

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. LONDON, MARCH 31.

A deputation of merchants interested in the trade between this country and America, attended at the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, to obtain information upon certain points. The gentlemen first required to know, in case the bill before Congress for the admission into America of certain goods of British manufacture, should be carried into a law, whether the British government would permit them to be exported for that purpose? Answer—Provided it shall appear that there is not a sufficient demand for such goods, for the continent. It was next asked—Will such goods be allowed to be exported on board of neutrals? Answer—Yes. Lastly, the gentlemen wished to be informed, if government would, under any circumstances, grant licenses for American vessels to export the British goods in question? Answer—No.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS. ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 23.

Journal of the operations of the armies from the 7th to the 10th of February.

Feb. 7.—Major general Count Woronzow continues his march to Posen with his detachment, keeping open communications on his right with Adj. Gen. Tschernischoff's detachment; and on his left with the corps under adjutant-general Baron Wisingerode. Admiral Tschitschagoff's corps has invested the fortress of Thorn on all sides. General Miloradovitch's corps, on the 5th of February crossed over to the left bank of the Vistula. Major-general Paskewitch with the 7th corps, has taken possession of Sakrozin, and pushed posts of Cossacks for observations as far as Modlin, under the very guns of which they made 30 prisoners. On the 6th of Feb. general Miloradovitch, in order to induce the enemy to quit Warsaw, caused his troops to approach nearer to the place, and detached parties of cavalry, who surrounded a great part of it.

February 8.—Lieut. Gen. Saken's corps arrived at Opalin, near Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula. On the 4th inst the enemy wishing to procure provisions from the villages about Dantzic, made a sally on the left wing, towards Breneau, but was immediately received by the Cossack regiment of Rebritow, and the 1st Baschir regiment under the command of Major Latschkin; who after having very much weakened the enemy, and made some prisoners, notwithstanding his obstinate endeavors, obliged him to retreat.

At the same time, a strong column of infantry, appeared on our left flank, opposite with a number of cavalry the passage of Nenkau, and at first drove in our advanced posts.—A Cossack chief, named Mienkow, taking advantage of this movement collected several detachments of Cossacks: rode upon the enemies wings and falling unexpectedly upon his rear, threw him into total confusion; and the consequence was, that the whole column was cut off from the city, and not a single man returned into the fortress.—600 men were cut down on the spot, and 200 private, and 73 officers, were made prisoners.

Adjutant General Tschernicheff, with his detachment, has taken possession of the villages of Schochan, Friedland and Platow. Our victorious troops were every where met by the inhabitants with joy, and acknowledged as their deliverers. Pr. Schwartzenberg's corps was, by our motions, forced to retreat; and on the 8th of February, General Miloradovitch took possession of the city of Warsaw. On his arrival at the village of Wilanow, he was met by the corporations of Nobility, merchants and clergy, headed by the Prefect, Sub-prefect, and Mayors of the city, who presented him with bread, salt, and the keys of Warsaw.

February 10.—Count Wittgenstein states, that on the 4th and 6th inst. the enemy made two sallies from Dantzic, on our position at O-liva, but were both times driven back, their loss in the field was very considerable in killed; and of prisoners, we took two colonels, 22 officers, and about 300 private.

On the 6th of February, in consequence of a disposition made by Count Wittgenstein, the troops under the command of major general Sievers, marched within range of cannon shot of the fortress of Pillau and threw up batteries. Count Sievers, in the name of the king of Prussia, summoned the commandant of the town to surrender. The French general Castelle, on the de-

claration of the commanding officer of the Prussian troops, who formed a part of the garrison, that in case of resistance, he should act in favor of the Russians, and as 600 inhabitants were soon ready to support this declaration, called a council of war, and on the 7th February, signed a Convention, in consequence whereof on the 8th inst. our troops took possession of Pillau, under the loud rejoicings of the inhabitants.

On the 10th February a solemn Thanksgiving was rendered to Almighty God, in the church, at the head-quarters in the town of Plozk, at which his imperial Majesty was present.

[The St. Petersburg Gazette contains a letter from Prince Kutusow of Smolensko, to her Excellency Anna Neketischna Naryschkin owner of the village of Tarantino, which was distinguished by a glorious victory obtained by the Russian troops over the enemy. The Field Marshal requests that the entrenchments thrown up at that village against the French may remain to future times, as sacred memorials to the Russians of the valor of their forefathers.]

PLOZK, FEB. 6.

To-day his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias arrived here, at the head of all the Guards, and a division of the 3d corps of grenadiers, forming together 28,000 men. Unanimous acclamations of joy accompanied his entry.

SCHWERIN, MARCH 7.

Yesterday evening we received the following information by an extraordinary opportunity from Berlin:

"The Russians entered Berlin on the 4th inst. at 6 o'clock in the morning; the French having quitted that city at 1 o'clock. Only 1000 Russian Infantry, under Gen. Diebitsch remained at Berlin, and 7 or 8000 cavalry pushed through the city.

"The Viceroy has retreated through Saarmund towards Leipsic. Prince Repnio commanded the Russians, but delivered up the command at 4 o'clock to Gen. Kutusoff son of the Field Marshal. The Russian generals appeared in the evening at the theatre and were received with great applause."

A division of Russian troops, said to be under Gen. Benkendorff's command, takes its route through Mecklenburg. The Count Marshal Van Olofson was on the 6th instant sent hence with this information to Bostoc.

General Wizingerode arrived at Corlitz, 3 German miles from Dresden, on the 28th Feb. On the 5th March an interview was to take place at Wittenburg between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia.

[Altena Mercury, March 12.]

FRANKFORT, MARCH 4.

The Marshal Duke de Castillone yesterday passed through this place on his way to Paris, and Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, has taken the command of the 11th corps.

DAYREUTH, FEB. 26.

Part of the Saxon Court arrived here yesterday; they left Dresden on the 22d of Feb.

A letter from Hamburg of the 21st says, we are all here in the highest spirits possible. We have sung Te Deum for our deliverance. Our youths are now enrolling themselves by hundreds in the Russian ranks. In Hanover the English cockade is hoisted every where. If England would only send one thousand men with an English general and arms, tens of thousands would flock to their standard. In Bavaria there are great disturbances against the King. Fifteen thousand Swedes are just now reported to be landed at Rugenwalde. All Germany is in insurrection and we have no doubt of the French being driven beyond the Rhine.

PRUSSIAN & SWEDISH COOPERATION. HELIGOLAND, MARCH 1.

Gen. D'York, is appointed Governor of Berlin.

Letters from Carlsham, of the 11th inst. mention, that the king of Prussia had positively declared war against France, and that he had agreed to raise 200,000 men in favor of the good cause.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 9.

"The expedition to Pomerania is to take place immediately. On the day after to-morrow I shall set off. We are 3000 strong, and the command is given to general Sandels, an

officer universally esteemed; and if we are supported in April as we have reason to hope and trust by the German Legion and other succours from England, we may flatter ourselves with the fairest prospect of success. Whether the main Swedish army will follow is yet uncertain, and depends on arrangements which are still to be made.

"The North of Germany is ripe for us, and the people are joining the standard of Gen. D'York in thousands. The spirit of insurrection has spread as far as Cassel.

"The Grand French army, which has quitted Berlin, is about 17,000 strong. It is probable that the Russians are now before Magdeburg.—The remains of the French artillery which, at the opening of the campaign was composed of 700 pieces, were wholly abandoned at Posen.—So completely sunken is the spirit of the French, that they fly at the first approach of the Russians."

DOMESTIC.

DEAR BOUGHT VICTORY.

New-York, Friday, May 7, Half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

By the arrival of the northern mail, we have received the following important intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

GREAT VICTORY!

From the Albany Register—Extra. Thursday Morning, 8 o'clock, May 7. CANANDAIGUA, MAY 2, 1813.

Dear Sir, I forward you extracts from a letter received in this village, from Gen. Peter B. Porter. Several other accounts have been received to corroborate the statement. In the death of Gen. Pike, our army has sustained the loss of a brave and intrepid officer.

I am, &c. S. Southwick, Esq.

Manchester, April 28, 1813.

Dear Sir, I have just returned from Fort Niagara, where I saw captain of the U. S. navy. He is just from Little York, the capital of Upper Canada, and gives the following, confirmed by official despatches from Gen. Dearborn to General Lewis now here.

On Tuesday the 27th, at sun-rise, Com. Chauncy, with a squadron of 10 or 12 vessels, appeared before York, with Gen. Dearborn and near 3000 men. The infantry under brig. Gen. Pike, landed, attacked the town and batteries in the rear, while the squadron attacked them by water. At 2 P. M. they carried the place, taking a great number of Indians and militia prisoners, (1000 Indians being engaged.)

"Gen. Sheaffe, with a few regular troops made their escape. Gen. Pike, with about 200 men, were killed by the blowing up of a magazine in one of their batteries, and in which they had a train of powder for that purpose. About 50 of the British artillerymen were killed by the same explosion. The loss on both sides considerable. Our army are now in possession of the town, and expected here shortly. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

"Immense quantities of military stores and Indian goods were taken at York, which seems to have been their depot for those articles. The vessels of the squadron are not sufficient to bring them away."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Altho' Gen. Porter does not mention the taking any British vessels, yet we are well informed that a considerable portion of the enemy's lake-navy was lying at York, and the other part at Kingston. It is, therefore, highly probable that our gallant tars have either destroyed or obtained possession of a sufficient number of the enemy's ships, to enable us very soon to chase the residue from the Lake.

By a gentleman direct from Sackett's Harbour we learn that the force that sailed from there on Sunday the 25th, consisted of Commodore Chauncey and about 100 sailors; with Gen. Dearborn and Gen. Pike, who took with them the 6th, 15th, and 16th regiments, Col. McClure's regiment, consisting of the N. York, Baltimore and Albany volunteers, and capt. Forsyth's company, all of infantry; and a detachment from Col. Macomb's regiment of artillery, in all about 2000 men.

We understand that private letters received by the Steam Boat state that Com. Chauncey has captured at York, the Earl Moira of

24 guns, and the Prince Regent of 18 guns—besides a number of smaller vessels.

VALUABLE PRIZE.

The privateer Paul Jones, of N. York, has been spoken within two days sail of Charleston, in company with the ship Lord Sydmouth, her prize, which she had captured on her passage from South-America to London. The cargo of the ship consisted of hides, tallow, cochineal, and eighty thousand dollars in specie! They have probably both arrived at Charleston ere this.

BOSTON, MAY 3.

Mr. Rhodes, a passenger in the Hope, arrived at this port from Corunna, informs that previous to his quitting Falmouth, which was on the 4th of April, an expedition which had embarked for America, was countermanded, in consequence of despatches from this country, containing the seaman's bill. A messenger was also ordered to proceed with despatches to our government.

A body of 3000 Spanish troops were embarked on board of the English transports at Corunna, supposed to be destined to South America.

It appears that in all the Hanse-towns, all Prussia and the whole North of Germany, are in a state of insurrection against the French. "Down with Napoleon—Long live the Emperor of Russia!"—was the general cry.

On the 13th of March, the last of the French authorities and the military, left Hamburg, having surrendered the keys to the mayor.

The London Times of March 16, says:—"On Tuesday last, John Edward Egmond CRILLON, alias Saubrien, alias Count Warre, alias major Johnstone, was apprehended at Lylington, and committed to the county gaol, under the alien act." It is added, that the above person is the captain HENRY, accused by the Americans of having been employed by J. Craig. [The editor remarks, "we always supposed Count CRILLON and HENRY, were different persons, tho' associates in deception."]

NEWPORT, APRIL 28.

The telegraph early this morning made a signal that an enemy's ship was approaching the mouth of the harbour, also another signal that a ship (merchantman) was also standing in. The wind was N. E. directly a head for a vessel coming in—the tide was also on the ebb. The merchant ship showed American colours and the frigate also hoisted the same kind of colours—the merchant ship being unable to fetch into the bay leading into this harbour, was obliged to go into the West Bay. The frigate crowded all sail, and gained fast upon the merchantman, and when within three miles of her, she hauled down American colours and hoisted English, firing a gun to windward. The merchant ship finding she would inevitably be captured, was ran on shore, and immediately cut away her masts, and scuttled her—in the meantime he landed a considerable quantity of his cargo, consisting of silks.

This ship proved to be the Whampoa, from L'Orient, France, loaded with brandy, silks, &c. She had also despatches for our government, which were safely landed.

The enemy beat up to within two miles of where the W. lay a ground, fired upon her 8 or 10 minutes and then manned one of her boats to take her. The W. reserved her fire till the boat was close to her, and being armed with 16 guns, then opened their fire upon her. The boat immediately put back with 4 oars only, when she came up she rowed with 20. The officer commanding the boat was seen to fall.

The frigate then manned 3 boats, including their launch. During which time the captain and crew of the Whampoa, were unloading her of her silks. The ship, however, having heeled, owing to the fall of the tide, he could not bring his guns to bear, and thought it prudent to land, and defend the ship in the best manner he could from the shore. He fought, but with little effect.

The English gained possession of the ship, and took out of her one or more boat loads of goods. At this moment a militia company from this town, under captain Pierce, gained a landing upon Naraganset, and proceeded to her relief; and at the same moment the gun-boats hove in sight. Which circumstance induced the English to quit their plunder, after setting fire to the ship. Capt. P's company boarded the burning ship,

and extinguished the fire. A great part of her cargo will be saved, especially the brandy in the lower hold.

On the appearance of the frigate the different militia companies turned out, & captain Fry's Independent company, with several others, went over on Jones-town, but the ferry boats being on shore, and the water repairing, there was but one company that succeeded in getting on the main land; if they had the ship would have been saved, with the loss of her sails and masts only. Great exertions are now making on the citizens to save the remaining property; and capt. Pierce's company waits the night to guard the vessel. The Whampoa is owned and bound to N. York.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3.

Yesterday was brought from Salem, New-Jersey, for safe-keeping, a master's mate and 7 men belonging to the blockading squadron in our bay. They are the people taken in a pretended flag; but were caught filling water casks in Cohasset Creek, as mentioned in our paper a few days since.

We learn from French-town, that the goods in the stores destroyed by the British, were about 12 wagon loads: consisting of three loads of coppers, 30 bales of flannels, five hogsheds of military clothing, 30 cases of books, containing a number of bibles and prayer books, and several packages of merchandise.

The Russian chancellor left this city on Sunday, in a flag pilot boat, for the British squadron in the Delaware Bay. It is understood that his object is connected with the departure of the cartel ship Neptune, for St. Petersburg. Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, the envoys are both in this city.

We are informed that the ship Factor, of N. York was chased into Cadiz, by an Algerine corsair.

Extract of a letter—dated

Milford, April 26, 1813.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the British attempted to land at the mouth of Mispillon creek, but being fired upon by our guards, they stood up the bay and landed on the upper side of the creek about 100 men; they took 13 head of cattle and some hogs, 3 of the cattle they shot, and carried off all the rest alive; they had 5 barges, one sloop and a schooner, and their men amounted to from 3 to 400. We have now fixed boats in the creek, ready in case they should attempt another landing, and we can immediately cross over to them. Our forces are stationed at Thorn Point and Cedar Hammock. We think it singular that we cannot have gun-boats; we have men ready and willing to man them."

"Milton, April 25, 1813.

"We have a report of a British officer being taken at Little Creek Landing; we heard a heavy firing yesterday, either up the Bay or in the Chesapeake. Mr. Stout has landed at Lewistown, and is under arrest; the particulars I have not heard. We are informed that the guns and ammunition are safe, except one gun, which fell in at Black's creek; the residue are now passing through here to Lewistown."

From St. Sebastian's Feb. 27.

The Director-General of our Custom-house has obtained the following decision for the Intendant-General relative to the free entrance of American vessels with cargoes into our port, and without licences. "Mr. Director—To the question, whether there has been made to you, requesting the free entrance of American vessels in this port, and for which you ask my solution by your letter of this day; you must answer, that all American vessels will be admitted by bringing proofs that they come from the U. S. and provided their cargoes are accompanied with a certificate of origin well authenticated by one of the French consuls in the U. S."

Extract in the Editor—dated

Harrisburg, April 30.

"I have just returned from a destructive fire; a row of wooden stables, extending from Market-st. to an alley, and ending with the stable of Mr. Musgrave, the cashier of the Philadelphia Bank here, was totally consumed, so was also a two story brick-house on Market-st. the adjoining one back also much injured. The fire broke out just at day-light, and is believed to have been intentionally communicated by some incendiary. I had strong fears for the banking house and the buildings in that row, which are all of wood but one. The timely appa-

of half a dozen buckets of water at the hazard of being scorching, one of your friends, saved the bank and that row of buildings. [Dem. Press.]

MAY 7.

Wednesday, the Russian chancellor returned with the passports for licence to go out of the Delaware for the Neptune. Yesterday Jones hoisted his white flag, on board the Neptune, and we are this day or to-morrow she sails for Ministers for Russia.

The Russian-Chancellor relates in conversation with Commodore Bayard, who informed that he had never received any intelligence of the capture of the

BALTIMORE, MAY 8.

MORE BURNING. Information was received, in this yesterday evening, that the enemy had burned George-town and Frederick-town at the head of Sassa-ras River on the Eastern Shore this state, they were opposed by a party of militia—George-town being on both sides—George-town being a place of deposit for goods imported by a line of packets between Philadelphia to Baltimore, it is feared that the loss of property here is considerable.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13.

A plain statement of Facts.

Sometime last week a British sloop of war, in going down the bay, ran ashore on Thomas's Point, about seven miles from this city, and about a mile and half or two miles from the shore. Several persons went down to her, and some were under an impression that if a few pieces of cannon were conveyed to the point, with hot shot, she might be easily destroyed. While she was being represented to the governor, a horse, and in company with several military gentlemen rode immediately down to see whether it were practicable to destroy her or not. After seeing her as she lay situated on the shore, and taking into mature consideration the difficulties that would inevitably attend the attack, it was his opinion that it must be done with such sagacity and uncertainty of success that it should not be justified in commanding or authorising the attempt. There is neither breast work to protect soldiers from the enemy's fire, nor a breastwork for heating ball. Notwithstanding all the reasonable objections that seemed to crowd themselves in the way against the expedition, there were some who differed in opinion with the governor, and thought a breast-work might be thrown up under cover of the night, and balls heated at a log-house at a very considerable distance, and her destruction would be certain. Could it have been effected, the triumph would have been glorious to us, but there were other difficulties in the way that do not appear to have been taken into account, and which of themselves might have convinced those who apparently manifested such anxiety for the engagement, that the object would not justify the risks that must be run to accomplish it. She was accompanied by the Statira, a large frigate, and by hoisting signals of distress, several other vessels hove in sight, coming to her assistance. A battery is first to be erected to shelter our men; cannon to be conveyed from the city to the point, and something as a substitute for a furnace prepared for heating shot, before an attack could be commenced, and this was against the united force of five vessels that had collected in the evening. Even admitting a probability of success, it would have required a much larger number of troops than could have been spared from this city to prevent a surprise, or being cut off by the enemy's barges, at the narrow isthmus which connects the point with the main land, the only retreat in case of a necessity for it. Had the troops been marched from Annapolis for this purpose, and accident of the kind above alluded to occurred, the result itself would have fallen a prey to the enemy, being previously pointed of