

France and Germany, tender you their cordial regards.
Given at our imperial camp at Lutzen, 3d May, 1813.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday last.
LATEST FROM FRANCE & ENGLAND.
London (Times,) May 29.
Late last night we received from the French Coast, advices—
That on the 24th inst. information had been received in Paris of an ARMISTICE having been concluded between the French and allied Powers preparatory to a Congress to be held at Prague, for a GENERAL PEACE. Ministers are to attend this Great Assembly from England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly, that Napoleon will treat only on the basis of the treaty of Utrecht.

London, (Courier,) May 31.
The Heligoland mail announces the arrival of Bernadotte in Germany; and the entrance of 8000 Swedes in Hamburg.
Kotzebue's paper announces positively that Austria has joined the allies; and that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia had gone to Prague. The negotiation news is corroborated by advices from Bordeaux.

PARIS, May 28. Her Majesty the Empress has received advices from the armies to the 18th May.

The Emperor remained in Dresden. Marshals Oudinot, Mackdonald and Marmont, and Count Bertrand, were in a line at Bautzin—Marshal Victor, Sebastiani and Regnier were marching on Berlin. Count Ruben arrived at Dresden the 16th, with a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, and sat off on his return on the 17th.

The Emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a General Peace. On the side of France are to be Plenipots. from France, the United States, Denmark, the King of Spain (Joseph) and the Confederated Princes. On the other side are to be Ministers from England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Cortes, and the allies of that beligerent mass.

PARIS, May 25. The Empress has this day received a report, that on the 20th the Emperor had gained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians at Bautzin; the details of which we expect immediately.

OF HAMBURG.—Marshal Davoust, about the first May, proceeded to invest Hamburg with 100,000, and occupied Lüneburg, Harburg and Stade. He attacked the allied posts on the island of Wilhelmsburg and Oshenwerder, in the Elbe, on the 8th, but was repulsed. Upon the advance of the French, the Danish Gen. Wagner sent a declaration to the French officer, that his forces would cooperate in the defence of Hamburg should an attack be persevered in. The French General replied, that Hamburg was a part of the French Empire which he should endeavor to restore to his master, without any regard to consequences. On this answer being received, the Danish forces took an offensive position near Hamburg, with ten pieces of cannon, and a fleet of gun boats. It is since stated, that the Danes and French had engaged; but it was reported, that on the 18th May, the French took possession of the city. The allies held Hamburg the 15th.

Boston Centinel.

Domestic.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Office of the New York Evening Post, July 18—noon.
By the Steam Boat this morning from Albany, we have received news from the Niagara frontier down to the evening of the 11th inst. It still continues to be unfavorable and disastrous. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Canandaigua to Mr. John Cook, of Albany, dated July 13, 1813.

By the Western mail, just arrived, I have received a letter from Buffalo, dated on Sunday evening, which informs that on that morning, (the 11th inst.) a British force of 240 regulars, crossed the Niagara river, and landed below Black Rock, and moved up towards that place, when they were discovered by our men (about 200 militia) who at once fled in different directions. The enemy set fire to the barracks, black house, &c. spiked several pieces of cannon, and took a quantity of flour, salt, &c. (said to be 400 barrels) and four field pieces, 6 pounders. While engaged in getting off the property, they were attacked by a force consisting of regulars, militia and Indians, who had come down from Buffalo, and who poured in a successful fire upon the foe, killing a considerable number—9 were left dead on the shore, besides a captain mortally wounded. Our loss 1 killed and 8 wounded, 2 of whom are since dead. Although the retreat of the enemy was precipitate, they succeeded in taking away the above property, which was doubtless their object in crossing over.

N. B. Our officers would not suffer the Indians to scalp the dead.

From the Canandaigua Repository of July 13
From the Niagara Frontier, we continue to receive unpleasant tidings.—The enemy are carrying on a successful and murderous warfare on the opposite of our army at Ft. George. Mr. Stinson, of the army, informs us, that on Wednesday last, the enemy attacked a guard, about a mile and a half from the Fort—when Lt. Eldridge a gallant young officer, with 39 men who volunteered under him, went to relieve them. In the heat to execute his order, young Eldridge soon unexpectedly found himself surrounded in a wood by a considerable number of Indians, who opened a deadly fire upon his little corps, which cut down 13 of them—a few fled, and the remainder were taken by the Indians and scalped, stripped and mangled in the most horrid manner. Lt. E. was led away, and it is feared has suffered the same fate. Only 9 of the corps escaped. A number of the enemy were killed.

We understand the British are in possession of their former ground on the Niagara, from Fort Erie to the line of our camp at Fort George.

A flag from Ogdensburgh crossed to Prescott on Saturday last. The commanding officer (Col. Pierson) politely gave the following general orders to one of the gentlemen of the flag, who handed it to us for publication.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Kingstown, June 2d.
The commander of the forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the army, that a report has just been received from Brig Gen. Vincent, of a most judicious and spirited exploit achieved by a small detachment of the 49th regt amounting to 46 rank and file, under Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, and a band of Indian warriors, which terminated in the defeat and entire capture of a considerable detachment of the American regular army, under the command of Lieut. Col. Berstler, of the 14th U. S. regiment, after sustaining considerable loss. Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, on reconnoitering the enemy's position, and finding him too numerous to oppose with his small force, with great presence of mind kept him in check, while he sent and summoned him to surrender in the name of Major De Haren, and which he was fortunately enabled to enforce by the prompt and timely advance of the light division under that officer, by whose vigorous co-operation, the capture of the enemy's force, consisting of 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 15 inferior officers, 25 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 462 Rank and File, one 12 pounder, one 6 pounder, field pieces, and a stand of colors, was effected on the field.

Not a single British soldier is reported to have fallen on the occasion. The Indian warriors behaved with great steadiness and courage, and his Excellency has great satisfaction in learning that they conducted themselves with the greatest humanity and forbearance towards the prisoners after the action.

By his Excellency's command,
E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Captain Bunker, late of the brig Nancy, of this port, bound to Lisbon dated L'Orient May 1, 1813, to his brother in this city.

"In my letter to you of the 28th ult. I informed you that we were captured on the 4th of February last, by the French frigates L'Hortense and L'Elbe and carried into Brest, where I remained in prison two months, but have lately been liberated and suffered to proceed to this place, where I expect to embark on board the Governor Gerry for the United States. In my last letter I made mention of a bill I was from necessity compelled to draw on you, and which I presume you will not hesitate to pay when you become acquainted with my distressed situation. When I was taken I was completely stripped of every thing excepting what I had on, confined two months in prison, and since my liberation have travelled about one hundred and fifty miles over land without any other aid than a daily pittance granted by the American consuls and agents, and that allowance very small.

"Mr. W. (the owner of the brig) fortunately met with an old acquaintance who advanced him seven to eight hundred livres, and he is gone from this place to Paris, with the hope of obtaining redress, but I have reason to fear his efforts will prove fruitless. The seamen belonging to the brig after several weeks imprisonment have been put on board a French licensed ship, excepting one, who they detained on board one of the frigates. This you see is the friendly treatment experienced from a people pretending or professing to be in amity with America."

Norfolk, July 24.

On Wednesday Mr. Swift, the Russian vice-consul at Alexandria, embarked at this place in a flag of truce for Admiral Warren's ship. He is the bearer of dispatches from the Russian minister to the admiral.

The time has been when we should have inferred something favorable from the circumstance; it was a delusion which has passed away; for we now look for nothing from the Russian mediation.

It cannot be supposed that the Russian emperor will be unapprised of the sentiments of the ruling party towards him, his people and their cause. The government may be more cautious; but he must know but little of this country, who does not know that the papers which support the administration nearly speak its opinion upon all important subjects. "Russian bears," "Cossack slaves," are pretty epithets to apply to a friend in whose hands we have confided our interests and our honor.

The ruling party, if a judgment can be formed from what they express, wish to see Russia a dependent of France. She would in that case certainly be but little qualified for the high station of a mediator between us and Great Britain; as well might Portugal be a mediator.

The appointment of General Taylor as a Brigadier General in the army of the United States, will not necessarily, as some imagine, take him from this command, but may be the certain means of retaining him here. As a military man, the general will repair to that post which is assigned to him, and where the government judges he can be most useful to his country. We have no authority for the opinion we entertain, but we incline to think the general's recent appointment will most certainly secure him to a part of the country where he is so eminently qualified to command.

The army at this place has become too large to have only one brigadier general, and if any other militia brigadier was to be appointed, he would take rank of General Taylor, he being the youngest brigadier; as a brigadier of the United States' army, he will take rank of all the militia brigadiers in this military district, and if he remains here (of which we have no doubt) will continue to command, as is most devoutly desired by the army, and the citizens of this section of the country.

A letter from Bordeaux of 24th May, received at New-York, says, "that the strong fortress of Spandau has surrendered to the Russians.—The public funds have fallen—the 5 per cents. to 76 1/2, 70 centimes. Bank shares 117 1/2 fr.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, July 17.

Mr. Evans, Mr. Kershaw, and Whitefill obtained leave of absence for the residue of the session.

Mr. Geddes presented a petition from Levi Bishop, late a volunteer in the army, and who lost an arm in the battle of Queenstown, praying relief.—Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Condit presented a memorial from the inhabitants of the port and district of Great Egg Harbor, setting forth their defenceless situation, &c.—Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Nelson offered the following resolutions. I Resolved, That the Naval Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of affording encouragement to the private armed vessels of the United States to cruise against the ships and vessels of the enemy, by diminishing the duties on prize goods captured by them or by permitting them to bring into port free from duty all prizes and prize goods.

2 Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the private armed vessels of the United States to capture the officers, seamen and marines of the enemy by holding out the offer of bounty for all such captures.

The first resolution, on the motion of Mr. Bibb, was amended by striking out the words in *italic*. The question was then taken to agree to the same and decided by Yeas 86, Nays 51.

The second resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Roberts then moved the following which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Naval Committee be further instructed to enquire if any and if any what alterations it would be expedient to make relative to fees charged in the courts of admiralty in the trial of libels on prizes.

The bill from the Senate to remit certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of fine arts, was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate concerning suits and costs in the courts of the United States, was read and referred to a select committee.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of E. J. Winter, was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The resolution from the Senate respecting a day of public humiliation and prayer, was twice read and ordered to a third reading.

The following tax bills were received from the Senate with amendments to each, to wit:

Laying duties on sales at auction.
Do. licences to distillers.
Do. sugar refined in the U. S.
Do. carriages.

The bill laying a duty on imported salt, was read a third time, and being on its passage—

Mr. Murfree moved its indefinite postponement, which motion was lost by Ayes and Noes.

For the postponement 62
Against it 37

The question was then taken that the bill pass, and decided by ayes and noes.

For the passage of the bill 60
Against it 55

On motion of Mr. Nelson,
The petition of the officers and crew of the late brig Vixen was again referred to the committee of Claims.

And the House adjourned.

Monday, July 19.

Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Kibbourn and Mr. Ward of N. Jersey obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Archer reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the late brig Vixen, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Archer also reported the bill for the relief of E. J. Winter without amendment, which was also made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The resolution respecting a day of public humiliation and prayer, was read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the several bills below mentioned, were read and concurred in by the House, to wit:

Laying duties on carriages.
Do. on refined sugar.
Do. on distillers of spirituous liquors.
Do. on sales at auction.

To establish the office of Commissioner of the Revenue:

On motion of Mr. Cheves,
The engrossed bill laying duties on Notes of Banks, Companies or Bankers, &c. was recommended to a committee of the whole, who having taken up the said bill, reported an amendment, which was read and agreed to by the House—and the bill was ordered to be re engrossed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Alexander Scott, were taken up and agreed to.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Grosvenor in the chair, on the bill from the Senate supplementary to the acts upon the subject of naturalization. The committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and they were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments being brought in engrossed the bill was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill laying duties on notes of banks, companies, bankers, &c. was read the third time and passed by ayes and noes.

For the passage of the bill 81
Against it 36

The bill giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas in the Missouri territory—the bill for the relief of Colonel David Henly—and the bill to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships, were severally passed through committees of the whole and ordered to be engrossed for their third readings to-morrow.

And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 20.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means, reported the bill for the relief of the own-

United States without amendment, and it was referred to the committee of the whole House for to-morrow.

Mr. Fisk, from the committee of elections, made a report in part, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitkin, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, concerning suits and costs in the courts of the United States, reported the same with some amendments, which were concurred in by the House.

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Harris, Mr. Murfree and Mr. Lugham had leave of absence.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Moore in the chair, on a bill for the relief of John J. Dufour and his associates.

The committee rose, reported the bill and the House ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

An engrossed bill giving further time for registering claims to land in the district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill for the relief of D. Hays, was read a third time and passed.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Moore in the chair, on a bill concerning invalid pensioners.

While this bill was under consideration a message was received from the President of the United States, when the committee of the whole rose and reported progress and had leave to sit again.

The message being declared of a confidential nature the doors were closed and remained so a short time.

Mr. Benson from the joint committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill fixing the time of meeting of the next congress. The bill proposes the 1st Monday in December next.

The bill was read a first and second time.

Mr. Benson moved to amend the bill by substituting the 1st Monday in November, instead of the 1st Monday in December. Negatively.

The 3rd Monday in November was then proposed. Negatively.

Mr. Rhea proposed the last Monday in November—Negatively.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Calhoun called for the consideration of the Report of the committee of foreign relations on the message of the President of the U. S. On the question on the ayes and noes were called, and were Yeas 62, Nays 74.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill from the Senate for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of fine arts.

The committee rose and reported the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading this day—it was then read a third time and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the Pension Bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill with amendments and the House concurred, and ordered it to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House in committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States brig Vixen.

The committee rose and reported the bill, and the House ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

The House in committee of the Whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill from the Senate for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the amendment made by the committee of Claims, and the House concurred, and it was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Stateigh:

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1813.

Alvin J. Duwall, esq. has been appointed postmaster at Houstonville, Fredel county, vice Christopher Houston, esq. resigned.

On the 14th instant, five boats from the British Potomac fleet, captured and destroyed the U. S. schooner Asp, M. Segourney commanding. Ten of the crew were killed, wounded or taken. Among the killed was the commandant.

Two or three days of the preceding week were consumed by Congress in secret session.

An expedition of 700 mounted men under Col. Russel, marched lately from Vincennes, on an expedition against the Mississinewi Indian tribe. General Howard, it was said, was also making arrangements for an attack on the savages of Prairie du Chien.

The British force at the mouth of the Potomac consists of 6 ships of the line, one sixty four gun frigate, 3 barges and eight smaller vessels; in all twenty eight sail.

On the eighth of July—one of our pickets near Fort George, was attacked by a party of British and Indians. A detachment of 38 men, under an adjutant, was ordered to the support of the picket; but having penetrated incautiously into a thick wood, these men were entirely surrounded and all killed or taken excepting five. The bodies of the killed and wounded were mangled by the savages in a manner too shocking to be related.

Our accounts from the neighbourhood of the Creek Indians are to the 11th inst. at which time several skirmishes had taken place between the friendly and hostile Indians. Small parties of Autosees (unfriendly) had been in one of the