

PARIS, FEBRUARY 14.

This day His Majesty the Emperor and King proceeded to the Palace of the Legislative Body, where, being seated he delivered the following Speech:

*Gentlemen Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body,*

"The war again lighted in the North of Europe offered a favorable opportunity to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts. All their hopes have been deceived. Their army was wrecked before the citadel of Burgos, and obliged, after having suffered great losses, to evacuate the Spanish territory.

"I myself entered Russia. The French arms were constantly victorious to the fields of Ostrowno, Polotsk, Mohilow, Smolensk, Moscow, Malaidovitz. The Russian army could not stand before our armies. *Moscow fell into our power.*

"Whilst the barriers of Russia were forced and the impotency of her arms acknowledged, a swarm of Tartars turned their paracidal hands against the finest provinces of that vast Empire, which they had been called to defend. They in a few weeks, notwithstanding the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscovites, burned more than 4000 of their finest villages; more than 50 of their finest towns, thus gratifying their ancient hatred under the pretext of retarding our march, by surrounding us with a desert.—*We triumphed over all these obstacles.* Even the fire of Moscow, by which in four days, they annihilated the fruits of the labors and cares of four generations, changed, in no respect, the prosperous state of my affairs.

"But the excessive and premature rigor of the winter, brought down a heavy calamity upon my army.—*In a few nights I saw every thing change—I experienced great losses—They would have broken my heart, if, under such circumstances, I could have been accessible to any other sentiments than those of the interest, the glory, and the future prosperity of my people.*

"On seeing the evils which pressed upon us, the joy of England was great—her hopes had no bounds. She offered our finest provinces as the reward of peace, the dismemberment of this vast empire, it was under other terms, to proclaim *perpetual war.*

"The energy of my people under these great circumstances; their attachment to the integrity of the empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras, and brought back our enemies to a more just consideration of things.

"The misfortunes produced by the rigor of the hoar frosts, have been made apparent in all their extent. The grandeur and solidity of this Empire, founded upon the efforts and the love of 50 millions of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of one of the finest countries in the world.

"It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen our people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and of the United Departments, rival with Old France, and feel that there is for them no future hope but in the consolidation and the triumph of the Grand Empire.

"The agents of England propagate among all our neighbors the spirit of revolt against Sovereigns.—England wishes to see the whole continent become a prey to civil war, and all the furies of anarchy; but Providence has destined her herself to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war.

"I have signed with the Pope a Concordat, which terminates all the differences which unfortunately had arisen in the Church. The French dynasty reigns, and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with all my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their States. The Russians will return into their frightful climate.

"I desire peace: it is necessary to the world.—Four years after the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I proposed it in a solemn manner. I will never make but an honorable peace, and one conformable to the interest and grandeur of my Empire. My policy is not mysterious; I have stated all the sacrifices I could make.

"So long as this maritime war shall last, my people must hold themselves ready to make all kinds of sacrifices, because a bad peace would make us lose every thing—even hope—and all would be compromised—even the prosperity of our descendants.

"America has had recourse to arms, to make the sovereignty of her flag be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest.—If she terminates it by obliging the enemies of the continent to acknowledge the principle, that the flag covers the merchandize and crew, and the neutrals ought not to be subject to blockades upon paper, the whole conformable to the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, America will have credit from all nations—posterity will say, that the old world had lost its rights, and that the new world had reconquered them.

"My Minister of the interior will explain to you in the *Exposé* of the situation of the Empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the still constant increase of our population. In no age has agriculture and manufactories been carried to a higher degree of prosperity in France.

"I want great resource to meet the expences which circumstances demand, but by means of the different measures which my Minister of Finances will propose to you, I shall not impose any new burthen on my people."

After the Speech the sitting terminated, and His Majesty retired amidst acclamations.

(*Moniteur, February 15.*)

LONDON, FEB. 20.

We alluded on Tuesday to the report of a "great Leader having returned to his subservient followers their pledged allegiances by circular letters." This Leader, we are informed, is Lord Grenville, who is rumored to have sent a circular letter to his political supporters announcing his intention to retire from political life.—*Courier.*

The Catholic Question will most certainly come on in Parliament on the 25th inst.

FEBRUARY 26.

A Berlin Letter, inserted in another part of our paper, corroborates the intelligence we communicated yesterday of the escape of the King of Prussia from French controul. As soon as Bonaparte heard of the defection of the Prussian army, he is said to have sent secret orders to the French Governor of Berlin to arrest the King. A body of gens d'armes was sent to Charlottenberg, the King's residence, to execute these orders. But the King received notice the day before, and assembling his bodyguards, at Potsdam, proceeded with the other Members of the Royal Family to Breslaw, without, as the French papers truly informed us, "passing through Berlin." Released thus from the Corsican yoke, in the midst of his subjects, who to a man hate the enemy, his Prussian Majesty has now an opportunity of proving to Europe that he is "every inch a King."

We have seen a letter from a person of rank at Petersburg, stating, that considerable apprehensions had been entertained of some disorder being produced by the thousands of dead bodies between Moscow and Wilna. There was no possibility of burying them, and therefore it had been determined to build immense kilns at different parts and burn them.

The account from Stockholm and Gottenburgh of the surrender of Dantzic on the 27th ult. obtains some

credit. Platow was almost at the gates of the town by the 15th or 16th ult. and it was believed that the garrison, instead of being 30,000 strong, as the French papers stated, was not more than 10,000, a number wholly inadequate to the vigorous defence of so large a place. In the present reduced state of the French army they could hardly spare 30,000 men to be cooped up in one town. Part of the garrison too consisted of Prussian troops, of whose sentiments there can be no doubt, as well as of those of the inhabitants over whom Rapp has exercised the greatest rigour. He is the villain that behaved with such insolence and cruelty in Switzerland. Having touched upon Switzerland, would it not be a wise measure to issue an address to that brave and virtuous people, and to the Tyrolese, inviting them to shake off the French yoke?—*Tell and freedom for the Swiss—Hoffner and independence* for the Tyrolese—*Schill and vengeance* for the Prussians.

*Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated February 2, 1813.*

"In the night, between the 17th and 18th of last month, at 1 o'clock, a troop of French gens d'armes, attempted to seize the person of the King, by possessing themselves of the Palace of Charlottenburg, where his Majesty had been on that day. The attempt, however, miscarried, the King having been informed of the plot through Prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight, with two adjutants, and ten of his own gens d'armes to Potsdam. There, when he arrived, he ordered the drums to be beat, as a pursuit was apprehended. His Majesty, in consequence of this event, set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 troops of his guard, after having declared the Crown Prince of age, and given him his benediction. The rage of the people is arrived at its highest pitch, and some bloody scenes are expected. The Russians advance in great force; they are distant from this place only from 25 to 30 leagues.

*Address from General Prince Kutousoff of Smolensko, to his army, dated Wilna, Dec. 21 (January 2.)*

"Valiant and Victorious Troops! at length you are on the borders of the Empire! Each of you is a protector of your native country; Russia welcomes you by that name. The quick pursuit of the enemy, and the extraordinary fatigues you have endured, sustained and surmounted in this rapid march, fill all nations with astonishment and bring to you immortal glory. Never yet has there been any example of such glorious victories. For the course of two whole months our arms have day by day chastised the villains; your road is strewn with dead bodies; even the Commander of their arms sought in flight the safety of none but himself. Death has reigned. In the enemies ranks thousands have fallen and expired at once; thus has the Almighty God shewn his anger against them, and succoured his people. Without remaining still after our heroic actions, we now march further.

"We pass the borders, and will endeavour to complete the defeat of the enemy in his own fields. But let us not follow the example of our enemies in their cruelty and inhumanity, which debases the character of soldiers. They have set fire to our houses, defiled the sanctuaries, and you have seen how the Almighty's right arm has avenged their ungodliness, in his just displeasure. Let us be generous, and observe a difference between an enemy and the peaceable inhabitants. Justice and moderation in your commerce with the inhabitants, will plainly prove to them, that we do not wish to subject them, nor to obtain an empty glory; but, on the contrary, to release from misery and oppression, even those nations that have armed themselves against Russia."

FEBRUARY 27.

The Gottenburgh Mails has arri-

ved, and brought official accounts to the Russian Grand Armies to the late date of the 9th of January.

Dispatches from Marshal Prince Kutousoff, announce the capture of Konigsburg on the 9th January, and of Elbing, Martenburg, and Marienverder on the 14th.—1300 men of M'Donalds division were made prisoners at Konigsburg.

Denmark is said in a communication from Copenhagen to have refused to supply her French ally with a demand he has made of 60,000 horses for the new campaign. Should he use force, it is added, the Danish Court will be removed to Norway, and the British be put in possession of Copenhagen.—Another report gives out that an arrangement had been completed between the Danes, Swedes, and Russians, under which 40,000 troops were to be furnished by the former in aid of the common cause to be commanded by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

GLASGOW, February 23.

There is a rumor that the Princess of Wales is to publish another letter to her Husband, in consequence of the former one being rejected. As the Princess is publicly stated to have been accused of having born a son since the birth of the Princess Charlotte, the fullest discussion of the affair is indispensable for superseding the danger of a disputed succession.

A Messenger is said to have arrived from France with proposals for Peace, which are understood to have been concerted between Bonaparte and the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. We continue to think that no negotiation could be entered into at present with any prospect of success.

BOSTON, April 13, 1813.

VERY LATE FROM CADIZ.

Yesterday arrived here the last sailing ship Milo, Capt. Glover, in the very short passage of 20 days from Cadiz. Capt. G. read London Papers to the 6th of March, which he says, contained no news of importance. They had not heard of the capture of the Java! nor was it known in Cadiz when he sailed!! On Friday passed a ship supposed to be the John Adams.

The report of Mr. Gallatin's appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary, to meet a similar functionary on the part of England, at the Court of St. Petersburg, for the purpose of negotiating a peace, obtains general credit.

THE CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE.

It is with pleasure we announce the arrival in our harbor of the United States frigate Chesapeake, Captain Evans, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she ran down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape de Verdes, thence down on the equator, between long. 16 and 25, where she cruised six weeks; thence down the coast of S. America, passing within 15 leagues of Surinam, (was in the same place the Hornet sunk the Peacock the Day after she left) down by Barbadoes, Antigua, and most of the Windward West India Islands, thence on the coast of the U. States, between Bermuda and the Capes of Virginia, by the Capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues of New-York, within 20 leagues, thence through the east channel to this port.

Nothing of importance had, at last accounts, occurred at Sackett's Harbour.

Col. Barclay, late Consul-General, and recently appointed by the British government Agent for Prisoners, arrived at New-York 31st ult. from Bermuda, in cartel brig Savannah.

ATTACK ON LEWISTOWN.

WATCH-MAN OFFICE,

Wilmington, (Del.) 8th April, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, 7th April, 1813.

Dear Sir—The following are copies of two despatches received, the one at 3 o'clock, and the other at 9