

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH PAPERS.

We have been favored by a friend with the use of a number of late Bordeaux papers from the 15th to the 19th Jan. inclusive, which are full of matter, principally extracted from the Paris papers, but of which the want of room as well as of time prevents us from presenting more than a general view. They contain abundant confirmation of the information we have already received, that France acts now only on the defensive, and that her Emperor extends his views no farther than securing the inviolability of his own dominions. For this purpose the greatest exertions are making; the great conscription of 300,000 is far advanced, a part of it already on its march; those veterans who have served in the National Guards are invited to re-assemble for the defence of the soil, & every exertion is made to bring into action the whole resources of the country. The extraordinary measure is also resorted to by the Emperor (as described in the following decree) which a great emergency only could have required, to send Commissioners chosen from amongst his greatest men, into different military districts for the purpose of stirring up the zeal and urging the exertions of the Municipal Authorities, as well as for performing certain military duties. These commissioners or deputies have, with great frankness, say these papers, stated to the magistrates, &c. the views of the Emperor, his desire for peace, the danger and evils of invasion by the enemy, &c. and the duties which such circumstances devolve on every public functionary. The Emperor, it is urged, has solemnly renounced all views of conquest and his design for future is to fight for peace alone; that the exertions he now demands of his people are the last, and that they will be promptly crowned with peace, if all the functionaries and inhabitants lend their aid in that concert and unity before which all obstacles must vanish, &c. The papers also contain bitter accusations of the Allies for the violation of the neutrality of Switzerland, and the cruelties which mark their course; which the papers say, ought to be a lesson to Frenchmen of what they ought to expect if they suffer the enemy to obtain footing in their territory. The public spirit appears to be highly excited, and as far as we may judge from the papers, the people are much united in what has now become truly the cause of the country.

shall be obligatory upon every citizen. The judiciary authorities, civil and military, are held to conform themselves therewith and to cause them to be carried into execution. VII. Our commissaries extraordinary shall correspond with our ministers on matters relative to each separate ministry. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws. NAPOLEON. By the Emperor, The Minister Secretary of State, (Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

The Articles which follow, present in the clearest light, the spirit of the French, and the small symptoms of Peace, unless, indeed, that spirit should extort Peace!

Paris, Dec. 28. All the accounts from Alsace and Franche Comte, announce that at the first signal of the enemy's invasion, the sentiment of national honor and of the common defence of the country, has united all Frenchmen. The cry, to arms! has resounded from all parts. Military men, whose services had expired, have rallied, and thrown themselves into the cities to defend its approach. It is impossible to find words to depict the enthusiasm which the arrival of the column of cavalry commanded by Gen. Milhaud, has excited in the department of the upper Rhine. This impulse communicates itself to all points; a few days longer and the whole of France will be raised, & the voice of triumph is about to be sounded. Numerous bodies are advancing from every side; the enemy will have to combat our arms and the whole nation united under the orders of its sovereign.

Paris, Dec. 30. Reply of His Imperial and Royal Majesty to the Address voted by the Conservative Senate on the 22d of December, and presented this day with the usual form and ceremonies.

Senators—I am grateful for the sentiments you express towards me. You have seen, by the documents which I have caused to be laid before you, what I have done for peace. The sacrifices required by the preliminary basis proposed to me by the enemy, and which I have accepted, I shall make without regret; my life has but one object, the happiness of France.

However, Berne, Alsace, Franche Comte, Brabant are entered upon. The cries of that part of my family tear my soul! I call the Frenchmen to the succor of Frenchmen! I call the Frenchmen of Paris, of Brittany, Normandy, Champaign, Burgundy and the other departments to the assistance of their brothers! Peace and the deliverance of our country must be our rallying word. At the aspect of this whole nation in arms, the foreigner will either fly or sign the peace upon the basis he himself has offered. It is no longer in contemplation to recover the conquests we had made.

THE WAR.

Pittsburg March 2. Extract of a letter from Erie dated February 24, 1814.

Two days since Major Marlin received a letter by express from Colonel Burn, of the 2d regt. light dragons, dated at Sackett's Harbor, the 17th inst. He states that certain information has been received at that post that 1500 regulars and 500 seamen were on their march from Kingston with a view to destroy the shipping on the upper lake. The enemy have a great number of boats at Long Point. The ice in the lake is nearly destroyed; and, should this weather continue much longer, we may expect a visit from that place. The block house on the peninsula is a very strong work, but I am informed that there are sand hills within cannon shot of it, from behind which batteries might be placed to play upon it and the fleet. A block house was nearly finished at the old American fort. Major Marlin has had it pulled down, and is about building one on the plan of Capt. Elliot's block house. Gen. Mead still continues here. The General has received orders to keep the whole militia force in service as long as there is a prospect of danger. In consequence of this, the General had determined to call out the 1st brigade again, but they have not yet arrived. I presume that the information recently received will induce the Gen. to hurry them.

Augusta March 4. We understand the army of Georgia have returned to Milledgeville where they were paid of on Monday

last after performing a 6 months tour of duty in the service of the U. States against the Creek Indians. During this period, they have borne with patriotic fortitude numerous privations and have been victorious in two sanguinary battles. They are now on the way to their respective homes, where their families and friends are preparing to receive them, with that distinction and joy which their judgment and valor so nobly deserve.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

We extract the following (says the Farmer's Register, of Troy) from a valuable work, entitled—Views of the Campaigns of the Northern Army, &c. written by Mr. Samuel R. Brown, and just issued from this office. This extract is from the narrative of the overthrow of the British and Indian armies at the Moravian town on the 5th October last. Mr. Brown was a volunteer in Col. Johnson's corps of mounted riflemen, at the time of the event he speaks of, took place. The greater part of the work is the result of actual observation.

On the left the contest was more serious. Colonel Johnson, who commanded on the left flank of his regiment, received a terrible fire from the Indians, which they kept up for some time. The Colonel most gallantly led the head of his column into the hottest of the enemy's fire, and was personally opposed by Tecumseh. At this point a condensed mass of savages had collected. Yet, regardless of danger, he rushed into the midst of them. So thick were the Indians at this time, that several might have touched him with their rifles. He rode a white horse, and was known to be an officer of rank—a shower of balls was discharged at him—some took effect—his horse was shot under him—his clothes, his saddle, his person, were pierced with bullets. At the moment his horse fell, Tecumseh rushed towards him with an uplifted tomahawk, to give the fatal stroke—but his presence of mind did not forsake him in this perilous predicament—he drew a pistol from his holsters and laid his daring opponent dead at his feet. He was unable to do more, the loss of blood deprived him of strength to stand. Fortunately, at the moment of Tecumseh's fall, the enemy gave way, which secured him from the reach of their tomahawks—he was wounded in five places—he received three shots in the right thigh, and two in the left arm. Six Americans and twenty two Indians fell within twenty yards of the spot where Tecumseh was killed, and the trains of blood almost covered the ground.

From our Correspondent at Washington, under date March 11.

The public indignation has been much excited for a few days past by the arrival here of one of the two brothers, Messrs Lewis's, in the neighborhood of their friends and relatives, after a thirteen years' hard service and extraordinary bad treatment, and fast holding in various British men of war. They are nephews to our departed hero Washington; and Mr. John Lewis has obtained from the government a Sailing Master's commission in one of our ships of war on the lakes.

His story is a very interesting one, and more personally afflicting to himself, being often unmercifully flogged, at times with dozens of lashings; and once flogged through a fleet, condemned to receive 500 lashes—but fainted and was relieved from half the sentence, and was finally discharged from his majesty's ship of war the Rose, on the 10th of February, 1812. His afflicting detail of sufferings will shortly be made known to the public and ought to be a theme of execration for some of our congressional orators. Alex. Her.

Blue Lights again!....We have conversed with a gentleman who left New London on Saturday last—he informed us, that on Thursday evening preceding there was at that place a considerable storm of snow & rain; and the appearance of the weather being favorable for our squadron to put to sea, Com. Decatur, issued an order, requiring all his officers on shore to repair without delay on board their respective vessels. Shortly after blue-lights were thrown up, like rockets, from Long Point, and distinctly seen by the officers at Fort Trumbull, and by the officers and men on board the look-out boats. The gentleman from whom we received this information plainly saw the lights, & states that they were answered by three heavy guns from the

ships of the enemy, at intervals of about ten minutes; that he was further informed, by an officer from Fort Trumbull, that the lights were continued during the whole night. Nat. Adv.

RETURNING REASON. GENERAL ORDER.

Of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Vermont.

To Timothy F. Chipman-Maj. General of the third Division of the Militia of Vermont.

In consequence of the late attack of the enemy on the frontiers of the State of New York, the exposed situation of this State, and particularly the public property at this place, I have thought proper to direct you to cause the Division under your command, to be holden in readiness to march on the shortest notice to such point or place, as they may be directed, for the defence of this State against any invasion which may be attempted by the enemy of our country. In case of an event so highly to be deprecated, it is expected that every Man will cheerfully do his duty. MARTIN CHITTENDEN. Burlington, Jan. 7th, 1814.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Every Englishman in the U. States said that the orders in council were repealed. Great men in Congress had also declared the fact; and we ourselves, from the effrontery of many, were led to believe that they had been suspended, though we never thought they were repealed, or that their principle was, in any manner, abandoned. Certain publications in late London papers, place this matter in a very clear light. On which the "Enquirer" observes—"How is this?—We had supposed, that the once famous Orders in Council had become a dead letter in the British maritime code, in consequence of the repealing order of 1812. But we are surprised to find the lion is not dead, but only sleepeth—and may again pounce upon our trade, unless we stipulate against it in our treaty of peace. We see in the English papers in our possession three Orders in Council from the Prince Regent; one on the 30th November last declaring that as the province of East Friesland, the duchy of Bremen, &c. were no longer under the dominion of France, the blockade of that part of the coast of Germany, which was instituted by the orders in council of the 26th April, 1809, &c. shall be discontinued; with this exception of such ports only as may still be occupied by the troops of the enemy. The two others are dated the 11th December, and they respectively make similar provisions, as to the ports of the United Provinces, and as the coast between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 12.

Mr. Murfree from the committee on that subject, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain parts of the coast of the U. States to be surveyed; which was twice read and committed.

The following engrossed bills were severally read the third time, passed, & sent to the Senate, to wit: A bill confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location; a bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Tennessee; a bill for the relief of Henry Fanning; A bill for the relief of George Walkington; A bill for the relief of Daniel Macauley and Sam'l Ralston; a bill for altering the time of holding the Courts of the U. States for the Virginia district; a bill for the relief of Jos. W. Page; a bill for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota; a bill for the relief of Seth Russell and Sons; and a bill for the relief of Stephen Girard.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash. The committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment which was concurred in by the House, and the bill as amended ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill and the amendments reported by the select committee thereto, for the better organizing, pay & supply of the army of the United States. Mr. Troup explained in a particular manner the objects of the bill; the passage of which he urged, on the ground generally that it would place a certain part of the military establishment upon a better footing, would economize the public resources, and supply some material defects which at present existed in the military establishment. The bill received various unimportant amendments, which were reported to the House and concurred in, & the bill and amendments ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, and the engrossed bill for the relief of William Henry Savage were read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the U. States, as amended by the House, was read a third time, passed and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Gaston, after some prefatory remarks, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal as much as may be in force of the several provisions of an act entitled "An act to interfere commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependents, and for other purposes." Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills pursuant to the foregoing resolutions.

The question was stated "Will the House now proceed to consider these resolutions?" And Mr. Grundy having required the Yeas and Nays thereon, the question was negatived 86 to 58. So the House refused now to consider the said resolutions.

The bill to alter and establish certain Post-roads passed through a committee of the whole. The bill was reported to the house, the amendments were agreed to, with the exception of one; and other amendments being proposed, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 15.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the Navy of the United States. [This bill authorizes the President to fix the pay to be allowed to the petty officers, midshipmen and seamen, and that the President be authorized to make an addition not exceeding — per cent. to the pay of those engaged in particularly hard & disadvantageous service.] Twice read and committed.

Mr. Oakly from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for a compromise of the Yazoo claims, delivered in a report favorable to the claims which having been read, was, together with the bill from the Senate, referred to a committee of the whole.

The amendments of the Senate to the Military Appropriation Bill were passed through a committee of the whole, & agreed to by the House.

Mr. W. Reed called up a resolution which he had moved some weeks ago, and which had been temporarily ordered to lie on the table; and the House agreed now to consider said resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what means of retrenchment and economy of reform in the general management, and of extension and efficiency in the naval establishment, may be practicable and expedient; & that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. R. explained the grounds of his motion as he had before stated them; the multiplicity of duties attached to the Head of the Navy Department and the want of accountability in the various branches. Motion agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for altering and establishing certain Post-Roads which after further discussion, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, March 14.

Mr. Rhea presented a letter from R. J. Meigs, agent of the U. S. at Highwassee, in the Mississippi territory, suggesting the propriety of extending the laws of the U. States over white persons residing within the Indian boundaries.—Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The engrossed bill to alter and establish certain post roads, was read a third time and passed.

The amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill in addition to the act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. S. was read and concurred in by the House.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the erection of a Penitentiary in the district of Columbia, and to provide the necessary funds therefor.

[This bill authorizes the President, under the direction of the Board of Commissioners, to cause to be erected the buildings and walls of a Penitentiary, on the square in the city of Washington called the Judiciary Square; & to provide means competent to effect this purpose, appropriate certain public lots in the city, to be sold under the direction of the said commissioners, so much of the proceeds as is necessary, and the remainder to be paid over into the treasury of the United States.] On this bill considerable desultory debate took place.

The committee rose for want of a quorum, and at length, after refusing once to adjourn, and having come to no decision on the subject of the bill, there being a difficulty in forming a quorum to attend to business, the house adjourned.