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FOREIGN NEWS.

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence received at New York by the General Armstrong.

LONDON, May 19.

Capt. Harris, aid-de-camp to Sir Charles Stewart, arrived in town yesterday from Paris, and we understand was the bearer of official accounts of the landing of Bonaparte at Elba, the substance of which was communicated in the Pilot shortly after the arrival.—We learn that capt. Harris does not give reason to expect the arrival of the allied Sovereigns in this country before the lapse of a fortnight. According to present appearances in Paris, it is not likely that they can leave that capital till ten or twelve days hence.

The following paragraph which appeared in a Second Edition of the Pilot of yesterday, is repeated this day for the information of those of our readers who may not have seen the papers containing it.

"Official accounts have been received by Government of the landing of Bonaparte on the Island of Elba on the 4th inst. He was received with acclamations by the people. He went to church, and thence to visit the fortifications. The despatches were sent off a few hours after the landing. *Col. Compbell remains with him.* It is not true that a large body of troops had been collected in the island The whole statement given in the last London. Journals from a minor French paper is unfounded."

We received this morning Paris papers of the 16th inst. The Moniteur of that date contains a circular letter to the Archbishops and Bishops, enjoining them to impress upon their flocks the example of Louis XVIII. and the royal family entering the Church of Notre Dame to implore blessings on the heads of the French people, and to use their zealous efforts to call forth corresponding zeal and devotion. There are several Proclamations and Decrees respecting the army: one concerning the national Guards, is given by us at full length. A decree touching the regular forces, orders all officers to join their respective corps forthwith, as only in that situation can any regard be paid to his claims to be kept employed, or to be allowed to retire on his full income, or on half pay, till re-employed, &c. according to the extent and nature of his services. Every officer remaining at Paris away from his regiment, eight days after this notification, is declared to have forfeited his rights. An address to the citizens of Paris, from the prefect of the Department of the Seine, has been placarded at Paris, announcing *a contribution to be levied for the maintenance of the allied forces*, and inviting the compliance of the people to the requisition; which is to be regulated on a combined proportion, referred to the scale of the landed and personal taxes now existing. The sums thus advanced are repayable in four instalments, by assignments on the ordinary municipal taxes. The impossibility of providing the funds requisite for a voluntary loan, is pleaded in excuse for this assessment. The assessment is in the proportion of the land tax one fourth, and is regulated by a graduated scale, referring to the personal contribution. The whole amount of the land tax (contribution foriciere), for the year, is 11,684,578 francs; the fourth of which is 2,921,144 francs; on the score of the personal contributions, it is proposed to raise 5,214,655 francs, of which 5,000,000 for the capital, and the remainder for expenses. This levy to be made by a scale graduated to the circumstances of the inhabitants, at rates from 400 francs to ten francs each, to be levied in three equal portions, 15th May, 31st May, and 15th June. The repayment to be effected in 4 years from 1st July: the poorest contributes (10 francs) to be repaid first.

In the sitting of the Swiss Diet at Zurich, on the 27th of April, a note from M. Mallet French Minister, invited the canton to send deputies to negotiate to Paris a new treaty of alliance with the king and to make regulations for the formation of Swiss regiments, which the King was desirous to take into his pay.

The Cansiso [a Spanish paper] is full of political disquisition which as they tend to show two parties diametrically opposed to each other, in respect to the degree of power to be allowed to the King, are not without interest. One of the best, of which the following is the substance, is called *What will be the opinion of Madrid*, in the state of suspense in which the nation is, concerning the resolution which Ferdinand will take; the provinces must be anxious to know the opinion of the capital which cannot be different from that of all the provinces.

On the 15th the Emperor of Austria visited the catacombs at Paris. These are immense quarries, in the excavations of which the church yards of the capital were overcharged have been collected and deposited, piled in various forms, appropriate to the religious awe and solemnity that the mortal remains of a thousand generations should inspire. A full description of these vast and singular cementeries was given in the Pilot some time since. The Emperor of Austria is the first Sovereign that ever visited them.

The release and transmission of French prisoners to their country from the depots in England is carried on gradually by selections, according to the conduct of individuals in their confinement, or according as the conduct and claims of particular places in France had established a particular right to the restoration of those belonging to their several communities, and given a guarantee for their demeanor on their return home.——We are sorry to say, that the temper and dispositions of the prisoners in those depots generally render the prospect of their return to France in large bodies highly dangerous to restored authority of the legitimate sovereign, and to the tranquility of the country. Report says that there is a plan to form these refractory spirits into distinct corps for the service of the French colonies, and more particularly for the reduction of St. Domingo under the authority of the mother country. At all events we trust and hope that the release will be executed gradually, and that the prisoners by each despatch will be sent to parts remote from those to which the preceding divisions shall have been conveyed, so as to break and render impracticable any plan of re-union or correspondence which they have concerted for mischievious purposes.

Hanover, May 6.—The duke of Cambridge, it is said, is going back to England; and the duke of Cumberland is coming here.

Four volunteer regiments of hussars are forming here; two complete.

The landwehr battalions are constantly exercised. *It is said, that such as are inclined, are to be at liberty to join an expedition to America.*——(*German Observer, May* 13.

Berlin, May 3.—The Russians are fortifying those places of Muldavia and Bessarabia which they acquired by the last treaty with Turkey. They put every place in a state of defence, and are assembling their forces.

FRENCH PAPERS.

To General Count Dupout, Commissioner of the War Department.

Count—The Emperor, my august master, has heard with regret, that there occurred between his grenadiers and those of the *royal guard of France*, quarrels, occasioned by branches of green which the Austrian soldiers wear in their caps.

I invite you, Count, by his Majesty's order to publish to the whole French army that these branches of green, far from being a sign of triumph, are but a simple rallying sign, prescribed from time immemorial by our military rules, and, our soldiers wear it in time of peace as in war. Accept, &c.

(Signed) SAHWARTZENBERG.

ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

We, Louis by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

1. The Ministry of General Police, and of the Prefecture of the Police of Paris, are consolidated under the title of General Director of the Police of the Kingdom.

2. Consequently the Director General shall possesses the powers and exercise the functions formerly attributed to the Minister of Police, and to the Prefect of the Police of Paris.

3. Until orders shall be given to the contrary, the Prefects and Sub-Prefects shall discharge the duties of Directors of Police—and shall be in this respect only under the control of the Director General of the Police of the kingdom.

4. The Director General of Police shall have in our presence and palaces, the honours attributed to the ministers, and shall take precedence immediately after them.

5. Our Ministers are charged, in their respective departments, with the execution of our present decree.

Given at the Palace of the Thuilleries, 16th May, 1814.

By the King,
Signed, LOUIS.
DAMBRAY, Chancellor of France.

We, Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, on the report of our Minister of War, the Council of State having previously examined—

Have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

1. The gens. of brigade shall take the title of camp marshals; the gens. of division shall take that of Lt. Gens.

2. There is no alteration in the uniform of the general officers, and of the officers of the staff of the army.

3. Our minister, secretary of state for the war department, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at Paris, May 16.

Signed, LOUIS.
Gen. Count Dupont, Minister of War.

PARIS, May 18.—General Carnot has returned to Paris, and has had the honor of being presented to the king.

Ad. Verhuel is also arrived at Paris.

Last Sunday, after mass, the new ministers of state, and ministers secretaries of state, took the prescribed oaths before the king, after which they took their seats at the council board, at which his majesty presided.

It is reported, that the splended residence of the the archbishop is to be occupied for a time by an august princess, whom our political convulsions have exiled into Spain, and whose virtues the French have not forgotten, nor those of her father; but we do not pledge ourselves for the accuracy of this report. *Gazette de France, May* 18.

From the London Gazette of May 21st.

BRITISH AND FORIEGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. the tenth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at "The Free-Mason's Hall, Queen-st. Lincoln's inn fields." The reports read by Lord Teignmouth President, contained a variety of interesting matter relative to the progress made by the institution in different parts of the world.

The total of net receipts within the year were reported to be £87,216 6s, 9d.; and of payments £84,652 1s 5d and the society's engagements with its domestic and foreign societies, for the current year £28,600. The total issue of bibles and testaments, by the society both at home and on the continent, amounted to 1,026,845, and if to these be added 122,000, printed and now printing by societies in Europe only, aided by the society at home, the total amount will be 1,158,850 copies.

His royal highness the duke of Kent, the chancellor of the exchequer, the bishops of Salisbury and Norwich, the earl of Northesk, ld. Gambier, the Swedish ambassador, (to Madrid) the dean of Wells, the warden of Manchester, the principal of Magdalene hall (Oxford), Messrs. Wilberforce, H. Thornton, Porcher, and C Grant, jun. Rev. Dr. Romeyn, (from N. York) the rev. Dr. Thorpe, (Dublin) the revd. W. Dealty, revd. G. Burder, revd. J. Patterson, from Petersburgh, revd. R. Pinkerton, from Moscow, and the secretaries, took a share in the business of the day. From the importance of the communications, the number and rank of the attendance, and the interest excited by the able and impressive addresses, this may be justly considered as having exceeded, in point of effect, any preceeding anniversary.

REPUBLIC OF GENEVA.

It appears by the following document, that the fate of Geneva, that small republic, so celebrated in the history of the reformation, and in the annals of science, will soon be definitively settled. The following communication has just reached us from very respectable authority:—

"*Frontiers of Switzerland, May* 9.

"After long continued viscissitudes of fears and hopes, of dangers and providential escapes, Geneva sees at last the dawn of its restoration to happiness and independence. Tho' still, at this moment, burthened with Austrian troops, deprived of almost the whole of its artillery by the Austrian authorities, and exhausted beyond measure by requisitions of provisions, of clothes, and even of money, Geneva will soon see itself raised, by the liberal and truly generous spirit of the allies, and in consequence of the good spirit which its inhabitants have evinced, to a state of prosperity, greater perhaps than it ever enjoyed before. The following declaration, issued at Zurich on the first of this month, by the three plenipotentiaries appointed by the allied powers, for the purpose of assisting in the new organization of the federative republic of Zwitzerland, contains a full developement of the views of the allies respecting the fate of Geneva. The plan of aggrandizement alluded to in this document is said to comprehend a population of about 240,000 souls, an extention of territory, which, it appears, so far exceeds the expectations of the Genevese themselves, that they begin to question whether it wouldnot be better and safer, for the preservation of their national manners, and of their protestant institutions, to be treated in this respect, with less munificence."—The declaration ran thus:

To the Syndics and Council of the Republic of Geneva.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction, that the undersigned envoys extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of their imperial and royal majesties, have received the communications which have been made to them by the counsellors, M. M. Saladin and Schmidtmeyer, deputies of the republic of Geneva. The undersigned have found in the address of the 22d April, presented by the citizens of Geneva to the provisional council, the most authentic expression of their wishes for the restoration of the republic, and for its aggregation to the Helvetic Body. That wish being perfectly agreeable to the allied powers, and conformable to the benevolent intentions with which they are animated in behalf of Geneva, the undersigned hasten to congratulate the provisional council on having acceded to that wish, and on having in its wisdom, adopted measures calculated to prepare its happy realization.

"The Allied Powers desire, that the Republic of Geneva, strengthened by a liberal constitution, and by a suitable increase of territory, should offer itself to Switzerland as an ally, *(co-etat)* capable of contributing to its preservation, and to the strict maintenance of its system of neutrality. With this view, the Provisional Council would do well to prepare, with muture deliberation, the plan of a Constitutional Act of the Republic of Geneva.—The nineteen States assembled at Zurich, are now engaged in drawing up their federal compact; and that fundamental basis will soon be completed. In consequence of the events which have re-established the basis of independence of the free nations which France had subdued, the Republic of Geneva shall be authentically acknowledged in the possession of its political rights, and of the territory which the Allied Powers intend it should acquire. It is at that period, which does not appear to be far distant, that Geneva may definitively fix its Constitution, and assume its rank amongst the Swiss States, by adhering to their federative compact. In the mean time, the Counsellors Saladin and Schmidtmeyer will have an opportunity of justifying the confidence which their countrymen seem to have so deservedly placed in their zeal and abilities, by establishing, with the Deputies of the nineteen States such amicable relations, as may lead to the formation of a political bond, and by successively informing the Provisional Government of the progress of the labours of the Diet.

"On their part, the undersigned will be most anxious to participate, by their good offices, in any thing which may tend to restore to the Republic of Geneva its former prosperity.

Signed Le Comte *Capo D'Istria,*
Schraut,
Chambrier."

Zurich, May 1, 1814.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

In relation to the Constitution formed by the Cortes.

"I declare that it is my royal will and pleasure, not only not to swear to, nor accede to said constitution, nor to any decree of the general and extraordinary, and of the ordinary Cortes, now actually in session, who would deprive me of the rights and prerogatives of my sovereignty, established by the constitution and the laws, under which the nation has long lived; but do declare that constitution, and all such decrees, null and void, and that they are from this time repealed, and without any obligation upon my people and subjects, of whatever class or condition, to comply with or regard them, and whosoever shall attempt to support them, and to contradict this my royal decree, or to make any attempt against the prerogatives of my sovereignty, and the happiness of the nation, or cause any riot or disturbance in my kingdom, declare him who shall dare to make any such attempt, a traitor to my kingdom, and *he shall suffer the pains of death*, which shall also extend to all those who shall by any act, writing or discourse, incite, exhort, or persuade others to respect or obey said constitution or decree; and, that in the mean time, that order may be re-established, and what was observed in the kingdom before the innovation was introduced and what is convenient and necessary may, without loss of time, proceed in its regular course, and the administration of justice not be interrupted, it is my royal pleasure, that in the mean time the ordinary course of justice should continue among my people, as now established, and also the judges, audiences, intendants, and other tribunals of justice in the administration of it; and that for the better regulating the policy and government of towns and cities, the town and city authorities as now established, shall take care that good order and proper regulations be established, until the meeting of the Cortes, which I shall call together, when they will attend to this branch of the government. And from the day in which this my decree shall be published, and be communicated to the president of the Cortes then actually in session, their sessions shall cease and terminate, and their acts and those of their predecessors; and whatever documents they may have in their archives and secretary's office, or in the power of any individual, shall be collected by the person charged with the execution of this my royal decree, and they shall be immediately deposited in the office of the junta of the city of Madrid, and the chamber in which they are deposited, shall be locked and sealed, and the books of their library shall pass over to the royal one.——And whosoever shall attempt in any manner to impede the execution of this my royal decree, I also declare him guilty of treason, *and he shall suffer the pains of death*, and all causes which shall be pending in the courts of justice for infractions of the constitution, shall from this day cease and determine, and all those who shall be imprisoned, or in any manner arrested for such causes, shall be immediately set at liberty—and it is my will and pleasure that all these things should be done for the good and happiness of the nation."

From an English publication.

The most valuable collection of eastern manuscripts ever brought to Europe by any individual, is said to be that of Major *Ouseley*. Besides Arabic, Persian and Sancrit books, amounting in number to nearly 1500 there are several port-folios of immense size, containing mythological paintings of the most ancient kind, splendidly illuminated, and procured at great expence from all parts of Hindostan, Tibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. with idols of stone, metal, wood, and other materials.

Many of the volumes are filled with botanical paintings, executed in the most accurate manner; vast collections of natural history and mineralogy; original views and drawings taken on the spot, in various parts of India; with a cabinet of the most rare medals, gems, and other antiquities. A complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan Princes since the reign of Timour, with the armour, horse furniture, swords, spears, bows, arrows, and all the weapons used in Persia, India, and other countries of the east; with various musical instruments, and songs set to music, by Major Ousely, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian, and Indian singers.

BOSTON, July 21.

EFFICIENT MILITIA.

Agreeably to the request of Gen. Dearborn, made by virtue of authority derived from the national government, his Excellency Governor Strong has issued his General Orders, requiring to be detached from the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th divisions of militia of this state, 200 artillerists and 900 infantry, to be officered from the several divisions, in conformity with the present regulations of the War Department, and to remain in the service of the U. States for three months, unless sooner discharged by the President. Major General Crane will order his detachment from the 2d brigade, to assemble in Boston, under the command of the detached Captain, who will report himself to Maj. General Dearborn. Major General Hovey will order his detachment to Salem, to report accordingly; Major Generals Varnum and Burbank will order their detachments to Boston, under similar regulations; Major General Goodwin, will order his proportion of troops to Plymouth and Fairhaven; Brigadier General Richardson will order his detachment from the 12th division to Portland; Major General King will order the troops detached from his division to such posts are occupied by the U. S. troops within his division, and in such proportions as their relative importance in his opinion demands, until the orders of General Dearborn shall otherwise direct; General Blake will order the detachment from his brigade to Castine, where it will receive further orders; General Brown will order his quota to Machias and there to receive further orders.

We understand that two persons who were passing the fort in Marblehead on Tuesday evening last, were repeatedly hailed by the guard, but did not answer; when he fired and shot one through the body.——He was thought to be dying when our informant left that place this morning.

NEW YORK *July* 23.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT PARAGON.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Argus Office, Albany,
Thursday morning, July 21.

A gentleman who left the Harbor on Monday morning, informs me, that on Saturday, 300 riflemen left it in boats, for Brown's army, convoyed by two brigs. On Sunday the riflemen were compelled, by hard weather, to land upon Stoney-Island, and the brigs to return to the Harbor; and that on Monday morning, as the stage left the Harbor, a firing was heard, supposed to be occasioned by an attack of the enemy at Stony-Island.—*Mer. Adv.*

A gentleman direct from Montreal, who came in the Steam-Boat, states, that immediately on its being made known at that place that Gen. Brown had made a desent upon Upper Canada, 3000 men were embarked for that quarter.

It was also reported, that Gen. Izard had removed all the heavy baggage of his army from Plattsburgh to whitehall, which is at the head of Lake Champlain, about 65 miles from Albany.

The arrival of the Steam-Boat did not furnish us with any news from General Brown's army.—*ib.*

A letter was received in town yesterday from Sackett's Harbor, dated on the 17th instant, stating that the fleet under commaud of Com. Chauncey, would sail on the 19th.—*ib.*

BY THE STEAM-BOAT.

We learn from passengers in the Steam Boat PARAGON, arrived yesterday from Albany, that on Monday last, the British squadron, under Sir Jas. L. Yeo, was off Sackett's Harbor, waiting for Com. Chauncey to come out. Two schooners with troops, which had been sent to reinforce Gen. Brown's army, were chased back to the Harbor by the enemy.

Three thousand troops had embarked at Montreal, to reinforce Gen. Riall at Niagara.

Gen. Izard's situation at Chazy, is said to be critical. He had sent all his heavy baggage to Whitehall, head of Lake Champlain.

Letters dated at Sackett's Harbor, on Monday, state that Com. Chauncey was to sail the next day; but are silent at the appearance of Sir James off that place. Therefore, if the above verbal account is true, it must have come by some conveyance later than the mail.

Amongst the passengers in the Steam Boat, are Mr. Rush of Philadelphia, and sister. They are direct from Montreal. Mr. R. saw the troops embark at Montreal.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A letter from Sackett's Harbor of the 16th inst. says, "yesterday the Jefferson and Sylph went down the Lake—while out they discovered one of Sir James'- ships, to which they gave chase and pursued her into Kingston. We then put about, and returned to the Harbor. We are much afraid Sir James intends adopting his last summer's plan—I mean, running away."—*ib.*

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.—By an intelligent passenger who came in the Steam Boat Paragon, from Albany, we learn, (says the Evening Post) that on Thursday last, 300 riflemen, in open boats, under convoy of two brigs, left the harbor to join Gen. Brown, but on Saturday night the two brigs returned, being driven back into the Harbor, by a gale of wind, after landing the men on Stony Island or Stony Creek, at which place, on Monday morning, a violent cannonading was heard, and no doubt existed but that the British had made an attack upon them, and with too great a force to leave room for hopes. A gentleman direct from Montreal who came in the Paragon states, that immediately on its being made known at that place that Gen. Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, 3000 men were embarked for that quarter, which embarkation he saw, and before this time they must have reached the point of their destination. Gen. Izard had sent all his heavy baggage to Whitehall, within about 65 miles of Albany.

Col. Lear, who passed through this city about a fortnight since from Washington for Montreal, on government business, had reached Albany on his return when the Paragon left there.—*Ib.*

From the Plattsburg Herald of June 15.

A duel was lately fought at Champlain, between Lieuts. Roberts and Rose, of the 15th Regt. in which both parties were dangerously wounded.

Except the shooting of a centinel on his post at Champlain by an Indian, no acts of hostility worthy of notice have occured in this quarter since our last.

Our Fleet still remain off Chazy.

NEW-LONDON, July 20.

On Sunday last a man was arrested on a wharf in this city, as a spy. On being taken he threw his pocket book into the water, but not sinking, it was discovered and picked up. It contained the commission of a lieutenaut of the British King's draggoons of an old date by name of Thomas Shearer. After being examined by the Marshal, he was sent on board the Hornet.

He stated on examination, that the commission was one which he formerly held, and had sold. That he had married in Philadelphia, where he had for some time lived; that getting out of funds he had it in view to get on board the British squadron; for which purpose he had been to Fisher's Island, and had returned, on his way to New York, not being able to effect his object.

Yesterday arrived in this city Col. Henry Atkinson, to take command of the 37th regiment of Infantry.

Error Corrected. The Portuguese ship Carolina, stated in our paper of the 6th to have been *taken possession* of by Capt. Paget, was only boarded and ordered off. Capt. Gracier being short of provisions, was supplied with sufficient to proceed to Halifax, by Capt. Paget. The passengers landed here acknowledge to have received the most polite and gentlemanly attentions from Capt. Paget and his officers.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 23.

The enemy have again made their appearance in the Potomac, and renewed their work of destruction. On Wednesday last they landed a number of men from 14 barges, in Nomony river, and burnt the dwelling houses of Mr. Sam'l Lewis, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Glascock, Mrs. Buckner. and Mrs. Thompson, with the tobocco warehouse and all the wheat in the neighborhood. They shortly after repaired on board their ships.

Several hundred of the militia of this town and county, left here yesterday for the Potomac.

LATEST FROM POTOMAC.

A citizen of this place who left town on Thursday, for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy on the Potomac, returned late last night. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, he left the Cliffts, two miles below Pope's creek, and about 3 from the enemy's shipping. They were at anchor between Blackstone's Island and Nomony bay, the wind being against their moving up the river. Their force consisted of one 74 and 3 frigates, with many tenders, which could not be counted from their being in constant motion.

The troops which were landed on Wednesday in Westmoreland county, were variously estimated by those who lived in the neighborhood of the bay, some making them 1500, while others suppose them not to have exceeded 500. They were embarked on Thursday, after having committed extensive depredations of various sorts on Nomony bay, and within two miles of the courthouse. They burnt the houses and other property mentioned above and took a number of negroes. Col. Parker was yesterday at Jhelton's cross-roads, to which the Militia of Westmoreland were moving. Col. Smith was at Pope's-creek Church with the King George militia; and considerable bodies of those of Spotsylvania and Stafford were marching for Mattox-Creek.

RALEIGH, July 22.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the Southern army, dated Fort Jackson, June 12.

SIR—So much has been said relative to the Indian war, and so many incorrect assertions made; that I take the liberty of giving you, for your own satisfaction, the latest accounts of our army.

We have been at this place for some time anxiously waiting the arrival of col. Milton's army, (the 3d regiment) who are now on their march to this place for the Alabama Heights, say Fort Clayborne; we understand as soon as they arrive, the army of the centre will commence retrogading.

A part of the army have already started, the South Carolina regiment. It is the received opinion at this place that hostilities have ceased; in fact we have convincing proofs of it. Col. Pearson returned a few days since from the Alabama with a large body of hostile Indians, who surrendered themselves to him, and when I returned from the Heights, which place I left on the 4th. Col. Milton was then about to dispatch a person to Pensacola for the purpose of receiving from 13 to 1500 hostiles who had sent him word they would surrender to any person he would send to receive them. Amongst this number is Francis the noted prophet, that reports say Col. Russel killed, as well as the notorious Peter M'Queen.—When those fellows come in, we are sure of peace and quietness. The old Tallassee or tame king that has made so much noise, lived until the present morning, when I believe, he really died of old age. It has often been said that this noble Indian has been killed by Gen. Floyd, and in fact almost every man in the nation has killed him, yet he still lived until the present morning.

I think Col. Milton's regiment will be up in about ten days, and as soon as they arrive it is thought Gen. Graham, with the balance of his regiment, will take up the line of march for home. Our army are in good health, and have been much healthier than we had a right to expect.

Will Weatherford, who led on the attack at Fort Mims is now with us, and I am sorry to say is treated with great hospitality; as to my own part it is my opinion he ought to have been shot or burnt long since.

WILMINGTON, N. C. July 12.

FIRE!—Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock last evening the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by a cry of fire. This alarm immediately followed a severe clap of thunder. The lightning had struck the house near the New Market, belonging to Messrs. John and Ed. Hall, in which John Sinclair, Esq. captain of the private armed ship the "General Armstrong" resided, and which contained between 30 and 40 stand of arms,