

guard without uniform, went out to meet the Marshal. The white cockade was immediately displayed, the white standard waved upon the tower of St. Michael, and the Mayor addressed a speech to the Marshal, which, expressive of the wishes of the Bordelais, penetrated the hearts of all that could hear it. What a charm it was to see him take off his scarf, assume the ancient emblem of the French, and hoist the white cockade, symbol of happiness and peace! Cries of *Vive le Roi*, repeated and re-echoed, often interrupted the Mayor.—The Marshal repeated with an affectionate tone the promise made by Lord Wellington. The procession then began to the Hotel de Ville; the people preceded their deliverers in crowds; cries of *Vivent les Bourbons!* Honor to the English; long live the Mayor, succeeded each other without ceasing; content appeared in every countenance; tears of joy burst from every eye; a happier day never dawned upon us. The Marshal, upon his arrival at the Hotel de Ville, received the assistants to the Mayor and the King's Commissioner, decorated with the royal scarf, who were presented by the Mayor. The General gave fresh assurances of the protection of his loyal nation.

But the acclamations of the people and every heart, demanded the prince; every one wished to see the nephew of the King—every one desired to express his affection for him. At that very moment M. the Duke de Guiche arrived to announce that his Royal Highness would be at Bordeaux before 3 o'clock, and that he would repair in the first place to the Cathedral. This news was soon repeated by a thousand voices—fresh cries of *Vive le Roi* were heard on all sides and throughout the city. The joy was general. Numerous detachments of young Royalists set off to meet his Royal Highness, and the Mayor proceeded in his carriage with the King's Commissioner. The assistants and a part of the Municipal Council accompanied them.—The crowd was immense. As soon as they came within sight of his Royal Highness the Mayor and his companions alighted, M. Lynch harangued his Royal Highness, and received a reply worthy of the grandson of Henry the Fourth.—"Oblivion of the past—happiness for the future." Such are the sentiments of the Bourbons, such the will of the King and of all the Princes. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Cathedral, but the crowd filled every street; all would see the Prince. He stopped every minute to let the people enjoy the sight of him.—The Archbishop waited for his Royal Highness at the grand gate of the Cathedral; all the Cathedral was crammed, and it was not till near an hour that the Prince could get to the Sanctuary. The sacredness of the place could not check the acclamations, cries of *Vive le Roi* stopped the ceremony. *Te Deum* was sung and repeated by all hearts. His Royal Highness, wishing to prove to the Bordelais, how much he was touched with these expressions, repaired to the Hotel de Ville, to charge the Magistrates to declare his deepest satisfaction. Cries of *Vive le Bourbon!* and *Vive le Roi!* preceded and followed him every where.

PROCLAMATION, IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

THE DUKE D'ANGOULEME TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

SOLDIERS!—I am a Frenchman—I am in France—in that France so dear to me—I come to break your fetters: I come to unfold the white standard—that spotless standard, which your fathers followed with transport—rally round it, brave Frenchmen, and let us all march to the overthrow of tyranny.

Generals, Officers, and soldiers, who shall range yourselves under the ancient banner of the Lily, in the name of the King, my uncle, who has charged me to make known to you his paternal intentions, I guarantee your rank, your pay, and rewards proportioned to the fidelity of your services.

French soldiers, it is the grandson of Henry the IV. it is the husband of a Princess whose miseries are unquelled, but whose wishes are for the happiness of France; it is a Prince, forgetting his afflictions, as his King has done, to think only of yours, who comes to throw himself into your arms.

Soldiers, my hopes are not deceived! I am the son of your Kings, and you are Frenchmen.

By order of his Royal Highness, Count ETIENNE DE DAMAS. ST. JEAN DE LUX, Feb. 11, 1814.

LOUIS XVIII.

Excerpt of the *Lancet*—In the name of the King.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, of 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 Normandy, we have thought proper to authorize 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 our 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, authorized, and do authorize 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 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 chest 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 which we have animated towards our subjects, and with which your heart is not less penetrated than our own.

To cashier and 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 offices, 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 otherwise 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 well beloved brother Charles Philip of France, [Monseigneur] shall have preceded you, and shall transmit to you orders in his capacity of lieutenant general of our Kingdom.

We command and ordain all our officers, civil and military, to cause to be published and affixed 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 clothe 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 Balas, appointed by us to that effect, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

LOUIS.
By the King,
BLACAS D'AULPES.

Frenchmen!—The day of your 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 unfolded, amidst the gallant French, the ancient banner of the lilies, and announces to you the return of happiness and peace, under a reign, the protector of the laws and 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 dissensions 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 by 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 DE DAMAS.
St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 10.

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 XVI. and our well beloved King Louis XVIII. 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 yourself, sir, in the midst of the faithful subjects of our King, and give to them the example of your virtues. Receive the most decided marks of our love, our devotion and our profound respect.

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 Adj. Andrews of the 6th, a passenger, and the master, and ten wounded.

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

Insurrections had taken place in La Vendee. Capt. Skene was on the eve of sailing for America in the *Tonnant*, and not Lord Cochran, who had been accused of some nefarious transaction in money affairs. Adm. Sir Richard Keats, in the *Bellerophon* 74, was to sail soon for Newfoundland.

Lucien Bonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome. The amount of the New Loan in England, is stated at 37 millions sterling.

The whole of the 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.

Both houses of Parliament, on the twenty fourth March, voted thanks to Lord Wellington, and the officers and men of his army.

LONDON, March 21.

The Dover, Pelopoe and Ceylon, with the naval officers, seven hundred seamen, and the volunteer artificers on board, from the several dock yards, went down to St. Helena on Saturday morning, with H. M. store ship *Abundance*, and several transports, having on board the frames of two frigates of 32 guns each, two brigs of war, and every description of naval stores, for the equipment of a numerous and most efficient flotilla, for the lakes of Canada.

The *Sperdyk* 74, Captain Baggett, has the convoy in charge; and she will sail with the whole of the ships the moment the *Fuegia* & *Thames* appear in sight, from Guernsey, whither they sailed on Monday last, to take troops on board for the same service. General Conran, late in command at Gosport, is embarked in the *Dover*, to join Sir George Prevost. Four post captain, 8 lieutenants and 14 midshipmen, are going out to command under Sir James Yeo.

The frigates going out in frame, are to be called *Psyche*, and *Prompte*, the brigs *Calibre* and *Goshawk*. The *Vittoria* and another frigate, are ready for launching on the lakes.—The regular enlistment of surgeons, pursers, masters, &c. for the new vessels, has been fixed by the admiralty, and the officers are going out in the present fleet.

That gallant and judicious officer, Sir Geo. Collier, has also sailed for the American station, in the *Leader*, a new ship, of the same tonnage and force in every respect, as the large American frigates. He will take under his convoy a body of troops, which had embarked in transports at Cork.

JOSEPH'S PROCLAMATION.

King Joseph, Lieut. Gen. of the Emperor, Commander in Chief of the National Guards, to the Citizens of Paris!

CITIZENS OF PARIS!—An Enemy's Column has taken possession of Meaux: It advances on the road from Germany, but the Emperor pursues it close at the head of a victorious army. The Council of Regency, has provided for the safety of the Empress and the King of Rome.

I remain with you—Let us arm ourselves to defend the City—its Monuments—its Riches, our Wives and Children—every thing that is dear to us.

Let this great City become a Camp for a few moments, and let the enemy meet his disgrace under its walls, which he hoped to enter triumphantly.

The Emperor marches to our assistance—protect yourselves by a short and vigorous resistance, and let us preserve the French honor.

PARIS, 29th March, 1814.

Marginal Observation.—The Empress and King of Rome, left Paris on the 29th, for Rambouillet—Blucher close to Paris.

LIVERPOOL, 6th April, 1814.

So long a period has elapsed since we have had any direct opportunity of addressing our friends in the United States, that it would be impossible to recapitulate even the leading features of those grand events, which have produced such astonishing changes in the political situation of the different Kingdoms composing the continent of Europe. In relation to this country, their

effects must be of the greatest importance, and while we rejoice at the cheering prospect of restoration to the extensive commerce of which Great Britain has been so long deprived, it is with feelings of sincere sorrow and regret, that we find ourselves still at enmity with that nation, with whom, above all others, we have been the most closely connected by the ties of individual friendship, and the general bond of a mutually advantageous intercourse.

By the accounts this morning received from France, it appears that the French Emperor is now in a very critical situation. He is almost surrounded by the Allied troops, under the immediate command of the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria; his overtures for peace have been rejected; Lord Wellington is advancing from another quarter with an English army, superior to that opposed to him, and leaving behind him the large and populous city of Bordeaux in a state of open insurrection, organized and headed by the chief Magistrate of the place.—The Princes of the House of Bourbon have already gone over to take advantage of this spirit of disaffection, which is said to be spreading rapidly. In a very few days we may expect intelligence of the greatest moment. In the mean time, Lord Castlereagh, who left this country to assist at the negotiations with Bonaparte, has not yet returned, and this may possibly be the cause of the non-appointment of any Minister from hence to meet the deputies of the United States.—Our government may, however, wish to hear of their having actually reached Gottenburg before this appointment is made, and most anxiously do we look for the accounts of their arrival, in the hope that it will lead to the immediate commencement of those discussions which may happily terminate in an honorable peace.

The arrival of the cartel Fair American, at this port, upon the 10th of February, after a remarkably short passage of seven days, had a considerable effect in suspending the demand for cotton, which we had before experienced. The intelligence which the brought of the appointment of Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell, as the American Commissioners at Gottenburg, was not of itself more than we had been led to expect by the agreement of the President to the proposals of the German Emperor for a direct negotiation. Indeed, as the dispositions of these Commissioners were not supposed by some persons to be particularly favorable to this country, we can only account for the depression in the market, by advertising to the high prices at which almost all the articles of American produce were then held, and upon which the speculator was hereby induced to reflect; and also the feeling of additional certainty, arising out of the knowledge of this circumstance, that a negotiation between the two countries was absolutely about to be commenced. The decline, however, was not of long continuance; in one instance, a parcel of Miranba Cotton, which was previously worth 3s. 3d. per lb. was sold at 2s. 7 1/2; but as most of the holders were not apprehensive of a further reduction, and the necessities of the dealers compelled them to become purchasers, the same parcel was sold at 2s. 11d. per lb. before the end of the following week. Since that period we have had several, though less important reflections, until the arrival of the Brazil fleet, and a vessel from Amelia Island, bringing a supply of nearly thirty thousand bales.

From the Liverpool Mercury of April 6.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE REGENT TO PARLIAMENT.

Star office, Monday 5 o'clock.

This instant the chancellor of the exchequer has communicated to the house of commons the gratifying intelligence of the rupture of the negotiations at Chatillon.

He briefly stated, that he was commanded by his royal highness the prince regent to inform the house, that the negotiations, which had been carried on for some time at Chatillon, had ended in a rupture—(Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheering from all parts of the house.)

He was also commanded to inform the house that the allied powers, in conjunction with Great Britain, were about to issue in France a declaration which would fully justify them in the eyes of Europe and of the world, for the conduct they had pursued.—He was also commanded to express the conviction of his royal highness, that the house and the country would highly approve of the spirit and principles upon which the negotiations had been conducted and terminated! (Hear, hear, hear.) Before he concluded, there was one thing of which he was peculiarly happy to inform the house, namely, that the allies were now perfectly unanimous with respect to the measures which were now absolutely necessary to secure the repose of Europe!—(Loud acclamations.)

Political Observations.—The political occurrences, which this week present themselves to our notice, are the depression of the stocks, the rupture of the negotiation, the substance of the last despatches from the allied armies, and the cause of the Bourbons. The two first are supposed to be immediately connected with each other. That the money gentlemen of the stock of exchange are not, in any eminent degree, endowed with political wisdom, may be readily admitted, since any report, however absurd, and from whatever quarter, is certain to have some effect upon their transactions. Still they become by habit possessed of a sort of intuitive cunning in the financial affairs of the state, and when those affairs continue for any time in one direction, the public may generally depend on their being made in the right. Their very lightness and liability to momentary fluctuation proves, that like the cork on the water, or the feather in the air, they are capable of showing the course of the current by which they are carried along. This current, in the money market of the state, is public credit, and the continued depression of the stocks, in spite of what the Times, Courier, and their undertakings, endeavor to demonstrate, is an incontrovertible proof that the continuation of the war is not a favorite object of the body of the public creditors. The mere money agent, who acts as broker between the government and the public, and who, by his management, and negotiations, turns the enormous expenditure of the state to his immediate advantage, may rejoice at the continuance of the war, but the bona fide holders of purchasers of stocks, who, in the differ-

ent situation of the country, compose a very great majority of the nation, feel that war is detrimental to the real security of such property. The loan jobbers and contractors, with a few mistaken speculators, who ridiculously imagine that markets are to be opened by force of arms, are the promoters of the vociferous war-whoop, which is so incessantly resounded from one end of the kingdom to the other. It is a libel on the British nation at large, to assert, that it is so blind to its own interests, or so lost to every sense of humanity, as to rejoice in a contest which devours the treasure, and undermines the credit of this country, while it ruminates the continent with blood. The depression of the stocks on the failure of the negotiation, controverts all that the war party have had the audacity to assert: the money interest of the country are not with them.

A thousand expedients have been put into practice to raise the price of stocks, but every expedient has hitherto failed. It is astonishing that the most extravagant reports are not only received and promulgated without consideration, but that the most contradictory accounts are frequently narrated by the same persons, and almost in the same breath. No faith seems so perfect and so universal as faith in news. Of this weakness in the public, we will not venture to say that the government ever takes direct advantage—but instances might be pointed out, where unwarranted authority has been given to premature reports. The first accounts of the repulse of Bonaparte before Laon, will long remain in our recollection, to warn us against giving implicit faith even to official bulletins.

We now come to the Gazette reports of the movements of the allied armies. Lord Burghersh writes, that prince Schwartzburg had, on the 15th ult. fixed his headquarters at Point-sur-Seine, pushing on his advanced posts to Provins and Bray. On the news of the defeat of the Russian corps under general St. Priest, and the re-occupation of Reims by Bonaparte, he withdrew to Arcis-sur-Aube, and collected the whole main body of the allied forces around that place. On the 17th, general Lelsserff, commanding the outposts, sent advice to the head quarters, that the enemy were approaching, and actually in possession of Fere Champanois.—Divisions of the French army were also observed in the direction of Châlons. A letter from Lord Castlereagh continues the above narrative, leaving an interval of three days, in which we are left to conclude that prince Schwartzburg had retired from Arcis, and that Bonaparte was in possession of that place. It is much to be regretted that a mere extract should have thus been laid before the public, which from its very commencement, proves that some detail of previous operations was given in the letter. The enemy had large masses of troops before Arcis. On the 20th, about 1 o'clock, the two armies then remaining opposite to each other, and a general battle being expected by the allies, the enemy was observed to be filing off in the direction of Vitry, leaving a rear guard in possession of Arcis. The prince royal of Wirtemberg attacked this force, &c. was resisted with great obstinacy. The enemy, after sustaining immense loss, abandoned the position, and necessary dispositions were made to follow up the French army in its retreat.

On the reported counter-revolution in the south of France we have very few observations to make. By the private letters given in the public prints, and stated to be received from officers in the British army, it does not appear that the people of those provinces are inclined to any change of government: they wish for peace, and they would be as contented with peace, under the sway of Napoleon, as under that of Louis XVIII.

One letter describes the population of Guienne not only as numerous, but as possessing that happy medium of property which is the best security of the existing government, because it leaves no room for the spirit of turbulence. There are no exorbitant wealthy to be envied, and no miserable poor to be urged to desperate actions. Such a people require only to be undisturbed. They may, for a while, submit to force, but they cannot be mad enough to endanger the quiet of such a situation in contentions for one ruler or another. In spite, therefore, of the declamations of the Courier, we do not believe that a revolutionary spirit has been really introduced among such a people while their very existence, as described in the letter above alluded to, is a proof that the code Napoleon is in some parts of France, at least, so admirable in its practice as it is allowed to be in theory. The proclamation of Louis XVIII. has, indeed, promised to preserve that code, but will the practice of the ancestors of Louis XVIII. warrant the people of Guienne in risking the loss of their present happy condition, for the introduction of the agents of his government among them?

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.

1. 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 since Eugene has been acting as his viceroy. Int is demand of Italy, Venice was included; so that he was more exorbitant in his terms than he was when his treaty of Luneville was concluded, by which Venice was ceded to Austria.

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

3. 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 Wall.

4. Besides the demands we have just stated, he demanded provisions or indemnities for different members of his family, who would be dispersed used of territories or titles. Thus, an indemnity for Joseph Bonaparte for the loss of his Kingdom of Spain; an indemnity for Jerome Bonaparte, for 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 the grand duchy of Frankfurt upon demise of Charles d'Aubert, archbishop and grand duke of Frankfurt. The nature of these indemnities and provisions we are as yet unacquainted with.

ENTRY OF THE ALLIES INTO PARIS.

Since we made the above observations two official bulletins have, by express, been received in this town.—They are stated to be contained in a London Evening Paper of Tuesday. The first consists of a communication from Sir Tho-

mas Graham, and from the very indirect manner in which its intelligence appears to have been obtained, might be liable to meet with some degree of doubt, were it not confirmed by the contents of the subsequent bulletin. The French, by this account, were engaged during five days, and the allies had been continually successful. Bonaparte had moved to St. Dizier and Jonville, and his communication with his capital was the 26th ult. completely intercepted. The other bulletin announces the capitulation of Paris, and refers to despatches stated to be received from Sir C. Stewart. We see no reason to doubt the authenticity of these documents, but we shall delay our remarks until we obtain the particulars from the Gazette. The second bulletin affords us nothing but the mere fact of the capitulation, and where it mentions an attack made on the enemy, it gives us no intimation of what part of the French forces was thus defeated at the gates of the capital. We wait with anxiety for the despatches to satisfy both ourselves and our readers on this important subject. In the mean time, with the single fact before us of the possession of Paris by the allies, we are still among those who adhere to the desire of negotiations with Napoleon. He who treated with the emperor of Austria in Vienna may now at Paris be compelled to accept terms that may humble his power and repress his ambition. The moment is arrived when the declaration of Frankfurt may be interpreted according to the pleasure of the allied sovereigns: in that they promised to respect the national independence of France; and they must now remember, that there is a magnanimity in moderation which alone can give security to victory, and real tranquility to Europe.

Halifax papers to the 10th ult. have been received. They mention the return of commodore Rodgers to port. The American general Winder is said to have been sent home on parole, by Sir George Prevost to endeavor to bring the government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and justice on the subject of the prisoners of war, whom they have closely confined. The legislature of Massachusetts, in direct opposition to the government, has passed an act ordering all prisoners of war committed to jail within that state under the executive authority, to be discharged.

BULLETIN.

War Department, London, April 1.

Despatches have been received from the marquis of Wellington, dated Tarbes, March 20. The enemy collected his force at Conchex on the 13th; but on the 15th he returned to Hamberg, 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 Bigorre and Tarbes.—A strong rearguard attempted to make a stand near the former town, upon the 19th, but were driven through it in a gallant manner by the third 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 right division which distinguished themselves.

Lord Wellington states that the loss of the allies in these affairs has been considerable, &c. he has not transmitted any returns.

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

New York, May 19.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday a telegram the last sailing letter of marquis Liegen, Barlet, arrived at this port in 39 days from Nantz, having left the river on the 9th of April.

Capt. B. did not bring any French newspapers, but verbally informed us, that "The Combined Russian, Prussian and Swedish Armies, after three days hard fighting under the walls of Paris the 28th, 29th, and 30th March, entered the city on the 31st by capitulation: that 20,000 men had reached Paris under the Prince Royal of Sweden, who obliged them to observe a rigid discipline; that they the Allies do not pretend to give a master, but liberty to the French nation to choose one for themselves; and that Lord Wellington says the same at Bordeaux. The Emperor Napoleon was said to be at Fontainebleau with 80,000 men. The Empress of France was four months advanced in a state of pregnancy.—The King of Rome and the Court had retired to Orleans. Lyons was taken on the 21st."

Captain Bartlett has brought dispatches for Government.

A Letter received from Nantz of the 7th April, by the Regent, states, that the Allies entered Paris on the 31st of March, that the Emperor Napoleon was at Fontainebleau with 80,000 men, and that his Ministers were with him, that the Empress and the French Senate, were at Orleans.

The following is an Extract of a Letter brought by the Regent, dated Pambes, (30 miles below Nantz) April 10th.

"The news of this day is that the Emperor has retaken his Capital, & entered Paris at the head of 200,000 men. The truth of this rumour is, however, doubted by many of the politicians."

Our readers will perceive, the date of the above letter is the 10th of April, which must have been one day after the Regent sailed.

The Steam-Boat, which arrived yesterday from Albany, brought no news from the North.

Lord Wellington had been wounded in a battle fought with Soult. The following, from one of the London papers furnishes the particulars.

Lord Wellington's Wound.—The Gazette Extraordinary omits all mention of a very particularly circumstance, namely, a wound received by the illustrious Chief himself, who, besides having been stunned for a time by the wind of a cannon shot which passed close by him, is the action of the 27th, received by a spent musket ball in the thigh. The hurt we understand, was more properly a contusion than a wound. It did not force him to leave the field. He continued to attend to the exigencies of the conflict, without even noticing it, till the service of the day was over, but it became necessary then to lift him from his horse, and the pain, and stiffness, and swelling, rendered him unable to stand or move without assistance.

On the subsequent day, we rejoice to find, he appeared in the field, on horseback, at his usual early hour, & cheered the soldiers with his animating presence. Lord Wellington would not allow this wound to be noticed in the general return of casualties."

Ewell's family Physician.

A few copies of this valuable Work [undoubtedly the best of the kind extant] are for sale at S. PLEA'S Bookstore, Richmond.