WASHINGTON, June 7.

Extract of a letter from Joshua Barney, Esq. commanding the U. S. Flotilla in the Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

PATUXENT, June 3.

On the 1st inst. at 8 A. M. we got under way from this place. At 9, the galley and look out boat signaled the enemy, a brig and a schooner, below us, the wind light from the Northward, and inclined to calm; we gave chase, *sails and oars*, and came up with them very fast. On approaching, I found that they were two schrs. one a full rigged, shewing 9 ports on a side. They made signals and fired guns; when off St. Jerome's, we discovered a large ship under way, and that she had dispatched a number of barges to the assistance of the schrs. Unfortunately, at this time the wind shifted to S. W. and squally, which brought the ship to windward of us and under a press of sails steering for Point Look Out; of course could cut us off from the Potomac. I then made the signal for Patuxent, and was followed by a 74, 3 schrs. and 7 barges, with a fresh wind, squally and rain (bad for *my boats*.) At 4 P. M. we doubled round Cedar Point in the mouth of the River, the barges in all sail, as the wind had hauled to the westward, and rowed up under the weather shore. The Scorpion worked in very well, but the gun boats being in the rear, particularly gun boat 137 (with provisions)—the enemy's force very little astern, finding I must lose No. 137 or risk an engagement, I brought the Scorpion and gun boat No. 138 to anchor: sent men on board 137 to row and tow her in, the tide and wind being against us. Signaled my barges to return and join me; immediately at this moment No. 138 and myself opened a fire on the large sch'r. who was leading in with a number of barges; she immediately bore up and got her boats ahead to tow her off, my barges rowed down upon her and the other schooners, and gave them a number of shot at long distance. *We* then gave up the chase, got under way with the Scorpion and gun boats, and returned into port with all the Flotilla.—During the firing the enemy advanced a Barge which threw Rockets; but as they cannot be directed with any certainty they did no execution; but I find they can be thrown further than we can our shot, and conclude from this essay this will be their mode of warfare against the flotilla. The 74 is now anchored off the mouth of this river, the large schooner with her—the barges play about all day—the other schooners gone down the bay, I presume for more force, in which case some attempt may probably be made to attack us. We lay about three miles up the river (in sight). I shall observe their motions and act accordingly. I now regret not having furnaces for hot shot. In a day or two I expect the enemy will make their arrangements, and if the troops that are in this neighborhood, were ordered to this place, I conceive a good use could be made of them.

Copy of a letter from Com. Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

JUNE 4, 1814.

SIR—The bearer of the enclosed, on his way to Leonardtown, met Major Stuart, with 300 men of the 36th marching to Cedar Point; the Major has been with me.

The enemy the same as yesterday, except the return of a schooner from below—the weather thick, and blowing so that I cannot well discover their movements. The Major sends off an officer with letters to the Secretary of War, by whom this goes.

I am just informed that the enemy landed last evening at Cedar Point, carried off several negroes, and considerable stock, from a plantation belonging to Mr. Sewall.

Respectfully your's.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE CAMPAIGN.

We have yet no information of any movement of our military force on the Northern frontier. To the eyes of distant spectators, anxiously looking to that quarter, the campaign appears to have been arrested in its commencement, and our troops to be reposing in inactivity, our friends are ready to enquire, on the arrival of the Northern mail—

What are its tidings? Have our troops awak'd
Or do they still, as if with opium drugg'd,
Snore to the murmurs of the western wave?

So far from being surprized at the uneasiness which occasionally breaks out on this subject, we are much gratified at not finding it more general.—That it is not so, is to be attributed to the experience of the two last years, during which a series of disappointments of high-rais'd hopes and sanguine expetcations has some what sobered that irritable ardor, which could not conceive the necessity for the delay required by the necessary preparation and maturation of force and means. When we entered into the war, the People (and we amongst them)—and perhaps the government too—made too light of the conquest of the adjoining provinces of the enemy. It was pronounced to be the work of but a few weeks, or months at farthest; & it would have been, perhaps, had we then possessed the command of the Lakes and a well trained military force adequate to the object. But we had not. In our confidence in the bravery of our citizens, we overlooked our deficiency of military knowledge, and almost of the means of acquiring it. In our reliance on the excellence of our materials, we forgot that the formation of the armies was a work of time and labor. And yet, but for the pusillanimous surrender of Detroit, during the first campaign, before it closed the Canadas would have been ours to the walls of Quebec. That event was one, the consequences of which have been so disastrous on our subsequent operations, not to mention those which may yet devolve themselves, as scarcely can be realized. It in effect terminated the first campaign, which was made more disastrous by the ill-planned and ill-fated, tho' gallant enterprize, against the enemy's works on the heights of Queenstown in the following autumn. Before the commencement of the campaign last summer, the enemy was reinforced, and, although signalized by the brilliant exploits, the campaign ended short of the object which was looked to, and so sanguinely, that great disappointment followed the failure to attain it. Within a few months past the enemy has been greatly strengthened, and we the People at length begin to regard the conquest of Canada, as perhaps, it ought at first to have been viewed, as an object only to approach.—The present inactivity of our troops, therefore, though twelve months ago, a like tardiness would have been generally chiid, now excites little or no murmuring, because it begins to be believed that discipline and deliberate preparation are necessary to enable a body of new levies to face, on any thing like equal ground, a well appointed army of veteran troops.

Of the actual state of things on the Northern frontier, at this moment, we have but loose information, the officers of the army being prudently restrained from the practice, which has heretofore produced much injury, or filling our newspapers with statements of the force, motions, &c. of different detachments of our army. We have enough, however, to justify us in saying that no movement need be expected from the army, until we obtain the command of both the Lakes. When that object is achieved, our army will be at liberty to move onward.

Com. Macdonough, it appears, already has the command of Lake Champlain, and may confidently be expected to drive the enemy before him.

From Lake Ontario, the latest accounts represent that an additional frigate was expected to be launched at Sackett's Harbor about this day, or at least in a week, which will give us the superiority on the Lake, and ensure to Commodore Chauncey an opportunity of doing justice to the gallantry of our naval heroes on that Lake.——The whole of the vessels on that Lake will probably be ready for sea about the 4th of July, and before the end of that month it is probable will have met the enemy.

The success, if not the progress of this campaign, on an extended scale, depends, we repeat, entirely on the acquisition of the command on the Lakes. It that be acquired, as we see no reason to doubt it will, we predict, without much hazard, that the state of our military preparations will be found to exceed the general expectation, and that the character of our army will not long be eclipsed by that which our navy has sustained.

Nat. Intel.

PORTLAND, May 31.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

On Sunday last arrived here schooner William and John, of Sedgwick, John Allen master, from Machias with lumber, bound to Boston. We are informed by gentlemen who received it from Capt. Allen that on the 20th ult. the British schr. Bream discovered her and gave chase; Capt. A. perceiving danger of being taken, put into a place called Bowhare, in *Dyer's Bay*, and run his vessel on shore—he immediately ordered his men to strip the sails from the vessel and convey them on shore for security.——This being done they soon discovered the Bream's boat approaching having 7 men, armed with muskets, cutlasses, and a swivel in the bow; Capt. A. and 4 men composed the crew of his vessel who were each armed with a good musket, and were determined to defend her to the last extremity. When the Barge came within hail, Capt. A. only was to be seen, who ordered her to keep off or he would fire into them—this excited laughter in the British, but they found a sad mistake; for on continuing to advance Capt. A. ordered his men to fire, which was executed with such skill that two were shot dead, and two wounded—one mortally. The officer of the boat discharged his pistol at Capt. A. but missed his aim. Capt. Allen having prudently reserved his fire, demanded their immediate surrender, and threatened to shoot the three remaining, but on levelling his piece they cried for quarters. The boat was brought alongside, and the prisoners taken into custody. Some time after, the Bream sent in a flag to ascertain the fate of their expedition; we are informed that an exchange of prisoners took place, and their heroes after surrendering were permitted to take their wounded on board, leaving their barge, muskets, cutlasses, pistols and swivel in possession of the brave Captain Allen and his crew.

Another relation of this affair, states, that Capt. Allen demanded and it was agreed to, that twenty five dollars a head be paid for the prisoners, that a boat with 600 dollars of property the Bream had captured be released, and a written obligation that they should permit him to proceed on his present voyage unmolested.

BOSTON, June 4.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

It has never before fallen to our lot to announce intelligence so stupendous as that which arrivals in Portsmouth & Halifax from England, enable us to do this day. The Paris and London dates are down to the 17th and 19th April.

The French Senate have dethroned Bonaparte. He has since abdicated his crown in favour of the Bourbons; and has accepted an asylum in the little island of Elba. Hostilities and war preparations had ceased; and the peace of Europe was certain. LAUS DEO!

What effects these great events will have on the affairs of our country, time only can develope. The hand of Providence is in them, and we have a right to hope for good

The allied armies entered Paris the 31st March, as we have constantly maintained. The Emperor Alexander instantly repaired to the palace of Talleyrand; and Bonaparte's downfal was made certain.

The Russian Emperor immediately called out the French Senate to act.—All its members in Paris, with Talleyrand at their head, assembled on the 1st April. They immediately decreed the *dethronement* of Bonaparte; nominated a provisional government, of which Talleyrand was made Chief; promulgated a new Constitution; called Louis the 18th to the throne of France; and clothed the Count D'Artois, his brother, with the provisional government, until Louis should arrive. The *pro tempore* government then ceased, and Talleyrand was named President of the Senate.—The Emperor of Austria entered Paris the 13th of April. He concurred in all the measures taken. The people appeared to be extremely happy, and unanimous in favour of the change; and the organization of the new government proceeded rapidly, harmoniously and regularly.

The small French army which followed Bonaparte to Essome was dissolved. Many of its officers had repaired to Paris; and Bonaparte was preparing to quit France, for his asylum, accompanied only by Generals Bertrand and Lefebvre-Desnouettes. His wife, the late Empress, with her son, had not joined him, and it was said would not.

With respect to our own country, we have not learnt one word which rests on any official authority. The papers state, that no Envoys had been chosen to meet ours; & that strong reinforcements were to be sent out to prosecute the war.—We do not think the angry threats of the London or Halifax quidnuncs are worthy notice; but we regret to say we cannot perceive any thing in any proceedings in England, which looks like accommodation or peace with us. Those we think will act wisest who calculate on the worst.

The exterior of the Counter Revolution in favor of the Bourbons, may be partly estimated when it is shown that Lebrun, Talleyrand, Barbe, Marbois, Bartholemy, Bournonville, Fontanes, Gregoire, Roger, Ducos, Seyes, Schimmilpenic, the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) and 60 other of the first functionaries of France, signed the Constitution inviting Louis XVIIIth to the Throne.

Champagny, Sivary, Murat, and other Ministers of Napoleon have sworn allegiance to Louis.

The National Guards universally wore the white cockade; and the conscripts had been ordered to return home.

The British ambassador at Madrid had announced the arrival of king Ferdinand, at Gerona, on the 24th March.

All the large towns in England had been illuminated on account of the Great News from France. At Halifax the same measure was adopted. The news was bro't to Halifax by the Express packet, 29 days from Falmouth.

The series of European details is not yet complete—But the tidings are ample of the downfall of the tyrant Bonaparte; the restoration of the Bourbons; and of the Peace of Europe!

Elba, to which Bonaparte is to be banished, is a little Island in the Mediterranean, some 50 or 60 miles from Leghorn. It is populous, has fine harbors, and is a famous place for monkeys & other mischievous animals. Bonaparte formerly gave it to the Duke of Parma.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BUONAPARTE DETHRONED.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT OF SATURDAY LAST.

FROM ENGLAND VIA HALIFAX.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, morning, in the Eastern Stage, brought Halifax papers of the 25th and 27th ult. to the Editors of the *Palladium*, which announce the arrival there of a Packet from England with London dates to April 19, which furnish the following

MOMENTOUS AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

[After the official account of the occupation of Paris, are the following very important articles:]

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

[Here follows the official account of the capitulation of Paris, by which the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa agreed to evacuate the City on the morning of the 31st March, taking with them all the appurtenacnes of their corps d'armee.——Hostilities not to re-commence until two hours after the evacuation. The National or City Guard to be entirely separated from the troops of the line, and either to be kept on foot disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the Allied Powers.]

DECLARATION.

The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French Capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare that if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of Buonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favorable, as soon as by returning to a wise government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquility. The allied sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Buonaparte, or with any of his family;

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate Kings, they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That they will recognize & guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the wants of Administration, and of preparing such a Constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER,
By order of his Imperial Majesty,
The Secretary of State,
COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

Paris, March 31, 1814, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.

The Imperial Court has adopted the following Decree:

The Court, seeing all the value of the efforts, which have at length delivered France from a tyrannic yoke!

Penetrated with respect and admiration for the august Sovereigns, who are the models of disinterestedness and magnanimity.

Expressing also their profound love for the noble race of Kings, who, for eight centuries, have constituted the happiness of France, and who alone can bring back peace, order and justice in a country to which the secret wishes of all have never ceased to invoke the lawful Sovereigns:

Decree that they adhere unanimously to the decree of dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the Senate of the 3d inst. and that, faithful to the fundamental laws of their Kingdom, they desire with all their hearts the return of the head of the house of Bourbons to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

The First President,
(Signed) SEGUIER.
DUPLER.

The Mayor, Assistants and Members of the Municipal Council of Versailles, have addressed to the provisional Government a letter, in which they demand the restoration of that ancient dynasty which promises us days of justice and happiness; they express at the same time their gratitude and their admiration of the august Sovereigns of Europe who offer so generously to the French, liberty, honorable peace, and the heir of our Kings.

The public is informed, that the audiences of his excellency the gen. in chief, military gov. of Paris, Baron de Sacken, will henceforth take place only between 9 and 12.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has learnt that several military men of every rank are at present in Paris, whither they have been led either by the events of the war, or by the necessity of seeking the means of recovering their health, impaired by their great fatigues, or by honorable wounds.

He does not suppose for an instant that they could have thought necessary to hide themselves. At all events he is pleased to declare in his name, and in that of his allies, that they are free, perfectly free, and that as all other French citizens, they are called upon to concur in the great measures which are to decide the great question now pending, and on which rest the happiness of France and of the whole world.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.
By order of his majesty the Emperor,
The Secretary of State,
Count NESSELRODE.

ACT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provisional Government hearing with grief that obstacles have been made to the return of the Pope to his territories, and deploring that continuance of insult which has so long overwhelmed the courageous head whom the Church demands, orders that every obstacle cease immediately, and that all due honors be paid to him on his journey.

The Civil and Military Authorities are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Paris, April 2, 1814.

(Signed)
Prince of Benevento, (Talleyrand)
Duke D'Riberg,
General Count de Bournonville,
Francois de Jaucourt,
Abbe de Montesquieu.

By the Provisional Government,
(Signed)
Dupont de Nemours, Secretary.

The Provisional Government considering how odious it is in itself, and contrary to the convention which preceded the departure of H. M. the King of Spain, to keep at Perpignan his brother the infant Carlos, order, that the Prince be conducted as soon as possible with all the honours due to his rank, to the first Spanish post.

It is ordered to all Civil and Military Authorities to take the necessary measures to execute the present order.

Given at Paris, 2d April, 1814.

The Provisional Government Decree:

1. That all the emblems, cyphers and arms, which have characterized the government of Bonaparte, shall be suppressed and effaced, wherever they exist.

2. That this suppression shall be executed exclusively by persons delegated by the authority of the police or the municipality, without the zeal of individuals assisting in it or preventing it.

3. That no address, proclamation, public journal or private writing contain injurious expressions against the government overthrown, the cause of the country being too noble to adopt such means!

A Decree of the Provisional Government, dated April 5, declares the Moniteur to be the only official journal.

[Here follows an Address of the Provisonal Government to the People of France, under date of April 6th—which is omitted for want of room.]

PARIS, April 6.

His majesty the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he was informed of the change in the French government, produced by the Senate, proposed, in the name of the allied powers, to Napoleon Bonaparte, to choose a place of residence for himself and family. The Duke of Vicenza was directed to carry the proposal to him. It has been dictated chiefly by the desire of the allied powers to stop the effusion of blood, and by the conviction that, if adopted by Napoleon, the work of general peace and the re-establishment of the internal repose of France, would be but the work of a day.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814.

Despatches have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the ABDICATION of the CROWNS of FRANCE and ITALY, by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in terms of which the following is a translation:

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces, for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainbleau, the — day of April, 1814."

Foreign Office, April 16.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst:

Paris, April 13, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that MONSIEUR made his PUBLIC ENTRY yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege; but as the Bourbon family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the *British Mission* here present attended, and with the *Field Marshals* of the *Empire*, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

April 14.

"Monsieur has received to-day at 8 in the evening, the Senate and Legislative Body.

"The Senate was presented to his Royal Highness by the Prince of Benevento, its President, who said—

"Monseigneur—The Senate brings to your Royal Highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august house to the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires, in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on public liberty, which are the only securities of the happiness and liberty of all.

"Monseigneur—The Senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your Royal Highness will read in your hearts thro' the reserve of our language; each of us a Frenchman has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which have accompanied you ever since your entry into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

'For myself, my Lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be interpreter of its sentiments to your Royal Highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment—The most delightful in fact are these in which we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love.'

The following is the Decree of the Senate: