Had the deceased left his sed hong his friends behind him to would have been a master pen lineate the peculiar qualities mind, and describe the various vate character. Gifted with zo ness and precision of appren which penetrated at a glades possessing the strongest power ous polished style of expression was eminently qualified to de and pourtray character. Tatha inankind, derived from study Though reserved and austere in

generous feelings. Without slightest tinclure of malignity, the was a spice of caustic sarrange his criticisms, which gave a zeig few were permitted to enjoy. The to engage and appropriate him cusively to themselves. Such the ascendancy he acquired in the minds of his associates, and fast hold he had taken of their best that his will and opinion expire their wish s. He ruled through affections, and when reasons ismanded, he led the judgment a ive. None distrusted, while who knew, confided in him. -hi ose from a periect knowledge. e was disinterested and unim us. He was for his country and riends, never for himself, dala dear his conversation, was not on nined with one frivolous or men cial quality. He was gentled nature, but the firmness of his and the steadiness of his resolute

his particular friends his uniffel

simplicity, playfulness and pleatery were delightful, and were

genuine effusion of good humour

tance " He stood an iron pillar and And steedfast as a wall of brain He was brought to his conclus my sober inquity and deep reflect and therefore clove, to his resignors with a steadings, and pendance which opposition could

were not weakened by the milds of his disposition. In all his print

ples and doctrifies, whether p

shake. The cause and circumstance the death of so beloved and into ing an individual as Mr. Thomas serves some notice. The de-ful malady which exacted that ness though constantly torn with the most excruciating paid attered not one repiding work expressed an entire resignation the will of Heaven. He shed tear, nor discovered the lead-tion of sign of sarrow by the the 4th inst. at her residence in Anna-Arundel county, Mrs. Catha rine Elliott, in the 90th year of het were not to be commanded onstantly attained by a fortil last, of the prevailing epidemic, after an illness of 20 hours, Mr. Resident Marrists.

On Monday, of the epides, cerns, In which he was training at Col. Divalled to the epides. . On Monday, of the epide- cerns, in which he was stance, at Gol. Davall's dwelling, Mr. Sand expired a little before the closed. He once said, while the

be histaind was aneasy? nol I am har was asked whether thing, he answered in a ton nderness, " I want my father. shen said he was going, bein ost strangled by the mucus wi creted too fast to be thrown he friend who held his hand, b totears and said; " you carry n Thomas the hearts and ha s of your friends, and are follows by the tears and regrets of our acquaintances."
Among his last words that were ven to an expression of his c are in the promises, of his the most tender and extrest r r, he gave to two of his fri radvice to be expected f repiety and christian benevole e also exhorted a little niece vote her I fe to good works eact ve promotion of virtue ewell being of her fellow of res. Indeed, on the day of test, after he had made his

d' feit a perfect convict

at he had also had his p

The circumstances attending ath of a great and virtuous eso interesting and instruc at they authorise still more teness if it did not exceed t its of an obituary notice. ve already been thus particu cording parts of his convers cause no death can have m eper, medively. & we hope, sting mession upon those inessed it. It was truly a sorrow and affliction, an uking of the spirit of the de may those who mourn his lo ove the awful providence iden removal. splayed in his dying moments name christian humility, ws from a sense of the lo oi, reconciled to man in his son lesas, whose wounds f asgressions, and bruises for cities, purchased his red.

brother, who has thus d

lively, hope of an inher

th his Miker. his conduct

aversation discovered the

xed goodness of his heart,

e real greatness of his mind.

orruptible, undefiled, and eth not away,' but a few ys before he threw off "thi coil" to appear before his milk-white robe of immo sengaged by the side of a her in performing the last e of a minister of the gos ding the sick. Delay, in ral of a clergyman sent for nister the sacrament to his casioned uneasiness, lest lects should fait him, and it too late to partake with Lords Holy supper. T d victim of filial piety fell s knees by his father de, and in his own peculia eloquence and religious te zeal, poured out his soul in the bosoms of all mand soothing for a time y anguish of an expiring sudden flash of paternal le miration for a moment ligh edying conntenance by kin w the recollection of an off tues and talents, that pron sch usefulness, but the fath the arms of death, and marked for the same des A biographer may do that the public character of M s which will not now be In an age so eventful, his country, and particus native state, his friends in attempt to estimate dished, and intreprid part

anty would hope that for and haired of hi adversaries, and faithles! e gone. with him to the co party rancour and de et esger to devour the de mando decry the deal with our beloved Hami the same remorse of co felt for the deceased.

Redeem'd from earth

Oh when shall we as And all in Jesus prese "With our thanslated

ted in stemming the to

yi A magnanimous and