NEW-YORK, JUNE 10.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port, the French national brig Oliver, in 45 days from L'Orient, with despatches from the new government of France to the French minister near Washington, and also despatches for our government. The Captain informed us, that Napoleon Bonaparte had left France for a small island in the Mediteranian—that King Louis was expected in France in 2 or 3 days, from London, when a Congress to be held in Paris for a General Peace, at which all the European Monarchs would attend—and that the American Ambassadors had been invited—that a General Peace was confidently expected to be speedily made—and that the arrival at Gottenburgh of the corvette John Adams, with Messrs. Clay & Russell, was known in France.

The Oliver is under the white flag, and her officers wear the white cockade on their hats.

A national salute of twenty-one guns, was fired from the Oliver, on her approaching Castle Williams, which was returned from the Castle, by a salute of 18 guns.

We have read the Paris journals received by the Oliver, and have made the following abstract of the most interesting articles:

Paris, April 20.

The Allies ordered all the irregulars (Cossacks) out of France. The late empress Maria Louisa was about to proceed to Vienna with her son, the king of Rome. The Emperor of Russia invited to a fete given by Marshal Ney, and accepted the invitation. Bonaparte has demanded a chymist, a botanist and an astronomer to go with him to the Island of Elba.—It is not yet known who will have the romantic generosity to accompany him. He reads every morning the Paris newspapers, blames or approves the acts of the new government, and if any thing displeases him too much, breaks out in a furious passion. He says that when he arrives in the Island of Elba, he intends to be very busy—to write his own life—to develope circumstances and incidents known to himself only—and to characterise the great men of the present age.

The Emperor Alexander has resolved to liberate all the French prisoners now in Russia.

Gen. Lefebre Desonettes goes with Bonaparte to Elba, but has declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. The general of artillery Druot also accompanies him, and Gen. Bertrand.

The Judges of the different Courts of Justice at Paris having been admitted to an audience of Monsieur, who observed, that "Louis XVIII would not have desired to ascend the throne of its ancestors but with the unanimous consent of the French."

On the 4th April, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by Caulincourt, came to Paris from the H. Q. of the French army, to bring proposals from Bonaparte to submit to the decision of the French Senate and to abdicate in favor of his son. This proposition was rejected.

It is said that Cardinal Fesch [uncle] and madam Bonaparte, [mother] of Napoleon, will retire into the Papal territories. Joseph and Jerome will go to America, and Louis to Switzerland.

The provisional government has published an address to the officers and soldiers of the army, declaring that their honors, rank, and pensions should be preserved, and orders all prisoners of war in France to be liberated.

The Prince of Neufchatel, (Berthier) had sent in his adhesion.

The Emperor Alexander having visited the institute, M. Lacratelle, the President, addressed him, to which the Emperor replied,

"I have always admired the progress which the French have made in the sciences and letters. They have greatly contributed to spread throughout Europe the lights of knowledge. I do not impute to them the misfortunes which have desolated their country, and I take great interest in the re-establishment of their liberty. To be useful to mankind is the sole object of my pursuit, and no other motive has led me into France.

The Israelitish sanhedrin and the Protestant consistory had signified their adhesion.

Marshal Serrurier [uncle to the French minister in this country] governor of the Invalids and Senator, concurred in the dethronement of Bonaparte.

On the 4th April Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fountainbleau, & the Marshals and Generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud that Napoleon heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the review ended, Marshal Ney entered the Palace with him, and followed him to his cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that happened at Paris? Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers. He seemed to be reading them with attention in order to gain time for an answer. Marshal Lefebre, entered, and said with an animated accent, to the ci-devant Emperor—"You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of any of your old servants: the Senate has pronounced your destination."——These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above all laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with the 20,000 men he had at Fountainbleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times——"If I arrive, I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy."—He again reviewed his troops, and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only 8 or 10 minutes upon parade, and having re-entered the Palace, sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked whether the troops would follow him?—"No Sir!" answered Victor, "you have abdicated." To which Buonaparte replied "Yes—but on certain conditions." Victor replied—The soldiers will not understand such subtleties.——They believe that you can no longer command them."

"Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris," said Bonaparte.

The Marshals, who had been sent to Paris, returned, and Ney entered the first.

"Have you succeeded?" asked Bonaparte.

"Partly Sir," answered Ney. "But not as to the Regency. Revolutions never go backwards. This has taken its course; it was too late; the Senate will to morrow acknowledge the Bourbons."

Where then am I to live with my family?"

"Where your majesty pleases: in the Island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions."

"Six millions! that's a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier."—I see I must resign myself I bid adieu to all my companions in arms." Having said this, he was silent.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

SUMMARY REMARKS

ON THE GREAT EVENTS IN FRANCE.

The termination of the French Revolution appears to have been sudden.—But the rights of the people are established on one side, and the fate of their heroic leader on the other.—In order to appreciate the ultimate event of the French controversy, we must revert to the *first principles* on which the Revolution commenced.——The monarch of France always claimed ansolute power to pass national edicts, and they were submitted to a subordinate body styled the Parliament to *register them*. This limited power was opposed, and a right was assumed to investigate the propriety of the decree thus submitted to them.—The King rose in opposition to this check upon his prerogative, dissolved the assembly, & on this controversy the whole Revolution of France originated. The question now is, whether the people of France have not acquired the power they meant at first to maintain: They surely have, for the Constitution declares—"The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body shall concur in making laws: plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body: those relating to contributions can only be proposed [illegible] dy: there are 150 Senators at least and 200 at most: the present Senators (those formerly acting under Bonaparte) are maintained and form part of the number: each department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of deputies it sent thither: they are chosen by the electoral bodies for five years: the Legislative Body shall assemble of *right* once a year: the Legislative Body has the *right of discussing*: their sittings shall be public: the Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges, Assemblies of Cantons elect their Presidents from among themselves: an equality of proportion in taxes is maintained as a *right*: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and Senate: a land tax can only be established for a year: the law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting army: no one can be removed from his *natural Judges*: *all judiciary procedures are uniform throughout every department*: trial by Jury is preserved: confiscation of goods is abolished: the liberty of the press is entire: the public debt is guaranteed: the sales of the national domains (since the revolution) are irrevocably maintained: no man shall be prosecuted for opinions, or votes given: the whole constitution thus modified is submitted to the French people."

Bonaparte has therefore effected the purposes of the revolution. He has brought the monarchy to that state of responsibility at first demanded. The King now *restored* is obliged to acknowledge a *right*, which the King *slain* had denied. Leaving out of view the fate of the individuals who accomplished this great object, we must allow, that the *French nation* has obtained the original ground of controversy.—They have not only succeeded in their first views, but they retain in office a large proportion of the most prominent characters who carried on the revolution. The Legion of Honor established by Bonaparte, is recognized in all their military dignities—And above all, Talleyrand (the director of the whole business) is retained in the highest office of the government. Will any man say, that the *people of France* have not succeeded in their original controversy? They have bro't their *new king* to adopt a constitution, which their *old one* would have spurned with indignity. In fact, instead of promulgating arbitrary decrees, *as solely emanating from his country*, he expressly declares, that all laws shall originate from the Constituted Authorities, expressed through the organs of a Senate, and a Legislative Body chosen by the people in their electoral departments.

If the French had not succeeded in the great principles of their revolution, can we suppose that Bonaparte would have received an honorary compensation for his retirement? Instead of £25,000 sterling, he would have been beset with 25,000 weapons of slaughter. He would have fallen a sacrifice to Cossack barbarity, if the Allied Powers had not been *afraid* to have injured him. Bonaparte after effecting the original purposes of the nation, retires to the most salubrious islands in Europe, to partake of those bounties with which his enemies are obliged to furnish him. His residence will be visited like the Tomb of Mecca, and warriors of all nations will respect the brilliancy of his military achievements.

As a national controversy viewed on its *primary principles*, the *French people* have been victorious. They have established their rights upon the basis they originally claimed them—and tho' Bonaparte is not their *Chief Magistrate*, yet they have *obliged the successor of Louis XVI* to accede to the express articles on which the controversy originated. While therefore the federalists exult tha' France is subjugated, and Britain has succeeded in restoring the rights of the old Bourbon dynasty, it only proves the folly and ignorance of such superficial politicians. We say, that the Bourbon dynasty is radically destroyed, and that the government of France stands on such ground which led XVI to the scaffold for opposing. The revolution has effected a *dynasty in the public mind*, which will ever preserve the freedom of the citizens of France. Bonaparte has invigorated the nation to defend their legitimate rights. Arts and sciences have flourished during his administration—and the young men of France have been taught to respect their national honor.

While we contemplate the state of France, it is a more serious consideration to review the situation of *our own country*. France has been respected in her original claims. The patriotism of the citizens has brought their enemies to concede to the terms on which the war began. *They claimed a voice in the decrees of their monarch, and they have obtained it.* This right is irrevocably recognized, and the hero of their armies instead of being debased with ignominy, is rewarded like Marlborough, Nelson, &c. with a pecuniary *retribution* and has the offer of choosing his place of residence. Whether this great man will become a pensioner on the fears and apprehensions of his enemies, we must leave to further information, but that he now stands superior to the outrages of a banditti of Cossacks, is too evident to be contradicted. If the people have acquired their privileges by his instrumentality, he is willing to retire like other heroes, otium cum dignitate.

The citizens of the United States are now called to consider their own affairs. The cause of France is settled, and the people have acquired the object they fought for. Whether the nation of England will continue their force to crush our commercial rights, [illegible] tion which demands our most serious and deliberate attention. We wish not to war against other nations' rights, we only require a quiet possession of our own. It now becomes necessary to be united. Europe is at peace, and the U. States must consolidate their strength to maintain their national character. We trust in God, that a British faction will not be able to effect that in America, which they could not in France. France has obtained a constitution agreeable to the first objects of their revolution, and may America secure their commercial rights agreeable to the first objects of their war.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

No. II.

The re-establishment of the States of Europe, as they stood in 1789, (presumed to be, with some variations, consequent upon the restoration of the Bourbons,) will be highly beneficial to the United States. Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and France herself, will arise from their long prostrate condition, in a commercial point of view, with a sharpness of appetite for trade proportioned to the duration of their forced abstinence. Austria, becoming, in some degree, a maritime power, by possessions on the Adriatic, will participate in the feeling which the prospect of a general revival of trade must inspire. This it is, that the principal European nations will become interested for the repose, not only of their own quarter of the globe, but of the world at large; and it is thus that the righteous cause of America will find advocates and friends, in the allied sovereigns who overpowered Bonaparte, and in the Bourbons who are stated to have attained the French throne.

The articles which the U. States furnish for commerce are so essential to trade, that even G. Britain herself cannot do without them. She wants our cotton, Holland wants our tobacco, the Catholic countries wants our fish, the West Indies want our flour and lumber, and every nation wants our marine, which presents so wide a field for the sale of foreign productions and manufactures. If England finds, as it is believed she will, extensive markets for her merchandize on the continent of Europe, that of itself will be a motive with her not to prolong the war with America; for she will want our raw materials to enable her to supply those markets. Other motives, still more powerful, will, it is conceived, induce her to end the contest as soon as possible.—New arrangements, with regard to the limits of the respective kingdoms of Europe, are immediately to be entered upon, and this will require the whole attention and entire dexterity of the British government. But, above all, Great Britain will seek most sedulously to guard against a close commercial connexion between the U. States & France, which the continuance of the war between G. Britain and the U. States must inevitably lead to. It is idle, and contrary to the facts of history, to suppose that France, under Louis XVIII. and particularly under the free constitution which she appears to be about to embrace, will not cultivate her own peculiar interests, as much, if not more, than she did under Napoleon. Her great men, who are to remain in power, and who will necessarily have vast influence in the State, will not permit the sovereign to pursue any policy that does not promise benefit to to the French people. France will still ramain the rival of England; & the jealousy which has always subsisted between them, will be quicked by the mortified spirits of the French, who, however it may be disguised, will consider the British as having assisted to dictate a monarch to them. This very circumstance will render it difficult for a Bourbon, if he were so inclined, to shew any partiality to G. Britain.

If the French monarchy is restored to its ancient limits, it will, of course, have colonies: So, in all probability, will Holland and Denmark, Spain and Portugal have them already. The possession of these colonies will render a free intercourse with the United States indispensable. Is it to be conceived, then, that with all the European nations and their dependencies in a *neutral* posture, having a direct interest in an uninterrupted communication with the American market, the British can, with the good will of those powers, refuse to accommodate matters, upon a just and reciprocal basis, with the United States? Is it at all likely that those powerful neutral States will tamely submit to unlawful searches, to illegal blockades, and to all the abuses which are known to flow from the predominance of the British navy? Rather let us suppose, what will certainly happen, that they will unite to repress the pretensions of England, and will form, against her encroachment, a mass of opposition, far more formidable and perilous than Bonaparte's continental system ever threatened to be.

It is not, by these observations, designed to lessen the belligerent tone of the people of the United States; or to invite an indifference to the further prosecution of the war with Great Britain.—On the contrary, it is intended to strengthen prevailing sentiments, by shewing that on the whole, the dethronement of Bonaparte cannot be unfavorable for America; that the administration of our government may even be fortified by the elevation of the Bourbons; and that the very circumstance which opposition has always asserted would impair the force of the republican party, will, in all probability, insure [illegible] and indefinite period. The powers of Europe will insist on their *neutral rights*: It is those rights alone which the U. States desire. Great Britain, however, she may have baffled America when the only neutral, will not be competent to baffle the whole Christian World. That the European states will claim their rights with keenness is to be inferred, from the eagerness with which Holland has looked towards friendly relations with this country. The appointment of Mr. Chaugnion, as minister to our government, was one of the first acts of the Soverign Prince of the Netherlands. The great question of *Neutral Rights* will be brought to a final issue, probably in the course of a year or two, unless the British take refuge from a decision in peace with the United States.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Gaines, to the secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbor,
May 31st, 1814.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith Maj. Appling's report of the gallant affair which took place yesterday morning between a detachment of the 1st rifle regiment and Oneida Indians under his command, & a detachment from the British fleet, consisting of sailors & marines commanded by Captain Popham, of the Royal Navy.

"Major Appling had been ordered to co-operate with Captain Woolsey of the Navy, in escorting the cannon and naval stores from Oswego, destined for the fleet here, on board a flotilla of barges, and after having gotten safely into Sandy Creek, 16 miles south west of this place, they were pursued up the Creek by the enemy's force, which they *met* and *beat* and *took*, after an action of 10 minutes, without any other loss on our part, than one rifleman wounded."

Copy of a letter from Major Appling to Brig. Gen. Gaines.

Sandy Creek, May 30th, 1814.

SIR,

Presuming that you have already been acquainted with the result of the affair of this day, I consider it necessary only to furnish you with the return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the part of the enemy which is as follows:

Prisoners,	27 marines,
Do.	106 sailors,
Wounded,	28 sailors & marines,
Killed,	13 do. do.
Do.	1 midshipman,

With two Post Captains, four Lieutenants of the Navy, prisoners; and two Lieutenants of Marines, dangerously wounded and prisoners. The dead will receive all the honors and attentions due unfortunate soldiers; the wounded remain at this place waiting the arrival of medical aid from the Harbour. The prisoners have been marched into the country, and to morrow they will proceed for the Harbor. The enemy's boats also fell into my hands, consisting of 2 gun boats and 5 barges, some of which carried howitzers. Of one hundred & twenty men and a few Indians, my loss does not exceed one man of the rifle corps wounded.

I cannot sufficiently extol the conduct of the officers who served under me, who were Lieuts, M'Intosh, Calhoun, Macfarland, Armstrong and Smith, and Ensign Austin.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) D. APPLING.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND P. GAINES,
Commanding at Sackett's Harbor.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Sackett's Harbor, 1st June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Brigadier General has the satisfaction to announce to the troops under his command, the defeat and capture of a British force consisting of 186 marines and sailors, with two gun boats and five barges, under the command of Capt. Popham of the Royal Navy, by a detachment of 120 riflemen and a few Oneida warriors, under the command of Major Apling, of the first U. States' rifle regiment.

Major Apling had been detached to protect the cannon and naval stores at Oswego destined for Com. Chauncey's fleet. They were embarked on board a flotila of boats, in charge of Capt. Woolsey of the Navy, and had arrived safely in Sandy. They were pursued by the enemy, who was gallantly met by the riflemen, and after an action of a few minutes beaten and taken, without the loss of a man on our part, an Indian and one rifleman only wounded. The Oneida warriors were not in action until the enemy began to retreat.

The riflemen were most judiciously posted along the bank, a short distance below Capt. Woolsey's boats, where the creek is narrow and shoal. Most of the men having been taken from the boats, the enemy, amused, perhaps, with the idea that even the sight of a British force had been sufficient to appal American riflemen, gave three cheers at the prospect of the rich prize before him; his joy was of short duration, for this moment the riflemen poured forth their deadly fire, which in about ten minutes terminated in his total defeat, leaving an officer and 13 men killed, two officers and 28 men wounded, (the officers and many of the men dangerously,) the residue, consisting of ten officers and 133 men, taken prisoners.

The greatest praise is due to Major Appling for the very judicious manner in which his gallant little corps was posted, as well as for the cool, deliberate valour displayed throughout the action, and his prompt exertions in arresting the tragic hand of his warriors so soon as the enemy had struck.

Major Apling speaks in the highest terms of the courage and good conduct of his officers and men. The officers were Lieuts. M'Intosh, Calhoun, M'Farland, Armstrong and Smith, and Ensign Austin. Capt. Harris with his troop of dragoons, and Capt. Melvin with his two field pieces had made a rapid march, and would in a few minutes have been ready to participate in the action, had the enemy been able to make a stand.

(Signed) E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

Extract of a letter from Com. Macdonough, commanding U. S. naval forces on Lake Champlain, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. STATES' SHIP SUPERIOR,
At Anchor off Plattsburg,
May 29, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have arrived off here to-day, and having been informed that the enemy had retired to the Isle Aux Noix, the squadron was brought to an anchor. There is now a free communication between all parts of this Lake, and at present there are no doubts of this commuication being interrupted by the enemy. I find the Saratoga a fine ship, she sails and works well—she is a ship between the Pike and the Madison, on Lake Ontario; the schooner is also a fine vessel, and bears her metal full as well as was expected. —The gallies are also remarkably fine vessels."

Extract of a letter from Alexander Stewart, Jr. Esq. American Agent for Prisoners of War, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Kingston, Jamaica, March 4, 1814.

"This will advise you of the death of Lieut. James Wilson, late of the United States' frigate Essex, who was captured in the ship Georgiana, prize to said ship, on the American coast in November last, by the Barossa British frigate, and bro't in here with eleven men (also belonging to said ship) on the 10th of December last. Mr. Wilson was unfortunately attacked here with the Yellow Fever of the most malignant stamp, and after a severe illness of only three days, was taken off on the 31st December—his delicate and critical state from the first moment of attack, precluded all possible means of removing him to the Hospital at Port Royal, where prisoners are ordered for Medical aid. He had called in himself on his attack, two of the most celebrated medical men."