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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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NORFOLK, May 4.

At this time, when so much is said upon the subject of an armistice, we have thought it would be satisfactory to the public to know where the British naval commander is, or lately was, without whose consent a general armistice cannot we presume be concluded with effect; for this purpose we have inserted the notice given on board his flag ship, by which it will appear, that the Admiral did not intend to leave Bermuda until *after* the nineteenth of the last month.

BERMUDA, April 13.

His majesty's ship Asia, 24th March.

Cash, in dollars, wanted for bills, amounting to £10,000 sterling, to be drawn by the subscriber on the principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy, or on the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, at 30 days sight, and approved by vice-admiral the honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Tenders for the whole or any part thereof, not less than £100 addressed to the subscriber, and marked *Tenders for Bills*, will be received on board his majesty's ship Asia, before ten o'clock on Tuesday the 19th of April next, when they will be opened in the presence of the commander in chief, and the offers most advantageous to government, if approved, accepted of.

WM. BALHETCHET,
Secretary to the Vice-Admiral.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Copied from a Bermuda paper of the 13th April.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON,
February 24, 1814.

BULLETIN.

The hon. F. Robinson arrived this morning at this office, with despatches, of which the following is an abstract:

Sir Charles Stewart, in a dispatch dated at Chatillon, the 12th instant, incloses reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the army under Marshal Blucher, up to the 12th inst. inclusive.

Gen. D'Yorck attacked Chalons on the 5th of February, which surrendered by capitulation; Marshal Macdonald retiring over the Marne in the direction of Meaux: he had with him the corps of Sebastiani and Arrighi, besides his own.

On the 6th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Vertus to Stoges. Gen. Sacken being then at Montmirail, Gen. D'Yorck at Chateau Thierry, and Gen. Kleist at Chalons, the whole advancing upon the army of Macdonald, who was retiring with one hundred pieces of artillery. On the evening of the 8th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye.—The advanced posts of D'Yorck from Dorment, and of Sacken from Montmireil, now reached as Chateau Thierry and La Ferte sous Soarre.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Asufilef being at Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy from Sezanne, and after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire after considerable loss. On the 11th, Marshal Soult's head quarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'Yorck marched upon Montmirail against the enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining in their positions; Goneral Sacken lost four guns; the hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times.

The enemy was 30,000 strong under Bonaparte. On the 12th Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'Yorck at Eiffert: Marmont, with the 6th corps, at Etoges. On the same day, Marshal Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and Kossiewitz, were in position at Bergeres.

Duplicates of subsequent dispatches from Col. Lowe, to Sir C. Stewart have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

On the 13th, Marshal Blucher's head quarat Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about nine or ten thousand men. The enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The enemy bivouacked in front at Fromentiers. In the mean time Bonaparte marched from Chateau Thierry, from whence generals D'Yorck and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. The 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentiers to Janvilliers, where he was joined by Bonaparte, who had made a forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A very severe action now took place. Marshal Blucher's force being very inferior in numbers, and particularly cavalry, his infantry were formed into squares and he determined on a retreat. The enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such undaunted firmness, that not one of them was broken. After a very severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of nearly four leagues, Marshal Blucher observed a large corps of cavalry posted on the chaussee, in his rear, near Etoges. He resolved to force his way through this obstacle, and by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the cavalry, posted in a solid mass on the chaussee, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry which had penetrated through bye-roads upon his flank and rear, but Gens. Kleist and Kauisiewitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and took a position for the night at Bergeres.

Gen. Blucher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 3,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 16th by generals Sacken and Von Yorck. Part of Gen. Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 3000 men; Gen. Winzingerode was himself at Rheims. Counts Langerson and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, on the 13th and 16th of February:

The town of Sens was taken by assault on the 11th by the prince royal of Wurtemberg, who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the enemy at Romilly and attacked them near St. Aubin and Marnay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the 10th.

Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Point-sur-Seine, Gen. Wrede towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins. Gen. Wittgenstein crossing at Point-sur-Seine, Gens. Bianchi and Giulay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were taken to place the grand army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery, and the left at Montereau, with the corps of gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th, dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was advanced beyond Etoges) to remove the head quarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun, that of Gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainblaeu.

Mr. Robinson was officially acquainted, on his road at Troyes, that on the 17th instant Fontainbleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and Gen. Platoff; the enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris.—On the 11th Bonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nangis, the advanced corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwartzenberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.

On the 19th, the enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the prince royal of Wurtemberg, posted at Montereau, and occupying the bridge at that place. He was repulsed with loss—the prince of Wurtemburg took some cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, and the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, aud it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army.—The head quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.

On the morning of the 29th Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blucher's whole army, from 50 to 60,000 strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalans to unite with the grand army. The head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, and about 18 or 20 English miles from Troyes.

(*Thus for the Official Bulletin.*)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

We are concerned to state that the grand allied army has been defeated with considerable loss.

Bonaparte proceeded without delay to Troyes, where the allies were collected in great force.

He attacked them in that town, early in the morning of the 22d and defeated them with great loss.

Government were in possession of the substance of this intelligence last night, but a Calais paper received in town this morning gives the following particulars:

Fifteen thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, some generals and a great quantity of cannon taken.

"*Boulogne*, Feb. 23.

"Dutch papers have arrived to the 24th. They bring some accounts of the storming of Soissons. They insist upon the loss of the enemy amounting at least to 10,000 men. The Swedish and Danish, and Prussian and Saxon, and Brunswick, and Russian and English troops, are all in march southward, with not the semblance of an enemy to oppose them, until they shall have crossed the northern frontier, and penetrated deep into Old France. On the 13th inst Gen. Gore, with a Scotch regiment, reached Almelo; and on the same day Count Woronzow arrived at Liege. On the 15th Gen. Von Bulow quitted Brussels, and on the 25th the Crown Prince was to be in Old France."

February 27.

Letters were received yesterday both from Paris and the French coast, the former to the 22d, and the latter to the 24th inst. Those from the coast mention, that great joy had been occasioned throughout Picardy, by the intelligence that Bonaparte had obtained a decisive victory over the allies, on the 21st of this month, prior to the junction of Blucher with the Austrian army; that Wittgenstein had the command of the allies, and that their loss consisted of 18,000 men, and upwards of 100 pieces of artillery.

We should suppose that in any such general conflict, Schwartzenberg would have had the command in chief and there certainly has been no firing at Boulougne, or in its neighborhood to celebrate such a dscisive achievement. The letters from Paris mention, with some exultation, the triumphs of the French arms, at Nangis and Montereaux, but it is admitted that the fears of the public for the security of the capital are far from being removed. It is asserted that Angereau at Lyons has obtained reinforcements from Suchet's army to the number of 18,000 men, that he has orders to disperse the light troops of Bubna, and to operate offensively in the rear of the allies. All the archives, national treasure, and magnificent works of art, deposited in Paris, have been put in cases, and buried in the caverns of Montmotre.

The city is described to be in the state of bustle and activity of a public fair during the whole night, from the anxiety and curiosity of the inhabitants, who are receiving couriers every hour from the armies. It is mentioned in one communication, that since his successes, Bonaparte has determined, adopting the language of the confederates at Dresden, not to resume any negociation until every soldier of the invading forces is removed behind the Rhine.

We some time ago mentioned the report of a Court of Enquiry having been appointed by the Commander in Chief, to consider the cases of two Lieutenants who had been pri soners of war in France, had but recently effected their escape—The result of the enquiry has been, it is said, that these officers have been found guilty of a breach of their parole of honor, and they have been accordingly sentenced to return to confinement in France by the first cartel.

GLASGOW, March 2.

LORD WELLINGTON.

We have to announce on the most unquestionable authority, that Lord Wellington moved forward with his main army between the 12th and 15th ult, leaving an adequate force behind him to watch the motions of the enemy at Bayonne; we can also undertake to say, never was there an army more complete and effective in every point of view.

The late French accounts of the militar operations upon the Seine, are confirmed by a more detailed and distinct harrative, contained in Paris Journals to the 23d ult. and by advices received by Ministers from the H. Q. of the Allies to the 20th. According to the statement of Napoleon, his triumph on the 17th at Nangis over the corps of Wittgenstein, was instantaneous and perfect. He broke the Russian squares on the first onset; and captured 6,000 prisoners, 10,000 muskets, 16 cannons, and other trophies. General Wittgenstein retreated by Provins, and is said to have there acknowledged his defeat.——At Montereau on the 18th the enemy after more than once failing in their attack, succeeded in taking more than 8000 men, 6 cannons and 4 standards.

Sharp censures and warm commendations are freely given by Napoleon to have commanders according to their merits. The towns who resisted the allies are particularly pointed out, as well as those who are deficient in patriotism; and expectations are expressed that the inhabitants will signalize themselves in aiding Augereau to intercept the Confederates, during their retreat; which is now confidently anticipated.

The intelligence contained in the dispatches from Sir C. Stewart & Lord Burghersh, differs little from the French statements, except in the computation of Blucher's loss; which was of course greatly less than was first represented. The Silesian army had been so much reinforced as to consist on the 20th of 60,000 men. It was marching to join the grand army, and its van guard was at Artis. The Head Quarters of the Prince Schwartzenberg were on the 19th removed to Troyes. About 70 miles in rear of the fields of battle on the 17th and 18th 100 miles from Paris.

There are rumours that in a great battle fought on the 21st or 22d, near Troyes, the Allies were again worsted, with the loss of 15,000 men, and a great quantity of cannon. It is further reported that Bonaparte has determined not to suspend hostilities until the Allies have been pushed to the right bank of the Rhine.

The Dutch papers state that Gen. Winzingerode had taken Soissons by storm, and occasioned a loss to the enemy of 10,000 men.—His division appears to have subsequently joined Blucher, as the last French accounts mention that Soissons was in their possession.

The negociations continue at Chatillon; and the hopes of Peace are still strong.

Advices from the head quarters of the Marquis Wellington mentioned that between the 12th and 14th ult. the army left its cantonments, and advanced. News of great interest may therefore be immediately looked for from this quarter.

Letters were yesterday received from Trieste, of the date of the 22d ult. which gave reason to suppose that Ancona has devolved into the possession of the Allies, several vessels have arrived from that port at Trieste.

Extract of a letter from Sir R. Hill's division, dated Ustaritz, Feb. 12, 1814.

"You may expect to hear news soon from us. Our division, with Sir Thomas Picton's are to assemble in the course of to-morrow and the next day at Esperne, in order to proceed to St. Palais, [on the Bidouse,] and Pau on the Grave de Pau, where the enemy are understood to be in force. Of our ulterior movements we know nothing. The main part of the Allied army will continue for the present on this side of the Adour."

Action of the 14th.

Blucher had taken up a position at the village of Vanchamp. Marmont attacked it, and failed. It was several times vigorously attacked and as vigorously defended, taken and retaken several times. Grouchy made a movement in the rear, and the Allies retreated to Champaubert. Grouchy is said to have reached that place before them, and they were surrounded. But then comes an if—*If* the light artillery could have come up they would all have been taken. However 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon, and 10 colours, are said to have been taken. "And thus," adds Bonaparte, 'the Silesian army, composed of the Russian corps of Sachen, and Langeron, and the Prussian of Kleist and Yorck, eighty thousand strong, has been in 4 days beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without a general action, and without any loss proportioned to such great results.'

We have been so much accustomed to Bonaparte's annihilating armies upon paper, which we find afterwards to be healthy in the field, that we confess we are not much intimidated by the swelling sentence we have just quoted.

Where Bonaparte was on the morning of the 15th it is not said, but we believe at Montmirail; so that on the 15th he was at the same place he was on the 11th.

VINCENNES, April 16.

Major Taylor started from this place on Wednesday last with a company of U. States infantry, destined for St. Louis—serious fears are entertained of an attack on that place by the Indians—report says a large body of them are collected on the Missouri, about 300 miles above that place, under Dickson. The next mail from the west, will perhaps furnish something on the subject.

WATERTOWN, April 27.

From Sackett's Harbor, April 25.

The most lively emotions of joy, were this day manifested by the troops and citizens of this place, on learning the arrival of that "excellent officer," major general Brown. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon from all of the forts and park of artillery in the harbor.

The enemy on the Niagara frontier, at fort George and York, on learning the approach of general Brown, very prudently thought it avdisable to clear out and hasten to their strong hold at Kingston, where the British forces are now chiefly concentrated. The dragoons have also arrived at the harbor with the general. His army is expected in a day or two. Sailors and marines are, in considerable numbers, daily arriving.

Commodore Chauncey's fleet with the exception of the frigate, is nearly ready to sail.—The frigate will be launched next Saturday.

The well known enterprize of the commodore, and the unremitted exertions of Mr. Eckford, the master builder of the frigate, give us the assurance of its being ready for sea in a few weeks.

NEW LONDON, May 4.

The *pitit guerre* of the sound has been extremely lively for the last week.

Thursday two sloops were captured close in with Saybrook, and a schooner ran on shore.

Same day, the wreck of the smack Polly, Jones, master drifted on shore near the Light House. Everything was gone above deck, and the deck destroyed. She had evidently been taken by the English. Besides Mr. Jones, there were on board two men belonging to this place.

Sawyer's smack mentioned in our last was given up; and her little cargo.

Wednesday last a sloop from N. York, Forsyth, master, belonging here, was chased on shore near Mill-Stone and abandoned by the crew; leaving a Mrs. Howard, of this place, and an English woman passengers, on board. The barges took off the last, and left Mrs. H. It was apparent the enemy intended the destruction of the vessel and cargo; but in consequence of the urgent intreaty, and distressing situation of Mrs. H. they left the vessel as they found her. The English woman said she was the wife of a Doctor, who was at New London, and going to Bermuda in a cartel. A few nights previous an Englishman of this description and a Lieutenant who put up at Brown's Coffee House, stole a boat belonging to a poor citizen and went off to the blockading squadron.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Execution.—On Tuesday, we understand, a black man was hanged at the yard arm of the Alert, upon conviction of having attempted to fire the navy yard.

Commodore RODGERS, now commander of the frigate Guerriere, has arrived in town from Philadelphia. His ship is to be launched in about a week.

On Friday morning the officers and crew of the President leave this place for Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon, five sloops arrived from New-Landon, having on board the officers and crews of the United States and Macedonian frigates; the former to take charge of the President.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEW-YORK, May 7.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a much esteemed friend dated NEW-LONDON, May 4.

"A flag has just came up here from the commandant of the blockading squadron off this port, for the purpose of landing some passengers from a Swedish vessel 6 days from Halifax, which was bound in here, but was ordered not to enter any port in the U. States. The passengers state that the commandant of this port has received late orders from Bermuda, not to let any neutrals enter any of the ports in the United States as every port was ordered to be under blockade. They further state, that late advices, via Bermuda, say, that an Armistice has taken place between all the powers of Europe; that it is the expectation that a General Peace will soon take place in Europe, and that a Congress is now sitting in France for the purpose of affecting that object.

"I have stated to you the amount of what the passengers just landed, have communicated.—Whether the information will prove correct or not, I cannot form an opinion at this time; thinking it may be useful to you, I have given you the information just as I have received it.

I remain, respectfully, your obed't friend.'

P. S. I send this by a passenger in the stage, as the mail is closed.

Another letter from New-London of the same date, states, that a neutral vessel from the north of Europe, with a valuable cargo of linens, glass, &c. to G. & T. Meyer, of this city, was boarded off Newport, by the Bulwark of 74 guns, and forbid entering any port in the United States. The supercargo asked the commander of the Bulwark where he should go, and was told to Halifax, where we understand the neutral has proceeded. The Bulwark is direct from Bermuda, and has joined the squadron off New-London.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

Blockade of the whole American coast, and an Armistice between Bonaparte and the Allied powers.—An express reached town early this morning from New-London, with infor mation that the British 74 Bulwark, had arrived off that port, and brought out new instructions to blockade rigorously all the American coast fram Eastport to N. Orleans, and to sink, burn and destroy every thing along the American coast.—An armistice was concluded on the 5th of March, between Bonaparte and the allied powers on the continent of Europe, and peace was momently expected. There was nothing favorable as respected American affairs.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with a copy of the following letter received by the express.

Extract of a letter from New-London, written after the mail closed, dated 4th inst.

"A flag has just come up from the British squadron to land some passengers from a Swedish vessel 6 days from Halifax, which was bound in here, but ordered not to enter any port in the Untted States. The passengers state that the commandant off this port has received late orders not to let neutrals enter any of the ports of the United States. They further state, that the late advices via Bermuda say, that an armistice has taken place in Europe between all the powers, and that a congress was sitting in France for the purpose of settling a general Peace."

ALEXANDRIA, May 7.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman of this town, dated from on board his B. M. ship "Albion," off the Tangiers, April 30th, from which we learn:

That admiral Corchrane had not then arrived on this station—though hourly expected. That admiral Cockburn entertains no doubt of his being invested with powers to conclude an *armistice* should he be disposed to do so—and is of the opinion that there is a prospect of an early PEACE between Great Britain and the United States. The despatch from the secretary of state to admiral Cockburn, about three weeks since, did not in any way relate to an armistice. It was interested only to the Danish charge des affairs and his government.

Extract a letter from Westmoreland county, dated the 2d of May, 1814.

"Last Wednesday morning an English ship (said to be the Dragon, 74,) with two tenders came into the Potomac. The ship came too off Ragged Point and very near the Virginia shore. The tenders ran farther up, and have been cruizing about from Blackstone's Island down every day since they came in. The ship dropped down after one day's stay, about St. George's island, where she now lies. A large topsail schooner has also been up as far as Blackstone's island, and is now with the ship. We have not heard of any craft having fallen into their hands.—In Yeocomico there is about 20 sail, several of them (nine it is said) loaded with flour for Elkton. It is believed they are watching for them. The militia are on duty, and as long as the craft stay in the creek I think they will be safe.

"This moment we have from the hill a ship in sight—she is standing up the river with a fine breeze, and is at this time (8 A. M) about opposite Yeocomico."

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbor, 25th April, 1814.

SIR—The Lady of the Lake (which I have kept cruizing as a look out vessel between the Gallows and Kingston ever since the ice broke up) having a commanding breeze yesterday, run close into Kingston and shewed her colors, which were answered by the enemy's fleet and batteries—His old fleet lay moored off the town with all his sails bent and top gallant yards across—a number of gun boats also appeared to be ready—one only of the new ships had her lower masts in, the other appeared to be preparing to take masts in.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From the same to the same.

U. S. ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbor, April 27. 1814.

SIR—The night of the 25th inst. two of our guard boats fell in with three of the enemy's boats in this bay. Lieutenant Dudley (the officer of the guard) hailed and was answered, "guard boats;" this however not being satisfactory, he repeated the hail, but was not answered; finding that the strange boats were attempting to cut him off from the shore, he fired upon them; the enemy, laying upon their oars a short time, pulled in towards Bull Rock Point, without returning the fire. Lieut. Dudley returned to the fleet, and got a reinforcement of boats; but nothing more was seen of the enemy that night. Yesterday morning I directed both shores of Shermont bay to be examined, to see whether the enemy had not secreted himself in some of the small creeks. Nothing however was seen but six barrels of powder found in the water near the shore, where our guard boats fired on the enemy; these barrels were all slung in such a manner, that one man could take two across his shoulders and carry them; each barrel had a hole bored in the head of about an inch in diamater, with a wooden plug in it; these barrels of powder were evidently fitted for the purpose of blowing our large ship up, if the enemy could have got in undiscovered, by placing them under the ship's bottom and putting a piece of slow match or port fire in the hole in the head, which would burn a sufficient time to allow the parties to escape before the fire would communicate to the powder; this also accounts for the enemy not returning the fire of our boats, for, having so much powder in, he was apprehensive of accidents, which no doubt induced him to heave it overboard, to be prepared to return the fire if he was pursued.

It would have been impossible for the enemy to have succeeded even if he had eluded our gun-boats (which there are two lines of;) for, independent of all the approaches by water being secured by booms, the Madison is moored across the large ship's stern, within 20 yards, and her guns loaded with cannister and bags of musket balls, to rake under the bottom if necessary. A Lt. two Midshipmen and ten men are on watch under the ship's bottom every night, besides a marine guard outside of her—with all these precautions, I think that it would be impossible for an enemy to land near the ship yard unobserved. However, after this discovery of the enemy's intentions, we shall redouble our vigilance and exertions to preserve our fleet to meet the enemy fairly upon the Lake.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

MORE OF THE ARMISTICE.

To shew what is the *news* from Washington, by way of New-York, on the subject of an armistice, we copy the following paragraph from the New-York Gazette of May 4:

"The well informed," according to the government paper, are quoted as having as good means of knowing the true state of the negotiations relative to an Armistice, as the governmental patrons of that paper. Then, if *we* be correctly informed, and our information is believed to come from one of the gentlemen in question, the state of the case is this:—An armistice has been agreed upon between the governor of Canada and our Administration, as far as relates to the Northern Frontiers; and, should the commanding British Admiral on our coast agree to extend it to the maritime boundaries, the promulgation of this desirable event cannot be far distant. If the admiral have no power, we shall have no armistice.—We think the President has the power; but it may be *discretionary*—in that case, his *inclination* is to be taken into consideration.

We have no further remark to make on this paragraph, than that, in our opinion, the editors of the Gazette have, as usual, *missed the mark*. No armistice is ageeed upon.

Nat. Int.

We perceive it stated in some of the papers, with much emphasis, that *an express* was sent from this city to the President a day or two ago, and it is hence inferred that something of importance is in agitation. This, we should think, is not the fact. Communication is frequently held with the President by express, as a more sure and speedy mode of conveyance than the mail carriages which creep over the bad roads in the interior. We do not therefore believe the circumstance at all entitled to the importance which is given to it.—*Ib.*

A letter from below states, that there are in the Potomac, two 74's and four sloops of war.

City Gazette.

A DWELLING HOUSE
ON TUESDAY

The 10th day of May at 11 oclock, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction, on the premises

A Two Story Brick House

On Wilke Street nearly opposite Mr. Geo. Hussey's. The house is about twenty three feet by thirty six, entirely new and well finished. The Lot on which it stands extends from Wilke street 100 feet south to a ten feet alley, and is subject to a ground rent. Terms and further particulars made known at the time of sale. R. LEMMON, & CO. Auctrs.

New Theatre Tavern
TURTLE SOUP.

The subscriber grateful for the liberal support of a generous public, informs his friends and Customers that *Turtle Soup* will be served up this day at 11 oclock A. M. and every day during the season, Sunday excepted. Private families can be supplied by applying at the Bar; which is supplied with the best Liquors, viz: Brandy, Wines, Gin, Spirits, Whisky, Beer, Ale & Porter, all of which will be found on trial equal, if no superior, to any in the Theatre and at one half the price. First quality *Pickled Oysters*, and other Relishes served up to gentlemen attending the Theatre, at the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

JAMES M'CONKEY

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