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PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

FRENCH VICTORIES.

The arrival at this port of the Calypso, has put us in possession of a small file of French Newspapers, from which the article in to-day's Press has been translated for publication. Other papers contain highly interesting accounts, most of which have been partially anticipated in the extracts which have appeared from the papers brought by the Grampus to New York. The length of the present article should not deter any one from attentively reading it, who takes pleasure in narratives of patriotism in its most stupendous and enthusiastic form rising to repel aggression and invasion. It contains a complete diary in regular series of the great French battles and victories, which terminated in the general retreat of the Allies, from the 7th to the 15th Feb. inclusive—the week of crisis, which decided the fate of France, and supplies all the chasms till now to be complained of in the accounts from that quarter.

The French Emperor appears to have gone forth to battle, surrounded by most of his old, as well as his more active Marshals, who, placing themselves in the front ranks, animate the troops by their noble example, to efforts of irresistable valor, which being governed and managed by the superior military genius and experience of the Emperor himself, in every instance had the effect to overthrow and almost annihilate whatever was opposed to them.—These astonishing operations are told in the bulletins with a clearness and exactitude worthy of the details those qualities are bestowed upon. There is nothing indeed about the extraordinary Personage who seems to be fated to preside over the destinies of France, more remarkable than the original style of his official communications. In defeat, they have always been found to tell the whole truth; and it may be doubted whether any other such accounts exceed the truth so little in the hour of victory. We shall follow up this publication, with other selections at least from the French papers in our possession, if not the complete details, of which garbled paragraphs alone have hitherto been made public.

[*Translated for the Democratic Press.*]

PARIS, 25th February.

Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the armies down to the 17th February:

On the 3d, two hours after his entry into Troyes, his majesty sent off the duke of Treviso (Mortier) to the White House. An Austrian division commanded by the Prince Maurice Litchtenstein, had directed itself upon this point, which is two leagues from the town: it was briskly repulsed and driven back two leagues further.

The head quarters of the Emperor of Russia were, on the 4th in the evening, at Lusigny near Vandœuvre, together with the Russian guard and the enemy's army. The enemy intended to enter Troyes that evening. He marched upon the bridge of Guillotiere. He was resisted there. His first attack was repulsed. Some horsemen taken prisoners, informed him that the Emperor was at Troyes; he then judged it necessary to make other dispositions. At the same moment the Duke of Treviso (Mortier) made an attack on the bridge of Clerey, which was occupied by Blanchi's division. The enemy was driven off. The general of divisions Briche, with his dragoons, made a charge, in which he took 160 and killed about a hundred of the enemy.

The next morning, the 5th, the Emperor was making dispositions to pass the bridge of Guillotiere in order to attack the enemy, when his majesty learned that he had beaten a retreat and fallen back a march on Vandœuvre. On the 6th dispositions were made to menace Bar sur Seine. Some attacks took place on the road. About a hundred men, a piece of cannon and a waggon were taken from the enemy. During this time the army took up the line of march for Nogent, in order to fall upon the enemy's columns which have occupied Chalons and Vitry, and which threatened Paris by Ferte under Souane and Meaux. On the 7th in the morning, the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) had his H. Q. near Chaville, between Epernay & Chalons. The divisions of the national guards of the elite, arrived at Monterau, from Normandy and Britanny, put themselves in motion under the command of general Pajal. The division of the army of Spain, commanded by general Laval, has arrived at Provins. The others are on their way. These troops are composed of soldiers who performed the campaigns of Austria and Poland. They have been replaced in the army of Spain by the five divisions of the reserve. To-day, the 7th the Emperor arrives at Nogent. Every thing is in motion for manoeuvring. The exasperation of the inhabitants is at its height. The enemy commits the most horrid vexations every where All the measures are taken to surround him on all sides at his first retrograde movement.—Millions of arms wait only for this movement to be uplifted. The sacred soil which the enemy has violated will prove a soil of fire for his destruction.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the armies down to the 12th of Feb.

On the 10th the Emperor had his head quarters at Sesanne. The duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) was at Meaux, having destroyed the bridges of Laferte and Trepont. Gen. Sacken and general Yorck were at Ferte. General Blucher at Vertus, and general Olsufficien at Champ Aubert.—The army of Silesia was within three days march of Paris. This army under the command in chief of general Blucher, was composed of the corps of Sacken and Langeron, forming 60 regiments of Russian infantry, and the elite of the Prussian army. On the 10th, at day break the Emperor repaired to the heights of St. Prix for the purpose of cutting Blucher's army in two. At ten o'clock the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) passed the ponds of St. Gond and attacked the village of Bays. The ninth Russian corps, twelve regiments strong, under the command of general Olsuffiew displayed itself, and presented a battery of 24 pieces of cannon. The divisions of Lagrange and Ricart, with the cavalry of the first corps, turned the enemy's positions by the right. At one o'clock we were masters of the village of Baye. At 2 in the afternoon the imperial guard displaying in the fine plains between Baye and Champ Aubert. The enemy displayed and executed his retreat. The emperor ordered gen. Girardin to take together with two squadrons of the guard of service the head of the first corps of cavalry, and turn the enemy in order to cut him off from the road to Chalons. The enemy perceiving this movement fell into disorder. The duke of Ragusa (Marmont) carried the village of Champ Aubert. At the same instant the curassiers charged on the right and drove back the Russians to a wood and a lake between the road of Epernay and that of Chalons. The enemy had but few cavalry; and seeing that he had no retreat his masses were confounded. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all fled pell mell into the wood; 2000 were drowned in the lake.

Thirty pieces of cannon and 200 waggons were taken. The commander in chief, the generals, the colonels, more than 100 officers and 4000 men were made prisoners.

This corps of two divisions and 12 regiments should have exhibited a force of 18,000 men; but diseases, long marches, and battles had reduced them to 8,000. Of these scarcely 1500 effected their escpae under favor of the wood and the darkness.

Gen. Blucher remained at his head quarters at Vertus, where he was a witness to the disasters of this part of his army, without power to apply any remedy. Not a man of the guard was engaged, with the exception of two of the four squadrons of the guard of service, who behaved themselves valiantly. The cuirrassiers of the first corps of cavalry shewed the rarest intrepidity. At eight o'clock in the evening gen. Nansouty, having debouched upon the highway, repaired to Montmirail with generals Calbert and Laferriere's divisions of the cavalry of the guard, and possessed himself of the town, with 600 Cossacks who occupied it.

On the 11th, at 5 in the morning, general Goyot's division of cavalry also repaired to Montmirail. Several divisions of infantry were retarded in their movements by being obliged to wait for their artillery. The roads from Sesanne to Champ Aubert are shocking. Our artillery could only fire by the resolution of the artillerists, and by means of the assistance furnished with eagerness by the inhabitants, who brought their own horses.

The battle at Champ Aubert, where a part of the Russian army was destroyed, did not cost us more than 200 men killed and wounded. The general of division count Lagrange is among the latter, he was slightly wounded in the head.

On the 11th, at 10 in the morning, the emperor arrived within half a league in advance of Montmirail. Gen. Nansouty was in position with the cavalry of the guard, and held in check Sacken's army, which began to shew itself. Apprised of the disaster of a part of the Russian army, this general had quitted Forte-under Souane, on the 10th, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and marched all night. Gen. York had in like manner quitted Chateau Thierry. At 11, on the morning of the 11th he began to form, and every thing foretold the battle of Montmirail, of which the event was so important. The duke of Ragusa Marmont, with his corps and the first corps of cavalry, had pushed his head quarters to Etoges, on the Chalons road.—The division of Ricart and the old guard arrived at ten o'clock in the morning. The emperor ordered the prince of Moskqua Ney, to seize the village of Marchais, where the enemy seemed inclined to debouche.

This village was defended by the brave division of general Bicart with a rare firmness, it was taken and retaken repeatedly during the day.

At noon the emperor ordered gen. Nansouty to repair to the right, cutting off the road of Chateau Thierry, and formed the 16 battallions of the first division of the old guard, under the command of general Friant, in a single column along the road, every column of battalion 100 paces apart.

During this time our batteries of artillery successively arrived.

At three o'clock the duke of Treviso (Mortier) with the sixteenth battalions of the second division of the old guard, which started in the morning from Sesanne, debouched on Montmirail. The emperor was desirous of waiting the arrival of the other divisions; but night was approaching He directed general Friant to march with four battalions of the old guard, two of the second regiment of the gens d' arms, and two of the second regt. of chassaurs on the farm of l'Epine-aux-bois (the Thorn in the Woods) which was the key of the position, and to carry it. The duke of Treviso (Mortier) repaired with six battalions of the second division of the old guard to the right of general Friant's attack. The success of the day depended on the position of the farm the Thorn-in-the-Woods. The enemy was aware of it. He had placed 40 pieces of cannon there. He had lined the hedges with triple rows of sharp shooters, supported in the rear by masses of infantry. In the mean while, in order to facilitate this attack, the emperor ordered general Nansouty to extend himself on the right, which struck the enemy with an apprehension of being cut off, and obliged him to weaken a part of his centre that he might sustain his right. At the same moment he ordered general Ricart to yield a part of the village of Marchias, which induced the enemy further to weaken his centre, in order to reinforce the attack there, on the success of which he relied for gaining the battle. As soon as general Friant had begun his movement, and the enemy had weakened his centre, that he might take advantage of an appearance of success, which he supposed real, general Friant darted on the farm the Thorn-in-the-Woods, with the four battalions of the old guard. They charged the enemy, which had an effect on him like Medusa's head. The prince of Mosqua (Ney) marched first and led the way to honor. The sharp shooters fell back in panic upon the masses of infantry, which were attacked. The artillery being able to play no longer, the musketry then became terrible, and success was balanced: but in an instant general Goyot, at the head of the first Lancers, the old dragoons and the old grenadiers of the imperial guard, defiling through the great road at a long trot, and with cries of "*Long live the emperor!*" passed on the right of the Haute Epine (High Thorn) fell on the masses of infantry, broke them, threw them into disorder, and killed every man that was not taken prisoner. The duke of Treviso (Mortier) with six battalions of general Michel's division then seconded the attack of the old guard, reached the wood, carried the village of Fontenelle, and captured a whole park from the enemy. The division of the guard of honor defiled on the main road after the old guard, and having reached the height of the Thorn-in-the-Woods, inclined to the left, in order to carry off the advance on the village of Marchais.

General Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace, and the marshal Duke of Dantzic (Lefebvre) at the head of two battalions of the old guard, advanced upon the village and placed it between two fires. Every one there was either killed or taken. In less than a quarter of an hour, a profound silence succeeded to the roar of cannon and musketry.

The enemy sought for safety but in flight. Generals, officers, soldiers, infantry, cavalry, artillery, all fled pell mell. At 8 at night, in the dark, it was necessary to take a position. The Emperor established his head-quarters at the farm of the Thorn-in-the-Woods. Gen Michel, of the guard, was wounded in the arm by a ball. Our loss amounts at most to 1000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy to at least 8000 killed or taken prisoners, besides many cannon and colors. This memorable day, which confounds the pride and boasting of the enemy, has annihilated the elite of the Russian army, while not a quarter of ours was engaged. Next morning, the 12th, at 9 o'clk. the Duke of Treviso, (Mortier) followed the enemy on the road to Chateau Thierry. The enemy sustained his retreat with 8 battalions, which arrived late the evening before, but could not take part in the engagement. He supported them with some squadrons and 3 pieces of cannon.

Having arrived at the litle town of Cacquarets, he manifested a disposition to defend this position, which is behind the rivulet, and to cover the road to Chateau Thierry.—A company of the old guard repaired to Little Nor and overthrew the enemy's sharpshooters, who were pursued to their last position. Six battles of the old guard in wide display occupied the plain on horseback on the main road. General Nansouty with generals Laferriere and Defrance's divisions of cavalry, were ordered to move on the right upon Chateau Thierry and the enemy's rear guard. This movement was executed with equal skill and intrepidity. The enemy's cavalry moved from all points on his left to oppose the French cavalry. The brave Gen Lefort, with the dragoons of the second division of the guard, after repulsing the enemy's cavalry, fell upon the flanks and rear of light masses of infantry composing the enemy's rear guard. This division was anxious to equal what had been done by the light-horse, the dragoons and the horse-grenadiers of gen. Goyot of the day before. It enclosed these masses on all sides and made a horrible carnage among them. The three pieces of cannon and the Russian gen. Freudenreich, who commanded the rear guard, were taken. Every man of these battalions was either killed or captured. The number of prisoners made in this brilliant affair exceeded 2000. Col. Curely, of the 10th Hussars, distinguished himself. We then reached the heights of Chatteau Thierry, from whence we saw the remnant of the army flying in the utmost disorder and striving to gain the bridges.—The main roads were intrecepted from them. They sought their safety on the right bank of the Marne. Prince William of Prussia, who remained at Chateau Thierry, with a reserve of 2000 men, advanced to the skirts of the suburbs in order to cover the flight of the dis organized mass. Two battalions of the guard just then arrived in full march.—At their appearance the suburbs and the left bank were cleared; the enemy burned his bridges and unmasked a battery of 12 pieces of cannon. 500 men of Prince William's reserve were taken. On the 12th in the evening the Emperor took up his head quarters at the little castle of Nesle. On the 13th, at break of day, we were busied repairing the bridges of Chateau Thierry. The enemy not having it in his power to retire either on the Epernay road, which was cut off, nor that which passed by the city of Soissons which we occupied took across in the direction of Reims.

The inhabitants aver that of all the army not more than 10,000 men, and in the greatest disorder, passed Chateau Thierry. A few days before they had been seen flourishing and boastful. Gen. Yorck said that ten howitzermen would be enough to take Paris. Going his troops talked of nothing but Paris, Returning, their conversation run on nothing but peace. It is impossible to conceive the excesses of the Cossacks. There is no species of vexation, cruelty or crime, which these hords of barbarians have not committed. The peasants pursue them in the woods like wild beasts, catch them, and ead them wherever they can find French troops. Yesterday they conducted upwards of 300 to Vieux Maisons. All who hid themselves in the woods in order to escape, fall into their hands, and increase the number of prisoners every moment.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army to the 15th of February, in the morning.

On the 13th at three in the afternoon the bridge of Chateau Thierry was repaired.—The duke of Treviso (Mortier) crossed the Marne, and set off in pursuit of the enemy who appeared to be retiring in dreadful confusion upon Soissons and Reims, by the cross road of Lafeze in Tardevois.

Gen. Blucher, commander in chief of all the army of Silesia had remained constantly at Vertus during the three days in which his army was annihilated. He got together 1200 men of the remains of gen. Olsuffiew's corps, which was beaten at Champ Aubert, which he united with a Russian division of Langeron's corps, just arrived from Mentz under the command of lieut. gen. Ouroussoff. He was too weak to undertake any thing: but on the 13th being joined by gen. Kleist's Prussian corps, composed of four brigades, he put himself at the head of these 20,000 men, and proceeded against the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) who occupied Etoges all this while.

During the night between the 13th and 14th, not deeming his force sufficient to measure himself with the enemy, the duke of Ragusa fell back upon Montmirail, where he was in person, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 14th.

The Emperor left Chateau Thierry the same day at 4 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Montmirail at eight. He immediately caused the enemy to be attacked, who had just posted himself with the body of his troops in the village of Vauchamp.—The duke of Ragusa (Marmont) attacked that village.

Gen. Grouchy, at the head of the cavalry, turned the enemy's right. Whilst the village of Vauchamp was vigorously attacked, and in like manner defended, taken and retaken several times, gen. Grouchy reached the enemy's rear, surrounded and sabred three squares, and drove the rest into the wood. At the same instant the Emperor caused his four squadrons of service commanded by brigadier gen. of the Guards, La Biffee, to execute a charge, which was fortunate as it was brilliant. A square of 2000 men was penetrated and taken. The whole cavalry of the guard then came up on a long trot and the enemy was put to flight with sword in his flank. By two o'clock we were at the village of Fromentiers; the enemy had lost 6000 men made prisoners, ten colors and three pieces of cannon.

The Emperor ordered gen. Grouchy to move upon Champ Aubert a league in the enemy's rear; and the enemy pursuing his retreat, actually arrived at that point in the night. He was surrounded on all sides, and every thing would have been taken but for the badness of the roads which prevented 12 pieces of light artillery from following gen. Grouchy's cavalry. As it was however, and though the night was dark, three squares of their infantry were penetrated, killed or taken, and the rest briskly pursued as far as Etoges: the cavalry seized also the three pieces of cannon.

A Russian division composed the rear guard which was attacked by the 1st regiment of marines under the duke of Raguasa (Marmont) charged with the bayonet, broken and a thousand prisoners taken, including the Lt. Gen. Ouroussoff, who commanded, and several colonels.

The results of this brilliant day, are 10,000 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, ten stands of colors, and a great number of the enemy killed. Our loss does not exceed 3 or 400 men killed or wounded, which is ascribable to the resolute manner with which our troops assailed the enemy, and to the superiority of our cavalry, which induced them as soon as they felt it, to withdraw their artillery; so that they marched continually under the grape shot of 60 guns; while of the 60 they had, but 2 or 3 were opposed to us. The prince of Neufchatel [Berthier] the guard martial of the palace, count Bertrand, the duke of Dantzic, [Lefebvre] and the prince of Mosqua [Ney] were constantly at the head of the troops. Gen. Grouchy bestows the greatest eulogy on St. Germain's & Dominic's Divisions of cavalry. The cavalry of the guard covered itself with glory—nothing can equal its intrepidity. General Lions, of the guards was slightly wounded. The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) makes particular mention of the first regiment of marines; the remainder of the infantry, whether of the guard or of the line never fired a gun. Thus this army of Silesia, compossed of Sacken's and Langeron's Russian corps, Yorck and Kleist's Prussians, 80,000 men strong, has been, in four days, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without any general engagement, and without any loss proportioned to so great a result.—[*Moniteur.*

BOSTON, April 26.

Governor of Massachusetts.—The returns from 474 towns (which in 1813 gave for Mr. Strong 56,704, and for Mr. Varnum 43,379) give, For Mr. Strong 56,644
Mr. Dexter 45,438
Gain for Mr Dexter 2119.

CANADIAN PAPERS.

Since our last we have been favored with Quebec papers of the 14th inst. and Montreal of the 16th.

QUEBEC, April 12.

It now appears to be unquestionable that an exchange of prisoners will take place within a month or two.

Great Britain in hording her seamen, instead of sending them where they are wanted, acts the part of the miser with his guineas. She deals out sailors to the Canadas as though they were so many drops of her heart's blood. And so they are.

QUEBEC, April 14.

Candian Parliament.

The election of Members to represent the County of Quebec, commenced on Monday last, and continued till yesterday.

The following was the state of the Poll at the close—10 o'clock, 13th April:—

Messrs. Brehaut,	482
Gauvreau,	478
De Bonne,	312
A. Gravelle,	287

Messrs. Brehaut and Gauvreau, were accordingly declared duly elected.

Messrs. De Bonne and Gravelle, transmitted a letter to Thos. Wilson, Esq. the Returning-Officer, notifying that they would no longer attend, and protesting against the Election on account of bribery and corruption and other illegal mean alleged to have been employed.

James Stewart, Esq. the former Member, and Mr. Richer dit la Chapelle, have been elected for the County of Montreal, without opposition.

MONTREAL, April 9.

We understand a ship 90 guns has been laid down at Kingston; the length of her keel is said to be 182 feet. The greatest activity is displayed in the dock-yard;—nothing but a reinforcement of seamen is wanted to *insure* success on Lake Ontario, next campaign.

MONTREAL, April 10.

We learn that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place. It is said those of the militia, taken at Fort Niagara, Buffalo, &c. and confined here, are to be sent off on Wednesday next. General WINDER left here yesterday, on his way from Quebec to the U. States.

RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA.

Gov. Prevost has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation from Lower Canada, to any country or place whatever, of wheat, flour, and meal of every kind, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, biscut, salted pork and beef, until September next.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

From Sacket's Harbor we have accounts to Monday of last week, the 18th inst. at which time all was quiet there. One of our new vessels ran too far in launching, and stuck in the mud a while, but was got off again without injury. The Lady of the Lake was constantly on the look out, but nothing of the British fleet had been seen. [The account of the blockade, &c. stated a few days ago, as was then believed, thus proves to be incorrect.]

From the Albany Argus, of Tuesday, received last evening by the steam boat North River.

From Sacket's Harbor, our latest private advices are to the 19th. From their silence as to the sailing of the British fleet, we presume it remained in port. The letter says,

"The two new brigs are nearly ready for sea; the frigate will be launched in 10 or 12 days.—I understand that the new vessels of war at Kingston are not yet ready to launch; if so, we shall be enough for them. General Gaines has arrived and taken command at this post."

Extract of another letter, written by an officer at Sacket's Harbor, dated April 20.

"An attack on this post has been for some days expected; but we now apprehend that the enemy has too much prudence to hazard such an enterprize."

Several detachments of Infantry have marched through this city for the Harbor.

Gen. Brown was at our last dates at Lewistown, with his division.

From the North—A letter from Plattsburg to the Editor, says,

"In the affair at La Cole, and during that day, we had about 10 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 80 otherwise wounded, or at most 100 killed and wounded. A flag who came in after the engagement asknowledged the enemy buried 12 who were killed near the mill. Capt. M'Pherson it is believed will recover, and also Lt. Larabee. A person from the lines states, that the enemy's large vessel is not launched, and probably will not be off before ours. A number of batteries have been erected for the protection of this place."

A gentleman who arrived directly from Plattsburgh on Sunday evening, says the British squadron on Champlain has not been out this season.

WINCHESTER, April 26.

MILITARY.

The 415 men required by a late order from the adjutant-genoral from the 16th brigade, are now on their march for Norfolk—A detachment from Berkeley county, of about 120 rank and file, arrived in town on Thursday last, and left here early next morning. Capt. Darlington's company, from this county, of about 80 rank and file, left here a few hours after. Two other companies, under the command of capts. Cramer and Richardson, which complete the quota of this county, marched from Millwood and Stevenburgh on Thursday. The troops from Jefferson have taken another route.

Col. Elisha Boyd, who will command the regiment to which these troops will be attached, has also promptly obeyed the call of his country, and is now on his way to Norfolk. Dr. Harrison, pay master Philip Pendleton, and quarter master Daniel Zinn, compose col. B's staff.

AMERICAN
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Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: MONDAY May 2.

By an arrival at Charleston, S. C. a single London paper of the 13th of February was received, older in date by 12 or 14 days, than the papers brought to New York.—This solitary Ministerial Journal (as republished in the C. Courier,) is filled with Gazette accounts of the triumphal entry of the two Emperors and their attendant King into France—the defeat of "the Usurper" in every quarter—the divastation of the Cossacks every where—and the terror of the Museadins of Paris.—Blucher, the Prussian General, is held forth as the hero of the day, by whose prowess France is to be subdued, and the Bourbons restored.—In short, this news is well calculated to revive the drooping spirits of the *English* party in this country, and renew their hopes of the supremacy of the Bulwark of *their* religion.

On the other side, by the arrival of the Calypso at Philadelphia from France, we have intelligence, not later in date, but similar in their contents to those brought by the Grampus to New York.—We had complained of the very irregular extracts given to us by the N. York Editors.—Those now given by the Philadelphia Editor, by being more regular and connected, have a more seeming authenticity—the details of the movements and battles of the French and Allied armies are highly picturesque and deeply interesting.—Without vouching for the exact verity of all these accounts, it does appear, that Victory has again attached itself to Bonaparte's standard, and that the Allies will probably find it much more difficult to retreat from, than to enter France—if they are able to leave that country, it will be with diminished numbers and tarnished reputation—they will have to adjourn the taking of Paris *sine die.*

The famous Declaration of the 1st December, of which we unsuspecting simpletons in America thought so favorably, as promising a speedy return of peace, and the restoration of that just "balance of power," which, for the benefit of the civilized world, would keep both France and England within their proper limits—has turned out to be only a *Ruse de Guerre*, one of those cunning diplomatic contrivances, calculated to lull Bonaparte into a state of unwatchfulness, and to distract and divide the people of France, until the Allies should be able suddenly to invade that country, take Paris, and settle the business in their own way, and on their own terms.—The two Emperors and their attendant King, *urged on by British gold*, and by their own thirst of vengeance against the Man who had so often conquered and humbled them, have staked their strength and reputation against the vast power of France and the vast genius of its leader.—To meet this formidable Coalition (the sixth) said a late letter, "Napoleon left Paris, either to return no more, or to return victorious."—It appears to us, at this moment, by these accounts, that he will return victorious, and thus, by the ashness and venality of his adversaries, he will be more firmly seated on the imperial throne than ever.——Not many days can now elapse, until we hear the event of this mighty struggle.

THE ELECTION.

After three days spent in the most contested Election our city has, perhaps, ever experienced, we have it in our power to announce, with perfect confidence, that the republican tickets for Congress and Assembly are elected. Thus our city, and through it the senate, is rescued from the hands of Federalism. It has not been in our power to procure the returns for this day's paper, but we are in possession of sufficient information on the subject to congratulate most cordially, the friends of the people, on the result of their efforts. Near eleven thousand votes have been polled at this Election, about one thousand votes more than was ever before taken in the city and county of New York. *Nat. Adv.*

In our last paper we mentioned, that Com. Decatur had it at his option to command the Guerriere or President.——Understanding an impression has in consequence gone abroad, that the Secretary of the Navy has in this case given a preference to Com. Decatur, we feel it our duty to state the relative facts. Com. Rodgers, immediately on his arrival from his last cruise, received from the Secretary of the Navy an offer of the command of the Guerrier, which ship it was believed could be made ready for sea at an earlier period than the President. Under which apprehension the Commodore accepted of the command of the Guerrier; but on his arrival at Philadelphia, finding the Guerrier not in that state of forwardness which he had expected, he informed the Secretary that he preferred retaining the command of the President. But in the interim the Secretary had proffered the President, to Com. Decatur. Thus circumstanced, Com. Rodgers courteously offered to Com. Decatur his choice of the ships, and he has chosen the President. Com. Rodgers will command the Guerrier. The Commodores we understand will take their officers and crews with them. *New London Gaz.*

Brig. Gen. Winder arrived in this city on Thursday evening.

The rumors which accompanied him to New York, appear to have progressed no farther. There can be no truth in the reports at New York respecting the conclusion of an Armistice. If such an event should take place, it will certainly be known in Washington as soon as in New York. Of the probability of an armistice at an early day, there are various opinions among well informed men; and any man who considerately views the present state of our relations with the enemy, is quite as competent as we are to decide correctly in this respect. *Nat. Int.*

Died at about midnight of Saturday last, at the advanced age of 80, JAMES CLARKE, who was born in the parish of Leeds, in the west riding of the county of York in England.—He emigrated to this State in the year 1771 and resided in this city ever since.

—— on Saturday morning last, of a billious cholick, after one week's severe illness, Mr GEORGE LIGGET, in the 72d year of his age, a native of Chester county, Pa. but for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.—Though once affluent and wealthy, the closing scene of his mortal career found him in adversity.—He bore his illness with fortitude and resignation.