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BOSTON, Jan. 16. French official Bulletins.

All Advertisments appear in both.

Paris, Oct. 29, 1813. Her majesty the empress-queen and Regent; has received the following accounts of the sit: uation of the armies, up to the 4th of Octo-

Gen. Count Lesevre Desnouettes was at tacked on the 28th September, at seven o'clock in the morning, at Altenburg, by 10,000 cavalry and 3000 infantry. He directed his retreat before so superior forces; he made Colditz, he overthrew the enemy, took more than four hundred prisoners, and drove him into Bohemia.

On the 27th the Prince of the Moskwa took upon the tete-de-pont. On the following day of Belluno defended Wachau. the Swedes arrived to retake the town. Gen. ! grape shot; then unmasked his batteries and repulsed them with considerable loss.

On the 3d October the enemy's army of Silesia marched by Konigsbruck, and Elsterthe bend, which the Elbe forms at Wirtemwas placed on an istmus, in a fine position, ed the Duke of Reggio to march upon Wa- til 3, P. M. wounded. This great difference was owing lage. At the same time caused to be advanced to the good position which Morand and Fon- upon the centre, a battery of 150 pieces of cantanelli's divisions occcupied. In the evening | non, which Gen. Drouett directed. The whole Gen. Bertrand, seeing new forces debouche, of these dispositions had that success which thought proper to effect his retreat, and took | was expected from them. The enemy's artillery a position upon the Mulda with the Prince | went to a distance. The enemy retired, and the of Moskwa.

On the 4th the Prince of Moskwa was at Dalitzch, upon the left bank of the Mulda .- | emy's troops had been engaged; he had recourse The Duke of Ragusa and Gen. Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry were at Dulenbourg. The 3d corps was at Torgau. Two hundred | divisions, all the troops in all the attacks, and Major Gen. had marched upon Mulhausen, reserve of the Austrian army, supported the and learning that Cassel was without troops, | centre. The cavalry of the Russian guards, and they attempted a surprise upon the gates of | the Austrian curiassers, precipitated themselves Cassel. They were repulsed: but the follow- by their left upon our right, they seized upon ing day the Westphalian troops having dis- Dœlitz, and came wheeling upon the Duke of banded themselves, the partisans entered Cas- Belluno's squares. The King of Naples marchsel. They gave up to pillage every thing | ed with Latour Maubourg's curiassers, and which fell into their hands, and a few days af- | charged the enemy's cavalry by the left of Water he left it. The king of Westphalia had | chau, at the time the Polish cavalry and draretired upon the Rhine.

gent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 15th Oc-

the 8th he slept at Wurtzen; the 9th at Eulenbourg, and on the 10th at Duben.

marched upon Wuitzen immediately retreat- it with the bayonet, carried it without firing a ed, and repassed to the left bank of the Mul. | shot, and made 1200 prisoners, among whom da; it had some engagements in which we was the general in chief Marfeldt. Affairs thus made some prisoners, and took several hun- | re established on our right, the enemy put himdreds of baggage waggons.

Gen. Regnier marched upon Wittenberg, | longer disputed with us. passed the Elbe, marched upon Roslau, turn- The reserve artillery of the guards, which ed the bridge of Dessau, seized upon it, after. | Gen. Drouett commanded, were with the Tiralsion of the bridge. Gen. Bertrand marched | them. The artillerymen formed their pieces in upon the bridges of Wartenbourg, and seiz- a square, which they had the precaution to load ed upon them. The prince of Moskwa with grape shot, and fired with so much agilimarched upon the town of Dessau; he met a | ty, that in an instant the enemy was repulsed .__

the Lower Rhine.

gion of other Princes be foreseen, and induce | and Lichtenstein. They deployed from differthe emperor to come to the resolution of re- ent parts about 50 pieces of cannon. The comturning towards the Rhine. Unfortunate | bat lasted six hours, without the enemy being change! as every thing had been prepared to ! able to gain an inch of ground. At 5 in the evenoperate upon Magdeburg; but it would have | ing, Gen. Bertrand decided the victory by makwithout communication with France for a rendered vain the enemy's designs, who wishmonth; this was convenient at the moment | ed to seize upon the bridge of Lindenau, and when the emperor fixed his plans; it was no | suburbs of Leipsic, but even constrained him longer the same when Austria was about to | to abandon the field of battle. ment difficult, the king received orders to at- | thus lost the day in marches. tack it; he defeated it, and afterwards effected his movement to the right. Nevertheless, the forces, defended Leipsic and maintained his poright of the enemy's army of Bohemia, com- sition during the whole day; but he suffered posed of Wittgenstein's Russian corps, had losses which were not compensated by those marched upon Albourg, upon intelligence of he inflicted upon the enemy, however great the King of Naples' charge in front. It | they were. Some battalions of marine artillerymarched upon Freybourg, and afterward by men conducted themselves but indifferentlythe left on Borna, placing itself between the Generals Campans and Frederichs were wounking of Naples and Leipsick. The king did | ded. not hesitate respecting the manœuve he ought In the evening, the duke of Ragusa, slightto make; he faced about and marched upon | ly wounded himself, was obliged to contract the enemy, overthrow him, took nine pieces of cannon, one thousand prisoners, and drove him beyond the Elster, after having made him experience a los of from 4 to 5000 men.

On the 15th the position of the army was as follows: The emperor's head quarters were at Reidnitz, half a league from Leipsick; the 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Bertrand, was at the village of Lendenau; the 6th corps was at Libenthal.

5th corps, had his right at Dælitz, and his left march from Eulenbourg, to flank the 6th corps. The grand army of Bohemia had general

Guilay's corps opposite Lendenau; a corps | there was still a Bavarian battalion with the | Capt. Isaacs, arrived at this port yesterday, in at Zwerickaw, and the remainder of the army army. His Majesty caused the subjoined let- 51 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sail-Naumsdorf.

The bridges of Wurtzen and Eulenbourg, upon the Mulda, and the position of Waucha Every thing announced great hattle.

these six days, has been 5000 prisoners, seve- the prisoners was the advanced guard of the the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris ral pieces of cannon; and doing much injury to Austrian and Bavarian army. This advanced | papers to the 21st, and Bordeaux to the 25th of the enemy. Prince Poniatowaski has in those | guard was repulsed and compelled to retire. | November, both inclusive, which do not conaffairs covered himself with glory.

evening of the 16th. On the 15th, Prince Schwartenburg, com- army. constantly operated to extend upon its right. | bourg.

whole field of battle remained in our possession.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon; all the ento his reserve. Count Marfield who had commanded the Austrian reserve, supported by six goons of the guard, commanded by Gen. Letort, charged by the right. The enemy's caval-Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Re- | ry were defeated, two entire regiments remained upon the field of battle. Gen. Letort made 500 Austrian and Russian prisoners. Gen. Latour Maubourg took some hundreds of the Rus-On the 7th the Emperor left Dresden; on | sian guard. The Emperor immediately ordered Curial's division of the guard to advance and support Prince Poniatowski.--Gen. Curial The enemy's army of Silesia, which had | marched upon the village of Dœlitz, attacked self in retreat, and the field of battle was no

wards marched upon Aken, and took posses- leurs. The enemy's cavalry came and charged Prussian division, Gen. Delmale, overthrew | Upon these events the French cavalry advancit and took 3000 men and six pieces of cannon. | ed to support the batteries. Gen. Maison com-Several cabinet couriers, among other Sieur | manding a division of the 5th corps, an officer Kraft, with despatches of importance, were of the greatest distinction, was wounded. Gen. Lautour Maubourg, commanding the cavalry After having thus taken possession of all the | had his thigh carried off by a ball. Our less this enemy's bridges, the emperor's intention was | day has been 2500 men killed and wounded. I to pass the Elbe, to manœuvre upon the right | will not be exaggeration to estimate that of the bank from Hamburg to Dresden, to threaten enemy at 25,000 men. One cannot too much Bostdam and Berlin, and to take for the centre | eulogise Gen. Lauriston and Poniatowski's of operations Magdeburg, which for this pur- | good conduct during this day. To give the latpose, had been supplied with warlike stores | ter a proof of his satisfaction, the Emperor apand provisions; but, on the 15th, the emperor | pointed him, on the field of battle, a French learned at Deuben, that the Bavarian army | Marshal, and granted a great number of decohad joined the Austrian army, and threatened | rations to the regiments of his corps. Gen. Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the vil-This inconceivable defection made the defec- lage of Lindenau, by Gens. Guilay, Thielman, been requisite to have remained separate and | ing a charge with his reserve, and not only

have two new disposable armies, the Bavarian | Upon the right of the Partha, a league from army, and the army opposed to Bavaria. The Leipsic, and nearly four leagues from the field emperor therefore changed with these unfore- of battle where the Emperor was, the duke of reen circumstances, and removed his head Regusa was engaged. By one of those fatal quarters to Leipsick. Meanwhile the king of | circumstances which often have an influence o-Naples, who remained in observation at Frey- | ver the most important affairs, the 3rd corps, bourg, received orders on the 7th to make a | which was to support the Dake of Regusa charge in front, and march upon Geurg and hearing nothing on that side at ten in the mor-Freybourg, operating upon Wurtzen and Wit- | ning, and on the contrary, hearing a terrible tenburg. An Austrian division which occu- cannonade on that side where the Emperor pied Auguestesbourg, rendering this move- was, thought proper to march thither, and

The Duke of Ragusa, abandoned to his own

his position upon the Partha; he was obliged to abandon in this movement several dismounted cannon and several waggons.

PARIS, Nov. 4. Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the army on the 31st October.

The two regiments of cuirassiers of the King of Saxnoy, forming the 1st corps of cavalry, remained with the French army. When The king of Naples, with the 2d, 8th and the Emperor quitted Leipsick, he caused the Duke of Vicenza to write them the subjoined at Liberwolkowitz. The 3d and 7th were in letter, and sent them back to Leipsick to serve

as the King's guard. When the Bavarian defection was certain,

the left leaning on Grobun, the right on ter to be written to the commandant of the bat- ed on the 28th of November. talion by the major general.

The Emperor left Erfurth on the 25th. Our army has operated in tranquillity its Mr. Crawford, for government. upon the Parta, were occupied by our troops. | movements on the Mein. Arrived at Gelnhausen, on the 29th, an enemy's corps of 5 or | nial and American produce. The result of our different movements, in | 6000 men was perceived, which we learn from The bridge which the enemy had cut down | tain any news of moment; and has also favorwas promptly re-established. We also learned | ed us with the following extract of a letter, dat-Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Re- | from the prisoners, that the Austrian and Ba- | ed Bordeaux, 23d November. gent has received the following intelligence | varian army, from 60 to 70,000 strong, coming | " Letters received from Paris this day state, respecting the situation of the army on the from Brannau, and that a Congress is to be held at Manheim for a | Emperor and King, seated on his throne surthought to block up the road of the French | general peace. The Duke of Vicenza (Caulin- | rounded by the grand dignitary princes, minis-

manding the enemy's army announced in an On the evening of the 29th, the tiralleurs of and Prince Metternick for Austria. The pleni- Legion of honor, and officers on duty near his order of the day, that the following day, the 16th | the enemy's advanced guard were pushed be- potentiaries for Russia, &c. are un- majesty, has received the Senate, conducted there would be a general and decisive battle. yound the village of Langensbolde; and at seven | known. The public stocks say 5 per cent. had | to this audience by a master and aid of the ce-In effect on the 16th, at nine in the morning, | in the evening the Emperor and his head quar- risen from 63 fr. 50 s. to 55 frs. Bank stock remonies, introduced by his excellency the the grand allied army debouched upon us. It I ters were in that village, at the castle of Issen- from 800 to 815 frs.

At first, three large columns were seen advan- | On the 30th, the Emperor mounted his horse | English, Spaniards, &c. is within half a league | cy count De Lacepede, president, delivered a cing, one along the river Elster, against the at nine in the morning; the Duke of Taren- of Bayonne. The Northern Frontiers of France | speech in the following words: village of Wachau, and the 3d, against that of | tum advanced with 3,000 tiralleurs under the are menaced with an invasion from the confed- | Sire. Liberwolkowitz. These three columns were order of gen. Charpentier. The cavalry of erated Powers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, &c. some fine charges, and did the enemy much preceded by 200 pieces of cannon. The em- Sebastiani, gen. Friant's division of the guard, The French forces there do not exceed perhaps accompanied your majesty amidst the memorainjury. He lost three hundred of his infantry; peror immediately made his dispositions. At and the cavalry of the old guard followed; the 80,000 men; some taxes are doubled in France, ble events of this campaign. It shuddered at he arrived upon the Saale. The enemy was 10 o'clock the cannonade was most violent, rest of the army was a march behind. The and 30 per cent. is increased on the rest. 300, the dangers your majesty encountered. commanded by the Hetman Blatoff and Gen. and at 11, the two armies were engaged in the enemy had placed six battalions at the village 000 men are ordered to be raised from a class Thielman. Prince Poniatowski marched on villages of Daelitz, Wachau and Liberwolko- of Rukingen, in order to intercept all the road heretofore free from the conscription." the 2d upon Altenburg, by Nossau Waldheim, witz. These villages were attecked six or se- leading to the Rhine. Some cannon-shot and ven times; the enemy was constantly repulsed a charge of cavalry made their battalions reand covered the avenues with his dead. Count | tire with precipitation. Arrived at the skirt of Lauriston with the fifth corps, defended the a wood two leagues from Hannau, the tiralvillage on the left (Liberwolkowitz,) Prince leurs soon engaged. The enemy was forced possession of Dessau, which a Swedish divi- Poniatowski, with his brave Poles defended into the wood to the point of junction between sion occupied, and drove that division back the village on the right (Daelitz) and the Duke the old and new roads. Not being able to oppose the superiority of our infantry, he endea-At noon, the sixth attack of the enemy had | vored to avail bimself of his great numbers -Guilleminot allowed them to pass until within | been repulsed; we were masters of three villa- | he extended his fire on his right. A brigade | chancellor of the empire, ges, and had made 2000 prisoners. Nearly at of 2,000 tiralliurs of the 2d corps, commandthe same moment the Duke of Tarente de- ed by gen. Dubreton, was employed to check bouched by Holtzhausen, marching upon an | him; and general Sebastiani caused to be exeenemy's redoubt, which general Charpentier cuted with success, in the open part of the werda upon the Elster, threw over a bridge at | carried as the pas de charge, seizing the artil- | wood, several charges on the enemy's tiralleurs. | lery and making some prisoners. The mo- Our 5000 tiralleurs thus kept at bay the whole berg, and passed that river. Gen. Bertrand | ment appeared decisive. The Emperor order. of the enemy's army, gaining time insensibly

nine o'clock in the morning and five in the He equally directed the Duke of Treviso to ordered gen. Curial to advance at the pas de put at the disposal of government three hundred evening, the enemy made several attacks and march upon Liberwolkowitz with two divisions of thousand conscripts taken out of the classes of enemies refusing to treat, were intent in impowas always repulsed. He left 6000 dead on of the young guard, and take possession of an chasseurs, and drive him beyond the defile. the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1806, 1807 and followthe field of battle; our loss was 500 killed or extensive wood which is upon the left of the vil- General Drouet to debouch on the plain with ing years to 1814, inclusive. 50 pieces of cannon-Nansouty, with all Sebastiani's corps, and the cavalry of the old guard, to you the result of its enquiries. to charge vigorously the enemy in the plain.

All these dispositions were exactly executed. Bavarians were terrified. From 15 to 50 can- this measure. non were successively placed in our battery. Schwartzenburg were entirely destroyed. The | that threatened our frontiers. enemy precipitately abandoned the road of Frankfort, which he blockaded, and all the ground occupied by his left. He retreated. and soon fell into complete route.

It was 5 o'clock; the enemy made an effort on their right to disengage their left, and give | empire. time to the latter to retire. General Friant sent two battalions of the old guard to a farmhouse, situated on the old road of Hannau. --The enemy was driven from it, and his right compelled to retreat. Before six in the evening he had repassed in rout the little river Kint-

The victory was complete. The enemy, who pretended to block up the whole country, was obliged to evacuate the road of Hanau and Frankfort.

We have made 6000 prisoners, and taken several colours and pieces of cannon. The enetirailleurs, four battalions of the old Guard, about 10 squadrons of cavalry, and 120 pieces of cannon.

At day break of the 31st the enemy had retired upon Acchaffenburg. The emperor continued his movements and at three in the afternoon was at Frankfort.

The colours taken in this battle, and those taken at Wachau and Leipsick, have been sent forward to Paris.

The cuiraisseurs, the mounted grenadiers, the dragoons made brilliant charges. Two squadrons of the Gardes d'Honneur of the 5th regiment, commanded by Major Salucis particularly distinguished themselves and gave reason for presuming what may be expected from this corps next spring when they will be perfectly organised and disciplined.

The General of Artillery of the Army, Nourrit and Gen. Devaux, Major of the Artillery of the Guard, have merited to be distinguished; Gen. Lesort, Major of Dragoons in the Guards although wounded in the battle of Wachau, would charge at the head of his regiment, and had his horse killed.

On the 31st, in the evening, the grand head quarters were at Frankfort.

The Duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the young guard, and the 1st corps of cavalry was at Gelphausen. The Duke of Reggio had arrived at Frankfort.

Count Bertrand and the Duke of Rugusa were at Hanau; Gen. Sebastiani was on the

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19. Mr. Joseph Copp arrived here yesterday from New London, which place he left on Sunday morning in the sloop Juno. Mr. C. informed us, that four sailors, came passengers in the Juno, who stated that they belonged to the Rolla privateer, and a brig from New York for Charleston—that they were captured by the Loire trigate, and after being several days on board the Loire frigate, and after having been several days on board the Loire, they fell in with the frigate Orpheus, Capt. Pigott and were put on board the latter frigate and landed as Block Island, where the Orpheus went to

get a supply of water. Mr. Copp further stated, that the four sailors informed him, the Orpheus was in a very shattered state; her quarters cut to pieces, and had 63 men killed and wounded, in a short engagement with the frigate President, Com. Rodgers, which they, in co. with a 74, gave chase to shortly after the President left Newport .-The President fired but 3 broadsides, when the consort of the Orphens, (a ship of the line)

came up, and Com. Rodgers made sail again. The sailors who gave Mr. Copp the above intelligence, stated, that they were put on board the Orphens shortly after the rencontre, that capt. Pigott, had a leg shot off, and that after watering they were bound to Bermuda to repair.

LATEST FROM FRANCE. The fast sailing letter of marque brig Mary,

French government, and from our minister, | ded to all courts, tribunals and administrative

Markets in France were very dull, for colo-

Capt. I. has politely favored the editors of

court) for France, Lord Aberdeen for England, | ters and grand officers, grand eagles of the

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from French Papers.

CONSERTATIVE SENATE. Sitting of the 16th November.

The Senate met at 20' lock under the presidency of his serene highness the prince arch-

Count Dejean, in the name of the committee putting 300,000 conscripts at the disposal of the minister of war, reports as follows: My Lords and Senators,

You referred to a special committee the project of a senatus consultum presented to you on

The committee has the honor of sub mitting Senators,

However painful it is to call to the field clas-Curial overthrew several battalions. At the ses which had been previously liberated, your mere sight of the old guard, the Austrians and | committee thinks that circumstances command

By this means you will be able to rank immewith the activity and coolness which distin- diately under the French Eagles men who, uniguish Drouet. Gen. Nansouty advanced on | ting strength to courage, will be capable of supthe right of those batteries, and charged 10,000 | porting the fatigues of war, rival in every thing | enemy's cavalry by general Leveque, maj. of our old phalanxes, leaving time for the young and fifty partizans commanded by a Russian | the Imperial Russian guards, who formed the | the old guard, by the St. Germain division of | conscription to acquire in the service of places cuirassiers, and successively by the grenadiers | and in that of the armies of reserve, that vigor and dragoons of the old guard. All these which is still wanted in them to support the sencharges had a fortunate result. The enemy's | timents with which they are animated and final. cavalry was overthrown and sabred; many ly to facilitate and accelerate the return to their squares of infantry were broken; the Austrian | fire-sides of the national guards whose armaregiment Jordis and the Hulans of Prince | ment has so honorably prevented the danger

These words of the memorable speech of the Empress, delivered in this enclosure: "I know better than any body what our people would | rians, have to apprehend if ever they suffer themselves to be vanquished," have echoed throughout the

the Empress Queen and Regent, may have con vinced you that all France is disposed to make every sacrifice commanded by glory and the safety of the crown, her dearest interests.

France knows what she owes to her sovereign and to the honor of a throne so gloriously established, of a throne which is the palladium of her independence and of her existence as a nation. She is not ignorant of the lot that would

wounded .- We had engaged only about 5000 | such is your wish, Senators, and such is also | victory on the 30th. that of all Frenchmen. France and all Europe glory we have acquired, and to obtain which they are ready to display as much ardor to defend themselves as coalesced Europe against them exercises in attacking them.

tion of the project of the senatus consultum.

&c. &c. &c. To all present and to come, Greeting. as follows:

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Monday 15th November, 1313. The Conservative Senate, being met to the number of members prescribed by act 90 of the

act of the constitution of Dec. 13th, 1799; and beyond the Alps are threatened.

the 12th inst. &c.

DECREES. ter of war.

invaded.

3. There shall be formed armies of reserve, operations in others."

which shall be placed at Bordeaux, Mentz, Mr. W. Dundas followed, against the reduc-Turin and Utrecht, and at any other point | tion of the main arm of their strength, and where they may be thought necessary to gua- gave his reasons why 140,000 seamen should rantee the inviolability of the territory of the | be continued in employ. empire.

publication of the present Senatus Consultum, shall be excused from concurring in the formation of the contingent.

5. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by message to his Majesty the Emperor and King. The President and Secretaries.

CAMBACERES, Count DEL APPARENT, (Signed) COLCHEN. Seen and Scaled,

The Chancellor of the Senate,

(Signed) Count LAPLACE. We command and order that these presents, Capt. Isaacs has brought dispatches from the inserted in the bulletin of the laws be forwar.

authorities, &c. &c. Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, the 16th,

November, 1813. (Signed) NAPOLEON. By the Emperor.

The Minister secretary of state, Signed Count DARU. Seen by us, Arch Chancellor of the Empire. Signed CAMBACERES.

Paris, Nov. 14. This day, Sunday, at noon, His Majesty the grand master and presented by his serene high-"Lord Wellington with a formidable force of ness prince Vice grand elector. His excellen-

It is in vain that the efforts of the enemies of France have been seconded by the defection of her allies, by unexampled treasons, by extraordinary events and fatal accidents, your majesty has surmounted every thing: you fought for

Before the renewal of hostilities, your majesty offered the meeting of a Congress to which every power, even the smallest, would have been invited to conciliate all differences and to lay the foundation of an honorable peace to all nations.

Your enemies, Sire, opposed the meeting of to whom was referred the senatus consultum | that Congress. On them, therefore, is to fall the whole guilt of the war.

Your majesty, who is better acquainted than any body else with the wants and the sentiments of your subjects, knows that we pant for peace. Nevertheless, all the people of the conthe 12th inst. by the councellors of state orators | tinent need it far more than we do, and if not-Surrounded by banks and marshes. Between | chau with two divisions of the government, the purport of which is to | withstanding the wish and interest of upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of souls, our sing conditions upon us, to prescribe us a sort of capitulation, their fallacious hope would be frustrated; the French demonstrate, by their devotedness and sacrifices, that no nation has ever better known than they their duty towards the country, honor, and their sovereign."

HIS MAJESTY ANSWERED. "SENATORS!-I accept the sentiments

which you express towards me. A year ago the whole of Europe marched with us; now all Europe marches against us; It is because the opinion of the world is made either by France or England. We therefore, would have every thing to apprehend were it not for the energy and the power of the nation. Posterity will tell that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and myself."

BONAPARTE IN FRANCE. Mayence, Nov. 2.—The 6000 prisoners which his Majesty made from the Bavarian army arrived here to-day at 4 p. m. The advanced guard of the army escorted the Bava-

The troops have been defiling over the bridge of the Rhine from 11 in the morning till 8 at night. The men and horses are in The address from every city to her majesty good condition. The equipment and clothing alone have suffered a little. The imperial guard for serving at the palace in which his Majesty is expected, is as handsome and as proper as when it mounts guard at the Thuilli-

One day Latter from LONDON The Editors of the New York Gazette are

indebted to their Boston corespondent for the befall her where she to succumb in the present | London Courier of November 14, received there by the Skoenten, from Gottenburg .-To save the country, to keep from its bosom | This paper contains nothing on the subject of my had six Generals killed or wounded. His | the furies of war, to preserve our fine countries | the battle fought on the 31st of October; but loss is about 10,900 in killed, wounded, and from conflagration and pillage, and to force it will be seen below that, according to French prisoners; our's only from 4 to 500 killed and our enemies, to terms of an honorable peace, official accounts, Bonaparte's army obtained a

In the Courier of the 11th, we find a debate need peace and wish it, but the French want | in the House of Commons, on motion of Mr. none but an honorable peace and worthy of the | W. Dundas, for navy supplies, &c. in which he stated, £3,235,000 sterling would be wanted.

Touching that part of the Navy on the A. MERICAN COAST, Mr. Baring observed, that " As to the conduct of the naval adminis. The committee, therefore, propose the adop- | tration'during the last year, it must be the opinion of every gentleman who had kept his eye Napoleon, by the grace of God and of the on the transactions of that period, that this coun-Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of | try had been extremely scandalized and disgra-Italy, protector of the confederation of the ced by it. On the coast of America, for exam-Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss confederation, ple they had done more by having 140,000 men under their controulthan if only 130,000 had last year been voted. However, he did not wish The Senate, after having heard the orators of at present to go into any elabolate opposition the Council of State, has decreed and we order to the proposed vote, but merely to insist, that under our present political prospects, no inconvenience whatever could result from postponing the grant. As to the necessity of extending our naval operations in the ensuing year, gentlemen could exercise their own judgment on this point; for his part he could Considering that the enemy has invaded the see no ground whatever for such extension, frontiers of the empire on the side of the Py- unless it were to afford more amusement to the renees and the north, that those of the Rhine | commanders and captains on the coast of America. In that quarter we had s en two frigates After having heard, upon the motives of the go in and out of the Chesapeake as often as project of the Senatus Consultum, the orators | they pleased, while, to the disgrace of the serof the Council of State, and the report of the vice, between 30 and 40 British ships of war Special Committee appointed at the sittings of were sailing up and down the bay. In the whole of this petty warfare it could not be denied, that one third of the force employed there Art. 1. Three hundred thousand conscripts | would have been quite sufficient. But there taken from the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, was another part of America where the naval 14, 1806, 1807, and years following to 1814, service had been equally disgraceful. He alluinclusive, are put at the disposal of the minis- | ded to the little war on the Lakes. On this point, a naval war was even more essential than 2. One hundred and fifty thousand shall be a land war, as it protected Canada against the levied without delay, to be immediately put in nocturnal irruptions of the enemy :- and yet what had been effected? He had observed that The remaining one hundred and fifty thou- many officers had been appointed to commands sand men, shall be left in reserve, to be levied and nevertheless the Americans had driven us in case only that the eastern frontier should be | before them. Sir James Yeo had been driven from Lake Ontario, and we could not on The conscripts who shall be levied within the whole boast of any nautical success worth the 24 departments which, conformably to the naming. It was therefore worthy of conside-Senatus Consultum of Aug. 24, 1813, have ration, what important changes could be efsupplied the army of Spain, shall follow the fected in this quarter before we were called on to provide the means of extending our naval

Lord Castlereagh followed, and observed, 4. The conscripts married anterior to the that "the demand on the American station had been prodigious." But he was opposed to a sudden discharge of any of the seamen, and it would be difficult, in case of an emergency, to recall them; and that it was the duty of Parliament to proceed with prudence and fore.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also in favor of continuing the naval force as formerly, on the ground, that France had not

lost sight of her marine. Mr. A. Baring said, of The 30 or 40 vessels