

This evening all Paris resounded with the report of a victory, obtained this morning by H. M. over the Austrian army, commanded by Prince Schwartzburgh. A courier arrived this evening, announces that the emperor has made 14,000 prisoners taken 50 pieces of cannon—many Generals, and a large quantity of baggage. The army was pursuing its successes.

They speak also, of a new advantage obtained by the Prince Vice Roy.—*Moniteur*.

22. The day before yesterday 4000 prisoners Bavarians and Wirtembergers, arrived in Paris, by the barrier of Charrenton.

PARIS, FEB. 26.

A park of more than 150 pieces of artillery from Champ de Mars will be sent off to the army this day or tomorrow.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

The General of Division, Count Regnier, died yesterday at Paris.

Sens was taken by assault on the 11th Feb. after a siege of 12 days, and a bombardment of 40 hours.

MILAN, FEB. 17.

The new victories obtained by the Emperor and King over the Russian armies, on the days of the 10th and 11th, were yesterday announced to the inhabitants of this capital by the firing of cannon. At this news the public joy manifested itself in every place by transports of the liveliest enthusiasm.

FEB. 18. An order of the day, dated from the head-quarters at Volta the 17th instant, announces to the troops of the Army of Italy the happy news of the victories obtained by the Emperor and King. His Royal Highness the prince viceroy has ordered that this glorious event shall be celebrated on the 18th by the discharge of artillery throughout the whole line and in all the fortified places.

We understand that the Prince Vice Roy, having directed the royal guard to Salo, where the enemy had posted a column of 2000 men, they repaired to that city on the 16th, in spite of the resistance which was opposed to them. The young chasseurs of the guard, having at their head the brave Col. Peraldi, carried at the point of the bayonet the first gate of the city, where the enemy had entrenched himself. This success gave confidence to the rest of the army, whom the enemy had endeavored to disturb by the way of the mountains. The enemy, flying on Toscolano in the greatest disorder, have been pursued sword in hand; we had taken from him an officer and 80 inferior officers and soldiers. We have had 39 wounded and 12 killed. Among the latter we have to regret three officers. The militia on the Lake de Garda, commanded by Capt. Tempier, contributed to our success in cannonading the columns of the enemy on its route along the coast of the lake; we have obliged 5 or 600 men to disperse among the mountains, after having thrown away their arms.

MILAN, FEB. 21.

Field Marshal Bellegarde has established his head-quarters at Verona.

Napoleon has issued a decree at Troyes, 24th of Feb. declaring as traitors all Frenchmen who shall wear the decorations of the ancient dynasty, in the places occupied by the enemy.

FEB. 8.—The Prince viceroy of Italy, took 2500 prisoners, many Ge-

nerals and 40 officers, and much baggage, and killed and wounded upwards of 5000 of the enemy.—The regiments of Deuschmischer, and Hefst and dragoons of Hohenlohe suffered most. Of the French, not more than 2500 men were lost and disabled.

PLAISANCE, FEB. 14. Yesterday arrived here the first column of prisoners, consisting of 2587 men and 58 officers, which had composed the advanced guard of General Bellegarde, taken in the actions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of this month, in which the enemy has been completely beaten. Tomorrow another column of 3000 prisoners will pass towards Alexandria. The loss of the enemy is 13,000 in the engagements of Volta, Gorto, and under the walls of Mantua. Our official accounts make our losses comparatively inconsiderable.

FEB. 11. Arrived at Lyons, a detachment of Suchet's army.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Since the arrival of Mr. Silvester, the state messenger, several meetings of the Cabinet have taken place. The last continued four hours. On the council's breaking up, Mr. Brown, messenger of state, received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out for Chastillon-sur-Seine.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

It is with regret that we have to announce that the last attack upon Antwerp has failed.

The English troops under the command of Gen. Graham, have been obliged to retreat, and the French have re-taken Merxbau. This loss must be attributed to the precautions that the French took to secure their vessels. Our troops and those of the Prussians were not of the same opinion; he wished to destroy the fleet, and they the town. The French covered the decks of their vessels with straw and sand, and the snow falling, formed a sort of plastering upon which the bombs falling, did not occasion the least damage. After a great loss of time and ammunition, we perceived that our fire, though well directed, did not produce the least effect and the enemy's batteries having killed a great number of our men, Gen. Graham determined to cease the attack. Our loss in this unfortunate affair was about one thousand. Bulow having received orders to go to Brussels, and our force being no more than 7000 men, the garrison of Antwerp made a vigorous sortie and succeeded in taking possession of Merxbau, and on Monday, of West-Wesel. Gen. Graham's quarter-master general is in the rear at Groot-lunder; and the army occupies the line of battle which it did before its attack on Antwerp. It is thought that they are going into winter quarters. The part of the Saxon corps which had possession of Groot-lunder has taken another position. The Saxons have a very good military post but they are as abusive as the Cossacks.

The last news from Spain announces that, after the order of the Cortes, the Spanish army no longer acknowledge Lord Wellington as their commander in chief.

From French Papers to the 22d February.

The King of Naples [Murat] had declared war against France by a proclamation dated the 2d of February.

The treaty between Napoleon and Ferdinand had been completed and ratified by the Spanish Cortes, who had engaged to expel the British from their kingdom. Ferdinand had been in Spain 10 or 12 days.

FROM LONDON.

New-Bedford, April 18. 1814.

By a gentleman of respectability, who was passenger in a Spanish ship from Porto Rico to New-London, and who left her yesterday off Block-Island, and was landed at Seconnet Point; I am informed, that on the passage from Porto Rico, which they left 20 days since, they spoke (and the informant was on board) a British vessel from Greenock, for the West Indies, the Captain of which informed that he had London Papers on board to the 2d March, which he was not willing to part with, but stated verbally:—

That Commissioners had been appointed by the British Government to meet the American Commissioners at Gottenburgh.

That the allies had received some check in France, and had retired from Fontainbleau to Troyes, in order, as was stated, to concentrate their forces.

That Hamburg still held out at the last dates, but several places in the North garrisoned by French troops had surrendered; and

That Lord WELLINGTON remained in the vicinity of Bayonne.

Yesterday evening, off Block Island, was boarded from the Nimrod, an officer of which informed of the burning at Saybrook, and said it was in retaliation for a recent torpedo attempt upon La Hogue 74. A 74 gun ship, a frigate and a sloop of war, entered the Vineyard Sound on Saturday, and came to anchor to westward of Tarpaulin Cove, where they still remain. They are said to be the Victorious, Endymion, and Peacock, late the Loup Cervier.—Some of our citizens, apprehensive of an attack, are removing their most valuable effects out of town, and the shipping up the river.—*Centinel*.

AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States," and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandise of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great-Britain. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States," passed on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act, shall be covered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the

colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great-Britain, and so much of any act or acts as prohibit importation into the United States or the territories thereof, in neutral ships or vessels, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of the said act or acts shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, or of any article, the property of, or belonging at the time of such importation to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

April 14. 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Private letters say, Bank Stock at Paris had risen from 400 to 770, and government stock from 42 to 56—That Bonaparte is determined to ratify the treaty between Ferdinand and the Cortes—and that the people of France were inflamed at the outrages of the Cossacks, and were unanimous for expelling them. General Regnier, died at Paris the last of February.

We find nothing about the Congress at Chastillon. *N. Y. Gaz.*

QUEBEC, MARCH 2.

The House of Assembly has been mostly occupied with the proceedings against the two Chief Justices. On Saturday the Heads of Impeachment against them, reported by the Special Committee, together with a representation to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and an Address to the Governor to transmit them, were concurred in by the House.

The articles against Chief Justice Sewall are seventeen in number. They relate to the assumption of Legislative authority by the Rules of Practice; the dissolution of the House of Assembly in 1809; the dismissal of several officers of Militia that year, particularly the present Speaker; the setting on foot the *Vrai Canadien*; the seizure of the Canadian Press, the Printer and Papers; the imprisonment of Messrs. Bedard, Taschereau, Blanche, and others throughout the Province, particularly Corbelli—Sir J. Craig's Proclamation of the 21st March 1810; Henry's Plot; the whole of which are alleged to have been effected by the advice and operation of the Chief Justice, Chairman of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Legislative.

There are eight or nine heads of Impeachment against Chief Justice Monk; they principally relate to the Rules of Practice. There is one article for advising prosecutions and sitting in judgment on them; another for refusing Habeas Corpus, &c.

The conclusions of both of the Impeachments are, that they may be dismissed from their offices, and brought to justice. The Address to the Governor prays for their immediate suspension.