

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

*Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1813.*  
By the arrival on Saturday last, at Annapolis, of the schooner *Lyax*, from Nantes, which place she left on the 7th Dec. French papers to the 1st Dec. have been received in this city; and contain Bulletins from the 25th to 28th, inclusive. To the politeness of a friend we are indebted for papers which enable us to lay them all before our readers. [The 25th, as before published, is not genuine.]

TWENTY-FIFTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

*MOULINS, 20th Oct. 1812.*  
All the sick which were in the hospital at Moscow, were removed on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, to Mojaik and Smolensk. The ammunition waggons and all the munitions, together with prizes and articles of curiosity, and the trophies, have been packed up, and were sent off on the 16th. The army received orders to make bread for 30 days, and to get in readiness to depart. The Emperor quitted Moscow on the 19th. The head quarters were on that day at Derna. The Kremlin, one part of Moscow, has been armed and fortified; at the same time it has been mined, so as to blow it up. Some think that the Emperor intends to march on to Toula and Kalouga, in order to winter in those provinces, and occupy Moscow by a garrison in the Kremlin. Others think that the Emperor will blow up the Kremlin, and leave the public establishment remaining there; and that he will draw one hundred leagues nearer to Poland, so as to establish his winter quarters in a friendly country; to repose from the fatigues of war, and be in a situation to receive, without obstruction the stores contained in the Magazines of Dantzic, Kowno, Wilna and Minski. Moscow is 180 leagues from St. Petersburg; had roads; while Petersburg is only 130 leagues from Witepsk. From Moscow to Kiow is 248 leagues, and there are only 112 from Smolensk to Kiow. From hence it is concluded, that Moscow is not an advantageous military position, or it is of political importance no longer, since it has been ruined, for 100 years to come, by fire.

The enemy shows a great many Cossacks, which harass our cavalry. The vanguard of the cavalry placed in front of Venkovo, has been surprised by a horde of these Cossacks. They were in the camp before we were on horseback, and have taken a park of Gen. Sebastiani of 100 baggage waggons, and made about 100 prisoners. The King of Naples mounted on horseback, with his Carabiniers and Carbiniers, and perceiving a column of Light Infantry of four Battalions, which the enemy were sending to support the Cossacks, charged them, broke and cut them all to pieces. Gen. D'zi, aid-de-camp to the King, a brave officer, in that charge was killed, and great honour is due to the Carbiniers.

The Vice Roy has arrived at Fominokoe—the whole army is on its march. The Marshal Duke of Trevis remains at Moscow with the garrison. The weather is still very fine, warm as in France at the same season of the year; but on the 1st of Nov. we shall have cold weather. Every thing indicates that we must begin to think of winter quarters—our cavalry requires it. The infantry has restored itself after the fatigues at Moscow, and is in good health.

TWENTY-SIXTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

*BOROWSK, OCT. 24, 1812.*  
After the battle of Moskwa, General Kutusow took a position one league in advance of Moscow. He has established several redoubts for the defence of the city. He kept himself there, till the last moment, hoping, without doubt, to intimidate us. The 14th Sept. seeing the French army marching towards him, he took the resolution to evacuate the position, passing by Moscow. He traversed the city with all his staff at nine o'clock in the morning. Our vanguard did the same at one o'clock in the afternoon. The commandet of their rear guard requested to be permitted to pass without firing, to which we consented. But at the Kremlin, the table, armed by the Government, made some resistance, and was immediately dispersed. Ten thousand Russian soldiers were the next day and the day following picked up in the city, where they had resorted for the purpose of pillage. They were ancient soldiers—have increased our number of prisoners.

On the 15th, 16th, and 17th Sept. the Russian General of artillery said, that they would fire no more, and that we ought no longer to fight, and spoke of nothing but peace. He took the road to Kolonna, and our vanguard placed itself at five leagues from Moscow, at the bridge of Moskwa. During that time, the Russian army quitted the road to Kolonna, and took that of Kalouga, across the country. They went in that way one half round the town, at a distance of six leagues from it. The wind carried the flame and smoke of the city then on fire, towards them. That march,

in the saying of the Russian officers, was one of the most solemn—consternation possessed them. We are assured, that both officers and soldiers were penetrated, that the most profound silence prevailed in the whole army, the same as at the time of their prayers. We soon perceived the march of the enemy. The Duke of Istria marched towards Desna, with a corps of observation. The King of Naples, pursued the enemy first on Podol—and afterwards marched in the rear, meaning to cut off their retreat to Kalouga, although the King had with him only the vanguard. The enemy had just time to evacuate their entrenchments, which they had just raised, and marched six leagues in their rear. After a combat, glorious to the vanguard, the Prince of Podiatowski took position behind the Nara, at the confluence of the Istia.

As Gen Lauriston was to have gone to the Russian Head Quarters, on the 5th Oct. communications were had between ours and the enemy's advanced posts, who agreed not to attack each other without a previous notice of three hours; but on the 18th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, 4000 Cossacks rushed out of a wood, at the distance of half cannon shot from General Sebastiani's corps, which formed the extremity of the left of the vanguard. This wood had neither been occupied nor lighted that day. They raised the cry of battle, and attacked our light cavalry, while on fact getting their provisions. They could not form where they were, but were compelled to proceed one quarter of a league farther. The enemy penetrated through the opening, and a park of 12 pieces of cannon and 20 ammunition carts belonging to Gen. Sebastiani were taken in the ravine, together with some baggage carts, in all 65. Instead of 100 as mentioned in our last Bulletin. In the same moment the regular cavalry of the enemy, and two columns of infantry, penetrated through the same opening, in hopes to gain the wood and file of Venkovo before us; but the King of Naples was there—he was on horse-back, and charged and broke their regular cavalry in ten or twelve different charges. He perceived a division of six battalions of the enemy, commanded by Lieut. General Muller, he charged and broke it. That division has been cut to pieces, and Lieut. Gen. Muller killed.

Whilst these affairs were going on, Prince Poniatowski repulsed a Russian division. The Polish General Fischer has been killed by a cannon shot.

The enemy has not only experienced loss superior to ours, but he has the shame of having violated an armistice of the vanguard, a thing almost unparalleled. Our loss is 800, killed, wounded, and taken: that of the enemy's double. Several Russian officers have been taken; two Generals have been killed. The King of Naples that day showed what presence of mind and valour, & habit of war will give. During the whole campaign that Prince has shown himself equal to the high and commanding situation in which he is placed. However, the Emperor, wishing to compel the enemy to evacuate his entrenched camp, and oblige him to fall back several marches, so that he might quietly march to the place where he had concluded to take up winter quarters, and now necessary to occupy for the execution of his future project, gave an order on the 17th through Gen Lauriston, (to his vanguard) to place itself behind the defile of Winkowo, so that the manœuvre should not be perceived. Since Moscow has ceased to exist, the Emperor had intended either to abandon that pile of rubbish, or to occupy only the Kremlin with 3000 men. But the Kremlin, after fifteen days of labor, was judged not sufficiently strong, to be abandoned for twenty days to his own forces. It would have weakened the army in its movements, without giving any great advantage. It would have required twenty thousand men to have kept Moscow, against the beggars and robbers. Moscow is now an unwholesome and filthy place. The population of 200,000 souls are wandering in the neighboring woods, starving with hunger, and returning sometimes to the rubbish in the gardens for some vegetables, on which to subsist. It would have been improper to have risked any thing for an object without military, and now without political importance.

All the Magazines that were in the city have been searched out with care, and the others evacuated. The Emperor caused the Kremlin to be mined. The Duke of Treviso blew it up on the 23d, at two o'clock in the morning; the arsenal, the barracks, the magazine, all have been destroyed. That ancient citadel, which dates its origin at the foundation of the monarchy, the first palace of the Czars, is no more!

The Duke of Treviso has put himself under march for Vereja. The aid-camp of the Emperor of Russia, Winzingerode, in an attempt to pierce through, on the 22d, at the head of 500 Cossacks, was repulsed and made prisoner, together with a young Russian officer of the name of Noriskin.

The Head Quarters, on the 19th, were at the Castle of Troitskoe. It remained here on the 20th. The 21st it was at Ignatiew; the 22d, at Pominskoi.

the whole Army having made two marches on the bank, the 25th, at Borowsk.

The Emperor means to put himself on the march on the 24th, for the Dwina, and to take a position which will bring him 28 leagues nearer to Petersburg and Wilna. A double advantage that is to say, by twenty marches, to the means and the object.

Of 4000 store houses in Moscow, there were only 200 left. We said before there was one fourth remaining, in which are comprehended 100 churches, the greatest part of which are much damaged; of 8000 wooden houses there are only 500 left. Proposals were made to the Emperor to burn the remainder of the city, in order to serve the Russians as they seemed to wish, and to extend the measure around Moscow. There are 2000 villages and as many country seats and castles. Proposals were made to him to form 4 columns of 2000 men each, and to order them to fire every thing for twenty leagues round. That will teach the Russians, said they, to make war, according to the rules of war, and not like Tartars. If they burn a village or a house, we must answer them by burning an hundred. The Emperor refused to adopt these measures which would have aggravated too much the condition of that unfortunate population. Of 9000 proprietors, whose castles we should have burned, perhaps an hundred would have been Russian Marats, but 8900 are honest people, who have been the victims of the intrigues of these miscreants. To punish 100 guilty we should ruin 8900 honest men, and we should deprive of means of subsistence 200,000 poor vassals, innocent of all the mischief. The Emperor ordered only the destruction of the citadel and military establishments, according to the usage of war, without occasioning any loss to unfortunate individuals, who had already suffered too much in consequence of the war.

The inhabitants of Russia are finished at the fairness of the weather for 20 days past. It seems the sun of those fine excursions to Fontainebleau. The army is in an exceeding rich country, which may be compared to the best part of France and Germany.

Twenty-Seventh Bulletin.

*Vereia, Oct. 27.*  
The 22d, the Prince Poniatowski marched to Vereia. On the 23d, the army was about to follow that movement; when, in the afternoon, we heard that the enemy had quitted his entrenched camp; and was marching upon the little town of Maloioslavetz. It was judged necessary to proceed and drive him from it.

The Viceroy received orders to march thither. The division Delzons arrived the 23d. At 6 in the afternoon, on the left bank, took possession of the bridge, and caused it to be rebuilt.

In the night of the 23d and 24th, two Russian divisions arrived in that town, and took possession of the height, on the right bank, which is extremely favorable.

The 24th, at break of day, the battle commenced. At that time all the enemy's force appeared to be there, and came to take a position behind the town; the division Delzons, Broussier, and Pino, and the Italian guards, were successively engaged. That combat reflects the greatest honor on the 4th corps of the army. Two thirds of the enemy's army were engaged, in order to keep the position. It was in vain; the town was carried, as well as the height. The retreat of the enemy was so precipitate, that he was compelled to throw 20 pieces of cannon into the river.

Towards evening, the Marshal Prince of Eckmul arrived with his corps, and the whole army found itself in battle array, with its artillery, on the 25th, upon the ground which the enemy occupied the day before.

The Emperor moved his head-quarters on the 24th, to the village of Ghorodnia. At 7 o'clock in the morning, 6000 Cossacks, who had concealed themselves in the woods, raised a general cry of attack on the rear of our position; and carried away 6 pieces of cannon. The Duc of Istria rode there in full gallop, with all the cavalry guard; that horde was sabred, and thrown into the river. The artillery was retaken, with several baggage waggons, belonging to them; 800 Cossacks were killed, wounded, or taken; 30 of the guard were wounded and 3 killed. The General of Division, Count Rapp, has had a horse killed under him. The intrepidity, of which that General has given proof, is still displayed on every occasion. At the commencement of the charge, the officers of the Cossacks, called the Guard, which they recognized—*Palace Fops*. The Major of Dragoons has distinguished himself. At 8 o'clock order was re-established.

The Emperor went to Maloioslavetz, reconnoitered the position of the enemy, and ordered the attack for the next morning. But in the night, the enemy beat the retreat. The Prince of Eckmul pursued them for 6 leagues. The Emperor then suffered them to depart, and ordered a movement on Vereia.

The 26th, the head-quarters were at Borowsk, and the 27th at Vereia. The Prince of Eckmul is this evening at Borowsk. The Marshal, Duc of Elchingen, at Mojaik. The weather is very fine, the roads are good. It is the latter end of autumn. If this weather should last 8 days, in that time, we shall have reached our new position.

In the affair of Maloioslavetz, the Italian guard distinguished themselves. It took the position and maintained it self there. The General Baron Delzons, a distinguished officer, was killed by three balls. Our loss is 1500 men killed and wounded—that of the enemy is between 6 & 7000 men. We counted on the field of battle 1700 Russians, among whom were 1200 recruits, dressed in grey coats, having seen hardly two months service.

The veteran Russian Infantry is destroyed; the Russian army is of consequence only from the numerous reinforcements of Cossacks lately arrived from the Don. Some well informed men assure us that in the Russian infantry only the first rank is composed of soldiers, and that the second and third ranks are filled by recruits and militia; with whom the infantry are compelled to serve, notwithstanding promises to the contrary. The Russians have had three Generals killed. The General Count Pino has been slightly wounded.

Twenty-Eighth Bulletin.

*Smolensk, 11th Nov. 1812.*  
The Emperor's H. Q. were on the 1st inst. at Wiasma, and at Smolensk on the 9th. The weather proved very fine until the 7th when the winter set in and the ground was covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery and difficult for our draft horses. Fatigue and the inclemency of the weather have destroyed many who were exposed to the performance of extra service. Since the battle of Maloioslavetz, our advanced guard have not seen the enemy, excepting some Cossacks, who like Arabs lurk about our flanks and create a division. On the 2d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian Infantry, covered by a host of Cossacks, occupied the road by cutting their way to it, one mile from Wiasma, between the Prince of Eckmul and the Vice Roy; both of whom marched against their hostile cannon, drove them into the woods, and took a Major General, some prisoners and six pieces of cannon. We have seen nothing of Russian Infantry since, though watched by a small number of Cossacks.

We have lost more than 3000 draft horses, and 100 of our caissons have been destroyed since the setting in of bad weather, on the 7th.

General Wittgenstein, having been reinforced by some divisions from Finland, and a large body of militia, attacked Marshal Gouvon St. Cyr, on the 18th Oct. but was repulsed; and the Marshal, aided by the Polish General Wrede, took 8000 prisoners, and the field of battle was covered with their dead. On the 20th, Marshal St. Cyr recrossed the Dwina, formed a junction with the 9th corps, under the command of the Marshal Duke of Belluno, attacked, beat, and forced Wittgenstein to recross the Dwina. M. St. Cyr speaks in the highest terms of the Swiss division, and of the conduct of his troops generally. Col. Guehenue, of the 28th regiment of light infantry, was wounded; also Marshal St. Cyr, received a musket ball in the foot, and left the field. His command was taken by the Duc of Reggio, who also assumed the command of the 2d corps. The Emperor never enjoyed better health.

*Moniteur.*

The French papers contain London dates to the 23d Nov. but nothing of a very interesting nature had transpired in England. Seven sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, had sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate, for Bermuda. The *Galatea*, chased by two American frigates, (the President and Congress) had arrived, and reported, that she escaped from them in the night.

Mr. Barlow, on his way to Koningsburg, passed through Berlin on the 5th. Doct Robert Morrell came passenger in the *Lynx*, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Barlow.

Preparations are making in Paris, for the reception of the Emperor. A number of persons have fallen victims to the plague which had broken out in Constantinople.

FROM PORTUGAL.

*Boston, Jan. 13.*  
A gentleman who left Lisbon on the 12th of Nov. and arrived in the ship at New Bedford, informs, that the British evacuated Madrid, on the approach of the French army, which entered without resistance. Lord Wellington fell back from Salamanca on the advance of a French force to that place, but on ascertaining its strength returned again to that city. It was however expected he would find it necessary to retreat into Portugal. The division under General Hill was marching to join Lord Wellington. We were favored with a Lisbon paper of Nov. 10, but its contents are unimportant.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, Jan. 13.*

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding millions of dollars; a bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes for the service of the year 1813; and a bill for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, which were severally read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of a resolution directing the committee of Post-Offices & Post-Roads to enquire into the propriety of authorizing the transportation of the mails of the U. States by steam-boats, wherever the Postmaster-General shall deem that mode of conveyance expedient. After considerable conversation, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Pickens, after observing that the Legislature of North Carolina, at its last session, had passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, the object of which is to establish throughout the U. States an uniform mode of election of Electors of President of the U. S. and Members of Congress; and that as he conceived this to be an auspicious moment for making what he deemed an important and necessary amendment to the constitution, and the proper mode of doing it to be, in the first instance, to propose it for the adoption of Congress, offered for consideration, the resolutions entered into by our Legislature on the subject, which were referred to a committee of the whole house.

[Mr. Turner (one of our Senators) has also brought this subject before the Senate of the U. States.]

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill relating to captures, which provides that compensation shall be allowed to the officers and crews of our public vessels, for vessels of the enemy necessarily destroyed at sea after their capture.

After a short debate, in which it was objected to the bill, that it would make it the interest of the captor, unless the vessel should be immediately on the coast, to destroy the captured vessel, the committee rose, was refused leave to sit again, and the bill was recommitted to the naval committee.

The house went into committee on the bill giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory, and after some debate, the committee rose and reported the bill.

*Tuesday, Jan. 19.*

An engrossed bill confirming claims to lands in the district of Vincennes, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, was twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill pending on yesterday's adjournment, giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands in Illinois territory, to certain persons in certain cases; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill regulating pensions to persons disabled on board private armed ships.

[This bill directs that the two per cent. reserved in the hands of consuls and collectors, in pursuance of the act of June last, respecting private armed vessels, &c. be paid into the Treasury, to constitute a fund for pensions to persons disabled on board private armed vessels, of the mode and degree of which disability the log-book of each vessel is to be evidence.]

The committee rose and reported the bill.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Rhea, was recommitted.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia—[for the admission of certain printing materials, which come within the non-importation act]—which, with proposed amendments, was discussed of considerable length. It was finally reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

*Wednesday, Jan. 20.*

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on the subject, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate to carry into effect the report of James Madison, then Secretary of State Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Levi Lincoln, Attorney General of the U. States, commissioners, &c. in the year 1803, (recommending an equitable compromise with the Yazoo claimants) was read a first time.

Mr. Poindexter moved a second reading and commitment of the bill—the usual course given to bills.

Mr. Troup moved to reject the bill—a motion which in this stage of the business takes precedence of any other motion.

Mr. T. grounded his motion on the original fraud of the Yazoo speculation, as of a nature forbidding that the House should consider any proposition arising from it.