AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

IMPORTANT.

Arrival of the despatch vessel Chauncey, with news highly interesting!

The long-looked-for schooner Chauncey arrived last evening——she left Ostend on the first inst. and it will be seen by the Extracts below, that the Editors of the New York Gazette have received various Foreign Journals to the latter end of October, almost two months later than our former advices direct from Europe.

The important contents of the subsequent columns speak for themselves, and it will be seen whether the report of a passenger in the Chauncey is probable—which is, that the Congress at Vienna had broke up—that Great Britain was sending 80,000 troops to Belgium—that another Continental War was daily expected—and, that it was probable a Peace would be concluded between Great Btitain and the United States.

Lord Hill had not left England, but it was expected he would be ordered to the Continent.

The London papers contain official accounts of the late operations of their forces in the Chesapeake, Penobscot, and on the nothern trontiers. We shall give them hereafter.

Passengers in the Chauncey, Mr. Connel, the bearer of despatches from our commissioners at Ghent, who proceeded to Washington at 3 this morning; Mr. E. M. Stilwill, Mr. Inot, Mr. Bates, Capt. Congdon and 3 others.

The schooners Decatur and Transit, had arrived in France, the latter from this port, with despatches from Government.

The London Statesman asks, "Is it quite clear, that the expedition to Washington will meet universal approbation? Is it certain, that the destruction of public edifices, for destruction-sake alone, is a legitimate method of warfare? The editor compares these ravages with the conduct of the Buccaneers of old—and says, "Willingly could we throw a veil of oblivion over our transactions at Washington. The Cossacks spared Paris, but we spared not the Capitol of America." He condemns the ministerial papers for justifying the conduct of Gen. Ross, &c.

The same paper says, the points in dispute at Vienna Congress referred to, relate chiefly to the affairs of the minor kings, who doubtless have a very natural fear of being swallowed up by the greater. The poor king of Saxony has drawn up a defence of his conduct which he means to present in person at the Congress, and the king and herecitary prince of Sicily, are also making strenuous efforts to retain the kingly dignity, in resisting every endeavor to make them renounce the throne of Naples. France too, is seeking for commercial advantages.

The works upon the four fortified places along the banks of the Danub, Braila, Isakre, &c. continue with great activity.

There was a serious riot, and some dreadful outrages committed at Nottingham, England, on the night of the 14th of October, amongst the manufacturers. A battle was fought between the civil officers and the rioters, and two of the latter were killed before they dispersed.

The overflowing of the Danube has done great mischief, particularly at Raab, Ordembourg, Erlau, &c.

There were great fetes at Elba on the 15th and 16th of August, games, balls, feasts, &c. Bonaparte treated his troops with wine, and had the pleasure to hear them cry "Long live the Emperor!"

SPAIN.—Every new account from Spain, strengthens the apprehension of a speedy civil war in that country.

A London paper of Oct. 10, mentions, that a messenger (brother in law to Mr. Adams) reached Ghent via Bordeaux on the 1st of Oct. with despatches, having left America on the 13th of Aug. [The schooner Transit sailed from this port on the 17th Aug. and must be the vessel arrived at Bordeaux.]

The same paper states that the negociations at Ghent had been suspended for a week by way of vacation.

The London papers complain of the fitting out of American privateers in the ports of France. One schooner put into Bordeaux, and was fitted on the 24th of September.

An article from Vienna, dated Oct. 7, and published in the Journal of Commerce published at Ghent, says, "It is confirmed that Talleyrand, Minister of France, has delivered to the Congress a memorial of high importance. This communication excites great public curiosity."

The same paper states, that the discussions of the Congress at Vienna shall be made public through the medium of the press.

A Paris paper of the 1st Oct. says, the English there are of opinion, that the taking of Washington has determined the Americans to make peace, by acceding to the propositions of the British Cabinet. The same paper adds, that "the American ministers this morning received the intelligence."

The Martin sloop from Halifax, with despatches, arrived at Plymouth the first of Oct.

It appears, from the last London papers, that the powers of Europe are very active in measures of a military nature, indicating an ardor of movement to points where extreme precaution is still deemed necessary, particularly on the French and Belgic frontiers.——Camps were forming and extensive armies collecting, as if the fate of Europe were yet to be decided by the sword.

An expedition was fitting out at Portsmouth on the 10th of October, consisting of 3000 troops, to be commanded by Majors Long and Todd, supposed for America.

The Statesman of the 15th of Oct. states, that on the day that the news of the capture of Washington reached Paris, Lord Wellington gave a grand dinner and ball, at which he invited the foreign Ministers, &c. not one of whom attended.

A Paris paper of the 11th of Oct. says, 'of the questions of general interest, which are to occupy the attention of the Envoys at Vienna, the first, without doubt, will be to solemnly fix the principles of the rights of nations of all the known world, and particularly those of weaker powers. France and Russia will stipulate in the name of humanity, that neutral commerce shall not be pillaged in a time of war, and the war should not be commenced without a previous declaration, and even without a delay for the purpose of negociating. The emperor Alexander has put forth the only project capable of insuring this great principle; & it is a common fact between the European powers, to diminish to half the amount, their permanent forces.

A letter from Ghent of the 25th of October, states, that our Commissioners were still there, and that the negociations were then pending.

A Ghent paper of Oct. 21, states, that "The negociations at Vienna are enveloped in the profoundest mystery. It is however presumed, that in a few days, the public will hear of some important events, which, it is said, have been decided on."

Sweden has peremptorily refused to give up Swedish Pomerania, until she is indemnified for the expences of the war against Norway, which the King of Denmark has not been able to effect agreeably to the Treaty of Kiel.

The Russian ships of war from England, had arrived in the Baltic.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Gazette, announcing the victory at Washington, has been translated into the French, German, and Italian languages, and many thousand copies sent to the continent.

Despatches for Gen. Ross in the Patuxent, were forwarded last night from the office of Earl Bathurst.

"*Cork, Oct.* 8—H. M. sloop Castillian arrived in our harbor yesterday evening, with a captured W. Indiaman, which had previously been taken by the Chasseur Am. privateer.—The news brought by the Castilian is, that Plattsburgh had been taken by storm. We are said to have lost 2000 men, chiefly native forces and militia. The British forces were commanded by Lt. Gen. Prevost, and the Americans by Gen. Izard. The occupation of that place must be decisive of the war in that quarter—it being the chief military depot in the state of New York. The intelligence previously received from America afforded room to expect important operations in that neighborhood, and renders this account not improbable" *October* 18

Failure of an Attack on Baltimore.

Unpleasant tidings, they say, travel fast enough; but the intelligence of the unfortunate attack on Baltimore, which we this day communicate at length, did not reach us in sufficient time yesterday to be inserted in the whole of our impression. We wish we could, like our cotemporaries, say, that in the details we thus lay before our readers, we had to communicate the particulars of "a brilliant victory" to the British arms; but though our gallant troops showed their accustomed bravery, and triumphed over thrice their numbers, there is much more of grief than of exultation excited in our minds by the result of this daring enterprize. The momentary success obtained in the conflict on this occasion, has been most dearly purchased; and the consequences of the attempts to repel our invasion appear to be of a character likely to perpetunte disaster. The gallant General Ross, like another Wolfe, closed his earthly career in the advance of the intrepid men whom he so courageously led against this great depository of the hostile spirit of the United States towards England; and though others inheriting the same dauntless spirit may yet revenge his fall; though the sacrifices made by the enemy may be immense, and Baltimore may be shut out from the benefits of navigation, yet it cannot be concealed that the failure of this expedition greatly overbalances the advantages previously obtained. Its disastrous result will have a most mischievous effect; it will give heartening to every enemy to this country; it will indeed be a consoling victory to the Americans; give a new spirit to the Government; efface, in some degree, its disgrace at Washington; and enable it to meet Congress with a triumphant air, instead of that dejection and depression which most inevitably have accompanied the recital of an almost unbroken series of defeats and disasters since the legislative body last met. Victories which have effects like these, we think Britain had better be without. We presume also that the possibility of the example of Moscow being followed by an invaded people, and the want of naval co-operation, always precarious, should enter into the contemplation of commanders bent on desperate enterprises.

We shall abstain from recapitulating the particulars of the attack, as they will be found briefly narrated in the official bulletin, which we gave yesterday and republished to day.—The Gazette it will be seen, contains all the details of the destruction of Fort Washington and the capitulation of Alexendria, with which we were already acquainted. The difficult service of advancing to Alexandria and afterwards securing a retreat appears to have been admirably performed.

Disasters seldom come single. We have heard from various sources, deserving of credit, that intelligence of a more unpleasing and alarming nature has reached government. Information, we are told, has been received of a defeat by land and by water—upon Lake Champlain and at the garrison of Plattsburg; that on the 10th of Sept our whole fleet on the lake was either taken or destroyed; and that Sir George Prevost was under the necessity of abandoning Plattsburg. If this rumor be false, we earnestly desire to see it officially contradicted.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Downing street, October 18.

"Dispatches addressed to earl Bathurst, one of H. M. principal secreteries of state, were received early this morning from col. Brook, dated September 17, on board H. M. ship Tonnant, in the Chesapeake:

"The division of troops under major gen. Ross, effected a disembarkation on the 12th of September near North Point, on the left bank of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore, about 18 miles.

"Three miles from North Point, the enemy had intrenched himself across a neck of land from which position he precipitately retreated upon the advance of the British troops.

"About two miles beyond this post, the British advance become engaged, when Gen. Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal.

"The advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of cannon, and some hundred cavalry, were strongly posted under cover of a wood.

"Dispositions were immediately made for a general attack, and upon the signal being given the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge.

"In less than 15 minutes, the enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, and wounded and prisoners.

"The day being far advanced, and the troops much fatigued, they halted for the night on the ground from which the enemy had been driven.

"At day break on the 13th the army again advanced and at ten o'clock occupied a position Eastward of Baltimore, and about a mile and a half distant.

"Arrangements were made for a night attack, but during the evening, Col. Brook received a communication from the commander in Chief of the Naval Forces, from which it appeared that from the sinking of vessels in the harbour, naval co operation against the town and camp was impracticable. Under these circumstances it was determined not to persist in an attack upon the town, and the troops were withdrawn on the 14th, three miles from their last position, where the army halted in expectation that the enemy might be induced to quit his entrenchment. The enemy, however, showing no disposition to follow, towards the evening the troops retired, and took up ground for the night about three miles and a half further.

"At a late hour on the 15th, the army was re-embarked at North Point.

"The total loss of the British was 3 officers 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 229 rank and file wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

On Monday there was a very hot press on the Thames, and 800 men obtained to be put on board some fast sailing sloops of war, to go in pursuit of American privateers which are occasioning such general destruction to the trade.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The gallant 85th Regiment, which so heroically carred the American lines at Bladenburg, is about to be reinforced by the remaining strength of the corps. A part of these heroes embarked at Dover on Saturday, for America.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Despatches are stated to have been received from Ghent, dated the 11th instant. stating, that the last instructions sent thither by our ministers were of so pacific a nature, as to induce a confident hope, that the negociations would terminate successfully.

The secret Expedition sailed from Cork on the 9th inst. It comprised the Sultan, 74, Shamrock sloop, and 6 transports, with troops on board.—The York Chasseurs are stated to have sailed from the Cove for Sonth America.

DEAL, Sept. 30. Remain the ships, having on board the 3d and 8th line battalion of king's German legion, and will sail the first wind for Ostend.

OCT. 7. Sailed, the division of transports with the German legion for Ostend.

OCT. 10. Put back, the Prince George and Oswin transports, from off Ostend, it blowing so hard they could not disembark their troops.

DEAL, Oct. 12.—Came down from the River, H. M. ship Mermaid, with American prisoners, bound to Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13. The Valiant, with the ships for Cork and the West Indies, will sail in the morning.

DOVER, Oct. 7. Part of the 85th regiment of foot, under orders for America, came here to day to embark.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 1. Came in, the President Niobe, and Chesapeake frigates, all from Portsmouth.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAUNCEY.

Very late and highly important news from Europe.

Last evening arrived at this port, the Cartel schooner Chauncey, Capt. Depeyster, in the very short passage of 25 days from Ostend, which place she left on the evening of the 1st of November, with despatches from our Ministers at Ghent.

Some of the Passengers in the Chauncey, inform, that inelligence had reached Ostend, of the meeting of the Great European Congress at Vienna, and a report of its having terminated in a rupture between France and England—that an army of 80,000 men to be put under the command of Lord Wellington, had been ordered to Belgium; and that the popular voice in France, was, *a war with England or a new revolution.*

The Passengers further state, that it was hoped and expected, that a Peace would be facilitated between America and England, in consequence of an expected rupture between some of the principal European powers.

(Our readers will perceive, that the above intelligence is verbal, and that our papers make no mention of a rupture in the Congress at Vienna, which assembled on the 3d of October.)

The news of the capture of Washington, by the British; their defeat at Baltimore, and loss of their Major Gen. Ross, and the capture of their fleet on Lake Champlain, and defeat of their army at Plattsburgh, reached London about the 17th of October, and all about the same time. Their defeat on Champlain, at Plattsburgh and Baltimore, were terrible dampers to the Londoners.

M. Talleyrand, the day before his departure from Paris to Vienna, dropped the title conferred on him by Bonaparte, of *Prince of Beneventum*, and was created by the King of France *Prince of Talleyrand.*

On the 4th of October, 12 ships foundered in Dantzic Roads, during a gale of wind, and were totally lost. They were all bound to London.

Extract from a London paper.

"Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late general Ross.—The Statira frigate, is preparing for the accommodation of the Lieut. General and his Suite."

"It is said Sir George Prevost is ordered home."

By the cartel Chauncey the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Statesmen to the 18th of October, inclusive, and Ghent papers of the 21st of the same month, and have made hasty extracts from the former, and translations from the latter, of the most interesting matter they contain.

London, (Courier,) Oct. 5.

We received this morning Brussels and Frankfort papers to the end of last month.—The following is an article from Ghent. The negociation is said to have taken a favorable turn.

On Monday night a very hot press took place on the River Thames, and 800 men are lodged in the Tender. The alleged purpose of this measure, is to enable the Admiralty to man some sloops of war and other small vessels, to chase away, or capture the American privateers which are occasioning such general destruction to the trade.

London, Oct. 6.—THE WASP.—We hear from authority, that the Wasp, American sloop of war, which recently fought and sunk the *Avon*, did not lose a man, and had but one wounded. She has since sent a Cartel into Plymouth with a challenge to engage any two brigs in his majesty's service.

A letter was yesterday received from Brussels, which refers to another transmitted from Mr. Gallatin, in which that Minister says that he expected to embark on board the Neptune for America in a fortnight, and the letter from Brussels, adds, there can be no prospect of a peace.

"The Quotidienne of Paris is very angry with the Gazette of Mentz and the Mercury of the Rhine for pretending that the internal concerns of Germany ought to be settled without the intervention of France."

At length we have information of the departure of the Sovereigns from their respective capitals. The Emperor of Russia left Petersburgh on the 12th, and the King of Prussia Berlin on the 18th ult. The Congress was to open last Saturday, and an article from Vienna says, that Lord Castlereagh has expressed it as his opinion that its deliberations will terminate in six weeks.

The French funds, which had risen on Wednesday to 74, fell on Thursday to 72 3-4. This fall is attributed in private letters from Paris to a loan which the French government are about to negotiate.

Our brilliant expedition against Washington was known at Paris last Thursday. It had been brought by a vessel from Boston to Havre. She sailed from Boston on the 1st.

London, Oct. 12.

We had news yesterday from Tuscany to the 25th of September, at which time frequent Couriers were passing from the Island of Elba to Vienna. They were, it is said, the bearers of dispatches from Bonaparte to that court requesting that he might be permitted to enjoy the society of his consort, and superintend the education of his son.

Copenhagen, Sept. 23.

Peace with Prussia is expected to take place shortly. It is said that the brig Bernholm is to go to Christiana to fetch Prince Christian.

Plymouth, Oct. 1.

Arrived, the Chesapeake, late American frigate, last from Portsmouth, having on board 800 American prisoners, to be marched to Dartmouth prison.

A Hamburgh mail is arrived, together with French papers to the 15th, bringing intelligence from Vienna of the 3d inst. Hitherto, say the advices the chief business has been to settle the form of the conferences between the ministers of the principal powers. This being adjusted, the consultations began, as was expected on the 1st. The celebrated counsellor Gentz attends the sittings as secretary, to record the proceedings. The most inviolable friendship is stated to subsist between the emperors of Russia and Austria. A commission composed of the principal ministers of the states of Germany, has been appointed to discuss the various objects connected with the future state of the empire. It is said that the ambassador of a considerable Italian power, (Naples we suppose) has not been admitted to the Congress at Vienna.—A Paris article states, that the future residence of NAPOLEON will be fixed at the Congress, and that the measure of his retiring to Elba was merely a *temporary* and *provisionary* arrangement.

We learn from Vienna, that "Count Nesselrode has said that the amicable relations between Russia and Denmark will speedily be renewed."

[*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*]

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A particular commission, composed of the ministers of the principal states of Germany, has been appointed at Vienna, by the allied sovereigns, to discuss the various objects connected with the future constitution of the Germanic empire. We are assured that M. de Stein is president of this commission.

When the sojournment of Napoleon was established at the island of Elba, by a treaty signed by the allied sovereigns, it was rumored at Vienna, that this arrangement was only to be considered as provisionary, and that the congress would decide definitively where the future residence of the Ex-Emperor should be.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

According to letters from Vienna, it is rumoured there, that towards the latter end of September, the plenipotentiaries of the four great allied courts have taken into consideration the fate of Saxony, and after a long discussion the ministers have not been able to agree upon any point on that head.

His excellency Prince Benevento has paid a visit to Prince Eugene on his passage through Munich.

Oct. 16.

Several of our journals have openly condemned the conduct of the English at Washington. The Gazette is the only paper that has, in that respect, contradicted the public opinion. According to its own ideas "the public edifices of a country belongs to the conqueror who renders himself master of them." This is a new maxim which was wanted to the rights of men, and of which no celebrated publishers who wrote upon this important subject had as yet thought of. Thus, the general who should enter Rome by force of arms might blow up St. Peter's Church and the Pantheon. The right of war authorise only the destruction of fortresses, and of such establishments as contribute to the military strength of the enemy, and can afford him means of resistance. Civil establishments and intended for public use have always been respected by generals who have observed the rights of men, too much forgotten in Europe long since.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The troubles which exist in Navarre have excited the greatest disquietude.—Government has issued the severest orders to check the spirit of revolt, which the state of things renders of the most fearful consequences. The Viceroy, Count Ezpeleta has ordered all the troops of the line of Navarre and the neighboring provinces to march against Mina and his adherents. If the insurrection does not spread into the countries which the Ebro separate from Castile, the military force employed, which is pouring rapidly upon the only point of Navarre where the commotion at present rages, ought to check these riots, without that the remedy is useless.

The rumour of the approaching arrival of CHARLES IV. is daily renewed here.

The tranquility of the city of Cadiz is maintained by the vigilance of the chief magistrates.

Unfortunately all the roads are infested with bands of robbers; and the communications are not always open for the couriers.

Different letters from the interior announce the arrival of Spanish prisoners of war at their homes. They are forced to acknowledge that the French nation treated them with great kindness; even providing them with supplies of money, for which they proclaim their gratitude. This testimony of the good understanding with the French cannot but efface the false and exaggerated ideas spread by the absurd declaimers against them.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

The day of the so long wished for Congress having at last arrived it is impossible to convey an idea of the bustle which prevails in and about the Palace. Multitudes are collected to see the Sovereigns, who are coming and going every moment. Among the ministers we observe Lord Castlereagh. [Here follows a long account of the persons present, and those immediately expected.]

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

Yesterday there was a grand parade, at which all their majesties were present.

The Grand Duke of Baden, the Prince de la Tour et Taxis, major general in the Austrian service, and several other persons of distinction, arrived here yesterday and the day before.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.

The affairs of the Congress are progressing rapidly, since the Emperor of Russia has signified his intention of leaving Vienna before the last of this month. It is also said that an official note have been delivered on the part of Russia to the Congress, in which it is declared that the intention of his Majesty is that no kind of alteration shall be made to the treaty of Paris, which is to be maintained in all its form and tenor.

It has been resolved that the discussion of the Congress shall be made public through the medium of the press.—It has likewise been determined that the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, France, England, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal, shall compose the general Congress.

It is confirmed that M. Prince Talleyrand, Perigard, Minister of Franee, has delivered to the Congress a memorial of high importance. This circumstance excites great public curiosity.

The nomination of Count Stadion to the office of Minister of Finances, had been received with pleasure by all classes of society. Hopes are entertained that this appointment, and the present circumstances, will produce a happy effect on our paper money.

Her Imperial Majesty Maria Louisa will arrive this day at Schoeubrunn.—Several Sovereigns are to go to meet her Majesty.

DRESDEN, Sept 25.—We expect that the fate of Saxony will be decided at the Congress of Vienna; every thing goes on here as usual. Upper Lusatia, which suffered materially by the war, has sent here 18 deputies to regulate their system of credit; they are assembled under the presidency of Governor General Prince Repuin.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 9.—Almost all the officers of the Staff of Marshal Davoust have been put upon half-pay, and ordered to repair to their respective homes.

The Queenborough packet has arrived at Falmouth, with a Mail from Halifax, from whence she sailed the 26th ult. The Lady Arabella has also arrived there, with a mail from Lisbon, from whence she sailed the 8th inst. neither of the above mails will be in town until to morrow.

By the Circular Letter of the chancellor of the Exchequer, of which the subjoined is a copy, it appears that matters of importance will be submitted to Parliament on its meeting:—

"*Downing-street, Oct.* 14, 1814.

"SIR—The meeting of Parliament for the dispatch of business being now fixed for Tuesday, the 8th of November next, I have the honor to acquaint you, that it is intended immediately to bring under the consideration of the house such business as it may be thought necessary to discuss, before the Christmas recess, and to express my hope, that you will be able, without material inconvenience, to attend at that time—I have the honor to be, sir, your most faithful friend and obedient servant.

"N. VANSITTART."

Letters have been received from Smyrna of the 3d ult. The fever at that time had entirely disappeared, and commerce was gradually resuming its former activity. The exchange was extremely low.

One of the six transports composing the secret expedition from Cork, and which was filled with troops, has been lost off Beerhaven in Ireland. She was between 7 and 800 tons burthen, but we are happy to say, that, with the exception of nine, all the troops were saved.

The George, Wilkingson, from Cork to Hudson's Bay, was captured on the 12th of last month, by the Venus privateer. Four other American privateers were in company, which had captured five more ships. The George sailed with the Cork fleet on the 7th ultimo.

Translated for the N. York Evening Post.

GHENT, Oct. 24.

The American ship Neptune is to sail from Antwert this day or to-morrow, for Brest, at which place, happen what will, she is to wait for the American legation. This circumstance, added to the departure of a part of the furniture and other effects from the Hotel of the legation, to be embarked on board of the same ship, has given room for various conjectures; but we can assert that as yet there is no fear of a rupture of the negociations; on the contrary, the best understanding continues to reign between the respective plenipotentiaries; those of America, on their return from the tour they have made to several cities of this country, are invited for Wednesday to an entertainment at the house of the English ministers.

[The above is from the Brussels Oracle of Oct. 26.]

GHENT, Oct. 20.

The rumour of the approaching departure of Mr. Adams for Petersburg and Mr. Russel for Stockholm, at which places they are ambassadors is not confirmed. Their excellencies still remain at Ghent, and every thing leads us to believe that their stay will be further prolonged.

What the London papers have stated respecting a journey of Mr. Bayard to Paris, and of the unfavorable result of a conference with Mr. Crawford, ambassador of the U. States is an absolute falsehood. His Excellency has not quitted Ghent.

As yet, however, the Moniteur, the only official paper, as it styles itself, has suffered nothing to transpire respecting the senti-