

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Thursday Evening, Jan. 21. LATE AND MOST IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

This morning arrived at this port, the Brig Marion, from London, which placed the 10th of December, and sailed from the Downs on the 14th. She has brought highly interesting London papers to the evening of the 10th; extracts follow. It will be seen that Buonaparte's army has been nearly if not quite destroyed in its retreat. Capt Eldridge brings important despatches from Russia handed him by Mr. Bealy in London.

The late report of the loss of 42,000 Frenchmen in one body is confirmed. Intercepted letters from Eugene Napoleon represent his distresses and sacrifices as almost incalculable. "400 horses, he says, perished yesterday, today, probably we shall lose double the number. Whole trains have perished in the harness at once."

It is impracticable to give even a detail of the astonishing events that crowd our papers. They present a picture that makes one shudder as it is beheld. The example of such an immense army in such reduced to every extremity, and of such a flight, has never been seen since the memory of man. Pursued by an active, numerous and continually increasing ever vigilant enemy, nothing short of a miracle can save it from utter extinction. We adopt the language of the English Morning Post and say, "The consummation for which we have long panted, may therefore, now be considered as achieved. The horde of human victims which have been hired out to Buonaparte by their brutal sovereigns, for the undignified object of massacring the inhabitants of Russia, [because the would not shut her ports against England as we have done] may now be considered as annihilated; and in this awful scene may be viewed the exhibition of the Divine vengeance, at length, overtaking the murderers and oppressors of their fellow creatures, constituting a fever, a most tremendous example of the justice of Heaven in punishing the most infamous invader and oppressor that ever tyrannized over or trampled on the rights of mankind."

A division has been taken in Parliament affording the Opposition an opportunity to try their strength, and the relative numbers were only 19 to 129. [Evening Post.]

LONDON, Dec. 1.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

House of Lords, Nov. 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 valour 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 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 the 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 proofs of confidence which I have received from His Imperial Majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of lending 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 had 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 this object can 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.

DECEMBER 7.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Rear admiral Hope, has transmitted to Mr. Croker the following translation of two Russian bulletins, dated St. Petersburg, 9th and 11th of Nov. together with an extract of a letter received at Gottenburg, from his excellency Count Rosen, governor of that place, dated Stockholm, Nov. 19. The rear admiral had not received any accounts officially.

Rear admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Croker, under date of the 24th November, that the whole Russian fleet, of about 20 ships of the line, had passed the Belt in safety—and capt. Drury, the bearer of the dispatches, reports, that they were standing into Hawke Roads when he sailed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

General Wittgenstein reports to his Majesty October 31: "After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinheil's corps. The lots of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts in prisoners to 100 staff officers (among whom are five colonels) and 6000 privates, 9 pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments—90 powder wagons, and a great number of gun-carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy.

Their lots in killed, must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road is covered with dead bodies, so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed; besides this had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the grand army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army which is commanded by gen. Le Grand, St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of his wound."

NOVEMBER 11.

After Moscow was retaken by the Russians, under gen. Wittgenstein's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Berowk, thinking, as it proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces of Russia.

Gen. Kutusow entirely counteracted this plan by a serious attack, which took place on the 24th of October, at Maloyarslavitz—This little town was taken & retaken eight different times—at last, the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of sixteen pieces of cannon.

Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in the same road. To conceal as much as possible his retreat, he ordered one corps to march to Medyn, as if he had intended to march round the Russian left wing—during this time the guards, with the greatest part of the army marched towards Mojaisk.

As soon as gen. Kutusow was apprised of this, he broke up with his whole army and followed the enemy.

The Russian advanced guard under Platow overtook the French army on the 1st of Nov, near Polotsk, not far from Gredno, and took from them 2 colours and 24 pieces of cannon.

The 3d Nov, gen. Miloradowitch, supported by Platow, attacked several French corps near Viasna, commanded by the vice-king of Italy, Davoust, and Ney—these corps were completely defeated, and lost one colonel, 5 cannon and 2000 prisoners, amongst whom is general Pettien.

The whole road to Mojaisk is covered with ammunition wagons and dead horses. The French army retreats daily upwards of thirty wersts.

Admiral Tchichtenakoff's advanced guard under gen. Tchaplitz, entered Slonim on the 21st October, and took gen. Kanoptka, with the whole of the 3 Ulan regiments of guards prisoners. Col. Tchernikoff, with a detached corps, has advanced near Warlaw. A corps belonging to general Wittgenstein's army has entered Witpeik.

Extract of a letter from Count Rosen, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.

"Two messengers arrived to-night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Viator and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Buonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack gen. Bennigsen, but he was driven back, Buonaparte then attacked Kutusow in person, with great desperation, near Mayolaroskavitz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluzza to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters, as near Galicia as possible; he had therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads and the dreadful want the French are in, gave Kutusow time to come up with them near Viasna, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle Buonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with 6000 men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by gen. Oertel's detachment, which obliged him to return; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten, and obliged to fall back on the grand army.

He has now in front of him Tormazow's, Twitshagoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear, Prince Kutusow, with 150,000 men.

The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 30 pieces of cannon, and 3700 prisoners.

DECEMBER 10.

SECOND EDITION.

Half past 3 o'clock. MORE GLORIOUS NEWS. We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

Gottenburg, Dec. 5.

During the retreat of the French gen. Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tchitchagoff have joined.

Kutusow with his general army is at Kolona.

Smolensko is completely surrounded.

THIRD EDITION.

Sun Office, half past 3 o'clock. We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburg to the 30th Nov. No dispatches have been received from Catches, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description—Gen. Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensk.

A corps of 2,000 men under the command of gen. Angereau, brother to the marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutusow were dated the 13th Nov. at Lobkovo, forty wersts to the southward of Smolensko. Nothing at that time was known of Buonaparte.

A manifesto is said to have been issued at St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor Alexander solemnly retracts all former acknowledgments of Buonaparte as Emperor of France, and once more declares, that he will never conclude a peace with France while that villain is acknowledged as her ruler.

DECEMBER 9.

It appears that the Russians, by a stretch of military tenacity, for it might be deemed barbarous to call it policy, have, if not completely defeated, given a fatal blow to the military prowess of the French army; and by one desperate project, the object of Napoleon, dexterous as he is in military skills, was marvellously overturned, and he in his turn has been compelled to reverse his usual system of tactics, and adopt the Russian plan of retreating and destroying. During his destructive retreat from Moscow to Smolensk, it appears that the hardy Russians, inspired by the auspicious change 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.

Government has ordered ten new frigates to be immediately built of fir timber, for the American sea, to be ready for sea in twelve months.

The Rover gun brig has captured and sent into Plymouth, the U. S. brig Express, which left New-York for Bordeaux on the 6th Nov.

TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN G. BRITAIN & RUSSIA

Art. 1. There shall be between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, their heirs and successors, and between their kingdoms and subjects respectively, a firm true and inviolable peace, and a sincere and perfect union and amity; so that from this moment, all subjects of disagreement that may have subsisted between them, shall cease.

2. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on each side, on the footing of the most favoured nations.

3. If, in the resentment of the present re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the two countries, any power whatsoever making war upon his Imperial Majesty or His Britannic Majesty, the two contracting Sovereigns agree to act in support of each other, for the due maintenance and security of their respective kingdoms.

4. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment as soon as possible, with respect to all matters which may concern their eventual interests, political as well as commercial.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible.

And for the due performance of the same, we sign, in virtue of full powers, and have signed the present treaty of peace, and have therefore affixed our seals.

Done at Orebro, on the 6th (18th) July, 1812.

SUCHTELEN, (L. S.)

PAUL BARON DE NICOLA.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L. S.)

After sufficiently examining the articles of the present treaty of peace, we approve of the same, which we now confirm, and by these presents most solemnly ratify, in all its tenor; promising on our imperial part, for us and our successors, to observe and execute inviolably, every thing that has been mentioned and repeated in the said treaty of peace. In witness whereof we have signed with our own hands this

Imperial ratification, and have thereto affixed the seal of our Empire.

Done at Kamenetz Orlow, the 1st of August, 1812, and the twelfth year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER. (Counter-Signed) Count ROMANZOW.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1813.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE is this day commenced on the plan which has for some time past been contemplated. It may, perhaps, be expected, that reasons should be given why it did not appear at the time proposed, but simply an assurance that the arrangements could not be sooner made, the Editor flatters himself will be considered a sufficient apology.

It is something with a News-Paper with a Book, whenever it is ushered into the world an Introduction, it is expected, will accompany it by way of explaining its principles, and making known the designs, of the Editor or Author.—To do either in the present case would be superfluous, because they are too well known to need any farther explanation.—In conducting this paper on the plan which is now commenced, no rash or inconsiderate promises will be made, lest it should be the mortification of the Editor to raise expectations which he would find himself necessarily obliged to disappoint. It will be his constant aim, however, as far as zeal and industry can have any effect, to obtain for this paper an honourable rank among the political Journals of the day, how far his exertions may conduce towards this object is left to a candid and enlightened public to judge.

He takes this opportunity of acknowledging his gratitude for the patronage received, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit its continuance.

The Editor respectfully solicits the aid of Gentlemen of political and literary acquirements: For their great convenience a Communication Box has been fitted up under the south-east window of the Office.

By the last information from Europe, given in our preceding columns, it appears that Buonaparte's army has been very much cut up by the Russians, and that it was not expected he would be able to make good his retreat into Poland. Great distress has prevailed in his ranks; numbers of horses have perished for want of forage, and his men have been reduced to extreme want from the scarcity of provisions. This moody Achilles has experienced that he is vulnerable, and that he has met in the Russians a foe determined to preserve their country or perish in its ruins. It must be a great gratification to every friend of humanity to hear that this scourge of Europe, and enemy of the whole civilized world, is at length checked in his career. Perhaps, should he be able finally to return, his spirit will have been so cooled down by the reverse of fortune, Mr. Madison would dare to urge against him the claims of the United States. But, if what is reported be correct, he will be in a worse situation to meet such demands than he has heretofore been, for he does not, on former occasions, return laden with plunder, and enriched with the spoils of a vanquished enemy.

In calling to mind some of the events of the last year, we can form some conception of those which are to happen in the present. It was asserted with the greatest assurance, twelve months ago, by many of the wiseacres of the day, that in six months from the declaration of war, we should have possession of all the British territories on this continent. So sanguine were they of success, that it was believed an army would be immediately raised among the bravest of our citizens, ready to march to any point where the British might be annoyed; and that the Canadians at the sight of our banners would lay down their arms and beg for mercy.—Events however, have happened contrary to all these expectations.—Of 23,000 men which were to be raised, we have not the slightest reason to believe that one half of the number have even been enlisted.—Indeed it is believed, that

would be impossible for them to muster 6000 of them from a Continent to the other.—To do this failure be attributed to the language of the great mass of the people, or their want of patriotism, or their want of patriotism in the administration in a war, of which so many disapprove. The ardour of patriotism created such havoc and death in cold times of the north, and died away in reflecting on the privations naturally in a military life.—However beneficial it may have at first appeared to the politicians, however necessary to have required it, yet it is for which it was declared. It is then probable under the circumstances, that its continuance, much more popular as it is intended to embark in it with more than they did at first? It certainly a degree of inconsistency in the people to which it is possible to believe they had here is no doubt in time the contemplated might be raised, it may with propriety likely to result from the 2 which are to be raised for two with all the allurements hung on it is probable that the embodied and disciplined in the conquest of the country the? If not, the term of the will expire, and the enormous upon them in wages, bounty will be totally lost, without the contemplated object. A might be recruited in five months a very short time, with 10,000 raw, undisciplined troops over the country from Orleans to the northern extremity of the distance from the Atlantic to the what time will be required to raise and discipline these detestable will not pretend to say; therefore we should naturally conclude it could not be done, make a campaign to any advantage the commencement of the war. For it is well known that that climate commences with the month in November. Thus the present pays its soldiers 160 and they leave the service only, and Canada still in possession. This looks like a very ordinary schemes which have been tried the administration of money upon gun boats, torpedoes covering treasonable plots until the treasury has been exhausted of mendicant distresses, says Gallatin, must be the present year; no doubt the necessity of taxation.

For the Maryland Gazette. Some of our patriotic neighbors have lately been employed in the taxes which the people are compelled to pay to govern are often told of the enormities in that kingdom. That they are grievously oppressive, the poor, no man can enter. It has heretofore been our exemption from heavy taxes, to be our endeavour to avoid the causes of them. England have heavy taxes why? Because of the way are engaged; and it may be said, that the government will find it as difficult as England, to carry on a war, rowing large sums of money, new and burthened for yet the very men who suffer the statements of the taxes, man is compelled to pay the continuance of a war, inevitably subject us to the and exactions. Do the America wish to be taxed, are, and to be loaded with the weight of which they city must stagger, if not let them vote for war, and war (as they do whenever war men) let them remain vote for taxes, for loans, and for the purchase and their brothers, what of the enemy or the same. One campaign is ended, profits with which it is every blessed, and this a considerable part of C. certainly to take place