

"On the 18th the Russians entered Lyck, a Prussian fortress, not far from Octilsburg."

Guthenburg Allehanda, Nov. 25.—The glorious news from Russia has had a cheering effect upon the Funds.—Omnium rose this morning to 6½ prem.

During the destructive retreat of the French from Moscow to Smolensk, it appears that the hardy Russians, inspired by the auspicious change which the burning of Moscow had made in the features of the campaign, brought all their collective force into action, and hovered on the rear with desperate fury, sending detachments to annoy the enemy in their retreat, destroying the roads, and pulling down the bridges, in order to retard their progress till the frost set in, which they have accomplished.

The Field Marshal Kutusoff has issued the following Address to the Russian Armies in General Orders:
Head-Quarters, at Leckschewka, Oct. 12.

"SOLDIERS—The army remained for more than a week near to the village of Tarutino, on the right bank of the Nara; and by being in perfect quiet, derives from thence fresh strength. The regiments are made complete by the troops arriving from different governments, and which are formed by the general of infantry, Prince Lobanow Rostowskij. The recruits, who are burning with ardor to engage the enemy, are exercised in the camp. Our cavalry horses having plenty of forage and good water to drink, have recovered in a remarkable manner. The supply of provisions is so well regulated, that the army does not suffer the least want, and the great roads leading to the army are covered with transports, which come from all the most fruitful governments in the vicinity of which the army is stationed. Officers and soldiers who are recovering their health are daily joining it. The sick and those wounded in the field of honor, being in the middle of Russia, among their relations and fellow-citizens, receive every support and attention, which can only be expected from mothers and wives, from brothers and children.

"The force of the enemy being thrown into disorder, does not permit him to make any attempt against us. By the distance from his borders, he is deprived of all sources of assistance; his supply with provisions becomes more difficult from hour to hour, and the prisoners unanimously relate, that horse-flesh is used for food in their army; notwithstanding that they have still more flesh than bread. But the horses of the enemy's artillery and those of their cavalry suffer most.—The greater part of the latter have been destroyed in the several engagements, especially in that so glorious to the Russian arms on the 7th of September, and the rest of the cavalry regiments suffer the greatest want of forage, the enemy's army being surrounded by our parties, which cut off every communication with them. The enemy is so hemmed in with regard to the procuring of forage, that he cannot send his foragers out, unless they are protected by strong convoys, but which are nevertheless overpowered by our parties. Strong detachments from our army are on the roads of Moshaisk, St. Petersburg, Kolomna and Serpuchow; and seldom a day passes in which 300 men and upwards are not brought in prisoners. Even the peasantry of the villages situated near the theatre of war, cause exceeding great damage to the enemy.

"The Russians, who have in all ages distinguished themselves above all other nations by their love and attachment to the throne of their Monarchs, now likewise emulate each other with indescribable energy in the destruction of the enemy, who has violated the repose of their native soil. The peasants, fired with love of their birth places, form armaments among themselves.

"It occurs that several neighboring villages keep guards on high places, and on church steeples, from whence they beat and ring the alarm on sight of the enemy. On this signal, the peasants assemble, fall with desperation on the enemy, and will not quit the field of battle till they have gained a complete victory. They cut down the enemy in great numbers, and those whom they take prisoners they send to the army.—Daily they come to head-quarters and entreat earnestly for fire arms and cartridges for their defence against the enemy. The requests of these worthy peasants, these true sons of their country, are supplied with muskets, pistols and powder. In several villages they join themselves by oath for their mutual defence; and that in such a manner, that a severe punishment is inflicted in every case, wherein any one shall behave like a coward, or wherein he leaves another in danger. The power of God, who protects the just, and punishes the guilty, has now directed its vengeance against the enemy."

OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—We have received a letter from Petersburg, which, though not of so late a date as the last despatch from Lord Catchcart, contains some important particulars, for the authenticity of which we believe we may pledge ourselves.

We pass over that part which relates to the situation of the French troops at Moscow, for the purpose of directing the attention of our readers to the propositions made by Lauriston to Kutusoff, in the name of Bonaparte, and by Murat to Gen. Benningsen. Lauriston had an interview with the Russian General, and proposed an Armistice as preliminary to a negotiation for peace.

Kutusoff replied, "that he could not listen to any proposal for an armistice till the French should have recrossed the Vistula."

"Then," said Lauriston, "we must retire with continual fighting, for your armies are marching on all sides."

Kutusoff rejoined, that "the Russians had not invited them to come to Moscow, and that they must get out as they could, or that some arrangement might be entered into, causing it to be understood, that it could only be by capitulation, for the Russian campaign, instead of being at an end, only began at Moscow."

Lauriston then took his leave, to report to Bonaparte the manner in which his offer had been received.

Murat, some time afterwards, repaired to the advanced posts of his army, and desired a conference with Gen. Benningsen. The proposal he made to the General, was perhaps more with the view of getting him into conversation, and of sounding the views and intentions of his government. Be this as it may, he requested an armistice and peace for himself as King of Naples.

Gen. Benningsen broke off the conference at once, laughing at the proposal, and assuring Murat, that he could not take upon himself even to mention it to Prince Kutusoff.

It was but a few days afterwards that Murat was defeated, and that Bonaparte evacuated Moscow.

Letters received by the last mail mention, that Sir Robert Wilson was present at the interview which took place before the retreat from Moscow, between Kutusoff and Lauriston. From the effusion of bile which accompanied the mention of this officer's name in the late Bulletins, we suspect there was some latent cause for this display of rancor.

Nov. 18.—The ramifications of the late conspiracy of which Paris was the centre, discover themselves in various directions. We before mentioned that they had spread to Italy on the south; and we now find that they have extended to almost an equal distance towards the North.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Yesterday the House of Lords met, and after several Peers had taken the oaths, and the Marquis of Camden had been introduced in due form, attended by the garter king at arms, an adjournment took place.

To-morrow the Prince Regent will go in state to the House of Lords, at three o'clock, to open the Parliament by a Speech from the throne, and it is understood that the Speaker will take the Chair at one, as no member can take his seat, on that day, who has not been sworn previous to the Prince's arrival. The Imperial Crown of these realms, which has been cleaned and repaired for the occasion, will be carried in procession with magnificence, under the personal care of the Lord High Stewart, the Marquis of Hertford.

Prince Regent's Speech.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOVEMBER 30.

This day the business of the session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after 2 o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the House, attended by the Great Officers of State, &c. when, the Members of the House of Commons being called in, His Royal Highness was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged to announce, to you, at the opening of this Parliament, the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the diminution of the hopes, which I have most anxiously entertained of his recovery.

The situation of public affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the course of the present year.

The valor and intrepidity displayed by his Majesty's forces and those of his allies in the Peninsula, on so many occasions during this campaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by General the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

By transferring the war into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the Southern Provinces of that Kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operation, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the allied forces; these efforts of the enemy have, nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which must materially contribute to extend the resources, and facilitate the exertions of the Spanish nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the Continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the peninsula, but the best interests of His Majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you, that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between His Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the Treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the Emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of military power of the French Government, assisted by its Allies, and by the Tributary States dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination, cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance; by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects; and by the gallantry, firmness, and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world; and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of His Imperial Majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian Empire.

The proof of confidence which I have received from His Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and His Imperial Majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty with his Sicilian Majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the Ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this Treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian government to offensive operations; a measure, which, combined with the liberal and enlightened principles which happily prevail in the Councils of His Sicilian Majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and, at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his Majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country; and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of Parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his Majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the State equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws, and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his Majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions, will not, I am persuaded, be wanting at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so near my heart as the desire to promote, by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of His Majesty's subjects.

The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to His Majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from His Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but until the object be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates for the Services of the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as may enable me to provide for the great interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which His Majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The approaching expiration of the Charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future Government of the Provinces of India.

After the Prince Regent had retired, an interesting debate took place in the House of Lords, on a motion of Lord Longford to move an Address: who, in the course of his remarks, merely adverted to the war with America.

The Address to the Prince was seconded by Lord Rolle.

The Marquis of Wellesley took an able view of the Speech, and in adverting to the war with America said, "No attack could be more unjustifiable than that made by America, and that no cause could be more righteous than that of England." He denied that the