



Our motto is peace, fair, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Last evening the French consul favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the loan of a file of Paris papers to the 20th of April, which he received by the National brig L'Olivier, from which the following translations were made.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Paris, April 14.

This morning several corps of the allied troops departed from Paris.— Their number is computed at 30,000.

The Princess Maria Louisa, arrived yesterday at Rambouillet with her son. She is to become grand duchess of Parma and Placentia.

April 15th.—It is reported that his eminence Cardinal Fesch, and Madame Bonaparte (the mother) are going to request the sovereign pontiff for an asylum; that Louis Bonaparte retires to Switzerland, and Jerome and Joseph are about embarking for America.

Bonaparte was still at Fontainebleau yesterday. After several nervous attacks he fell into extreme weakness; baths were ordered for him and he was put to bed. He appears to be physically and morally indisposed, his ideas, it is said, are not clear. The greatest care however is bestowed on him.

His highness the Prince of Benevento intends shortly to give a fete and ball, at which their Majesties the Emperors and all the allied Princes will assist.

His Majesty the emperor of Russia has this day honored Marshal Ney with a visit, and has been pleased to accept a breakfast which has been prepared for him, and at which several ladies had been invited.

17th.—Monsieur Lieutenant General of the Empire, has appointed members of the Provisional Council of State, the Prince of Benevento; the Duke of Conegliano, Marshal of France; the Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France; the Duke of Alberg, the Count of Jancourt; General Count Bournonville, Senator; the Abbe Montesquieu; & General Dessoles. The Baron of Vitrolles, Provisionary Secretary of State, will act as Secretary of the Council.

18th.—At one o'clock this day his Royal Highness reviewed the second division of the national guards.— The same acclamations & transports of joy were manifested this day as yesterday, and as the weather was finer the number of spectators was more numerous.

General Charles Delagrangé accompanied by M. de Cambis, jun. he aid de camp, set off yesterday from Paris for Boulogne, to meet his Majesty King Louis XVIII.

19th.—Their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and of Russia went this day to dine at Rambouillet at her imperial highness's the Archduchess Maria Louisa. That Princess will set off for Vienna with her son on Thursday. She is accompanied by the Countess of Montesquieu governess, and by Madame Soufflot, sub-governess of her son.

It is said that Monsieur, anxious to satisfy the wishes manifested by several provinces of beholding the Princes of the Royal family, intends to travel thro' several parts of the kingdom, shortly after the arrival of Louis the XVIII.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme will shortly arrive in Paris accompanied, by Count De Linch Mayor of Bordeaux.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Berry will arrive at Paris to-morrow.

Orleans, April 10.

The Princess Maria Louisa arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening with her son, under the escort of her guard.—Her equipages are very numerous.

London, April 14.

It is whispered that the Marquis of Wellington will be appointed our minister at Paris, to treat in concert

with the allies for peace. He is expected to be before this time at Paris, and we understand that Col. Adams is to be bearer of despatches to him. It is certainly with great propriety that the gallant commander who has contributed so effectually to the wonderful turn of events, should have the glory of concluding a peace.

April 19.

Maria Louisa is, by a new report, made Arch Duchess of Gustella. We do not believe that any thing is definitely settled on this point, but think it probable that her marriage will be declared null, void, and illegal, as in truth it is—for Josefine Beauharnois is the undoubted wife of Bonaparte. The Pope has arrived near Lucca, on his way to Rome.

A letter from Harwich, dated April 17, says:

By a schuyt arrived this afternoon, we have a report that the Texel fleet and island have surrendered.

It is said that the naval arrangements for conveying the king of France to his own country will be very splendid; and that for this purpose 9 sail of the line have been ordered; 5 to be English and 4 Russian. The duke of Clarence to have the command of the whole, with an Admiral and proper compliment of men under him, for the superintendance of each ship. The suite of the king of France is expected to be very large before the time of his sailing takes place, as deputations are arriving daily to him from the coast of France.

A private letter states that the Marquis of Wellington was preparing to set off for Paris in consequence of an invitation from the Emperor Alexander.

Accounts reached town yesterday of the capitulation of Ostend on Friday last, on which day the White Flag was hoisted.

Marshal Marmont is now very popular in France, not only on account of his being the first great military man in actual command who gave his support to the restoration, but also on account of his covenanting for the personal safety of Bonaparte, and providing a secure retreat and sufficient maintenance for him; and, prior to that, for having fought gallantly in defence of Paris and taken care of its safety when it was no longer tenable.

It is now said that Bonaparte had expressly ordered the defence of Paris by all possible means. He wished the streets to be barricaded and unpaved, that loop holes should be made in all the houses in the northern division of the city; that stones, logs of wood, and boiling oil should be thrown from the windows; that in case the northern part of the city should be forced, they should retire to the southern part; that mines should be placed in advance under the bridges, to blow them up; that the other part should be defended in the same manner as the northern part, that the city was not to yield until perfectly destroyed.

A Dutchman arrived yesterday by which conveyance we learn that the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom Antwerp and Lyle, apprised of the happy change which had taken place, had hoisted the white cockade. A friendly communication was immediately opened from the two former towns, with the corps that were employed in conducting the siege; and this event is the more to be hailed as preparations are said to have been in a very forward state for making very vigorous attacks on both. Every drop of blood that is now shed must cause deep regret as it would be sacrificing so many friendly & innocent persons through inadvertency. We have, through the same channel, a report that Flushing with the rest of the island of Walcherin, had likewise hoisted the Bourbon standard.

The Crown Prince set out from Brussels on the 9th for Paris. The cause of his long sojourn at Leige, is not explained; but it is supposed to

have originated in delicacy—his royal Highness expressing a very excusable reluctance to drench the bosom of his native soil with the blood of his countrymen. Some honorable motives of that kind must have influenced his conduct, if we are to judge from his former distinguished zeal & services in the common cause.

The Earl of Harrowby is to be the British minister at the approaching Congress—His Lordship will afterwards be our Ambassador at the Court of his most Christian Majesty, Louis 18th.—This appointment renders the post of President of the Council vacant. It will be filled by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who retires from the Board of Control.—Lord Melville quits the Admiralty, and returns to the Board of Control; and Mr. Canning is to be new first Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Melville. We congratulate the country upon the accession to the cabinet of such a man as Mr. Canning.

By the arrival of a Dutch schuyt on Sunday at Harwich, we have received the gratifying intelligence that Verheul who had so obstinately adhered to the interests of Bonaparte, had offered to surrender the Fleet and Island of the Texel to the Dutch government.

Brest and Rochefort have hoisted the white flag, and our squadron off those ports are on the best terms with the squadrons in them. The French Admiral received an invitation to dine with Sir H. Neale, on board the Zealous, a few days since.

From the National Advocate.

We have read the Paris Journals received by the *Olivier*, and have made from them the following abstract of the most interesting articles:

Paris, April 20.

The allies ordered the irregulars (Cossacks) out of France. The late empress Maria Louisa was about to proceed to Vienna with her son (the late king of Rome.) The Emperor of Russia invited to a fete given by marshal Ney, and accepted the invitation. Bonaparte has demanded a chymist, a botanist and an astronomer to go with him into the island of Elba. It is not yet known who will have the romantic generosity to accompany him. He reads every morning the Paris newspapers; blames or approves the acts of the new government; and if any thing displeases him too much, breaks out into a furious storm of passion. He says that when he arrives in the island of Elba, he intends to be very busy—to write his own life—to develop circumstances and incidents known to himself only—and to characterise the great men of the present age.

The Emperor Alexander has resolved to liberate all the French prisoners now in Russia.

General Lefebvre Denouettes goes with Bonaparte to Elba, but has declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. The general of artillery Druor also accompanies him, and Gen. Bertrand.

The judges of the different courts of justice at Paris have been admitted to an audience of Monsieur, who observed, that 'Louis XVIII. would not have desired to ascend the throne of his ancestors but with the unanimous consent of the French.'

On the 4th April, marshals Ney & Macdonald, accompanied by Caulincourt, came to Paris from the H. Q. of the French army to bring proposals from Bonaparte to submit to the decision of the French Senate and people, and to abdicate in favor of his son. This proposition was rejected.

It is said that cardinal Fesch (uncle) and Madame Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon, will retire into the Papal territories. Joseph and Jerome will go to America, and Louis to Switzerland.

The provisional government had published an address to the officers and soldiers of the army, declaring that their honors, rank and pensions should be preserved, and ordered all

prisoners of war in France, of whatever nation, to be liberated.

The Prince of Neuchatel (Berthier) had sent in his adhesion.

The Emperor Alexander having visited the Institute, M. Lacrosette, the President, addressed, to which the Emperor replied:

'I have always admired the progress which the French have made in the sciences and letters. They have greatly contributed to spread throughout Europe the lights of knowledge. I do not impute to them the misfortunes which have desolated their country, and I take great interest in the re-establishment of their liberty. To be useful to mankind is the sole object of my pursuit, and no other motive has led me into France.'

Marshal Surruirer [uncle to the French minister in this country] governor of the Invalids and Senator, concurred in the dethronement of Bonaparte.

On the 4th April, Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fontainebleau, and the marshals and generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud that Bonaparte heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the review being ended, marshal Ney entered the Palace with him, and followed him to his cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that happened at Paris! Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers.— He seemed to be reading them with attention, in order to gain time for an answer. Marshal Lefebvre entered, and said with an animated accent, to the ci-devant Emperor—'You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of any of your old servants: the Senate have pronounced your destination.' These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with 20,000 men he had at Fontainebleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times—'If I arrive, I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy.' He again reviewed his troops, and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only eight or ten minutes upon parade, and having re-entered the palace, sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked whether the troops would follow him? 'No, Sir, answered Victor, 'you have abdicated.' To which Bonaparte replied, 'Yes—but upon certain conditions.' Victor replied,—'The soldiers will not understand such subtleties. They believe that you can no longer command them.'

'Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris,' said Bonaparte.

The Marshals who had been sent to Paris returned, and Ney entered the first.

'Have you succeeded?' asked Bonaparte.

'Partly, Sir,' answered Ney. 'But not as to the Regency. Revolutions never go backwards. This has taken its course; you was too late; the Senate will to-morrow acknowledge the Bourbons.'

'Where, then, am I to live with my family?'

'Where your Majesty pleases: in the island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions.'

'Six millions! that's a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier. I see I must resign myself. I bid adieu to all my companions in arms.' Having said this, he was silent.

New-York, June 11.

A letter from an American gentleman in London, dated April 13, says, 'This immense city has been illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of the astonishing events which have taken place in France. The Emperor ALEXANDER is about

to visit England, and is to come over in the same royal yacht, which conveys Louis the XVIIIth to France. A strong family connexion between the Imperial and Royal Families of Russia and England is on the tapis.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in L'Orient to his correspondent in this city, dated April 26th.

'We avail ourselves of the departure of the Fr. corvette L'Olivier— (which carries to your country the news of the great and happy changes which have just taken place in our government, and which will give us at length a General Peace and reconcile us to all nations)—to inform you, that, after the measures already taken by our provisory government, the question now is a large deduction on the custom house duties precedently established on colonial produce.— Already those on sugar, coffee, cocoa, and pepper, which were 220 francs per 50 kilogrames, are reduced to 30f.—brown sugar will not pay 20f. The duties on cotton have not been fixed as yet, but there is no doubt that they will experience an immense reduction; that on indigo is reported to be now 200f. per 100 kilogrames.

'There is some talk of the British government coming to an understanding with yours, so that we may expect to have soon a General Peace re-established, and to see commerce resume its natural direction.'

Extract of another from L'Orient, dated 26th April.

A new tariff has been made for colonial produce: coffee, cocoa and pepper, now in Entrepot, if introduced into consumption, will pay 30f. per 100 lb. White sugar 35f. Brown 20f. Indigo 200f. Teas 30f. Allowing the privilege of exporting from the entrepot free of duties any of the articles now here. As to cotton, no determination has been taken, the Council and Ministers wishing to consult with the manufactories of Rouen, &c. It is generally thought it will pay little or no duty.

Portsmouth, April 20.

The Comus, 32, Capt. Dickens, is arrived in 5 days from St. Jean de Luz: he brings accounts of an attack that was made on the night of Wednesday, by the French garrison of Bayonne, upon our outposts, in which General Sir J. Hope, was taken prisoner, and the British lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, between five and six hundred. Among the killed were Gen. Hay, and Col. Sir Henry Sullivan.

Sir J. Hope, in the morning of the day prior to the attack, had received instructions to suspend hostilities, and to inform by flag of truce the French commandant of the garrison of Bayonne, of the existing state of affairs at Paris, and to invite him to submit to the provisional government; in compliance with his orders, Sir John Hope on that day sent in his proposal—the answer returned to which, by the French commandant, was, that on the following morning a reply should be given.

Notwithstanding the cessation of arms which was supposed to exist between each party until the time when the French General's decision was to be made known should expire, he made a sortie on our outposts, and gained advantages which, under other circumstances, he would not in all probability, have acquired. Sir John Hope, it is said, surprised at the firing of musketry, suddenly mounted his horse and galloped to the spot from whence it proceeded; his horse was killed, and in falling, Sir John was severely hurt and taken prisoner.

The official account of this cruel affair was sent home by the packet on the day previous to the Comus sailing.

It is mentioned in accounts from Madrid, that the chief magistrate of Vittoria, and the whole of the Ayuntamiento, had been lately thrown into prison, for refusing to levy the necessary contributions for the support of the troops.