

**American,**  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY P. RECHIN,  
31, South Gay-Street.  
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]  
Daily Paper 37 and Country Paper 33 per Ann.  
All advertisements appear in both Papers.  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.  
NEW-YORK, February 9.

**VERY LATE NEWS.**

The editors of the New-York Gazette received on Saturday evening per Patriot pilot-boat, an enclosure by the brig Emeline, containing a file of Paris Papers to the 25th of December. From these papers (which never give a word of adverse news of the French armies) the editors have extracted the subsequent articles.

The Argus in speaking of the last Bulletins (which we give) say: "They contain operations of which it does not belong to us either to judge the merit or to forecast the results."

The 41st bulletin mentions, that on the 11th of December, Marshal Davoust made the General of brigade Gauthier cross the river Bug, at the mouth of the Wilke, opposite the village of Okoun. It says: "The 25th of the line and the 82th, having crossed, and covered themselves by a *rete de jonc*, and had advanced to the village of Pomikowo, when a Russian division presented itself to carry this village; it made only useless efforts, was repulsed and lost a great number of men." The French acknowledge the loss of 20 men killed or wounded!

On the 16th, Marshal Augereau crossed the Vistula, between Zakroczyn and Utrata. Marshal Bessieres was stretching out from Thorn. Gen Gouvion is appointed Governor of Warsaw. The Russians have burnt the two suburbs of Breslaw.

The King of Prussia had been at the Russian head quarters and proceeded from thence to Konigsburg, where his Queen had already arrived.

These papers contain extracts from London papers from the 6th to the 17th Dec. from which it appears that both Houses of Parliament met on the 15th. In that of the Lords, the Lord Chancellor informed their Lordships that it was not in His Majesty's power, for several reasons, to be present at the meeting of Parliament, but that His Majesty would, on a convenient day, state his reasons to Parliament for having called them together at this time.

In the subsequent sittings, the House of Commons was taken up with the election of a Speaker, who is Mr. Abbot, and with swearing in the new members.

**VIENNA, Dec. 5.**

Several of the regiments which formed our army of neutrality in Bohemia, are already returned to Austria, and among others, the regiment of Wucsewicz, which is arrived at Cressa, in Lower Austria. The regiment of hussars of the archduke Charles is expected every moment in the environs of Vienna. Other corps of the same army have received orders from the archduke council of war to repair to the environs of Odenburg in Hungary, and as we learn, are already on their march thither. The regiments of Szaray and Ketpen, which were to march to Bohemia, have received counter orders. The direct letters from that kingdom state that the general rendezvous of the troops which return from the frontiers, is the city of Prague, whence each corps is to march to its further destination. The measures taken for the establishment of military magazines in Bohemia, have in like manner been counter ordered within this short time. In Moravia, the troops are also ordered back into the interior and concentrated near Olmutz. The number of the troops which have repaired within these few weeks into both Galicia, may amount to about 20,000 men.

Gen. Clark has suddenly arrived here from the Head-Quarters of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, at Berlin; his mission is said to be of the highest importance.

**HAGUE, Dec. 17.**

The bill for the creation of a Grand Order of Merit, and of an Order of Merit, was sent on the 11th inst. to the assembly of their High Mightinesses.

The king's message was couched in the following terms:

Gentlemen, we send you the bill announced to you on the first of this month. Considering that amongst monarchical states, Holland is the only one which has no order of Knighthood; considering that the Dutch nation is celebrated in the annals of the world, both by the genius of its inhabitants, and by their military history, and that it is our duty to leave no means neglected to preserve it in the rank and respectability which it has always enjoyed; wishing in consequence to institute public rewards for those of our subjects who have distinguished themselves and may distinguish themselves throughout every class, and particularly for the officers in the land and sea service; we propose to you to pass the following decree:

Art. I. A grand order of the king-

dom shall be created, under the name of Order of the Union, and likewise a Royal Order of Merit, destined for civil and military actions. II. The grand order of the union shall consist of thirty great crosses at most. The grand order of the union shall not be endowed. The expenses of its administration shall be provided for by the persons to whom the king shall have granted this distinction. III. The royal order of merit shall be endowed with an annual revenue of 60,000 florins. This revenue shall form part of the annual budget of the state. V. The king is declared chief, grand master & founder of the two orders. His successors shall be chief and grand masters in perpetuity. VI. The king shall appoint the grand crosses, commanders and knights of the two orders, assisted by a chapter formed by three of the eldest commanders, the three oldest knights and a grand chancellor of the orders, chosen amongst the commanders, and shall be at the same time treasurer. VII. The king shall order all the regulations concerning the decorations, administration and discipline of the two orders, as well as the administration and distribution of the funds set apart for the endowment of the royal order of merit.

(Signed) Louis.  
The High Mightinesses having taken into consideration his Majesty's message, the bill was converted into a law in the same sitting.

We, Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Holland, have decreed and do decree as follows: Art. I. No vessel shall depart until further orders from the ports of the Kingdom without special leave from us, which shall be granted only after a warrant and security have been given that the cargo shall not be discharged to an enemy's port. The authorization for sailing shall be signed with our hand.

Art. II. All vessels, entering any of the ports of the Kingdom, shall be immediately arrested without the possibility of being released unless by special authority from us, and signed with our hand.

Art. III. Every fishing boat shall be examined before leaving and after returning into port by the police and custom-house officers.

Art. IV. No fishing boat shall be permitted to sail out unless the master has previously made oath that he will have no voluntary communication with any ships or vessels whatever, or if forced thereto, to declare it without fail.

Art. V. The postmasters and other officers in their employ are responsible for all letters coming from or going to England. They will remit them infallibly to the minister of justice and police.

Art. VI. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decrees, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.  
The French Minister here has demanded the closing of the Dardanelles against Russian and English vessels. But the Court has refused the demand, and declared its determination to adhere to its alliance with Russia.

SEMPOLNO, Nov. 13.  
The French troops are taking various positions in Poland. They have advanced to Zelen and Wroclaw, upon the left bank of the Vistula. The 11th of this month a body of Russian troops entered Posen. On the 14th another corps entered Breslau. On the 15th other Russian troops arrived at Posen, where they remained till the 16th. Their advanced guards were on the march towards Thorn. General Benigsen commands these troops.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24.  
On the 23d of Nov. NAPOLEON'S Col from Baden entered Frankfurt at 11 o'clock at night. The Emperor is here; but is going to Berlin to pass the winter.

The Duke of Brunswick is not dead; but another nobleman of a similar name. The former has embarked on the Baltic, supposed for England.

The French were preparing to attack the Isle of Rugen, in Swedish Pomerania.

Letters from Scandinavia in Sweden, announce that the Swedish army has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march; reinforcements have already set off from Madrid for the garrisons of Stralund.

16—The deputies from the kingdom of Italy arrived at Munich on the 16th inst. They are going to the Imperial head quarters to compliment the Emperor, in the name of the Italian nation, upon his new victories.

They write from Vienna that the French Ambassador, Gen. Andrieux, continues to have frequent conferences with the secretary of state, Count de Stadion. It is thought in that capital, that chiefs of the highest importance are negotiating between the two courts.

19—All the intelligence from Hungary agrees in stating that peace has been definitively signed between the Porte and Servians. It adds that Czerni Georges, to whom has been granted the title of Prince of Servia, is to march into Moldavia, with 40,000 men; in order to join the army which the Grand Seigneur has assembled in that Province, to oppose the Russians.

HAMBURG, November 24.  
Already it is believed that the Danes are about to unite with France, and to second the grand measures adopted by Napoleon to force the English to subscribe to a general peace, on terms favorable to maritime powers. We have 12,000 French troops in this city and its environs, and others are arriving incessantly. Half the grand army of Holland is advancing towards Hamburg.

Dec. 12.  
The head-quarters of Marshal Mortier were still at Anclam on the frontiers of Swedish Pomerania, on the 7th inst. His corps of the army was reinforced daily with new troops. They are for the most part Dutch regiments. On the 9th a heavy cannonading was heard in the neighborhood of Lavenburg.

The Dutch troops have taken possession, in the name of the king of Holland, of the Dukedom of Odenburg and Delmenhorst, as also of the Lordships of Varel and Knit hausen.

The executive Commission of the County of Hanover, published on the 9th as follows: "By order of his excellency Marshal Mortier, all commerce and every other intercourse between this country and England, are rigorously prohibited. It is besides, severely forbidden to the inhabitants to send or expedite to England any letter, package, &c."

General Michaud arrived here on the 9th inst. He has been appointed by the Emperor and King Napoleon, Govern-

or of the Hanse Towns.—General Laval, who commanded in our town, has been appointed Governor of the country of Mecklenburg.

The French have set at liberty the Privy Counsellor Ephraim, of the Jewish religion, who was in confinement at Custrin, by the King of Prussia.

Intelligence from Sweden state, that all the troops there have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. Defensive preparations are making in Finland.

The post now comes and goes as usual across the Dutchy of Berg, to France, Spain and Portugal.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.  
By a Decree the Emperor has divided Prussia into four departments, viz. the Department of Berlin, of Custrin, of Stettin, and of Magdeburg, and appointed French commanders. There are besides Provinces and Circles. Each Province has an Intendant. Frenchmen are appointed to collect the revenues, &c. A general authority is appointed over the 4 departments.

Mr. de Chaisson, Auditor of the Council of State, is appointed Lieutenant of Glogau, in Silesia. Other Auditors have each obtained a branch of the Administration in Chief for the Revenue of Prussia: Mr. Dupont Delporte, of the Salt pits; Mr. Campan, of the Posts; Mr. Lafon, of the Stamps; Mr. Labarre, of the Land Tax; Mr. d'Antelot, of the Excise.

Nov. 19.  
A deputation from the Palatinate of Posen has been introduced to the Emperor. They offered the homage of that Palatinate, and desired that the Emperor would proclaim the independence of Poland.

The Emperor answered them that France had never acknowledged the different partitions of Poland; but he could not however, make that proclamation, until the Poles should be determined to defend their rights as a nation, with arms in their hands, by all kinds of sacrifices, and even by that of their lives; that till now Europe has proceeded them with having often succeeded in civil dissensions, the interests of their country; that they must now prove they were corrected by the experience of the long misfortunes which they have been the victims of.

Dec. 8.  
A Courier of the Emperor passed this night through Berlin, and has just returned. He announced that the advanced guard of the French army entered already as far as the frontiers of Poland.

Though the King of Saxony arrived too late to be admitted to His Majesty the Emperor's presence in this city, that he was, nevertheless, highly esteemed, and that the Emperor would give him the grand order of the Legion of Honour.

LEIPSIG, December 23.

Private news from Posen, of the 17th December, states that it was expected there that His Majesty the Emperor would shortly depart from that city, to repair to Warsaw, with the general wish of the inhabitants to patiently waited his presence.

The Russian corps which had advanced towards the Vistula, have fallen back as precipitately as they set in, and the state of the roads would permit. In the mean time, whilst all military operations have been difficult, every part of Poland occupied by the French army has already given itself a kind of political and military organization. The French everywhere received testimonies of affection and enthusiasm, which surpass as they had hoped for. The false measure which the King of Prussia was led to take against the Polish Nobles who should show themselves disposed to stand up for the independence of their country, has redoubled their generous elixir; and has forced the most intemperate to determine immediately, and has reduced them all to the happy necessity of accelerating the glorious period of the national regeneration.

The Imperial Decree which declares the British Islands in a state of blockade was published at Milan on the 12th instant; to this publication was appended a decree of the Prince Viceroy, to ensure the execution of this grand measure throughout the Kingdom of Italy.

It is asserted that His Majesty, wishing to give to the King of Spain a proof of his friendship, and desirous also to see the Spanish army on a respectable footing, which may enable it to cooperate towards the common advantage, has not only authorized the recruiting for Spain of 25,000 men, to be taken from amongst the Prussian prisoners, but has consented that 25,000 men more shall be put at the disposal of the Government of Madrid, with the sole condition that the Prussian prisoners, amongst whom they shall be chosen, shall be freely enlisted and can only be employed in the military service.

GENOA, Nov. 19.  
Several letters from Marselles mention, that a vessel arrived there from the Levant, had brought the intelligence that the Ottoman Porte had declared war against England and Russia. This news is confirmed by letters from Leghorn, whither it was brought by a vessel which made her passage from Constantinople in 16 days. The Russian and English Ambassadors had already quitted that Capital.

LONDON, December 15.  
On Saturday the following Rear-Admirals of the Red were promoted to the rank of Vice-Admirals of the Blue:—James Komphous, esq.

Simpson, Esq., George Campbell, esq., Henry Franklin, esq., Arthur Philip, esq., Sir W. C. Fairfax, Knt., Sir James Saumarez, Bart., and K. B.

Sir James Saumarez is to hoist his Flag in the Channel Fleet, under Lord St. Vincent, in the room of Sir Charles Cotton, who, it is said, is to succeed Sir Erasmus Gower in the command at New Zealand. We have not heard who is to succeed James Saumarez in his command at Guernsey and Jersey.

The King's speech was finally settled, and read in his Majesty's presence, on Wednesday last.

December 16.  
Eight thousand men, all picked soldiers, are expected to proceed in three detachments on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, to Padstow, in the vicinity of London, to be conveyed by the Canal to Liverpool. The passage will take about eight days, after which they will be sent with all expedition to Dublin.

December 17.  
Five of the largest transports in General Craighill's expedition, have been driven into Humber, and 1000 of the men have been marched to Gibraltar.

In consequence of a new regulation in the Army Department, brought forward by Earl Spencer, all Rangers, before they embark for Great-Britain, must obtain a passport from the British residence in the country, from which they are about to depart, and this document, on their arrival, must be countersigned by the Ministers from that country residing here. Cases of neglect, of which due notice is immediately to be given to the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, those who have not such a countersignature to produce, will be considered as objects of suspicion, and will, of course, not be permitted to continue in this country.

Dr. Bell, who exercised the mortal talismans of Lord Nelson, was last week at Falmouth. He and the tall with him, incurred on an elegant cruise in the form of a yacht which he possessed by a wretched accident, he carries in his left hand, he has received a thousand guineas for the cure of his leg.

The Danish fleet, which arrived at Hull on the 2d inst., left the coast on the 10th inst. The British ships at Danzig had not yet received the report that the French reached that place. It is said they were in possession of it on the 10th. At St. Petersburg the exchange within this country has fallen very low.

TULY, Nov. Bulletin.

Paris, December 7, 1806.  
General Savary, after having taken possession of Namely, proceeded to Nicuboug. The Governor consented to surrender. General Savary entered the place, and after several conferences he concluded the articles of capitulation.

A courier has just arrived with the news that the Emperor of Russia has declared war against the Emperor of Austria and Prussia, and has ordered his army to march to the frontiers of Poland.

The Russian army, commanded by General Bessieres, has evacuated the Vistula, which Marshal Davoust has passed, and established his head quarters before Posen; his advanced posts are on the Bug. The grand duke of Berg is times at Warsaw.

The Emperor's head quarters are still at Posen.

FORTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Posen, 29th December, 1806.

Marshal Ney has crossed the Vistula, and entered Thorn on the 29th. He bestows particular praise on Col. Savary, who at the head of the 1st regiment of infantry, with the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the 96th and the 6th light infantry, crossed the Vistula first. He had an engagement at Thorn with the Prussian army, which he forced a ter a slight battle, to evacuate the town. He killed one of their men and took twenty prisoners.

This affair exhibits a remarkable trait. The river 400 Leuzon across, was covered with batteries; the boats which carried the advanced guard, and being stopped by the ice, could not advance; on the opposite bank, some Polish boatsmen dashed forward under a shower of balls to clear the boat. The Prussian boatmen attempted to oppose them, upon which a scuffle with balls ensued. The Polish boatsmen threw the Prussians into the water, and pushed our boats to the right bank. The Emperor has required the names of these brave men, for the purpose of rewarding them.

The Emperor received to-day the deputation of Warsaw, consisting of Messrs. Catokouski, grand chamberlain of Lithuania, Knight of the Orders of Poland; Gorzowski, Lieut. General, Knight of the Orders of Poland; Lubinski, Knight of the Orders of Poland; Alexander Potocki; Rzetkowi, Knight of the order of St. Stanislaus; Luszewski.

FORTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Posen, 15th December, 1806.

The bridge upon the Narew, at its mouth in the Bug, is finished. The *rete de jonc* is finished and mounted with cannon.

The bridge upon the Vistula, between Zakroczyn and Utrata, near the mouth of the Bug, is in like manner finished. The *rete de jonc* armed with a great number of batteries, is a very formidable work.

The Russian armies are coming in the direction of Grodno and in that of Belok, along the Narew and the Bug. The head quarters of one of their divisions was on the 10th at Putusk upon the Narew.

General Dolauloi is appointed Governor of Thom.

The 8th corps of the Grand Army commanded by Marshal Mortier, is advancing; it has its right at Stettin, its left at Kolock, and its head quarters at Anklam.

The Grenadiers of the reserve of General Oudinot are about to arrive at Custrin.

The division of cuirassiers, newly formed under the command of General Espagne, is coming to Berlin.

The Italian division of General Lecchi is assembling at Magdeburg.

Bohemia, in Sigmaringen, is appointed Col. of his corps.

A division of the army of reserve of Marshal Kellerman, is sent from Mainz. The head of this division is already arrived at Sigmaringen.

Peace with the King of Saxony and the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, was signed at Posen.

The Princes of Saxony have been admitted into the Confederation of the Rhine.

His Majesty has approved of the levy of contributions to duplicate the Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Meiningen, and has ordered what has been received, to be retained. These Princes not having been at war with France, and having furnished no contingent to Prussia, ought not to be liable to war contributions.

The army has taken possession of the country of Mecklenburg. This is a consequence of the treaty signed at Schwedt on the 25th Oct. 1806. By this treaty, the Prince of Mecklenburg granted a passage over his territories to the Russian troops commanded by General Tormay.

The season softens the inhabitants of Posen. It does not freeze. The sun appears every day, and it is full autumnal weather.

The Emperor sets off to-night for Warlaw.

ARMISTICE WITH PRUSSIA.

Thirty-third Bulletin.

Berlin, Nov. 17, 1806.

The armistice which follows, was yesterday signed at Charlottenburg. The season being advanced, this arrangement determines the station of the enemy. Part of Prussian Poland being occupied by the French, and part remaining neutral.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, in consequence of negotiations for peace, begun on the 23d October last, found it necessary to agree to a suspension of arms, and for this purpose have appointed plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the Emperor of the French Marshal Duroc, Marshal de Berthelot, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Marquis de Lucchesini, and General de Zastrow, who, after having exchanged powers, have agreed to the following articles:

1. The forces of His Majesty the King of Prussia (now on the right bank of the Vistula) shall assemble at Konigsberg, in Royal Prussia, beyond the right bank of the Vistula.

2. The army of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall occupy that part of South Prussia, which is bounded by the right bank of the Vistula to the mouth of the Bug. The town of Thorn—the forts and city of Gredzetz, the city and district of Danzig, the town of Culmburg and Leszno, which shall be delivered up to them at security; and in Silesia, the town of Clegau and Breslau, with such part of South Prussia as is bounded by the right bank of the Oder, and also the part that is situated upon the left bank of the river, to be limited by a line drawn from the Oder at 5 leagues above Breslau—Zabren at three leagues from Schwedt, (without including it) and from thence to Frisburg—Landshut and connecting itself with Bohemia at Liebusau.

3. The other part of East Prussia, or New East Prussia, shall not be occupied by either army—French, Prussian, or Russian; but if it should be taken possession of by the latter, His Majesty the King of Prussia engages that they shall fall back to their own territories, and likewise not to admit the forces of his power into his kingdom, during the time this armistice shall continue.

4. Hameln and Memberg, with their arms and ammunition, shall be delivered up to the French troops, and an inventory shall be made within eight days from the exchange of ratifications of the present armistice. The garrison of these places shall not be made prisoners of war, but shall be marched to Konigsberg, and shall receive all convenient accommodations on the route.

5. The negotiation shall continue at Charlottenburg, and if peace shall not be the result, the parties engage not to recommence hostilities without a previous notice of ten days.

6. The present armistice shall be ratified by the central powers, on the 15th instant, at Charlottenburg, where and where the ratifications shall be exchanged.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, have hereunto placed our respective seals—at Charlottenburg, 16th Nov. 1806.

DUROC,  
LUCCHESINI,  
ZASTROW.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Declaring the British Isles in a state of Blockade. IMPERIAL CAMP, BERLIN, NOV. 21, 1806.

NAPOLION, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy—considering:—

1. That England does not admit the right of nations as universally acknowledged by all civilized people—

2. That she declares as an enemy, every individual belonging to an enemy state, and in consequence makes prisoners of war, not only the crews of armed vessels, but those also of merchant vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same—

3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to articles of commerce and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest which can only be applied or extended to what belongs to an enemy state—

4. That she extends to ports not fortified, to the harbours and mouths of rivers, the right of blockade, which, according to reason and the usage of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong or fortified ports—

That she declares blockaded places before which she has not a single vessel of war; although a place ought not to be considered blockaded but when it is so fortified as that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard—and that she declares even places blockaded which her united forces would be incapable of doing, such as entire coasts, and a whole empire—

5. That this unequal abuse of right of blockade has no other object, than to interrupt the communications of different nations, and to extend the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent—

6. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandise, favors that design, and becomes an accomplice—

7. That the conduct in England, (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefited her to the detriment of other nations—

8. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does; when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment, (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded—

We have resolved to enforce against England the usage, which she has contracted in her maritime code.

The present Decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the Empire, until England has acknowledged that the rights of war are the same on land as at sea, that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockade be restrained to fortified places actually invested by competent forces.

Art. 1. The British Islands are in a State of Blockade.