BOSTON, May 14.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Arrived below brig Ida, Mantor, 31 days from Rochelle. No papers are as yet received from the Ida, but the following summary of the news by her, has been sent up by gentlemen passengers:

Sailed from Rochelle, on the 8th April. Bordeaux was taken possession of by the English & Portuguese on the 12th March, without opposition; the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

The town and fortress of Blaye, on the river, was reported and believed to have surrendered a few days before the departure of Capt. M. which would leave no obstacle to the English shipping, which was laying in the river arriving at Bordeaux.

The Emperor's head quarters were at Troyes on the 29th March, and he was then directing his march by Sens towards Paris. On the 31st, he was at Fountainbleau, but he heard that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before him, and occupied Paris, after a sanguinary conflict. The corps of the Duke of Triviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who had co-operated in the defence of the Capital, had joined between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor took position with all the army that arrived from Troyes.

A general dissatisfacton prevailed among the people against the system which has so long oppressed them; and they desire nothing more than an opportunity to shake off the tyrant's yoke.

The Duke of Angouleme, (nephew of Louis the present claimant of the French throne, and son-in-law of the late King,) was at Bordeaux, and that all proclamations, &c. were issued by him in the name of Louis 18th. It was also reported at Rochelle that the City of Angouleme had declared in favor of Louis 18th.

Rochefort was daily expected to be besieged, but it was believed that little or no resistance would be made.

The National Guard of Rochelle had been called upon for defence of that place in case of an attack, which they had refused.

Sailed from Rochelle in co. with the Rattlesnake of Philadelphia, and Com. Decatur of do; but several English cruizers appearing off they put back, and it was uncertain whether they went to sea that day.

Left, brig George, of N. York, laid up.

Since writing the above we have been obligingly favored with the only paper on board, extracts follow:

OFFICIAL.

FRENCH BULLETIN.

Published at Rochelle, April 5.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 20th March, 1814.

The Gen. Pire entered Chaumont the 20th, and has thus intersected the line of operations of the enemy; and intercepted many couriers and expresses; and captured from the enemy much baggage, many pieces of cannon, magazines of cloathing, and a great part of his hospital stores. He has been aided by the inhabitants, who are every where in arms, and show the greatest ardor.

M. the Baron de Wissemberg, Minister of Austria in England, returning from London, with the Count de Palfi, his Secretary of Legation, the Swedish Lieut. Gen. Schilderbrand, Minister of Sweden near the Emperor of Russia, with a Swedish Major; the Prussian Counsellor of war, Pignitenen; Messrs. de Tolstov and Demarkow, and two other artillery officers, all going on missions to the different H. Q. of the allies, have been taken by the lines en masse, and bro't to the H. Q. The capture of these persons and their papers, which all have been taken, is very important.

The front of the Russian army and all its equipages were at Bar-sur-Aube.—On the first news of the movement of the army, they have returned towards Befort, which deprives the enemy of his munitions, convoys of reserved provisions and many other objects which were necessary to him.

The Allied army intending to operate between the Aube and the Marne had left the Russian Gen. Winzingerode at St. Dezier, with 8,000 cavalry, and two divisions of infantry, to maintain his line of operations, to facilitate the arrival of the artillery, ammunition and provisions, of which the enemy stood in the greatest need.

The division of Gen. Milhaud, and the cavalry of the guard under Gen. Sebastiani, passed the ford of Valcour the 26th March; marched upon this cavalry; and after five charges routed it.——Three thousand of the Russian cavalry, many of them of the Imperial guard, have been killed or taken. The 18 pieces of cannon which the enemy had, with his baggage, have been taken. The enemy left the meadows and woods strewed with his dead. All the corps of cavalry eminently distinguished themselves.

The Duke of Ragusa pursued the enemy to Bar-sur-Ormain.

On the 29th, the H. Q. of the Emperor were at Troyes; the convoys of prisoners, the number of which exceeds 6,000 men, follow the army.

In all the villages the inhabitants are in arms, exasperated by the violence, the crimes, and at the ravages of the enemy—they wage a mortal war.

April 1.

The Emperor who had moved his H. Q. to Troyes, the 29th, made forced marches by Sens upon the Capital. His majesty was at Fountainbleau the 31st March in the morning, but he there learned that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before the French army and had occupied Paris, which cost him many men.—The corps of the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who have united in the defence of the Capital, have re-assembled between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor has taken a position, with all the army which is arriving from Troyes.

His Majesty enjoys the best health.

The following is endorsed in manuscript and in English on a French paper received here:

The English and Portuguese troops, to the number of about 3000 men, entered Bordeaux without opposition, on Saturday, the 12th of March, the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

From the Palladiam.

ITEMS OF VERBAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Woodruff, passenger in the Ida, from Rochelle, states that he left Paris March 11th, and has despatches from Mr. Crawford to our government; that Mr. Crawford was in good health, but had not been able to effect any object of his mission. On his arrival at *Bordeaux, he found the place tranquil and in possession of the British and Portuguese; the white flag (Bourbon) flying, and the white cockade displayed almost in every person's hat—the people appeared to be much pleased with the change.*

Nothing was known or stated in France respecting the prospect in our negociation with England. No account was received of the new Envoys having arrived out.

He also states, that a severe battle was fought about the 6th March, between the armies under Lord Wellington and Soult, in which the latter was routed, and completely defeated with immense loss;—that on the 12th March, about 3000 British and Portuguese troops entered Bordeaux without opposition; the Mayor having made previous arrangements for their entry.

He also states, that a bulletin issued at Rochelle about three days before he sailed, giving an account of the entry of the *Allies into Paris*, (which place was completely in their possession) about the 31st of March.

Bonaparte, with his army, was at Essone, about 24 miles from Paris.

The Empress and the Imperial Court, had fled to Tours, about 100 leagues from Paris.

It is stated by the passengers, that Marshal Blucher entered Paris with 40.000 men, that he met with no resistance except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except 4, were killed or made prisoners of.

The Mayors of the 12 municipalities of Paris, waited on the General of the Allies out of the walls, and agreed on the surrender of the city.

FURTHER MEMORANDA.

Accounts from Paris, subsequent to its being in possession of the Allies, said that perfect order was preserved and private property strictly respected.

Abont 30,000 of the National Guard were at Paris, at the time Gen. Blucher marched against it, but refused to oppose him, saying the Empress and Court had deserted them.

The National Guard at Paris continued to do duty with the allied forces, after they entered that city. The fences of Paris previous to its capture were very feeble.

There had been no mail at Rochelle from Paris for several days; but stages had come from the vicinity of that city, and brought passengers, who fled from it as the allies were entering.

It is reported that Louis XVIII. had been proclaimed at Paris, and even rumored that he was there.

Soult and Suchet had never formed a junction. In the last defeat of the former, a great number of French officers were killed, including three Generals—one belonging to Bordeaux.

It was said Soult's force was inferior to Lord Wellington's, and was surrounded, but, that the remains of his army cut their way through and escaped. Soult and his troops were much praised by the British for the bravery they displayed.

British and Portuguese troops were known to have advanced upwards of 80 miles on the road from Bordeaux to Rochefort, taking possession of the intermediate places.

The men of war at Rocheforte had been moved up the river, and their crews taken to assist in the defence of the place. It was reported that the seige had been commenced.

Bordeaux was surrendered to Louis XVIII. and the white flag alone was exhibited. The Duke of Angouleme was there, and had frequently attended at the Theatre, where he was received with acclamations, cries in favor of Louis, old loyal music, and new music composed for the occasion. The Duke of Angouleme's march was one of the new pieces. Appropriate services were also performed at the Churches.

The Duke's box at the Theatre was decorated with Bourbon colours.

Lord Wellington had not entered Bordeaux, on account, it was said, of a wound he had received in one of his knees, by a musket ball, in the last action.

The former Mayor of Bordeaux was continued in office under the new order of things.

Lord Wellington had caused a soldier to be shot for pillaging.

Proclamations of Louis XVIII. were in circulation, promising a general amnesty, and that purchasers of national domains since the revolution should not be disturbed.

In a Proclamation of Louis XVIII. it was stated, that he had made a treaty with the allied powers for his restoration.

The French people who were liberated from the yoke of Bonaparte, expressed themselves in the strongest terms of detestation of him, and of anxiety for some other ruler.

Early in January three members of the French Legislative Body had been seized at Paris and sent to prison. Among them was believed to be the Member from Bordeaux, who had made a speech against Napoleon in one of the sessions.

Lyons was retaken by the Allies.

Ferdinand had returned to Spain.

It was rumored that Murat, king of Naples, and brother-in-law to Bonaparte, had been assassinated.

At the last information from Bernadotte, he was within about sixty miles of Paris.

Despatches for the French Ambassador, Surrurier, were bro't by the Ida.—It is said a decree has been issued by Napoleon permitting him to marry in this country!

It was reported that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were at Amsterdam.

Mr. Crawford had taken up the ship Saratoga to convey to England from Morlaix, the British prisoners who had belonged to vessels sent into France by American cruisers. He had wrote to England for passports, and was in hopes of obtaining them, including a permission for the American gentlemen at Paris, about 40, to take a passage in her. It was contemplated to exchange the prisoners in England for a like number of Americans and then proceed to the United States.

Very few letters were brought by the Ida, and most of those few for southern places—Those for here are all dated Paris, March 10.

JOSEPH'S PROCLAMATION.

King Joseph, Lieutenant General of the Empire, Commander in Chief of the National Guard, to the Citizens of Paris.

"CITIZENS OF PARIS,

"An enemy's column has taken possession of Meaux.

"It advanced on the road from Germany, but the Emperor pursues it close at the head of a victorious army.——The Council of Regency has provided for the safety of the Empress and the King of Rome.

"I remain with you—Let us arm ourselves to defend this city—its monuments—its riches—our wives and children—every thing that is dear to us.

"Let this great city become a camp for a moment, and let the enemy meet his disgrace under its walls, which he hoped to enter triumphantly.

"The Emperor marches to our assistance—protect yourselves by a short and vigorous resistance, and let us preserve the French honor.

"PARIS, 29th March, 1814."

A letter from Halifax, May 3, says, "a vessel has arrived at Fictou, in 28 days from England, and reports an armistice in Europe. The frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Gordon, is to sail for England on Sunday next."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

New York, May 12.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAIR AMERICAN.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Confirmation of the defeat of Bonaparte—the capture of Paris by the Allies—and the breaking off the treaty of Chattillons.

The cartel Fair American, Capt. Adams, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 36 days from Liverpool, which place he left on the 8th of April, with despatches for government, and between 30 and 40 cabin passengers.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by her London papers to the 6th April, and Liverpool to the 7th. They confirm in every important particular the intelligence from France, which we received on Saturday by the way of Boston.

We have not discovered in them any notice of the affairs of America.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, our ministers to Russia, were at Amsterdam; and the passengers inform us that a general peace, as well as a peace between the United States and Great Britain, was confidently expected to take place during the summer. It was not known that any commissioners had been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet ours.

The British Parliament was in session.

The Dutchess of Oldenburg was on a visit to the royal family of England; and it was expected, would be followed by the Empress of Russia.

The Chancellor of the English Exchequer on the 4th of April, by command of the Prince Regent communicated to Parliament the intelligence of the rupture of the negociations at Chatillon; that the Allies were perfectly unanimous with respect to the measures which were become absolutely necessary to secure the repose of Europe; and that they, in conjunction with G. Britain, were about to issue in France a declaration which would fully justify them in the eyes of Europe and the world for the conduct they had pursued.

A naval officer arrived at the British Admiralty on the 4th of April, with despatches stating that Admiral Penrose had entered the Gironde on the Monday preceding. He reported that the inhabitants of Nantes had hoisted the white cockake.

Several failures, one of them for £40,000 sterling, had taken place in the English stock Exchange, in consequence of the extraordinary depression in the public funds. It was supposed that the speculation, which were to be settled for in Consols and Omnium on the approaching days of adjustment would exceed ten millions.

Preceding the events noticed in the late English official bulletin, which we have subjoined, a severe engagement took place near Paris between the Allies and the troops under Marshals Marmont and Mortier, with what force including National Guards, &c. they could collect, and the Empress and King of Rome had fled to Rambouillet.

The *Journal de Bordeaux*, No. 1, was published on the 14th of April; the first newspaper printed in France during the last 20 years in favor of the Bourbons.—It contains the official journal of the entry of the British and Portuguese into Bordeaux, and the Proclamation of the Duke d'Angouleme to the French people in the name of his uncle.

The port of Leghorn is open to all allied and neutral nations.

The most extensive assistance was about to be afforded by the English government to the Royalists in the South of France; an order has been given for supplying them with 150,000 stand of arms and proportionate accoutrements, to be sent to Bordeaux with all possible expedition.

A relation of Talleyrand's, arrived in England the beginning of April, on a secret mission.

The English have captured, within a few months, the French frigates Trave, Weser, Iphigenie, Alcmene, Clorinde, Sultane, Etoile, Terpsichore, and Sirius.

A Liverpool paper of April 7th, says, "intelligence from Cork states, that Bayonne surrendered on the 23d ult."

The Dispatches for the Secretary of State, brought by the Fair American, were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbor, 7th May, 1814.

"I received a letter from Capt. Woolsey last evening, dated at 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th inst. The enemy had been cannonading Oswego about three hours when the express came away, without doing any injury.—He had been twice repulsed in his attempts to land, and the officers and men in high spirits, and expected to be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived. Col. Mitchell and Capt. Woolsey, are both excellent officers, and I may say, without disparagement to any other corps, that the 3d regiment of artillery is one of the best disciplined corps in the army, and is remarkable for the great number of scientific and correct officers in it—we therefore may expect a most gallant defence of Oswego; if the enemy has succeeded in taking the place, he has paid dearly for it. The attack, I presume, was renewed yesterday morning, as the guns we heard distinctly at this place from morning until about 2 P. M. when the firing ceased.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbour, May 7,
5 o'clock, P. M. 1814.

SIR,

The enemy's fleet passed in sight, about an hour since at a great distance, and standing for Kingston.——We have several vague reports, that the enemy landed from 1500 to 3,000 men, and that they carried the fort at Oswego by storm and put the garrison to the sword; others, that the garrison, with Captain Woolsey and seamen surrendered, and that the enemy was marching to the Falls. All these reports are unquestionably much exaggerated, and if it should turn out that Oswego has been taken, it will be found that the troops & seamen did their duty, and that the enemy has paid dearly for the place

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Sec'ry of the Navy, Washington.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE CAPTURE OF THE EPERVIER.

Copies of letters from Capt. Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Sloop Peacock,
At Sea, long. 27 47, lat. 80 9,
29th April, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that we have this morning captured, after an action of 42 minutes, his majesty's brig Epervier, rating and mounting eighteen 32 pound carronades, with 128 men, of whom 8 were killed and 15 wounded (according to the best information we could obtain.) Among the latter is her first Lieut. who has lost an arm and received a severe splinter wound on the hip. Not a man in the Peacock was killed, and only two wounded, neither dangerously so. The fate of the Epervier would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore yard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore top sails, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top mast and top gallant back stays cut away, a few shot thro' our sails, is the only injury the Peacock has sustained. Not a round shot touched her hull; our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had 5 feet water in his hold, his main top mast was over the side, his main boom shot away, his fore mast cut nearly in two and tottering, his fore rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 45 shot holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water line. By great exertion we got her in sailing order just as the dark came on.

In 15 minutes after the enemy struck, the Peacock was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore yard, which was sent down, fished and had the fore sail set again in 45 minutes——such was the spirit and activity of our gallant crew. The Epervier had under her convoy an English hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hauled their wind and stood to the E. N. E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave our prize in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found she had in $120,000 in specie, which we soon transferred to this sloop. Every officer, seaman & marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.

I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From Lieut. Nicholson's report who was counting up the Epervier's crew there were 11 killed and 15 wounded.

L. W.

Savannah, May 4, 1814.

SIR,

I have great satisfaction in being able to report to you the arrival of the Peacock at this anchorage to day, and also the arrival of the Epervier on Monday last. I have now to detail to you the reason of our separation. We made sail, as mentioned in my last, on the evening of the 29th April. The next afternoon we were, at half past five, abreast the centre of Amelia Island, which the vessels in sight over the land, when two large ships, which had been seen some time previous, a little to the northward of the Island, were clearly ascertained to be frigates and in chase of us. In this situation, at the suggestion of Lieut. Nicholson, I took out all but himself and 16 officers and men, and stood to the southward along shore, on a wind, leaving him to make the best of his way for St. Mary's, which place I felt confident he would reach, as the weather frigate was in chase of the Peacock, and the other was too far to leeward to fetch him—at 9 we lost sight of the chaser, but continued standing all night to the southward in hopes to get entirely clear of him—At day light we shortened sail and stood to the northward and again made the frigate ahead, who gave chase a second time, which he continued until two o'clock, P. M. when finding he could not come up he desisted—In the evening we resumed our course, and saw nothing until day light on Tuesday morning, when a large ship supposed to be the same was again seen in chase of us, and was again run out of sight.

This morning, at half past three, we made Tybee light, and at half past 8, anchored near the U. S. ship Adams. As the enemy is hovering close to St. Mary's, I concluded that he had received information of, and was waiting to intercept us. Accordingly we steered for this place, where we received intelligence of the Epervier's arrival, after frightening off a launch which was sent from the enemy's ship to leeward on Saturday evening to cut him off from the land.

From the 18th to the 24th April we saw but one neutral and two privateers, both which we chased without overhauling, altho' we ran one among the shoals of Cape Canaveral and followed him into four fathoms water. We have been to the southward as far as the Great Isaacs, and have cruised from thence to Maranilla reef, and along the Florida shore to Cape Canaveral; not a single running vessel has been thro' the Gulph in all this time. The fleet sails from Jamaica under convoy of a 74, 2 frigates and two sloops from the 1st to the 10th May.—They are so much afraid of our cruizers that several ships in the Havanna ready for sea, which intended to run it (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival of the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier and her convoy were the first English vessels we had seen.

We shall proceed in the execution of your further instructions, as soon as we can get a fore yard, provisions and water.

The Epervier is one of their finest brigs, and is well calculated for our service; she sails extremely fast and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete. I enclose you a list of the brig's crew, as accurately as we can get it.

I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

[Here follows a third letter, giving the names, &c. of those who distinguished themselves on board the Peacock.]

RICHMOND, May 14.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from William Lambert, Esq. to the Governor, dated Lancaster County, near Kilmarnock, May 6.

"By late accounts from Northumberland, it appears, that the enemy have taken a considerable number of negroes from that county, since the date of my letter of the 29th ult. On Monday and Tuesday last, a heavy firing of cannon was heard at Kilmarnick, and its neighborhood, in a direction towards the Pote-