

THE RAFFLES FOR CUT GLASS WARE WILL TAKE PLACE THIS MORNING, AT MESSIEURS Griffiths, Cook and Co's AT REVEYN O'CLOCK, IN THE FORENOON. Madras, 1st June, 1813.

STOLEN FROM THE HOUSE OF MR. R. J. EDWARDS, On the Night of the 5th Instant, A LARGE DOUBLE FOLDING EUROPE MADE WRITING DESK, WITH A TURN OVER TOP, AND Completely Clamp'd with Brass. CONTAINING.

A NUMBER of Private and Valuable Papers, (but of no use to any one but the owner) together with a number of small Valuable Articles, a Bank Note of one Hundred Pagodas, two ditto of Twenty, one ditto of Ten, and two ditto of Five, and change in Rupees, Quarter Pagodas, &c. to the amount of Ten or Twelve Pagodas. Whoever can give information respecting the above to Mr. Edwards or to the Office of this Paper.

From the Government Gazette Fort St. George, May 14, 1813. G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The following promotion and appointments are ordered to take place. Knight G. Cooke to be Lieutenant in the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Hill deceased, date of commission the 29th of April 1813. The Reverend Mr. Deusterville to be Military Chaplain at Cannanore, and to do duty at that station until the state of the weather shall admit of his proceeding to his Station. Lieutenant W. Jay of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Postmaster to the Fort Coorg under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Devereux. James O'Connell to be Surgeon by the name of Surgeon James O'Connell in the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the charge of the Intelligence Department with the British Force, vice Bourgerelle, to proceed eventually in England on sick certificate, it confirmed from the 15th ultimo.

MAY 18, 1813. The suspension of Captain Marshall from the Service having been removed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, the following correction of rank will take place in the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, to which Corps that Officer belonged, at the time of his suspension.

The commission of Major granted to Captain Kelly under date the 21st of May 1809, is cancelled from the 9th instant, and Captain Marshall is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 27th of May 1809, vice Fielding and promoted. The following promotions will take place. Senior Major of the 10th Mysore Native from the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Richardson deceased; dated of commission the 7th of May 1813.

2d Regiment Native Infantry. Captain J. R. A. Kelly to be Major, Captain Lieutenant K. Ellipson to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant E. Cabonne to be Captain, Lieutenant, and Esdaig A. Borshack to be Lieutenant, in succession to Steele promoted; date of commissions the 7th of May 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place. Captain J. S. Fraser of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Military Secretary to the Governor, and 2d Co. Town Major of Fort St. George. Lieutenant Esdaig A. Borshack, Captain of Native Infantry, and Captain W. B. H. Brown of the Native Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

The Governor in Council has been also pleased to direct Lieutenant Major of His Majesty's 6th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, to be His Excellency's Private Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette. ALL APPOINTMENTS.

THE 10TH MAY, 1813. To be assistant to the Sub Treasurer. To be assistant to the Judge and Mr. Kaira. Dated the 10th May, 1813. Bouchier, to be assistant in the Secret and Department. F. B. Hockety, to be assistant ditto. W. J. Lamoulet, to be ditto ditto. A. Burnett, to be ditto ditto. W. H. Washen, to be assistant in the Office of the Assistant General. James Taylor, to be ditto ditto.

WAR IN RUSSIA.

Lieutenant General Count Wittgenstein having defeated the town of Polotsk, by assault, has lately defeated the Marshal St. Cyr, and (during the pursuit) has taken 45 Officers, 100 prisoners, 1 piece of cannon, and many munitis: in the town of Polotsk were found great quantity of provisions; Lieutenant General Count Steinheil in the pursuit of the enemy, besides a great number of prisoners took 20 pieces of the Regiment of Baylors to the number of 28, 6 pieces of cannon, and the military chest.

TACK OF THE FRENCH IS CROSSING THE BEREZINA.

Extract of a Bulletin dated 29th October (29th November) issued Chief of the Staff Major General Vermaison, Account of the Military Events 19th November (1st December) 1813. Zemin, Head Quarters of the Western Army.

The occupation of Minsk by the Army of the West, in making it master of one of the principal Military Roads, of extensive magazines, and a number of prisoners, became to our army a means to greater success; General Borschakoff led his corps, of which the adversary had been defeated by our army, to the river Berezina in the night, with the hope, in this strong position, of opposing our march, and securing an army retreat upon this point: consisting of Poles, Westphalians, and the redoubts; our advance, the orders of General Count, amounting to 8,000 men, attacked 20th of November; our brave

soldiers led on by a Chief as bold as intrepid, surmounted all the obstacles which nature and art had opposed to their efforts. The detachments were carried at 4 o'clock in the evening, 9,000 dead bodies of the enemy flung up the redoubts and bridge which led to the town; more than 2,000 prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon and 1 French eagle, were the result of this victory.

The Count Wittgenstein with his army, had quitted Polotsk, and was marching by Lepel upon Borissoff, driving before him the corps of Marshal Oudinot and Victor, the 24th November at the approach of the corps of Oudinot, the General in Chief repeated the rise with his troops, to occupy the strong position taken on the preceding evening, and destroyed the bridge upon which Napoleon had founded his hopes of an easy and undisputed passage; on this occasion we lost some baggage, which could not be extricated to time from the narrow streets of the village, which we abandoned to the enemy; our advanced guard regretted the absence of General Lambert, wounded in the glorious affair of the 30th; on retiring, however, they had made head against a superior force.

Notwithstanding Napoleon united to Oudinot and Victor, made his forces amount to 80,000 men, he dared not, even with this great superiority hazard an attack upon a position defended by 30,000 brave soldiers, came from the hands of the Danube. After several attempts to distract our attention and to divide our force, he marched in a body upon his right, covered the heights with batteries, and began to work upon two bridges to effect his passage. The 27th November his Guards and some other favored corps, for the safety of which he sacrificed without scruple the troops of France and of Europe, passed the first. General Zapoly with his corps killed many of them, and kept the whole French army in a check during a complete day. The 28th November we did not delay to support him—the following day we were engaged—the enemy defended himself under cover of a wood; our cavalry could not get against him; notwithstanding which, his loss was very great—8 pieces of cannon and 1,000 prisoners fell into our hands. At the same time General Count Wittgenstein attacked the rear guard, on the other bank of the river 3,000 men of Marshal Victor's corps, surrendered themselves, their arms, baggage, and 9 pieces of artillery. The following day (the 29th) was marked by a catastrophe more complete and more bloody. At the moment when these brigades had finished a third bridge for the passage of an immense booty, fruits of the plunder of our towns and the profanation of our temples, the troops of Count Wittgenstein, powerfully seconded by ours, appeared upon the heights. Some discharges of cannon announced the receipt of vengeance—it was the signal of defeat, carnage and death—all being, all precipitate themselves—all perish in the water, or by the sword.

A number of waggons, tumbrils and the baggage of his satellites and accomplices, composing the train of his Army, were delivered to our soldiers—thousands of wounded on the two banks of the river, thousands of warriors of all nations, to whom the Tyrant had refused nourishment, to give it to his favorites, perished in the snow, exhausted by famine, or were destroyed by the flames of Borissoff and the surrounding villages. We seek in vain for expressions to make known to the world the horrible traces of destruction, which he leaves upon his passage—on all sides the groans of the French, and of other expiring victims announce that he had fled. The passage of the Berezina alone cost him 50 pieces of cannon, 95,000 men and all the fruits of his plunder. On the same day our army continued the pursuit. The author of these calamities is marching with precipitation upon Wilna—he is not yet at the end of his misfortunes.

We have just learnt that our light troops are on the banks of the enemy near the advanced guard, and that General Lomskoy has taken three hundred prisoners; among others, the Polish General Kramensky, and some Officers of Buonaparte's suite.

RUSSIA.

A private letter from Mr. Liston states, that Buonaparte had exerted himself, during the battle of Mata Jaroff, than he had done for years past. He led the columns to the attack distinguished himself, the foremost, at every point where his example could inflame his soldiers to the utmost pitch of bravery or desperate fury, and did every thing possible to obtain a successful issue to the operations of the day. It was his last push, his only remaining measure for saving part of his army, to get to the southward, and in this he completely failed.

On this, he is said to have been quite disappointed, to have shut himself up in his carriage, and not to have allowed even his Generals to speak to him.

In this situation he remained with his army, till the last action, which took place before Wilna, when he took his final leave of it, in a private manner, before the termination of the battle, and it was feared, had escaped beyond pursuit.

His army is nearly destroyed. It is said that Kutusow had more than once the opportunity of bringing on a general engagement, but did not hesitate in preferring the many advantages of harassing his enemy constantly in so difficult a retreat.

THE LATE SIEGE OF CADIZ.

For the indefatigable and successful exertions of the British squadron in defence of Cadiz, during the late siege of that place, the most grateful acknowledgments have been made in the following address, presented to Admiral Legge on the occasion—

Most Excellent Sir, The valour and enthusiasm with which the illustrious Officers and men of the Naval Force under the command of your Excellency have contributed to the defence of Cadiz, and their cordial union with the Spanish Navy, in every fatigue and every danger, during the siege of this illustrious city, by the troops of the enemy, have excited in so high a degree the gratitude of these inhabitants, that they have not been able to withhold their warm expressions of their consciousness of the great services, and efficacious assistance rendered to them.

The promptness with which your Excellency has undertaken every enterprise, and the heroic bravery, and constancy, displayed by you in harassing the enemy on every part of the opposite coast, thereby contributing to them nearly irreparable losses, will ever excite the indignity of the Citizens of Cadiz; with whom the illustrious names of your Excellency, and the worthy heroes whom you command, shall ever be objects of the most grateful remembrance. It is the wish of the Constitutional Junta, to commemorate ever, with respect of the high consideration in which such illustrious warriors are held by the people of Cadiz and how much they appreciate their exertions; but the utmost extent of their ideas cannot reach what your Excellency has merited, and we can only beg you to accept the most lively expressions of our eternal gratitude.

Your Excellency the happy witness of how bravely those under your command have fulfilled their duty of their valour and indefatigable zeal, knowing the personal merits of those worthy Officers, and aware of the distinction and admiration with which their exertions have been beheld by the people of Cadiz, will have the goodness to manifest to them, in the name of the Municipal Body which we represent, these sincere demonstrations of our gratitude and acknowledgments—Care is freed from an obstinate siege, with which the Common enemy have for thirty months molested us, already enjoy the satisfaction of seeing her independence realized, and, through the means of his wise constitution, the Spaniards are restored to their liberty and their rights. These inestimable benefits we owe to the valiant defenders of this illustrious city, as well as to a national; and the English Navy, who have taken so active a part in every operation, not only merit the consideration and gratitude of the inhabitants of Cadiz, but have entitled themselves to the reward and distinctions of the English Nation.

If your Excellency, from being well convinced of the merits of the Captains, Officers, and crews in the vessels under your command (particularly those employed in boats, who have suffered so many fatigues and been exposed to the greatest dangers), would condescend to permit the Citizens of Cadiz, acting with their intercession the advancement of such deserving Officers, will be grateful to their feelings; and they will most willingly exert every means in their power to reward such meritorious services. The Constitutional Junta of this place have the honour to depute an Embassy to your Excellency, who will deliver in an appropriate speech the gratitude of the people of Cadiz, and the consideration with which those they represent offer to your Excellency their respects.

May God preserve your Excellency many years. President, GABRIANO GALDERS, Secretary, MIGUEL SALIN. Cadiz, 18th Sep 1813. To His Excellency Senor A. K. Legge, &c.

Ships off Cadiz and in the Bay at the time of Evacuation.

- Revenge . . . 74 (Rear Admiral Legge)
Captain Bellenden
Standard . . . 64 Hon. Captain Fleming's
St. Alban's . . 64 Captain Donville's.
Stately . . . 64 Captain Maddis.
Zebra (bomb) Captain Maple.
Hound (bomb) Captain Philips.
Thunder (bomb) Captain Pell.
Volcano (bomb) Captain Griffiths.
Columbine (six) Captain Weymouth.
Peerless (gun-brig) Lieutenant Richards.
Rebolt (gun-brig) Lieutenant James.
Gun-boats, under the command of Captain Carroll and Thomas.

Soult, the military genius of the French in the Peninsula, appears to have recast all their plans. His new scheme is essentially active and soldierlike; and the Pretender seems to have sacrificed to it all his own civil authority, and much of its regal splendour. In fact, Joseph is now a mere companion-follower of this more enterprising adventurer. Madrid is given up, as a royal residence; and the true capital is henceforward to be with the army, at Salamanca, Saragossa, &c. according to circumstances. This leaves the army of the centre disposable; and accordingly Soult has incorporated it with his own. His plan is to follow up the English, never to lose sight of them, to abandon every other pursuit for that one great and principal object. If he had a less consummate General to deal with than Lord Wellington, this plan must, ever now, have been crowned with the most brilliant success; and certain it is, that if Lord Wellington himself he not better supported, Soult must triumph in the end.

At the present moment, there is a pause in the war. The campaign may be considered as closed. Both parties have taken up their winter-quarters; Lord Wellington between the Agueda and the Coa; the French stretching from the Douro to the Tagus, and able, whenever they please, to re-enter Madrid, which is only occupied by an insignificant Guerrilla force.

Had the campaign in Russia concluded with a result less glorious; and had the internal state of France continued to manifest the same passive spirit in its extensive population; we should have been disposed to acquiesce in the opinion above expressed, by an English Editor, that "Soult must triumph in the end;" or rather that the War in the Peninsula must still be a defensive one on our part, and protracted to an indefinite period. But we anticipate a different result from the causes above stated.

The powers of the French having been frozen in Russia; every Member of their gigantic Military Force must feel the effort, and their energies in Spain be proportionately blighted; whilst the commotion in Paris, the Heart of the Empire, will afford so alarming a symptom of the hostile feelings of the nation to the present tyrannical system of Government, and above all to the Iron sceptre and inordinate ambition of their Corsican Ruler, that it must be the policy of Buonaparte (if he be still in existence) to concentrate his armies nearer to his capital; and relinquish his views of aggrandisement for measures of self-preservation. The success of the Russians will aid the cause of Spain as powerfully as the victories of Lord Wellington would appear to have animated the Russian Armies to the attack and overthrow of the Invaders of their country—we are inclined to predict that as soon as the season permitted the renewal of operations, Lord Wellington commenced active and vigorous measures against Joseph and his associated Marshals; and we entertain little doubt but that Soult has long since commenced his retreat out of Spain, even if he were not recalled by the Government to maintain the internal peace of the country. Such are our impressions of the state of affairs in the Peninsula.

With respect to the consequence of the first Russian Campaign, our sentiments are equally favorable.—If Buonaparte committed a great error in advancing so far into Russia, he has been guilty of a still more fatal step in so hastily deserting his army and so rapidly returning to Paris. The conspiracy was, for the moment, suppressed and the Leaders may have executed; and however widely it may have extended, the Police of France would seem to have stifled every effort to convulse the country. The presence of Buonaparte in Paris does not, therefore, appear to have been necessary, even if he had not been driven with disgrace from his vaunted conquest of the ancient capital of Russia; and tripartite Articles were to adorn his assurance; but to return a Fugitive,—shorn of the beams of his glory,—abandoning his mighty army, and proclaiming in Bulletins that all his projects had been foiled—all his little short of impunity;—and we shall not be surprised if the report of his Death be verified by the next accounts from Europe—to have collected his remaining Eagles—to have re-embodied his scattered forces—to have re-assumed some attitude of firmness; to have controlled the more than doubtful

spoken of this good people in the zone and language of confidence—to have called through his subsequent Senate for extraordinary aids and fresh conscriptions to maintain the glory of France and secure the repose of the world—to have acted such a part as this, would, in our humble judgement, have best befitted his fallen fortunes and his critical circumstances.—or, at all events, have best compared with his Military Renown.

Had he remained in Poland or in Prussia he might yet have been at the Head of a respectable army, which might at least have proved a powerful Engine to support his usurpation of the Government of France, if inadequate to the further prosecution of his schemes of universal conquest.—Instead however of seeing Buonaparte, as his object subjects have been accustomed to view and to dread him; he at once appears among them as object as themselves; quantum minus utitur illi Heclore, qui reddi exarvius inditus Achillis. Will the people of Paris sympathise with him in his misfortune? Unquestionably not. The recollection of the abandonment of his companions in arms in Egypt, for the purpose of realising his ambitious projects, will not tend to palliate this additional proof of his indifference to the fate of thousands, when his own personal safety is endangered!

When Buonaparte announces to the people of France, as he does in his celebrated 25th Bulletin.—That those men whom nature had not sufficiently fortified to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shaken, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and grieved out of misfortunes and Calamities; those whom she had created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety, and their ordinary manners; and saw fresh glory in the various difficulties to be surmounted? When the people of France have this Criterion by which to judge of the Stamina of their Brethren in Russia, what are they to think of him who is appalled by the French calamity which had overtaken the French army? was blind to the fresh glory which was to result from the difficulties that surrounded him; and "losing all his gaiety," objectively deserted a post of honor, which he ought to have been the last to have quitted? What consolation must it have been to millions in France, when informed, that their dearest relatives, their friends, their acquaintances, had been sacrificed to the most miserable death, had perished from cold, or been slaughtered by the Cossacks; to have the grateful assurance that "the health of his Majesty was never better!" The slightest COMPLAINT at these facts, a mere perusal of the 25th and 29th Bulletins, is sufficient to induce a belief that the reported death of Buonaparte is not beyond the limits of probability; for under the circumstances of his ignominious flight,—with the spell of victory broken, which had magically bound his vast army to his Crown,—Paris was the most dangerous, not of safety.

The spirit of France must be reduced to the lowest scale of degradation if reverses like these produce no effect on the unwilling slaves; and the author of their chains be permitted to live and hold them longer in their vile Bondage.—nor can we imagine that the Prussian and Austrian Powers, and the petty States of Germany, comprising the confederation of the Rhine, will have the meanness to continue their allegiance to such a PROTECTOR, as this GREAT NAPOLEON has proved himself, in the hour of peril and of difficulty.

We request our Readers particular attention to the altered style and spirit of the two last Bulletins.—It has forcibly struck us that they never could have been authorised by Buonaparte;—for up to the fatal hour of their date;—in the most trying periods of his extraordinary career, he never permitted these public documents to indicate even a suspicion of adversity, much less to breathe the language of Despair.—We are, therefore, persuaded that those who framed them no longer avowed by the power or Name of their Master, designedly gave, for the first time, a genuine picture of the condition of the French Armies, to prepare their country for the consequences which they wished to flow from the abortive effort of the Corsican Despot, to subdue and subject the last independent Monarch among the Nations of Europe.

It is a fact not generally known, but for the truth of which we can vouch, that Buonaparte, in this his last Campaign travelled with a Diadem and corresponding Regalia, purposely manufactured in his "good City of Paris" for his Coronation as "Emperor of the East;" but whether he intended to assume this new Imperial Purple at St. Petersburg, or Constantinople we must leave to others to decide.—The design, contrived

table design to amuse, not to instruct upon principles of honor, virtue, or humanity, but springing solely from an insatiable thirst of Dominion.

"A CROWN  
"Golden" show, it had a wreath of Thorns,  
"Brings anger, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights  
"To him who wears the regal Diadem."  
[Bon. Gaz.]

On Friday last His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Squadron, serving in the East Indies, embarked under the salute due to his rank on board His Majesty's Ship Minion, on a Cruise.

On Monday the 24th ultimo, the Honorable the GOVERNOR held his first Public levee, at his Excellency's Headquarters Choultry Place, which was most numerous attended.

On Tuesday morning the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR paid his first visit of ceremony to the HIGHNESS the NAWAB—the arrival of his Excellency at Chempook-palace, was announced by a salute of nineteen guns, which was repeated on his taking leave.

The visit was returned by his HIGHNESS the NAWAB on Wednesday morning, and the arrival and departure of his HIGHNESS at Headquarters were complimented by Royal salutes from the garrison of Fort St. George.

On Monday evening, the Comedy of the BEER AT LAW was performed by a party of Gentlemen, for the benefit of the Monegar Choultry Charity. The Characters in general were well sustained that of Lord Dunderly was performed with great effect, and Dr. Pangloss was admirable.

We understand a considerable sum in aid of this Charity, has been raised by the philanthropic exertions of these Gentlemen.

The following Lines were spoken prior to the Play by the Gentlemen who performed the character of Stagist.

How oft example bright and precept sage,  
Traced in dead figures on the annual's page,  
In the soul mind no real virtue raised,  
Nor roused the soul to act the deed it praised,  
Inventive genius rose, and tried to man,  
With glorious effort sketched the Drama's plan,  
Zelus rose (the scene)—with sensitive pride,  
In this great art each noble passion tried,  
He eyed that eye no proud show-ers prize,  
To lure the idle and the gay away,  
But fled with woeer views they made it stand,  
O'er his own was to stretch the unending band,  
This night by double confidence  
We claim the sanction of each  
For lo! to Charity we now have  
In her sleek cause, we'll fling  
Our roused the soul to act the deed it praised,  
To join the liberal band, that  
Charmes we survey this orb  
Where smiling beauty's pleasure  
When pointed manners join  
Who's great we're sure to march  
When our own feelings sing  
Lest you should think me long  
Their noble I suppress  
The cause that I love that  
My friends behind this cloth  
They hope for candour, when  
With willing hearts they're  
And trust their hearts to your  
O stern Critics they deplore  
And ask your pleasures for

ARRIVALS AT THE P  
Lieut. D. L. Colt, H. M.  
Lieut. R. Cuxton, 2d Bat.  
Lieut. Hugh Massey, 2d B.  
Lieut. H. P. Cunningham  
N. Regt.—Lieut. G. Keble  
N. Regt.—Lieut. Felix R.  
10th N. Regt.—Lieut. Jan  
17th N. Regt.—Lieut. S.  
10th N. Regt.—Cornet M.  
17.—Cornet W. Hamilton,  
—Ensign G. Lee, 2d bat.  
—Ensign A. Truman, 2d bat.  
—Ensign Henry Harris, 2d  
Regt.—Assistant Surgeon  
Royal Scots.

ARRIVALS  
May 31, Ship Ganjapur,  
India, from Bombay, 6th M.  
Little William, Captain Bar  
malie.—7th, Ketch Ingram  
A. Black, from Coringa, the 6

DEPARTURE  
May 30, Portuguese Brig C  
Castro, Jose B. Probie, for I  
Fidelidade, Captain J. A. Gib  
23d, Ketch Good Hope, Capt  
for Colombo.—6th, Brig Am  
Brown, for Coringa.—30th,  
Nuncio Hoan, for England  
Maris, Capt. C. F. Kohler fo

The Brig Little William  
bet, ran on shore near Rya  
night of the 29th instant.

Staro Borisow, Nov. 11  
The winter is now completely set in. The  
my is in excellent spirits, though night view  
ing on the ground does not agree with some  
Some of the ladies of Paris, who were formerly  
mechanics, have constructed very neat beds  
of ice, which are found of great service. The  
Sheds furnished in these parts, are beautifully  
White. The Army is well supplied with most  
of the necessities of life. Snow, in particular  
so abundant, that every one gets as much as  
he wants for nothing, a scarcity of Snow is felt,  
but these are things, the soldiers of Napoleon  
the Great do not stand upon.

On the 17th, a cloud of Cossacks attacked  
Prince Eckmuhl. The enemy was defeated, and  
our brave fellows took possession of a forest in  
their rear with little difficulty, with the excep  
tion of 970 men who marched towards Man  
coze, in order to intercept the Russian supply.  
Prince Eckmuhl covered himself with glory, all  
of which he carried with him to Lodi, on which  
place he made a movement alone. The weight  
of his glory was so great, that he judged it pru  
dent to leave his Marshal's Baton behind.

On the following day, the Duke of Eichingen  
covered himself also with glory, all of which,  
together with a wound he carried across the  
Danube. The Russian General Miloradovich  
was completely defeated, his whole army de  
stroyed, and he himself was glad to consent, on a flag  
of truce being sent to him at midnight, to allow  
12,000 of his soldiers to join their comrades on  
the way to Moscow.

What the Emperor's next movement will be  
is not known. Some think he will go to Galicia  
on a visit to his Father-in-law, others imagine  
he will imitate Charles the 11th of Sweden, by  
paying his compliments to the Ottoman Porte.  
Perhaps he will quit the Army as he did in  
Egypt, to prepare for the reception of his sol  
diers at Paris. Whatever this father of soldiers  
may decide upon, there is no doubt of his being  
exactly what could be wished; and as he knows  
his life is dearer to every man in the Army than  
his own, his parental anxiety will doubtless con  
sult the feelings of his soldiers by endeavoring  
in their instance to provide for his own safety.  
The weather is beautiful, the roads superb,  
the Snow enchantingly white, the ice refreshing,  
and the hall remarkably soft, the Emper  
or's health excellent, his condition delightful.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,  
October 31.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, October 31.  
Captain Stewart, commanding his Ma  
jesty's Diadem, has transmitted to  
on (Colonel, Esp. a letter from Lieut  
of that ship, giving an account  
of, in one of her boats, on the 6th in  
and after a short resistance, his D  
is larger, No. 25, commanded  
enant, and manned with twelve men,  
sustained on our side, the enem  
and three wounded.

FALL, Oct. 31, 1812.



ly to arrest the execution of... to your Lordship a convention for the suspension of hostilities, to take effect at such time as may be mutually agreed upon, and stipulating that each party shall forthwith appoint commissioners, with full powers to form a treaty, which shall provide, by reciprocal arrangements, for the security of their subjects from the being taken or employed in the service of their common power; for the regulation of their commerce and other interesting questions now depending between them, and that the armistice shall not cease without such previous notice by one to the other party, as may be agreed upon, and shall not be understood as having any other effect, than merely to suspend military operations by land and by sea.

In proposing to your Lordship these terms for a suspension of hostilities, I am instructed to come to a clear and distinct understanding with His Britannic Majesty's government, without requiring it to be formal, concerning the impression, attending in the discharge of the citizens of the U. States already impressed; and concerning future blockades; the revocation of the Orders in Council being confirmed.

Your Lordship is aware that the power of the government of the U. States to prohibit the employment of British seamen must be exercised in the strictest spirit of the Constitution; but there is no reason to doubt but that it will be so exercised effectually and with good faith.

Such a measure, as it might by suitable regulations and penalties be made completely effectual and satisfactory, would operate almost exclusively in favor of Great Britain; as few American seamen ever enter voluntarily into the British service, the reciprocity would be nominal, and it is sincerely believed, that it would be more than an equivalent for any advantage she may derive from improvement.

By the proposition which I have now the honor to make in behalf of my government, your Lordship will perceive the earnest desire for the President to remove every obstacle to an accommodation, which consists merely of form; and to secure the rights and interests of the United States in a manner the most satisfactory and honorable to Great Britain as well as America.

The importance of the overture now made, will I trust obtain for it the early consideration of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, and I shall desire to see in which I have taken my passage to the United States, until I have the honor to learn his decision.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

No. 4. Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell, and requests to have the honor of seeing him at his house in St. James's Square at 9 o'clock this evening.

Foreign Office, Sept. 16, 1812.

N. R. Received a little before 9 o'clock.

No. 5. Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Russell.

DEAR SIR—I have seen Lord CASTLEREAGH since his receipt of your two letters of the 11th inst. and in various directions to say to you, that he is concerned what he cannot have it in his power to reply to them for 2 or 3 days; or would have had much pleasure in attending immediately to your request in that respect. You may be assured that I do not delay will take place, that can be avoided. I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

W. HAMILTON.

Foreign Office, Sept. 16, 1812.

No. 6. Mr. Russell to Mr. Hamilton.

DEAR SIR—I have learnt with much regret and disappointment, that Lord Castlereagh had directed you to inform me that it is not in his power to give an immediate answer to the last letters which I have had the honor to address to him. The object of those letters was of a nature to require an early decision. Reluctant, however, by any propensity on my part, to protest the present unhappy relations between the two countries, I beg you to acquaint his Lordship that I shall be ready, on any Sunday, (the 20th inst.) when, unless some special and satisfactory reason be assigned for a longer delay, I shall consider it to be my duty to proceed to Plymouth to embark for the United States.

I am, dear Sir, with great truth and respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

18, Bedford Street, Sept. 16, 1812.

N. B. Sent at 3 o'clock.

No. 7. Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, Sept. 18, 1812.

SIR—Under the explanation you have afforded me of the nature of the instructions which you have received from your government, I have, on the preceding occasion, been induced to lay your letter of the 12th instant before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness commands me to express to you his regret that he cannot perceive any substantial difference between the propositions for a suspension of hostilities which you are now directed to make, and that which was contained

form to the proposed arrangement, it is true, is different; but it early appears to aim at executing the same purpose in a more covert, and therefore, in a more objectionable manner.

You are now directed to require, as Preliminary to a suspension of hostilities a clear and distinct understanding, without, however, requiring it to be formal on all the points referred to in your former proposition. It is obvious that, were this proposal acceded to, the discussion on the several points must substantially precede the understanding required.

The course of proceeding, as bearing on the face of it a character of disguise, is not only felt to be principle inadmissible, but as unlikely to lead in practice to any advantageous result; as it does not appear on the important subject of improvement that you are either authorized to propose any specific plan, with reference to which the suspension of that practice could be made a subject of deliberation, or that you have received instructions for the guidance of your conduct on some of the leading principles, which such a discussion must in the first instance involve.

Under these circumstances the Prince Regent sincerely laments that he does not feel himself enabled to depart from the decision, which was directed to convey to you in my letter of the 9th instant. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

No. 8. Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, September 15, 1812.

SIR—Since writing you this morning, fearing that this government should infer from my silence an acquiescence in the strange and unwarrantable view which Lord Castlereagh has in his last note thought fit to take of the overtures which I have submitted, and of the purport under which I acted, I have considered it my duty to return an answer, of which the enclosed is a copy.

With great consideration and respect, I am Sir, your assured and obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

No. 9. Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

London, September 12, 1812.

My Lord—I had the honor to receive, last evening, your Lordship's note of yesterday; and was last with great regret and disappointment, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has acquiesced in the just and moderate propositions for a suspension of hostilities which I have been instructed to present on the part of my government.

After the verbal explanation which I had the honor to afford you Lordship on the 18th instant, both as to the object and sufficiency of my instructions; I did not expect to be reproached by objections on these points. Perceiving, however, that the American government has nothing to negotiate; and by saying the propositions as to the manner or coming to a preliminary understanding, it merely intended to leave to the British government that which might be most congenial to its feelings.

The propositions presented by me, however, on the 24th of August and 12th inst. are distinguishably a diversity in the substance as well as the mode of the object which they embraced; as by the former the discontinuance of the practice of impressment was to be immediate, and to precede the prohibitory law of the U. States relative to the employment of British seamen; when by the latter both these measures are deferred to take effect simultaneously hereafter.

Having made a precise tender of such law, & exhibited the instructions, which warranted it to your Lordship, I have learnt with surprise that it does not appear to your Lordship that I am authorized to propose any specific plan on the subject of impressment. I still hope that the overture made by me may again be taken into consideration by His Britannic Majesty's government; and as I leave town this afternoon for the United States, that it will authorize some agent to proceed (either and adopt them as a basis for reconciliation between the two countries, an event so devoutly to be wished. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

No. 10. Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

(Private) On board the Lark, 7th Nov. 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I am now passing the Narrows, and expect to land in New-York this day. I conceive it to be my duty to repair to the seat of government, and shall set off as soon as I can obtain my baggage. In the mean time I am sorry to inform you, that the second proposition for an armistice was rejected like the first, and a vigorous prosecution of the war appears to be the only honorable alternative left us. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JONA. RUSSELL.

The Messages and Documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER, NOVEMBER 20, 1812.

To the men of the State of New York! For many years you have seen your country oppressed with numerous wrongs. Year go-

...been forced to draw... redress of injuries on the valor American people.

"That valor has been conspicuous. B. nation as well as unfortunate in the election, some of those who have directed it. One has been disgracefully surrendered and another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest point of enemy's lines, with most incompetent men. The cause of these miscarriages is apparent. The commanders were popular men, destitute all of theory and experience" in the art of war.

"In a few days, the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, valence and steadiness. They will conquer, or they will die."

"Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of contending factions, forgot your Country? Must I turn from you, and ask the men of the Six Nations to support the government of the United States? Shall I initiate the officers of the British King, and suffer our ungathered laurels to be trampled by their dregs? Shall we, by the British? Whose commands, the vanquished and the peaceful man, the child, the maid, and the milk-maid, be secure from wrong. If we conquer, we will conquer but to save."

"Men of New-York!—The present is the hour of renown. Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not chase in future times to be named as one of those who imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief, and conquered the country where he lies? Yes. You desire your share of fame. Then seize the present moment. If you do not, you will regret it; and say, "The valiant have fled in vain: The friends of my country fell—and I was not there."

"Advance then to our aid. I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure. But come on. Come in companies, half companies, or singly. I will organize you for the hour. Ride to the front, if the distance is far, and send back your aid. But remember, that every man who accompanies us, place himself under my command; and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline."

"ALEXANDER SMYTH

"Brigade" General.

"Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 10, 1812."

### INLAND WAR.

Frankfort, (Kovs) Nov. 7, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Major General Taylor, to the Excellency Governor Shelby, Fort Harrison, October 26, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR—The expedition now terminated, The Wednesday and the whole of the week, where the Adjutant General to have them entered where their horses may get for necessary for this object.

Sir, His army has returned (losing the sight of an enemy. A fight, as they occurred, will best that has led to the stated things. The army having finished crossing Hillman, marched about three I here requested the attendance of officers and captains, to whom I of the expedition and the advancing from a fullness of them. The losses were from 20 to 100 miles out more than 150. By bringing as our resources would permit, we a service to all the territories. To both, this trial was more favorable us from their situation and by in their power to do us mischief and destroy there, would be render our country. It was observed by me that we met the next morning and report to me their own time to be furnished with the period for intelligence of the country.

The council was held, and all united that had been proposed, highly favorable to the enterprise more gratifying as I had found as a means of disposing, dismounting an extended so much to proceed, I of abundant increase of about army we ever before on any point and large part of 100 place, where we were on all the 10th supplied our Drags, for I found many weakening on and returning a men's large, and as far as I mentioned to their officers, I suppose the officers of every grade were to such a procedure. Thank care in the confidence of my head army, we proceeded on our march continued in four days, our route prairie until we came to an Indian camp, had been cultivated. It struck to the place, I had down as a return of that spirit of amount had hopes, equalled, and when I near sunset, for the first time that I gave in the prairie, to our drove in the most rude and direct cutting me immediately to return back again would break from the an This was a Major General. I am due to the other officers of that every information, I began to feel but for a pretext to return.)

message, report to the Commissioner, were requested to report to me in writing; while that 500 volunteers would turn out, I would myself at their head, and proceed in quest of the command and the balance of the army might retreat under the conduct of their officers in safety to Fort Harrison. It is less than one hour the report was made almost un-announced to me. I then requested that I might dictate the course to be pursued that day only, while I pledged myself should not put them more than one mile out of the way, my object being to cover the communicating parties, I wished to send on only the troops which were to be sent. About this time the troops were paraded, I put myself in front, took my sword and directed them to follow me, the column moved off quite a contrary way, sent Captain Taylor a Major Lee to apply to the officers leading the column to turn them. They were told it was not in their power. The army had taken their course, and would not. Discovering great confusion and disorder in the march, I threw myself in the rear, steering an eye on those who were there from necessity and could not in that position the whole day. The exhausted state of the horses, not the hunger of the men, rendered this day's march so arduous it was presented that it was long before the rear arrived at the encampment. The Generals Ray, Ramsey and Allen, left their camp and authority in favoring our march to order, as to far exceeded, as to being on the whole with advantage but then I had learned, indeed I have no reason think we were either followed or misused by an enemy. I think we marched at least 80 or 90 miles in the heart of the enemy's country, had no possible design to fight or, opportunities in abundance presented. So formidable was our appearance in the prairie and in the country, (as I am told) never trod before by hostile feet, most impress the bordering tribes of a sense of their danger. If it operates beneficially this way, our labour will not be altogether in vain. I hope the expense attending this expedition will amount less than usual on such occasions. I have consulted necessary in every instance—subject only really necessary has been the expenditure; the forage has been the heaviest article.

To the officers commanding brigades, many of field officers, captains, &c. my thanks are due many of the old Kentucky veterans whose heads frosted by time are entitled to every confidence praise their country can bestow. To the Adjutant quarter master general and the members of my staff, I feel indebted for ready, able and steady part, in every instance. Let me here include friend George Walker, our Judge advocate general who lived with me, took more than a swagman in his baggage, and was almost killed in his power. The services in the corps of the spies and guides, the services of Major Dubois and the two

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