

FOREIGN

BOSTON, JULY 19.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the latest details relative to the armies in Germany, (the most important of which we have given in this paper) it seems probable that the allies, who had retired from the Elbe, in the most perfect order, principally towards Grossen, made stand near Bautzen, (or Blüddesin) 31 miles east of Dresden. From the French accounts it appears that Buonaparte had concentrated the principal part of his forces in the neighbourhood of that place; and that he left Dresden for his army on the 19th of May. It was reasonable to expect that a general action would take place on the 20th, and we find it announced in the Paris Moniteur of the 26th that it actually took place. The result is totally unknown except from the general declaration of Buonaparte, that he was victorious. A declaration of this nature, in general terms without any detail of facts is not in any case entitled to much credit.

Bernadotte has actually arrived in Germany, at Stralsund, and 6000 Swedes had advanced to Hamburg, where Bernadotte is soon expected. The lower Elbe in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, will undoubtedly become the theatre of important operations.

Buonaparte has proposed a negotiation for a general peace. It is worthy of remark that he ranks the United States on the side of France, with Denmark, King Joseph and the confederation of the Rhine. There is no evidence that this proposition has been listened to by the allies; and their present condition renders it exceedingly improbable that they will listen to it.

Austria has not broken off negotiations with either party. She has raised two armies one of which has advanced towards Italy and the other towards Bavaria. It may be asked—for what purpose? if she intends to join France?

The viceroy has been dispatched to his kingdom of Italy. It may again be asked for what purpose? If not to secure it against the Austrian army! The accounts from the allies, speak confidently of the friendship of Austria—Buonaparte is silent on the subject.

It is reported, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, have gone to Prague. If this be true they can have no other object than to meet the emperor of Austria. Such a meeting at the present moment, we should consider an auspicious event to Europe and the world.

From the circumstance of the proposal for an armistice having been promulgated immediately after the arrival at Dresden of the count Budna, minister of the Emperor of Austria, it is conjectured that the proposition of a Congress, came from the Court of Vienna. If this is a fact, Austria must be considered in a state of neutrality, or she could not act as mediator.

There is one or two other circumstances, in this proposal for a congress, which merit attention—why is not the Crown Prince of Sweden, among the powers? Why also is Austria omitted?—And why King Joseph on one side, and a plenipotentary for the Spanish insurgents, on the other, mentioned at all? Neither of the two last are capacitated to act, or to guarantee any thing. The truth probably lays here, that Buonaparte has adopted this measure with the consent of Austria, in order to lengthen an armistice during the summer, that he may gain by delay, what there is a chance of losing, should he precipitate the war. [Gazette.]

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

PARIS, MAY 20.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent has received the following account of the situation of the French armies on the 18th of May:

"The emperor was still at Dresden. On the 15th the Duke of Treviso left with Gen. Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry, and Gen. Dumoutier's infantry division of the young guards.

"On the 16th, the division of the young guards, commanded by Gen. Barrois, also left Dresden.

"The Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Larentum, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in a line opposite to Bautzen.

"The Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston had reached Hoyers Verda.

"The Duke of Belluno, General Sebastiani, and Gen. Reyner, were marching upon Berlin. What was foreseen has happened; at the approach of danger the Prussians recalled the regulation respecting the landstrum. A proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of Berlin, that they were covered with Bullov's corps; but that at all events should the French arrive, they were not to take up arms, but receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German who is inclined to burn his habitation, or to assassinate any one. This circumstance constitutes the eulogy of the German nation.—When desperadoes, without honour and without principles, preach up disorder and assassination, the character of this good people repels them with indignation. The Scelgels, and Kotzebues, and other agitators equally criminal, would transform the upright Germans, into poisoners and assassins; but posterity will remark, that they have not been able to seduce a single individual, a single authority, beyond the line of duty and probity.

"Count Rubna, arrived on the 10th at Dresden; he was the bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria to the emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return to Vienna.

ARMISTICE.

"The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a congress at Prague for a General Peace. On the side of France, there would arrive at this congress the plenipotentiaries of France, those of the U. S. of America, of Denmark, the king of Spain and all the allied princes; and on the opposite side those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of that belligerent mass. In this congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

"If England, from that feeling of egotism upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three fourths of the globe, the emperor nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers to settle the peace of the continent. His majesty offers even to stipulate at the moment when the congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood.

"These principles, are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the courts of England, Russia and Prussia will do.

"The distance of the U. States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The congress might still be opened, and the deputies of the U. S. would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and their interests."

Situation of the Allied Armies.

FRONTIERS OF SAXONY, MAY 16.

All reports agree in stating that there reigns much coolness between the Russian and Prussian generals. The Russian army still continues its retreat, which appears to be directed towards Grossen, except a corps d'armee, which is retiring by Goerlitz, in the direction of Breslau. The head-quarters of the general in chief, Wittgenstein, must have been, since the passage of the Elbe, at Budessin, (Bautzen); it is supposed that he has since retired to Colous. It is said that a French corps has entered Budessin.

"The French corps d'armee which appeared at Torgau, has, it is reported, taken the route to Frankfort upon the Oder.

DRESDEN, MAY 12.

The Russian and Prussian troops continue their retreat upon the Oder. Gen. d'York's corps not having been able, with all its diligence, to outstrip the Prince of Moskwa, appears to intend falling back upon Frankfort on the Oder. It is not supposed to be the intention of the enemy's generals to take a position on this side of the Oder. The S.

fastnesses of Stettin, Custrin, and Glogau, are sure to be received, if they are not already so.

PARIS, MAY 23.

According to the latest intelligence from Dresden, his excellency the Duke of Bassano arrived on the 20th in that town. His majesty the emperor, who continued to enjoy the best health, had set out to advance the preceding evening. During the eight days repose the army has taken, it has received considerable detachments of all arms: the artillery and cavalry have been doubled. In short, private letters, and the reports of travellers for some time, state, that all the Saxon roads were covered with troops; and they had time to join the army during the eight days it remained in the environs of Dresden.

HELIGOLAND, MAY 21.

We have had no regular communication with Hamburg for these last four days; but persons who left it on Wednesday, report that the Danes, about 3000 in number, were then in it, and on good terms with the Russians and other troops.—Danish gun-boats were stationed on the Hamburg side opposite Wilhelmshurg.

BERLIN, MAY 15.

Kotzebue's paper of this day contains as follows:

"A view of the latest occurrences will not at present be given in this paper, because they are still so intricate that one can in no wise clearly see through them. But thus much can we say for the general satisfaction, that Austria has actually joined the allies; and that her troops are marching towards Bavaria and Italy; that Saxony will again unite with Austria so soon as she possibly can; that the Crown Prince of Sweden is actually arrived to add to his well earned laurels; that the allied troops are still animated with the same courage, of which they gave us proofs on the 2d; that the Landwehr and Landstrum (levies of militia) are all under arms."

STRALSUND, MAY 12.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here this morning in perfect health.

VIENNA, MAY 8.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following:

"Count Von Stadion yesterday departed on an imperial mission to the Russian and Prussian head-quarters.

"To-day, field marshal Lt. count Von Bubna, sets out for the French head-quarters.

"After his Imperial Majesty had ordered two armies to be raised, the one in Bohemia, and the other in Galicia, he gave the command of the former to the Prince of Schwartzburg, and of the latter, to the Prince of Reuss."

HAMBURG, May 18.

The head quarters of Gen. Bullov, were on the 7th at Dessau; the Russian General Harpé was before Wittenberg; Gen. Thuman was at Zerbat; and the Russian gen. Orurk before Magdeburg.

May 20.

Eighty thousand Austrian troops are on the frontiers of Italy, & fifty thousand on the frontiers of Bavaria.

May 23.

Eight thousand Swedish troops have arrived in this city; one hundred and fifty waggons were sent from hence to accelerate their approach. The Crown Prince is expected every hour.

May 26.

The city of Hamburg is in security; it is indebted to the Danes for its protection. The French have left Wilhelmshurg. Only 7000 remain in the neighborhood of Hamburg.

FRANKFORT, May 20.

The Gazette of this town contains the following speech of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy to the Magistrates of Dresden, on the solemn entrance of the King of Saxony into his residence on the 12th of May:

"Magistrates!—Love your King, see in him the saviour of Saxony. Had he been less faithful to his word less a good ally; had he allowed himself to have been carried away by the opinions of the Russians and Prussians, Saxony was lost; I would have treated it as an enemy's country. My army shall only pass, and you will, quickly be

relieved from the burthens you support. I shall defend and protect Saxony against all its enemies."

MILAN, May 8.

To-day, towards noon, arrived here from Dresden, his Serene Highness the Prince Viceroy. Discharges of cannon announced this happy intelligence.

It is estimated that 90,000 of the Russians are engaged in besieging and blockading various fortresses still in the possession of the French. The Prussians have 37,000 in garrisons.

PARIS, May 16.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information:—The fortress of Spandau capitulated. This event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered Gen. Bruny, the commander of artillery, and Armand Engineer of the place, as well as the Ministers of the Council of defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried.

[The Moniteur of the 20th inst. contains a long Memoir by Bruny, the late commandant of Spandau, excusing his surrender of that place by a detail of the circumstances of the siege. The trenches were opened on the 7th of April; the bombardment commenced on the 17th of that month; on the 18th the powder magazine blew up; on the 19th the place was summoned but still held out, and the bombardment being renewed the capitulation took place on the 24th. The garrison were permitted to march to the next French post on their parole, not to serve against the Allies for six months.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1813.

National Fast.

Mr. Madison may well call this "a season of trial and calamity," for never since the struggle which united these states into a republican government, did the citizens of this country witness such a scene of difficulties as now stare them in the face, and threaten a subversion of their liberties. Whence do these difficulties arise, and who have been their authors?—From the imprudence of our own rulers they may be easily traced, notwithstanding all the arts made use of to cloak their designs. Could it be supposed, that this state of things proceeded from measures which were unavoidable, there would then be some consolation for all our troubles; but this excuse cannot, with any justice, be pleaded. Can any one believe that our differences would not be immediately accommodated, and that upon the most honourable terms, provided a proposition to that effect was made by our government? By a continuance of the war, they can never with any reason, expect to obtain the object, the only object, which is now in dispute; but it is day after day plunging us deeper into disgrace, and rendering us tenfold more contemptible in the eyes of all foreign nations. It may, indeed, be well to set apart days of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in conformity to an established usage, and every sincere and christianlike man in the country would offer up, in the fervency of zealous devotion, his supplications to the Almighty Arbiter of the Universe, that he would, "in a particular manner," preside "over our public councils," if in their actions they only manifested one solitary wish to be guided by that "wisdom which cometh from on high." But we not infrequently find in the history of nations, instances where God has hardened the heart of rulers, that his wise and beneficent providence might be more immediately displayed to mankind, to answer some great and important purpose.—We have been afflicted with war, the greatest of all national calamities, and although the original causes of it have long since ceased, yet it is continued without one rational hope of procuring any benefit to the country, merely through obstinacy and infatuation.—How can we expect that a war like this will be looked upon with approbation by "him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate?" We might pray, without mocking his divine goodness, that he would keep an enemy from our shores; but it is not likely that the Canadians are as fervent in their supplications that he would enable them to preserve their liberties and household gods entire, as Mr. Madison can possibly be for strength to wrest them from their rightful proprietors? From the frequent overthrow of our troops, from the disasters which have been continually accumulating upon us, we might almost say, without incurring the penalty of rashness, that their prayers had ascended on high, and that He, who rules the destinies of men, had guided them in their own desarts by his Almighty power in the trying hour of battle. All the expectations of the

most sanguine advocates of war have been frustrated, and where they called for victory, it has seldom failed to result in defeat. We might pray that on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the wholesome purposes of repentance and amendment; but we are not bound to ask for any thing which would be a national curse, and a continued source of evils to us; therefore, however fervent may be our prayers for a restoration of peace, it would be but a mockery to put up a petition for supernatural aid to assist us in the conquest of Canada.

Such are the various reports respecting an armistice between the allies on the continent and Buonaparte, that it perplexes the mind to an extraordinary degree to know what credit to attach to it, and fathom the causes which led to such a proposition. That a proposition of this nature should proceed from Buonaparte, is somewhat improbable, if he has actually acquired that advantage over the allied troops which has been stated in the French Bulletin; unless it were to gain time to make preparations for some great and splendid event. It is contrary to all reason to expect that the proposition should come from the other side, without first promising that the allied sovereignties of the North had become sadly frightened from the events of the late actions, which we cannot suppose, if the least credit be attached to their respective reports. It would be an outrage upon probability to adopt such a supposition, when we take into consideration the relative position of the two armies, together with their numerical and physical strength. If the Russians alone could contend against a force of more than twice the magnitude of that which the French emperor now has under his command, it would be doing very great injustice to suppose from present appearances, that they discovered the least symptoms of alarm for their future security, when joined by a powerful body of Prussians. It is far more likely that the proposition should have come from Austria, who it does not yet appear united with either party, although it is stated she has sent a force of 60,000 men into Italy, and another of 50,000 into Bavaria, but for what purpose is not mentioned. Even supposing that the proposition should have been actually made by Austria, who has shewn some disposition to become a mediator between the great powers now arrayed against each other, we would ask whether the allies would consent to such a treaty upon the principles laid down by Buonaparte, and drop their friends the English, who have long been contending against those very principles? We will not pretend to hazard an opinion on this subject, any otherwise than if this course of conduct should be ultimately adopted by the continental powers, that England, who has so long contended the principles contained in the treaty of Utrecht, which Buonaparte contends must be made the basis of negotiation, will not be represented in this general congress at Prague. It would be greatly for the benefit of all nations, if a scheme so extensive as that of an universal peace could be carried into effect; but while France remains a military despotism, and England retains her naval superiority, there is no probability that such a state of things would continue. From their geographical situations, they must ever continue to be rivals, until the power of the one is wholly swallowed up by the other. What a long course of events may produce time only can disclose; but it would give rise to the most painful apprehensions to all other nations, were to witness a consolidation of those two great powers. Little, indeed, is the prospect of a revolution in Europe so portentous to the world.—We will venture, however, to predict, that no lasting peace can ever take place between England and France, let it be formed upon whatever principles it may, as long as the present dynasty continues in the affairs of the latter. It would be as difficult to reconcile the cool philosophy of the English with the whimsicality and frivolity of the French, for a considerable space of time, as to change the steady course of nature.

It not unfrequently happens, that men, who have been distinguished by their patriotism in their country's war, from some fortuitous circumstance, are afterwards wholly unrewarded for their meritorious services. From a "private pique a general officer may neglect to notice a subaltern in his report of some brilliant achievement, who has been foremost of the brave, and thus he is robbed, for a time, of the fame which his valour so eminently deserves. His reputation, however, is not long remain clouded, for impartial history usually makes amends for neglect, and rewards, with a liberal hand, the enthusiast and explorer of the successful warrior. It is these names of the virtuous patriot, who stand here, are handed down the long chain of ages unscathed, as monuments to posterity with sentiments of the most lively nature.—It is these names, for examples to form the scholar, the warrior, and statesman. The hero's bust adorns the spot, wherever battles and monuments are seen to rise to

commemorate his brilliant career. The venerable principles of justice ought to be as active in him, who records, as well as him who is the author of splendid actions. We always look upon a valedictory of the revolution which gave birth to American independence, with a sort of respect little short of veneration; but there are so many who assume the character without being entitled to the credit, that it is often necessary to scrutinize into their pretensions, before we think of rewarding. When a soldier's name is mentioned, it excites curiosity to know in what battles he has fought, and under what general he has been led to the field of arms. Did he distinguish himself by his coolness and intrepidity, or any signal event whatever, which added brilliancy to his country's arms? There are those who have no other records of their fame but their own garrulity, and these are the men who have generally performed those wonderful marches, and declared those extremes of fatigue, and fought those sanguinary battles, which the historian has forgotten to relate, and of which no one ever before heard. It is by no means uncommon that we meet with characters of this description, and the only refutation which is necessary to be urged against their fabulous narratives is to ask, why the scenes they so enthusiastically describe have never been noticed in the annals of the war? and why, the merit they lay claim to has never been rewarded by the gratitude of the republic? Sometimes "a valuable revolutionary officer," or an "aged veteran," is put off, with all the imagery of a glowing fancy; but when it is asked that what "imminent deadly breach" did he present himself, or what "hair breadth escapes" did he run in his country's service, neither monuments nor his own bosom friends, can afford any answer to the enquiry. I, says perhaps the same man, I fought under Washington—I endured all the hardships of the camp—I was one of the forlorn hope—I displayed my cool and determined valour under the stars and stripes of freedom, when those who now oppose me were nurstlings in their cradles! But here the egotist, the bragadois may be suddenly stopped in his language, by some impertinent or scornful fellow, to name the battle, specify the theatre of his exploits, or produce one single witness to testify to the correctness of his assertions. Perhaps in such a dilemma, the only reply that can be made is, that the "partners of my toil" were all sacrificed, or have since been mowed down by the scythe of death, and I, like the servant of poor old Job, am the only one left who knows any thing of the mournful tragedy. Persons of this description we might name, but to save their feelings, we will not, but merely suggest, that if they could only take the hint, a great deal of disgust and ridicule would be avoided, which naturally springs from those egotistical relations which we sometimes hear, and particularly when they are known to be totally devoid of truth. They should not only avoid such things themselves, but entreat the trumpeters of their fame, whether newspaper scribblers, or others, not to be so middlecome with their characters, for however amicable might be their intentions, they not unfrequently do very serious injury, where a great benefit was contemplated.

The elaborate Report of Mr. Secretary Monroe, or as it is called in democratic phraseology "the important state paper," was given entire in our last, but from its extreme length we were obliged to defer the documents accompanying it until to day. Our readers will now have an opportunity of examining them in connexion, and of judging how far the conduct of the president is extenuated, and whether it be that super-sublime production, for which attempts have been made to palm it on the public. How great soever the ingenuity with which it may be drawn up, yet the pregnant fallacy with which it abounds cannot escape the perception of the thinking part of the community, whom we doubt it was intended to blind and deceive. Was it necessary that the premier should have given himself so much trouble to answer two or three such questions?—In telling when the French decrees were repealed, he has taken a range into our political relations with the two great belligerents, for a period of six years, and attempted to calculate the administration from any private connexion with the views of France. How well he has succeeded may be shown in very few words. Did the president issue his proclamation announcing to the world in the most solemn manner, the repeal of those odious edicts, long prior to their repeal, and that against the light of the most incontrovertible evidence? This cannot be denied, for those decrees were not repealed until April, 1811; and the fact was concealed until 1812; and it will be recollected, that Mr. Madison's proclamation bears date as early as Nov. 1810. He certainly knew whether he had received any information of their repeal, and if not, why did he make such an extraordinary declaration to his fellow citizens, and manifest such as a policy and equivocation whenever questioned on the subject. It requires no art to divine the reason. So far from knowing that there was no secret in