

The Duke of Wellington within ten days march of Paris.

Star Office, 2 o'clock.

A telegraphic dispatch from the coast has this instant announced to the Admiralty, that the illustrious Wellington had reached La Fere without opposition, on Saturday last, and was directing his march upon Compeigne, where he expected to arrive that night.

Compeigne is 21 leagues, or 52 English miles from Paris.

The Prussians, under Blucher, had occupied Laon, and were also advancing upon Paris by forced marches.

The inhabitants had uniformly received the allies with great joy and supplied them with provisions.

We have received the Moniteur of the 24th. It is filled with an account of the proceedings of the Chambers on the 23d, which were tumultuous. Lucien Bonaparte impudently insisted in the House of Peers, on his right as a French Prince.

A member, called Ponte Coulan, told him in answer that he was not even a Frenchman!

Count Labedoyre said, that all present were traitors to the Emperor.

Here the uproar became so great that no person could be heard for some time.

Lucien and Joseph Bonaparte then moved that Napoleon II. be proclaimed Emperor. The motion was deferred.

In the chamber of Representatives, the proceedings were alike tumultuous. The majority seemed however, to recognize Napoleon II. In the mean time, the Provisional Government has begun its functions. Fouché is president.

Paris, with the exception of crowds of politicians gaping here and there for news, is tranquil.

It is not true that Bonaparte has been arrested.*

The Hinchinbrook Packet, with a mail from New-York and Halifax, arrived at Falmouth, 22d June.

The Resolution for granting 200,000l to the Duke of Wellington was agreed to by the House of Peers, June 26.

* Although this article impairs, in some degree, the probability of Capt. Drummond's report, yet it is still susceptible of belief, from the lapse of time between the London date, (27th June,) and the day Capt D. was spoken with (2d July,) as well also from the expectation, that such a measure would be imperiously demanded by the allies.

LONDON, June 24.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday in the House of Lords and Commons, Thanks were unanimously voted to Lord Wellington, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, under his command, for the victory of June 18.

In the Lords, the vote was moved by Earl Bathurst. He said Bonaparte had not now to complain of any of the difficulties to which he had attributed former disasters. He chose his time, place and enemy; and had been repulsed, defeated and routed. He stated the loss of the Prussians on the 16th, at 16,000. In the battle of 18th Lord Wellington performed occasionally all the duties from Colonel to field Marshal. At the close of the day Bonaparte put himself at the head of his guards, and made a vigorous attack; but the British guards met, overpowered and so completely routed the choicest troops of the enemy. By despatches this day received, it appears the effect of this victory had been 5000 prisoners brought into Brussels, 2000 more on the road, and others whose arrival might be daily expected. But no intelligence has yet been received of the result of the pursuit kept up by the Prussians.

The Earl said that no doubt remained from the effects of this victory that the allies would obtain the object of the contest—Marshal Blucher on the 16th fell from his horse, and was confined to his bed when he heard the Duke of Wellington was attacked on the 18th, and he immediately rose and placed his army in motion and himself at its head, to revenge the loss by his army on a preceding day, when no quarter was given by the enemy.

The additional sum voted to the Duke of Wellington is 200,000l.

A vote was passed giving 800,000l to the army for military stores captured from 1802 to 1814—the result of 12 general actions and 5 sieges.

From the London Courier, June 23.

The French, when they were routed, retired in the greatest disorder, they threw down their arms by whole regiments. The Prussian cavalry gave them no rest, pursued them the whole night. All the roads were strewn with the dying and the dead with cannon, baggage, and Bonaparte's baggage, plate, correspondence, fell into our hands. There were several thousand proclamations found, dated from the Palace of Laeken, near Brussels, for he had promised to be at Brussels on the 19th. The loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 40,000. The number of cannon taken exceeds 300.

The French Imperial Guard is said to have been nearly destroyed.

On all sides was seen a total disregard of personal danger. The leaders were mingled in the heat of the fray like the meanest soldier. The Duke of Wellington was in close conversation with Lord Uxbridge when the latter received the ball in his knee. His Lordship had been, throughout the day foremost in danger and glory. Marshal Blucher it is said, was for some moments, a prisoner. As for Bonaparte, he was more than once included among the British troops and disentangled, as it were, by miracle.

"Never before, (says the British commander,) was I obliged to take such pains for victory, and never before was I so high being beaten," as on the 18th of June.

From the London Statesman June 24.

Further despatches were received yesterday from the Duke of Wellington, dated Binche, June 20, to which place his Grace had removed his head Quarters after his visit to Brussels on the preceding day. Binche is about 30 miles from Brussels, and about half that way in advance of the field of battle. This movement on the part of the British was doubtless, for the purpose of giving all possible support, necessary, to Blucher's army, who are said to have continued the pursuit of the enemy beyond the frontier. The Prussian Chief is stated to have entered France in the direction of Beaumont, with the view of endeavouring to get around the French line of retreat, and cutting off his remaining force. It does not appear to us that the French have yet been compelled to give up the possession of Charleroi, which is a strong defensive position on their frontier and on the line of the Sambre. It is reported that Gen. Wrede, with the Bavarians amounting to 60,000, had determined to make a dash upon Laon, (70 miles,) where the great magazines, artillery, and stores of the French army were collected; and doubtless could he, or any other General of the allies penetrate so far before Napoleon, it would be an effectual blow to his remaining strength. Some of the melancholy roll of the killed, wounded and missing, may be expected to be given in the gazette of this evening, for we hear the regimental returns have been received. It is stated that the number of officers lost exceeds 1100. It is consoling, however, to learn, that many of the wounded are doing well. Great efforts are making to send out reinforcements. A further draft was made yesterday from the Life Guards.

The 27th Regiment lost in killed and wounded forty two officers out of forty four.

We understand the Duke of Wellington is yet far from being able to be precise in the specification of his lists. He appears to have made a good many prisoners after the great struggle. He desires that vessels may be sent to convey 10,000 to England.

Among the prisoners whom private letters say have fallen into our hands, we find named the Count of Lobau, (Bertrand) who commanded the 6th corps, and Vandamme who commanded the 3d; Cambrone who commanded a division of the Guard; Camborne who was with Napoleon at the Island of Elba; Mouton, a General of Division, and the able General Lefebvre Desnouettes.

The Prince of Orange was not so well as could be wished, the ball not having been extracted.

All the Duke of Wellington's Aid-de-Camps were either killed or wounded except Major Percy who was assisting his wounded comrades at the time he was called upon to set off for England, with the despatches, and left immediately with only the clothes he had on at the time. Soon after his arrival in London, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col.

Several Regiments of Bavarian cavalry, to the number of 20 or 22,000 men, are said to have passed the French frontier on the 19th inst, between Givet and Mezieres to unite with the left wing of the Prussians.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

BERLIN, MAY 23.

The Gazette of to-day contains his Majesty's Proclamations on refusing possession of his Polish provinces. That to the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Posen, is as follows:—

"Inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Posen—At the same time that, according to my letters patent of these days date, I restore to their original state those parts of the late Duchy of Warsaw, which belonged originally to Prussia, and now revert to my dominions, I have also had it in view to fix your political relations; you have now also obtained a country, and at the same time a proof of my interest for your attachment. You are incorporated with my monarchy, but without being obliged to renounce your nationality. You will participate in the constitution which I intend to give to my faithful subjects, and you will have a provincial Constitution, like the other parts of my kingdom. Your religion shall be maintained and a suitable donation be assigned to its servants—your personal rights and your property shall return under the protection of the laws,

upon which you will also be called upon in future to deliberate—your language shall be used with the German in all public transactions, and every one of you, according to his abilities, shall be eligible to the public employments in the Grand Duchy, and to all the offices, honours and dignities of my kingdom.

"My Governor, who was born among you, will also reside with you, he will inform me of your wishes and your wants, and you, of the intentions of my Government. Your fellow citizen, my High President, will organize the Grand Duchy according to my instructions, and, till the organization is complete, govern in every department. He will, on this occasion, employ the men of business formed among you, accordingly as they are qualified by their knowledge and your confidence. When the organization is finished, the different branches of Administration will be introduced.

"It is my firm resolve that the past be consigned to perfect oblivion. My care belongs exclusively to the future, in which I hope to find the means to bring back the country which has been tried beyond its strength, and is quite exhausted, to the road of prosperity.

"Since experience has matured you, I hope that I may depend on your acknowledgements.

"Given at Vienna, the 15th May, 1815."

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

From a London paper.

Prince Talleyrand has negotiated a marriage between the Duke of Berri and an Austrian Princess, daughter of the Emperor and sister to Bonaparte's Empress. The alliance is represented as extremely agreeable to the Austrian Princes.

Mina, the distinguished Spanish partizan chief, has arrived in England. He has been professed by the King of Spain.

Desertions from Bonaparte's service are said to continue. Gen. Latour Maubourg, a distinguished cavalry officer has joined the King.

A London article states that Capt. W. F. Owen and Richard O'Connor are appointed to make a particular survey of the Lakes in Canada. It is computed that seven years will be necessary to obtain all the requisite information.

The latest accounts from France represent the opposition to Napoleon as increasing. The Vendee army was 50,000 engaged in active operations. The adherents to the Royal cause have begun to act in various other places. At Lille the Duke of Berri has raised the royal standard and the inhabitants came out to meet him. Fouché, Bonaparte's minister of Police, represents several departments as desolated by the Royalists.

SPAIN.

A new expedition has been ordered to be prepared in Spain for its American colonies. It is to consist of 20,000 men, 1500 cavalry, and a large portion of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Important to Fishermen—On Monday we copied an article from a Halifax paper, stating that the British brig *Jaffeur* had brought into that port eight American vessels, detected in fishing on the western shores of Nova-Scotia. Several gentlemen from Halifax, who have arrived at Boston, mention, that after a detention of two days, these vessels were all released; and their papers endorsed with a prohibition to fish on those shores. The gentlemen also mention that two gun brigs had failed for the protection of their fishing grounds, with orders to capture every American vessel found within three miles of the shore. [Spectator.]

From the Political Index, June 13.

We understand that 40 or 50 American officers are about embarking for Europe to acquire military science and information. They go with the approbation of their government.

General Scott has received a lengthy furlough from government and is soon to embark, with his suite, for France, and will before his return, visit a number of other European states.

KINGSTON, AUGUST 22, 1815.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED,

In Ernestown, on the 16th inst. Mr. JOHN FLECK, aged 21 years. The circumstances that led to his death are as follows: He was out with his gun, and had placed it against a fence leaning over it, when his dog ran against the gun, which by some means caused it to go off, and lodged its contents in his head, which put an end to his existence. He was a young man of very promising genius, and bid fair to become an ornament to society.

In this town, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. Russell, of the Royal Engineer department, aged 16 years.

NOTICE.

Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber about the 10th of June, a *BLACK MARE*. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

EDWARD BARKER.

Adolphustown, August 15, 1815. 11 3w

RICHARDSON, LYONS & Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have just received a large assortment of

- Hardware;
- Glass Ware and Crockery;
- Looking Glasses and Pictures;
- Iron and Steel;
- Nails, Window Glass & Putty;
- Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnetts;
- English Soap and Candles.

And have on the way from Montreal a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

- Boots, Shoes and Slippers;
- Ladies' Vails, Silk Shawls, Ribbons and Flowers.—With a variety of all sorts of

Dry Goods.

ALSO,

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES.

The above goods will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, to approved creditors.

Kingston, August 22, 1815. 11 7w

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned and forbid purchasing from Philip Martin, of Ellisburgh, state of New York, two Notes of Hand against the subscriber, both amounting to between 3 and 400 dollars; as he is determined never to pay said Notes until the agreement is fulfilled, which was entered into by the said Philip Martin and myself.

THOMAS PARK.

Kingston, August 19, 1815. 11f

FRESH MEAT.

THE subscribers keep constantly for sale on the Market Ground adjacent to the Main Guard, every description of Fresh Meat, such as Beef, Mutton and other kinds in their proper season. They will also constantly keep every kind of

VEGETABLES,

where such as are disposed can be supplied by calling at the said stand.

JOHN YOUNG, & GEORGE CHARLES.

Kingston, Aug. 22, 1815. 11ff

LEFT

IN the Store of the subscriber, about the FOURTH MAY last, FIVE PACKAGES marked L. H. T. The owner of the

K.

aforsaid articles is requested to prove the property, and pay the necessary expense.

SAML MERRILL.

Kingston, August 21, 1815. 11ff

LOST—On Monday evening the 14th instant at or near Walker's Kingston Hotel—A yellow Metal Chip or Ferrel from the end of a Sabre Scabbard.—Whoever will bring it to this office will be rewarded for their trouble. AUG. 22.

LOST,

About the Twelfth of June last, A BAY HORSE, with a star in his forehead—three white feet—a bushy mane and a short tail. Whoever will return the said Horse to *Town Major CORBETT*, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Kingston, August 22, 1815. 11ff

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Very Excellent FRENCH BRANDY.—Which they will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS MARKLAND & Co.

Kingston, 18th August, 1815. 11ff

FOR SALE,

Two Potash Kettles,

ENJOY OF THE SUBSCRIBER IN ADOLPHUSTOWN, OR AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

N. HAGERMAN.

Kingston, 19th August, 1815, 11ff.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good live *GEESE* FEATHERS, for which a generous price will be given. Enquire at this office. Kingston, August 22, 1815. 12