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NEW-YORK, May 16.

Captain Adams informed us, that off Cape Clear, in the night, he passed through a British fleet of about 100 sail of ships of war, transports and merchantmen, part of which were bound to North America.

An express was sent off yesterday to the Russian and Swedish Ministers at Philadelphia, with the news from Europe.

The French Minister, Serrurier, and suite, arrived in this city on Friday.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

A letter from Troy of the 15th inst. states, that information by express had been received from Gen. Izard at Plattsburgh, through General Macomb, Burlington, that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 1 brig of 22 guns, three sloops and 13 gallies were on Thursday within ten miles of Cumberland Head Lake Champlain.

A gentleman in the Steam Boat states, that the enemy's fleet were lying of Burlington, close in with the shore, on Thursday morning.

From a file of London papers.

On the 26th of March, the French frigate L'Etoile, captain Philibert, was captured, after a severe action, by the Hibrus capt. Rowley. The Frenchmen had 40 killed and 75 wounded. The British had 12 killed and 21 wounded. The action was close in among the breakers of the bay of La Hogue. The Tagus and Niger have captured the French frigate Sirus, and sent her into Cape de Verds.

The Fortress of Cattaro, after ten days cannonading, surrendered to the British ships Bacchante and Saracen, on the 15th of Jan.

The London Gazette contains the capture of the Alfred American privateer by the Epervier. [The Epervier has since been Peacocked !]

The prince royal of Wertemberg, gained a brilliant victory over the French at Arcis on the 20th of March, and took the place covered with the fallen enemy.

The gates of Rheins were blown open open by the cannon the Russians on the 19th March. Blucher and Priest having previously formed a junction. Bonaparte with most of his army left this place on the 16th.

The French troops at Tarbe and Lemberge were driven in all directions on the the 18th March by sir Rowland Hill.

The Juliana, Bartels, and Gobernador, Kendelan, both from Amelia, arrived at Liverpool the first of April.

The London and Liverpool papers mention the sailing of many vessels for Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Quebec.

Laughable !—The Liverpool Mercury of April 7, records news from Massachusetts of that state, having by proclamation, withdrawn herself from the United States and declared her amity with England.

The Duke of Montrose Packet and the Primrose sloop of war (both British) by mistake, have had a severe action. Killed on board the packet, lieut. and adjutant Andrews, of the 60th, a passenger, and the master and 10 wounded.

Thr French frigate Uranie, has been forced into Brindisi, where the French burnt her.

When the British entered Garonne, the American property on the river was put under sequestration.

The London papers announce the safe return of Com. Rodgers at New York.

Insurrections had taken place in Le Vendee.

The Diana packet from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth, April 1, in ten days from Halifax. The Diomede, 50, had also arrived.

The Minerva, Dunn, taken by the American privateer Expedition, and given up has arrived at Plymouth.

Capt. Skene was on the eve of sailing for America in the Tonnent, and not Lord Cochrane, who had been accused of some nefarious transaction in money affairs. Admiral sir R. Keats in the Bellerophon, was to sail soon for Newfoundland.

Lucian Bonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome.

The amount of the new loan in England is stated at 37 millions.

The fortress of Santona has surrendered by capitulation to the Spaniards.

The duke of Clarence and grand duchess Catharine of Russia, arrrived at the Nore, March 30, in the Jason frigate, on which occasion a royal salute was fired.

The whole equipments for North America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax Quebec and Newfoundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

The London editors, in giving an account of the battles near Paris, had adopted the term *scratched*, for which word they give general Wilkinson the credit.

The Valiant, 74, Oliver, from Jamaica, arrived at Portsmouth March 29. Also the Acteon, from Bermuda. At Plymouth, the Maria Christine, from Amelia, recaptured from the True Blooded Yankee, by the Pactolus.

The East India ship John Palmer was lost March 9, off Ovan, and all on board perished.

The Mosquito sch. from Bermuda, with news from the Chesapeake by the Acteon, arrived at Bermuda. The Statesman of March 28, remarks that "Messrs. Clay and Russell had not taken their departure." [Besides the London papers for a month are silent on American affairs.]

The True Blooded Yankee, March 31, captured off Ushant, the Pappenburg galliot sloop from Bristol for Passages, and recaptured by the Sea Horse, left in chace of the privateer.

Both Houses of Parliament, on the 24th of March, voted thanks to lord Wellington, and the officers and men of his army.

The Ajax, after a chase of 5 hours, has captured the French national brig L'Aleyon, of 16 guns. The French privateer La Comet, was also captured by the Andromache.

Sir Charles William Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipo. to Russia.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Rupture of the Negotiations.—The Earl of Liverpool—Before he moved, as he meant to do, that the house should now adjourn, he had to state to their Lordships, that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform them, that the negociations, which had been carried on for the conclusion of peace with France, were now at an end. While his Majestey's confidential servants deeply regretted that failure of their efforts for peace which had led to this communication, it must at least be satisfactory to all to know, that both in the principle on which that negociatiation was broken off, and in the particular circumstances and causes which immediately produced the rupture, there was the most complete agreement and concurrence amongst the whole of the allies. Their Lordships and the country would expect full information on their subject, and he had to state, in regard to that point, that it was the intention of the allies to publish a declaration, setting forth the whole of the circumstances and causes which led to the rupture of the negociation. It would be the duty of his Majesty's servants to lay that declaration, together with such other information as might be necessary, before their Lordships, and this would be done with every possible expedition. In the mean time, it would be premature to enter farther into the subject, and he therefore now moved, that the house do adjourn.—Adjourned.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 7.

We extract from the Courier (London paper) the following statement of the demands of Bonaparte. Whether this statement is authentic or not, will soon appear from the communications which must be made to parliament.

I. He demanded Italy, insisting that Eugene Beauharnois should be king, a nomination that would have made him as much master of that country as he has been whilst Eugene has been acting his viceroy. In this demand of Italy, Venice was included; so that he was more exorbitant in his terms than he was when the treaty of Lunevill was concluded, by which Venice was ceded to Austria.

II. He had demanded the line of the Rhine. The Netherlands therefore to remain annexed to France, and he to continue master of Antwerp and the Scheldt.

III. He did not demand that Holland should be restored to him; but he did demand what would have made the independence of that country merely nominal—he demanded Nimeguen, and part of the line of the Waal.

IV. Besides the demands we have just stated, he demanded provisions or indemnities for different members of his family, who would be dispossessed of territories or titles. Thus an indemnity for Joseph Bonaparte for the loss of his kingdom of Spain; an indemnity for Jerome Bonaprte for the the loss of his kingdom of Westphalia; for Napoleon Louis, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves; for Eugene Beauharnois, for the sacrifice of his claim to Grand Duchy of Frankfort, upon the demise Charles D'Albert, Archbishop and Grand Duke of Frankfort. The nature of the indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with."

LOUIS XVIIIth.

Prefecture of the Landes. In the names of the King.

Louis, by the Grace of God of King of France and Navarre, to our very dear and well beloved Nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, grandson of France, greeting:

Our intention being that you should repair without delay to our province of Bearn, we have thought proper to authorise you to represent us, both in that and all the neighboring provinces, and to specify the powers which you shall there exercise in our name, until our arrival in our states. We thus give you a just testimony of the confidence which you have merited by your zeal for our service and the interest of our crown.

For these causes we have, by these present letters, authorised, and do authorise you,

To employ yourself in the re-establishment of our authority, and of good order, in the provinces of the kingdom into which you may be able to penetrate, as well as in the adjacent provinces.

To levy troops there, and to receive the oath of those who, having abandoned the colors of the Usurper, shall embrace the cause of their lawful Sovereign:

To command there all the military, and to appoint general officers to command under your orders, as well as subordinate officers in their various ranks:

To take from the public chests the sums necessary for the execution of our orders, acting, however in this respect, and in every other circumstance, in the manner most conformable to the paternal sentiments with which we are animated towards our subjects and with which your heart is not less penetrated than our own:

To cashier or suspend all civil and military officers, when you shall deem it necessary to our interests.

To appoint provisionally to the office of Commandant, and to all other offices, both in the civil and military administrations, regulating yourself by the views which we have set forth to our subjects, in the Declarations which we have addressed to them.

It is our will that the provisional commissions which you shall have given for the said employments, places, functions, and officers, as well as all other acts done by you, in our name, under your hand and seal, have their full and entire effect, in virtue of the present letters patent, until it be further provided for.

The present powers shall cease to have effect, and be regarded as null and void, immediately on our arrival in France, as well as in case our very dear and beloved brother Charles Philip of France (Monsieur) shall have preceded you, and shall transmit to you orders in his capacity of Lieut. Gen. of our kingdom.

We command and ordain all our officers, civil and military, to cause to publish and affix our present letters patent, wherever it may be necessary, and each, in his sphere, to assist in their execution, although circumstances do not permit us to cloathe them in their accustomed forms.

Given at Hartwell, in the county of Buckingham, under our hand and ordinary seal, and countersigned by the Sieur Count de Blacas, appointed by us to that effect, this 14th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

LOUIS.

By the King, BLACAS D'AULDS.

Frenchmen!—The day of our deliverance approaches! The nephew of your king, the husband of the daughter of Louis XVI has arrived among you. It is near the cradle of Henry IV. that one of his lineal descendants has just unfurled, amidst the gallant French, the ancient banner of the lillies, and announces to you the return of happiness and peace, under a reign, the protector of the laws of public liberty!

No more tyrants! no more war! no more conscriptions! no more vexatious imposts!

May your calamities, at the voice of your Sovereign, of your Father, be effaced by hope your errors by oblivion, your dissentions by that affecting union of which he will be the pledge.

The promises which he has made to you, and which he solemnly renews this day, he is ardently desirous to fulfil, and to signalize by his love and his deeds of beneficence, the fortunate moment which, in giving him back his subjects, restores him to his children.—*Vive le Roi.*

By his highness Monseigneur the Duke of ANGOULEME.

Count ETIENNE DAMAS.

St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

Monsieur de Carrere. The authority of the King having been yesterday acknowledged here by public acclamation, and the white flag every where waving, I have assumed the government in the name of his Majesty, in pursuance of the full powers which he has been pleased to confide in me, and of which I adjoin herewith a printed copy as well as an Address to the French.

Upon the report which has been made to me of the public esteem which you enjoy, I entreat you, I even command you, in the name of the King, my lord and uncle, to assume the office of Prefect, of the department of the Landes, or at least to perform its functions provisionally; in consequence,

1. You will cause to be acknowledged throughout the whole extent of your departments the authority of the King.

2. You will cause all the branches of the administration to proceed as heretofore, with such exceptions as under:

3. If there are sub-prefects to be changed, you will propose to me proper persons:

4. The same rule shall hold as to Mayors: I authorise you however to nominate provisional ones.

You will also cause the two documents hereto adjoined, to be published and posted up.

The present letter serving as your authority I empower you to cause it to be published.

Be assured, M. de Carrere, of all my esteem.

Your affectionate,

LOUIS ANTOINE.

(A true copy) DE CARRERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes, Royal Palace at Bordeaux, March 13, 1814.

We, Joseph Marie de Carrere, appointed Prefect of the department of the Lnades,

Having seen the letter written to us from the Royal Palace at Bordeaux, on the 13th inst. by his Royal Highness Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, grandson of France, in virtue of powers which his Majesty Louis is XVIII. King of France and Navarre, has given to his said Royal Highness, by his letters patent, dated Hartwell, the 14th of last Jan.

Having seen the said letters patent, as well as the address to the French by his said Royal Highness, dated St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

Considering that it is our duty to accept the testimony of confidence with which his said Royal Highness has been pleased to honor me.

Have ordered as follows:—The authority of his Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, is and shall be acknowledged by all within our jurisdiction. In consequence the Mayor of the different towns and communes in this department, shall be bound, immediately on receiving the present order, to proceed with the greatest solemnity to the publication and affixment of the letters of his Royal Highness, the letters and proclamation above stated.

Our present orders shall be transmitted to all civil, military, judicial and ecclesiastical authorities.

Done at Mont de Mausan, this 15th of March 1814. DE CARRERE.

Prefect of the Department of the Landes.

The Prefect of the Department of the Landes to all persons within his jurisdiction.

The happy moment has at length arrived for which we have so long and painfully waited. We are permitted to express our sentiments of respect, love, and fidelity for our legtimate sovereign, to imitate the ever memorable example which the inhabitants of Bordeaux have had the inestimable advantage of first giving to France, to replace ourselves under the ancient banner of the Lillies, which assures to us the return of peace and happiness.

Affectionate inhabitants of the Landes, give a loose to your hereditary enthusiasm for the descendants of the great and good Henry! No fear can henceforth suppress the movement of your hearts, or oppose your proclaiming your lawful king, the worthy descendant of the august dynasty of the Bourbons. Let your joy, your transports, repeat those cherished words, which recall amongst us the best, the most respectable of monarchs.

Let us all exclaim with emulation, and repeat incessantly—*Vive le Roi!*

In doing me the honour to appoint me to the chief magistracy of this department, his Royal Highness Monseigneur the Duke of Angouleme, grandson of France, and representative of his Majesty Louis XVII. has condescended to inform me, that his choice was decided by the esteem which you have been pleased to grant me. I may therefore promise myself, my dear fellow citizens, the concurrence and combination of all your efforts, to assist me in effecting all the good of which it may please his majesty to make me the instrument. The Proclamations of our Princes are known to you; confide without hesitation in their royal promises; our Kings (you know it) were always religious observes of their word—Vive Louis XVIII! DE CARRERE.

Mont de Marsan, March 16, 1814.

Speech of the Mayor of Bordeaux to Marshal Beresford.

GENERAL.—The generous nation which has given such signal proofs of its magnanimity in assisting, with unshaken constancy, its oppressed Allies, presents itself this day at the gates of the city of Bordeaux, as the ally of our august Sovereign Louis XVIII.

"We approach you, General, for the purpose of expressing, in the name of our fellow citizens, the sentiments by which they are animated.

"You are about to witness the testimonies which will burst forth in every quarter, of our love for our King. These testimonies will also be mixed with the feeling of gratitude.

"May no obstacle henceforth present itself to the union of our countries! May our vessels freely enter our posts, and ours be received in yours as friends! Thus shall we mutually enjoy the benefits of commercial intercourse. The alliance of England and France secures the peace and happiness of the world.'

Speech of the Mayor of Bordeaux, to his royal highness the duc D'Angouleme.

"SIR—How glorious is this day for the city of Bordeaux, which welcomes to its bosom the nephew and the son in law of Louis XVII. and our well beloved king Louis XVII. France, then, is about to renew her happiness. She could enjoy it only under the paternal government of the descendant of Henry IV. of the monarch whose superior wisdom has been equally evinced in prosperity as amid misfortunes.

"What better assurance can we possess of our future happiness, than the presence of a prince so celebrated for his affability, his prudence and his firmness. Shew yourselves, sir, in the midst of the faithful subjects of our King, and give to them the example of our virtues. Receive the most decided marks of our love, our devotion and our profound respect."

Speech of the Archbishop of Bordeaux to the Duke D'Angouleme.

"SIR—Afflicted for a long series of years with calamities of all kinds, we have mourned over our misery; and while our prayers were raised for a period to them, we were incessantly agitated by hopes and fears, which alternately prevailed.

"These painful emotions are at length hushed to peace, by the presence of your Royal Highness. We shall be happy! In the name of the clergy and the people of my diocese, I presume to intreat your Royal Highness to convey to his Majesty the unfeigned assurance, that in his dominions he will not find subjects more faithful or more devoted."

LONDON, March 31.

Advices from Geneva to the 13th inst. mentions that the French, determined on the capture of that city, had proceeded towards it in three colums by three distinct routes. Two of these, it appears, have from some cause unexplained, not reached the place of their destination; one, indeed, which was marchiug by Mount Jura, has not been heard of. The third which was penetrating by the Valais, was met by a party of Austrians, who, it is said, were joined in great strength by the Valaisins, and the whole division was destroyed.

The list of French frigates captured within these two months, will stand thus: the Trave, Weser, Iphigene, Albmene, Clorinde, Sultane, Etoile, Terpsichore, and Sirius.

BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT—APRIL 1

Lord Wellington.—"Despatches have been received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Tarbes, March 20.

The enemy collected his force at Conchez on the 13th: but on the 15th he returned to Lambege, leaving outposts towards the former place.

"Lord Wellington having been joined by detached troops, moved on the 18th inst. against the French army. Marshal Soult retreated before the allies to Vic Bagorey and Tarbes. A strong rear guard attempted to make a stand near the former towm, upon the 19th, but were driven through it in a gallant manner by the 3d division.

"Soult assembled his forces on the morning of the 20th, in a position of which the town of Tarbes formed a part.

"Lord Wellington marched in two columns to attack this position, from which the enemy retreated in all directions, after having suffered much loss from the attacks made by the 6th and light divisions which distinguished themselves.

"Lord Wellington states that the loss of the allies in these affairs has been inconsiderable, and he has not transmitted any returns.

"His Lordship's army encamped on the night of the 20th on the Larzet and the Larroz.

MONDAY, April 4.

London Gazette, Saturday, April 2.

The Gazette contains the particulars of the capture of the Terpsichore, of which the following are extracts:

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 2.

Majestic, at Sea, February 5.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that in my way from St. Michael's to Madeira, in the execution of your orders, at day light in the morning of the 3d inst. in lat. 37, and long. 20, being then in chase of a ship in the N. E. supposed to be one of the enemy's cruizers, three ships and a brig were discovered about three leagues S. S. E. of very suspicious appearance, and not answering the private signal, I gave over the pursuit of the ship to the northward and eastward, hoisted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the southern squadron, when two of the ships immediately gave chase to me; on closing within four miles, I discovered them to be two forty four gun frigates, a ship mounting 20 guns, and a brig, which I could not perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to show their colours (which they appeared to wish to avoid(and for that purpose stood directly for the head most frigate, when she shortened sail, and brought to, for the other to close. I now made all sail, in the hope of being able to get along side of her before it could be effected, but in this I was foiled, by her wearing, making sail, and joining the other and taking a station ahead and astern with the 20 gun ship and brig on their weather bow; they stood to the S. S. E. with larboard studding sails, and all the sail that could be carried; the sternmost hoisting French colours, at a quarter of an hour past two o'clock, they opened a fire from the aftermost guns upon us; at 3 o'clock, being in a good position (going ten knots an hour) I commenced firing with considerable effect, the shot either going through, or just over the starboard quarter to the forecastle, over the larboard bow; when at 49 minutes past four, she struck her colours to his Majesty's ship Majestic, under my command.

The wind increasing, the prize in a state of confusion, and night fast approaching, obliged me to stay by her, and to suffer the frigate, with the ship and brig to escape; the sea got up very fast, so that only 100 of the prisoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was lost, and two prisoners drowned; this I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ship is the Terpsichore of 44 guns, 18 and 24 pounders, and 320 men, B. F. de Sire, capt. de Frigate; the other was the Atalante, sister ship, exactly of the same force; they sailed from the Scheldt on the 20th October and went to L'Orient; from thence they sailed again on the 8th January in co. with La Yade, a similar ship, which parted with them in lat. 45, and long. 16, 40. The enemy had only 3 men killed, 6 wounded and 2 drowned; the Majestic none. The officers and men I have the honor to command, conducted themselves on this occasion as I expected they would do.

LONDON, April 4.

Capt. Collins, of the royal navy, has just arrived at the admiralty, charged with despatches from Admiral Penrose.

These state, that the gallant admiral had forced the entrance of the river Garonne, and a French ship of the line (we believe the Regulus) which defended it, was likely to fall into the hands of the assailants.

We also learn by this arrival, that the city of Nantes, has espoused the Bourbon cause. Nantz is to the great River Loire what Bordeaux is to the Garonne, and one of the chief cities of France, both in a commercial and political view. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants.

Admiral Penrose entered the Garonne on Monday last.

The French frigate whose destruction we announced on Saturday, was the Uranie.

Lord Cochrane does not go out to America in the Tonnant. Capt. Skeene is appointed to the command, which he assumed at Portsmouth on Saturday morning.

It is said that Maison caused 52 of the inhabitants of Ghent to be shot. If the allies do not retaliate, they are the murderers of these men, and do not deserve the support of the people either in France or Flanders.

The action between the Duke of Montrose Packet, and the Primrose Sloop of War.

By an extract from the Duke of Montrose's log, it appears, that the action commenced at half past seven o'clock, P. M. and lasted, broadside to broadside, within half pistol shot, till a quarter before nine, when the Primrose attempted to carry the Packet by boarding, but was gallantly resisted, and so much damaged as to oblige her to haul off at nine o'clock. The Primrose again came down and recommenced the action which was continued with the same unabated spirit on both sides, until ten minutes before 10, when the Primrose hailed the Packet and asked what ship it was; the mistake was soon discovered. The loss on board the Packet is lieut. and adj. Andrews, of the 60th regt. a passenger, and the master killed, and ten men wounded; the loss on board the Primrose is her master, 4 men killed, and 18 wounded.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning. It has brought accounts, which we have inserted, of Augerau's defeat by Bianchi—of the French irruption into Ghent, and of the vigorous measures taken in consequence.

Murat has gained a victory in Italy over General Grenier.

A vessel has arrived at Cork from St. Jean de Luz, which she left on the 24th, bringing the important accounts of the surrender of Bayonne the day before. Government have not received any such late accounts. The late dispatch from Lord Wellington, at Tarbes, was dated the 20th, at night.

The Prussians are under the walls of Paris—the empress and the young king of Rome have fled. They left Paris on the 29th for Rambouillet. Joseph Bonaparte addressed a proclamation to the people of Paris on that day. There is great confusion and dismay.

Another Government Bulletin.

Letters have been received by Holland from Sir Charles Stewart, and Lord Burgherst of the 26th and 27th ult.

Upon Bonaparte's march to Vittry, the prince of Schwartzenburgh followed on that road ahd made a junction with Marshal Blucher.

The two armies then above 200,000 strong resolved to march on Paris, and 10,000 cavalry and 40 pieces of cannon were ordered, under Winzingerode, to observe the rear of Bonaparte.

The combined armies arrived at Frere Champenoise on the 26th, having on the 25th defeated several corps, taking above 10,000 prisoners and 70 pieces of cannon.

On the 27th prince Schwartzenburgh was at Colommier; Blucher at Ferte sous Jeuarre.

They were to pass the Marene on the 28th, Blucher at Meaux, Schwartzenburgh Lagny, and take the position of Montmartre.

Bonaparte on the 27th was marching by Brienne and Bar sur Aube upon Troyes, with the utmost precipitation.

State of Massachusetts.—We find it stated in one of the London papers, that advices have been received from the United States through Halifax, of a proclamation issued by the government of the state of Massachusetts, in direct opposition to the policy which has directed the counsels of the president. By this proclamotion it is asserted, that Massachusetts withdraws herself from all participation of the war, and declares her amity towards England. The debate in the assembly upon the subject of issuing this proclamation was very long and the meeting was very full. It is also said that English prisoners in that state have been liberated, and means have been taken to effect a perfect reconciliation with this country. We refrain from any remarks upon this important affair, until we are fully assured of its authenticity.

At Rheims, Napoleon seized all the hairdressers and shoemakers, whom he incorporated with his imperial guard. His first column, which passed through Espernay, was only 15 or 16,000 strong; and the second column under marshal Ney, that passed through Chalons, amounted to no more than 7 or 8000.

General Jomini has shewn, by an accurate calculation, that within the last two years there have been raised wishin the French territory, exclusive of Roman, Dutch and Hanseatic departments, not less than *one million three hundred thousand* human sacrifices to the mad ambition of a single individual.

THE ENEMY AT OSWEGO.

We understand by gentlemen who came in the western stage, that the British, with a 60 gun ship and twenty transports on Thursday last made an attack on Oswego, and carried it.—They were bravely resisted by about 300 men for a short period, and many lives lost on both sides.—The public inn of Mr. Parsons, we understand, was burnt by hot shot; all the public buildings and stores destroyed, and the enemy were on their march to destroy the stores and cannon deposited near Oswego, which were destined for our fleet at Sackett's Harbor. The report of cannon was distinctly heard on Thursday from 10 till 2 o'clock, on College Hill, at Clinton, and in other places in the vicinity.

Since the above was in type, we further learn from a source on which we can fully rely, that the British took possession of the place on Friday last, after a gallant resistance of two days, by a few brave troops, commanded by lt. col. Mitchell. The whole British fleet was employed on this enterprise, which has since been discovered standing apparently for Kingston; from which we infer that the munitions of war, the main depot of which were at Oswego falls, cannot have fallen into the hands of the enemy. *Utica Pat.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in France, to his brother in this city, dated "ROCHELLE, April 7.

"We are at the eve of great events. Bordeaux has been in possession of the British since the 12th of March, who have left the civil administration in the hands of the duke of Augouleme, in the name of Louis the XVIII. Every one is so much satisfied with their conduct that all the neighborhood have followed the example. No exactions, no extraordinary taxes, no requisition, it does not seem as if there were any foreign troops at Bordeaux. Libourde and Cubsac are in their possession. Blay cannot hold out long. It is said since yester-