

LONDON.
HOUSE OF LORDS,
Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A little before two o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, where, being seated on the Throne, a message was sent to the Commons; shortly after which, the Speaker, with a numerous body of the Members, appeared at the Bar; when his Royal Highness delivered the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America. Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe against the rights and independence of all other nations, I have never ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms. I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy. The operations of his Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results. The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty's forces to take possession of the City of Washington; and the spirit of enterprise which has characterized all the movements in that quarter, has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.—The expedition directed from Halifax to the northern coast of the United States, has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district, East of the Penobscot River, to his Majesty's arms.

In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained in the fall of the gallant commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore. I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of the affairs of Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the River St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign. Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America, will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected. It will be my earnest endeavor, in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace, which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have had the happiness of concluding; and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I am happy to be able to inform you that the Revenue and Commerce of the United Kingdom are in the most flourishing condition. I regret the necessity of the large expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous contest in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing; and the war still subsisting with America renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the internal situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the Commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them. Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade, and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's Dominions."

Nov. 22.
Admiral Rolles is appointed to command on the Jamaica station.

24.
Sir H. Wellesley, our Ambassador at Madrid, has solicited and obtained permission to retire from a situation which recent events have rendered irksome and disagreeable.

DEC. 1.
Within the last three days a great American house has purchased upwards of 2,000,000, in the funds.

The Court Martial on Sir John Murray is to be held on the 16th of January.

DEC. 9.
The Couriers between Ghent and London are constantly on the road. One arrived here on Monday morning; another on Tuesday, and another yesterday; to whose despatches an answer was sent the same night.

At the Admiralty they have been extremely busy to accelerate the outfit for America.

DECEMBER 20.
Early yesterday morning, an express arrived in Downing Street, with despatches from the American Commissioners at Ghent. Their contents were considered of so much importance, that summonses were issued soon after in all directions, for a Cabinet Council, to be held at two o'clock yesterday, at the Foreign Office, which assembled accordingly, and, we believe, every member of the Cabinet was present, except Viscount Castlereagh: several of the members came some distance out of the country, with all possible speed, to be present at the meeting, having been summoned specially for the occasion. The Council sat till about four o'clock, when Mr. Ainslie, the King's Messenger, was sent off with the reply of the Cabinet to the despatches.—It was rumored last evening, in the official circles, that the despatches and the answer to them were decisive, relative to the American negotiation. The Messenger from Ghent embarked at Calais in an open boat, and was landed at Dover on Sunday night.

We have at length received Paris Papers, but they will greatly disappoint the public expectation. The last previously received were those of the 11th; those now arrived are of the 16th; all the intermediate Papers are wanting. The Journals of the 11th brought intelligence from Vienna to the 30th last inclusive; the present carries it down to the 8th inst. to which time we have nothing official respecting the proceedings of Congress.—Even speculation is at rest, and those who have lately indulged in it, now confess that all the accounts published on the subject are unworthy of notice.

The Allied Sovereigns are not even alluded to in the Vienna news. Of course, the report of the departure of Alexander remains without confirmation or contradiction.

We find no local news of any importance under the Paris head.

The arrests continue at Madrid. The Sicilian Parliament has sanctioned the loan from England, but have pronounced it unconstitutional, as contracted without their consent.

A Dutch Mail is arrived with papers to the 15th. It is stated, under the head of Brussels, that France will maintain an imposing military attitude upon the frontier until the close of Congress. The French officers who had received passports for America, it is said, have been countermanded in consequence of the interference of the Duke of Wellington.

Our post letters abound with accounts of the damage done by the late gales. They appear to have been most severe on Friday last. On that day it blew a hurricane at Greenock and Glasgow.

Portsmouth, Nov. 25.—Sir G. Prevost, it is said, is to be tried by a Court Martial, on charges preferred against him by the subordinate Generals, and Sir James Yeo.

We hear it is fully determined, that Major Gen. Sir George Murray should be sent to America. This Officer was Quarter-Master-General to the Wellington army, and the Commander in Chief was most particularly indebted to him on all occasions.

December 10.—Major Gen. Sir George Murray, is appointed to succeed Sir George Prevost, and Commodore Owen to succeed Sir James Yeo, in their respective commands in Canada. Both these officers are expected here to-morrow to make preparations for their passage. Sir George Murray was Quarter-Master-General, to the Marquis of Wellington, and of whom report speaks very highly for military talents. Commodore Owen is confessedly one of the ablest Commanders in the Naval service, and whose qualifications are peculiarly adapted to this command.—We understand the Commodore goes out with more enlarged orders than those given to Sir James Yeo. The ships, and all that appertain to them,

are in future to be under the sole equipment and direction of the Naval Commander, to act in concert, for the common object, with the Commander in Chief of the land forces. The Niobe, Capt. Deacon, was ordered this morning to take the Commodore out, and to sail on Tuesday next.

Capt. C. F. Payson is appointed to the St. Lawrence, to bear the broad pendant of Commodore Owen; Capt. D. Scott to the Centurion, the flag ship of Admiral Geislich, at Halifax.

The 91st Regt. has been ordered to be completed to 1000 men, and to embark from Ireland, on foreign service.

Capt. Frederick Lewis Maitland, has taken the command of the *Bayou*, 98, for America; and the *Fervent*, *Archer* and *Urgent*, have been fitted for the same station.

ARMY.—By a return from the Adjutant General's Office, it appears that the following Regiments or Battalions have been disbanded since the 1st of May:—1st Royal Veteran Battalion; 2d ditto, one company; 3d, 4th, and 5th do, 6th do, eight companies; 7th, 8th, 6 companies; 9th, 8 companies; 11th, 7 companies; and the 12th; also the 2d battalions of the 15th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 36th, 38th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 60th, 61st, 63d, 80th, 92d, and 96th foot; the Chasseurs, Britaniques, and 3 Foreign Independent Companies. The whole of the men of these battalions who were fit for service, were transferred to the 1st battalions.

December 6.—Louis XVIII. has stated the debts incurred by him and other branches of his family, in foreign countries, at thirty million of francs; the interest of which he first engages to pay out of his Civil List; the principal to be afterwards incorporated in the French funds.

The Princess of Wales was met by King Murat at the outside of the City of Naples, and entered it in the King's carriage; she was received with great acclamations, and a guard of honor was placed before her residence; a few days after her arrival, the Princess went on board a Neapolitan frigate, and while on the excursion, visited the Admiral's ship of the English squadron, where her Royal Highness was received with all the honors due to her rank.

Monthly Report of the King's Health.—*Windsor Castle, Dec. 3.* His Majesty has been uniformly composed throughout the last month, but without any alteration in the state of his disorder.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF JAN 30.

Very late from New-Orleans.—The mail arrived yesterday that ought in regular course to have arrived on Saturday, so that there is now no mail due from that quarter.

It brought us the following highly satisfactory intelligence, on which we heartily congratulate our readers. Having been two weeks before the enemy, we may place reliance on our brave fellow citizens in camp, at New-Orleans, doing every thing that the same number of men can effect.

Extract of a private letter dated Camp near New-Orleans, Jan. 6, 1815.

After narrating occurrences of which we are already informed, the letter says—"We all remained perfectly quiet until the morning of 1st January, when the enemy had advanced within 600 yards of our breast-works, under cover of night and a heavy fog, and erected three different batteries, mounting in all 15 guns, from 6's to 32's.—About 8 o'clock, when the fog cleared off, they commenced a most tremendous fire upon us, and a heavy cannonading was kept up without the least interval on either side, except that occasioned by the explosion of my magazine in the rear of my battery, and the magazine of my captain in the night, owing to their Congreve rockets. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we had dismounted all their guns but two. They retreated during the night to their strong hold, about a mile and a quarter from our lines, where they have remained perfectly quiet ever since. On new-year's day we lost about 15 killed and as many badly wounded. That of the enemy, from the accounts of two prisoners, taken on that day, and three deserters since, must have been much greater. Twice have the enemy tried to storm and carry our batteries, with the firm belief of dining in New-Orleans the same day, but woefully have they been deceived. All deserters that have come in, agree that the enemy's force is from 7 to 9000 strong; but we generally suppose it to be about 6000. The enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners, since the 23d, must have lost near 2000 men. Since our last fight, the Kentucky troops have arrived—near 3000 men,

which makes our force better than 8000 that Orleans, I believe, is perfectly safe."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to a gentleman in this city, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 6.

Sir.—The operations of the enemy since Friday, the day on which they were repulsed in an attempt to pierce our left flank, have been confined to firing upon our camp from their heavy ordnance, erected on an advanced battery, and the discharge of every species of combustible matter, under expectation of throwing us into confusion and thereby give a chance for storming our lines and bringing on a general engagement. The cool and intrepid conduct of our men, however, defeated their scheme, while the fire from our batteries drove them back beyond their works, enabling us, in a fortie, to demolish them. Since this discomfiture, their main body is said to have retreated towards the Bayou, where they landed, intending, as may be presumed, either to wait reinforcements, by the river, a feature in the original plan of invasion, or to effect clandestinely, an escape to their shipping. They are said to be distressed for provisions and very sickly, and appear heartily to repent their presumptuous Gen. Adair's force reached this, Wednesday week; our effective force, 10,000 men.

[Gen. Jackson's official letters, and other letters, giving accounts similar to that contained in the above, are in the city, but we have not been able to obtain them for publication to-day.]

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp below New-Orleans, December 29, 1814.

Sir.—The enemy succeeded on the 27th in blowing up the *Caroline*, (she being becalmed) by means of hot shot. Emboldened by this event, he marched his whole force the next day up the level, in the hope of driving us from our position, and with this view opened upon us, at the distance of about half a mile, his bombs and rockets. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss—no less, it is believed, than 120 in killed. Ours was inconceivable—not exceeding half a dozen in killed, and a dozen wounded.

Since then he has not ventured to repeat his attempt, though lying close together.—There has been frequent skirmishing between our picquets.

I lament that I have not the means of carrying on more offensive operations. The Kentucky troops have not arrived, and my effective force at this point does not exceed 3000. Theirs must be at least double, both prisoners and deserters agreeing in the statement that 7000 landed from their boats.

ANDREW JACKSON, Major Gen. Commanding. Hon. James Monroe, &c.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 19.

The Enemy.—A letter from Wayne county, dated the 17th inst. says "the enemy still occupy St. Mary's and Point Peire, and have promised to respect private property—if they do, I shall be very agreeably disappointed.—It is said the notorious vagrant Fitzgerald, holds an important command in the service of the enemy, and is now with them in St. Mary's; and that he has put his step son, James Osborn, in irons already.

The most alarming circumstance, however, is, that the noted Colonel Woodbine, is in our rear, at the head of six hundred Indians, in consequence of which, all the settlements on the St. Mary's and Satilla rivers, are breaking up, and the inhabitants are fleeing precipitately to the interior of Georgia—many of them leaving nearly all they possess for the merciless savages. Hundreds of inhabitants are now on the road between this place and Satilla river."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 17th ult. received in Charleston.

"The enemy's naval force [which took possession of St. Mary's] is, I am informed, commanded by the notorious Cockburn, who has sent a message to the citizens of Savannah that he intends dining with them the 24th inst. consequently our only object now is safety. There were three ships of war this morning off the bar."

CHARLESTON, JAN. 20.—Letters from Savannah, by yesterday's mail, mention that the greatest alarm prevails at that place in consequence of the approach of the enemy. Every vessel and boat that could float was engaged in taking on board property to convey up the river to places of safety. Every wagon was also put in requisition for the same purpose.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.—Evening. The President has not signed the Bank-Bill—conjectures are various—I think he dare not refuse. Patrick Magruder resigned this day.—He is only a defaulter for 20,195 dollars.—From coach and four to beggary; so we go. It is said the new Secretary of the Navy is