

WILMINGTON, JAN. 31
An express from General Pinckney to the Governor arrived here last night with the following important intelligence.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fort Hawkins, January 30, 1814.
SIR,
I have the honour of inclosing for your information, copies of despatches received early this morning, from General Floyd: this additional proof of the good conduct and gallantry of the troops of the state in which you preside must be highly gratifying to your Excellency. Be pleased to accept my sincere congratulations thereon.

Colonel Milton and a detachment of regulars, will speedily reinforce the army.
I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY,
His Excy's Gov. Early.

Camp Defiance, (48 miles west of Chatahooclie,) Jan. 27, 1814.
Major Gen. Pinckney,
SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that this morning at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians made a desperate attack upon the army under my command. They stole upon the sentinels, fired on them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our line; in 20 minutes the action became general, and our front, right and left flanks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, and the firmness of the men, repelled them at every point.

The steady firmness, and incessant fire of Capt. Thomas's artillery, and Capt. Adams's riflemen, preserved our front lines; both of these companies suffered greatly. The enemy rushed within 30 yards of the artillery, and Capt. Broadax, who commanded one of the picquet guards, maintained his post with great bravery, until the enemy gained his rear, and then cut his way through the army—on this occasion, Timpoche Barnard, a half breed, at the head of the Uchies, distinguished himself, and contributed to the retreat of the picquet guard; the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines, and remained inactive, with the exception of a few who joined our ranks—so soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered Majors Watson's and Freeman's battalions to wheel up at right angles with Major Booth's and Cleveland's battalions (who formed the right wing) to prepare for the charge. Captain Duke Hamilton's cavalry [who had reached me but the day before] was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonet. The signal was given for the charge of the cavalry, who pursued and sabred fifteen of the enemy, who left thirty-seven dead on the field; from the effusion of blood, and the number of head-dresses and war-clubs found in various directions their loss must have been considerable, independent of their wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Mr. Crowther's and Ford's rifle companies, accompanied by Captain Hamilton's troop, to pursue them through Caulebee swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but they succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newman received three balls in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer. The assistant adjt. gen. Hardin was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty and rendered important services; his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff were prompt, and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity. Their vigilance, the intrepidity of the officers, and the firmness of the men, merit my approbation, and deserve the praise of their country.

I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows who have found honorable graves, in the voluntary support of their country.
My aid-de-camp, in executing my orders had his horse killed under him, gen. Lee and maj. Pace, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services, with honor to themselves, and usefulness to the cause in which they have embarked. Four waggon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the losses sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know, that

the men whom I have the honor to command have done their duty. I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be most respectfully your obedient servant.
Signed,
JOHN FLOYD, B. C.

Total killed, 17; total wounded 132.
Signed,
CHARLES WILLIAMSON,
Hospital Surgeon.
N. B. One of the wounded since dead—3 of the friendly Indians killed, 13 wounded.

BOSTON, FEB. 1.
BOMBARDMENT OF FALMOUTH.
Copy of a letter from Falmouth, (Cape Cod,) to the editors of the Palladium, dated January 29.

"I desire you to notice in your paper, that yesterday morning the Nimrod, British brig, came under easy sail from Tarpaulin Cove, and at ten o'clock anchored near this town. Shortly after, she sent on shore a flag, and demanded the two field pieces, and a sloop lying at the wharf, and in case of non-compliance threatened to bombard the town. Their demand being refused, the captain then gave notice that at 12 o'clock (noon) he should begin the bombardment. During the interim the flag frequently passed; the militia were fast collecting; the town in the utmost confusion; the inhabitants removing the sick, the women, children and furniture. About the time set, the cannonading began, and continued, with very little intermission till night, and several guns in the night, making in all about 300, from their 32 pounders, besides smaller ones.

This morning, at sun-rise, she sailed westward, supposed to join a ship of war said to be in Tarpaulin Cove. Fortunately no lives were lost and no person hurt.
The damage done to the houses, out-buildings and salt works has been considerable, the amount of which is not known. The greatest sufferer was myself, having eight thirty-two pound shot through my house, some through my out buildings, and many through my salt works. The greatest part of the furniture in the house was destroyed.

The other principal sufferers were, Elijah Swift, Sias James, Thomas Bourin, Jehabad Hatch, Rev. Henry Lincoln, Shubel Hatch, Jr. &c. &c. in damage done houses, salt works, &c.
Yours, &c.
JOHN CROCKER.

The Nimrod ceased firing without obtaining her object. On Sunday an alarm revived at Falmouth; by the appearance of a 74 coming down the Sound, but it subsided on her anchoring off Tarpaulin Cove; and the militia of Barnstable and Sandwich principally returned to their homes. The militia had assembled with muskets to prevent the enemy from landing. They had no pieces of artillery, except 2 four pounders. We understand they have forwarded to the governor a request that two or three 24 pounders may be sent to them.

Gentlemen from Falmouth state, that 250 round shots had been picked up, fired from the Nimrod. It was said several shells were thrown one of which came very nigh killing Mr. Crocker—several other persons narrowly escaped injury. The militia were protected from the fire of the brig by entrenchments previously thrown up. The brig anchored within one mile and a quarter of the town and within one quarter of a mile from the wharf. About 30 houses were more or less injured—the fences, &c. in a range of the shot were all cut down.

A gentleman from Falmouth considers the damage done to amount to about 2000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 9.
By the Northern Mail.

From Plattsburg Feb. 2, to the editor of the Columbian.
"It is said here that the British came over to Massena Point, on our side of the St. Lawrence, about 20 miles above French Mills, and that they began to fortify the Point, to make a permanent stand there, which if they could have effected, would have given them the complete command of the passage of the river next spring. Forsythe attacked them with his riflemen, killed several, and drove the rest from the point over the river and followed them; but after being in Canada a short time the enemy collected so fast in such force that he was obliged to retreat. He had none killed."

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 9.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT!
PRELIMINARIES FOR A GENERAL PEACE IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.
On Sunday evening last, arrived in Nantasket Roads, (Boston Harbour) the ship Ann Alexander, Capt. Kempton, in 41 days from Liverpool. We have been favoured with London papers to the 25th December, and Liverpool to the 27th, a month later than previous advices. The most important article of news is, the offer of preliminaries for a General Peace by the Allied Powers, and its acceptance by Buonaparte.

From the complexion of the English papers, it appears that this offer made and accepted is without the intervention or knowledge of Britain; and this is doubtless the cause of the sudden departure of Lord Castlereagh for the Continent.

The Prince of Orange and his son, had arrived in Holland, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

PARIS DEC. 19.
To-day, Sunday, Dec. 19. H. M. the Emperor and King set off at 1 o'clock from the Palace of the Tuilleries, to repair in State to the Legislative Body, where having been received with their usual ceremonies, his majesty after taking his seat, delivered the following speech:—

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body, splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us.—France itself would be in danger but for the union and energy of the French."

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and affection of my subjects."

"I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks."

"I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me."

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world. As a monarch and a father I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones, and that of families. Negotiations had been entered into with the allied powers."

"I have accepted the preliminary conditions of the allies for the sake of the families of the French nation."

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deterred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for."

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my port folio of my department of foreign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee. The speakers of my council will acquaint you with my will on the subject."

"On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour."

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my minister of finances will propose to you is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order."

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion."
"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliances with me."
"The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England."
"I have recognized the neutrality of the thirteen Swiss Cantons."

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body, you are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'they have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France!'"

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me."
After the speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

ROTTERDAM, THURSDAY, DEC. 7.
The Prince of Orange arrived on Wednesday last, with a few marines. His entry into Hague was a triumph, and nothing could exceed the delight of the population. The British ambassador, with a few officers followed. Detachments of Russian and Prussian light troops have been pushed towards Antwerp, which is now the grand object. Its capture may be difficult; the works, always strong, have been lately strengthened; and in consequence annexed to the name of the grand depot of the North Sea fleet, will make its defence a matter of peculiar interest. The force of this fleet seems to have been exaggerated in England. It is said to consist of 12 sail of the line, and six, with six frigates on the stocks. The ships are now removed within the docks, which are capable of containing a navy, and are completely under the guns of the fortress. The Texel fleet will probably fall more readily. Verheul the admiral, retired from on board, and shut himself up with the principal French in Fort La Salle. The place is strong and probably will be defended to the last. The United Netherlands may now be considered free.
The Crown Prince has marched back on his own steps.

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette of Dec. 14.
War Department,
Downing-street, Dec. 14, 1813.
A letter of which the following is an extract, has this day been received by Earl Bathurst, from Maj. Gen. Taylor, dated

"Hague, Dec 11, 1813.
"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which had been abandoned by the enemy."

"From a person who has seen General Benckendorff this morning, I understand, that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advance guard of 10,000 Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out, but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, 600 of the garrison had fallen into their hands."

"Gen. Benckendorff proposed going to Breda himself to-morrow, and will probably carry with him a proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not learned in what direction the garrison had retired."

LONDON, DEC. 14.
Advices have been received from Bremen to the 3d inst. at which period nothing certain was known in that city of the position of the army of the prince royal of Sweden; but it was presumed he had proceeded to the Steinknitz, and that a desperate engagement with marshal Davoust would speedily decide the fate of Hamburg.

A very large quantity of ordnance stores were shipped from Cnatam for Holland, during the last week, including nearly 10,000 stand of small arms.

The following is a letter from an officer in the Crown Prince's army:—
"Luneburg, Nov. 27.—I believe the bridge of boats across the Elbe will be finished to-day, and we shall cross the river to-morrow or the next day, at Boitzenburgh, and imagine immediately have an action with Davoust's army, as he is close there—in fact we shall then be only about 23 English miles from Hamburg."

LONDON, DEC. 15.
Yesterday arrived two Dutch mails with letters and papers from Holland to the 12th inst. Government received a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Taylor, which announced the very important intelligence of the occupa-

tion of Willemsstadt and Breda, to which latter place not thirty miles distant from Antwerp, General Benckendorff's head quarters were to be transferred on the 12th inst. It was on the night of the 13th instant that the French evacuated Wilvoestduys, and endeavored to escape on board a flotilla of seventeen sail lying there.—Their object was to run for Antwerp, but fearful of making the attempt they only ran over to Willemsstadt.

This place possessing a good harbor, and considered from its fortifications, as one of the keys of Holland, they probably thought themselves able, with the troops previously there, to maintain it for a length of time, but on the 10th inst a French General from Antwerp arrived with orders to evacuate it.—A circumstance extremely remarkable, since it shews that Buonaparte begins to "pull in resolution," and to abandon the policy to which he has so long adhered of keeping up garrisons in distant fortresses. All the world has long seen the weakness of this policy; but obstinacy in error is a distinguishing trait in that man's mind; and fallen, indeed, must he be when he shews symptoms of wavering. The French force at Willemsstadt, which is variously stated from 900 to 1600, but more probably the latter, including Bourguignons and others, retreated to Dugensopzoom, which is about the same distance as Breda is from Antwerp; but before they withdrew, they ineffectually attempted to destroy the flotilla which they were unable to carry off. Some of the vessels were burnt; but others have fallen into the hands of the Dutch.

By the Cadiz papers which arrived yesterday to the 4th inst. we learn, that on the 29th of November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the isle of Leon which are to be resumed in Madrid on the 15th Jan. 1814. All the branches of the Government were removing from Cadiz to that capital.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 24 Nov. were received yesterday, stating that the second attempt of Mediation by Russia having failed of its purpose, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were preparing to take their departure, and were to return by Berlin and Copenhagen. The vessel which had been provided with the cartel for their accommodation having been lost on the voyage from the Gulph of Finland to Gottenburg, another ship was preparing for their receipt.

PROPOSITION OF THE ALLIES.

Frankfort, Dec 1. (Official Article.)
"Victory has conducted the Allied armies to the banks of the Rhine.—The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of the peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each. The powers confirm to the French Empire, an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew."

We have Frankfort papers, from which we have made extracts. Among them is a letter from Buonaparte, dated so late as the 10th ult. in which after noticing the army of 100,000 men assembled at Turin, he states, his determination never to abandon Italy.

The combined Austria and Bavarian army is in the vicinity of Strasburg. A large body of the Allies is near Basle.
We continue our extracts from the French papers.—Some of the articles may entertain, although no direct intelligence can be gathered from them. Buonaparte, it seems, uses every means to enforce the belief, that the neutrality of Switzerland ought to be considered nearly as sacred as the territory of France, whose most vulnerable frontier that country covers."

CAPITULATION OF DANTZIC.

The London Gazette of Dec. 25, contains a letter from Major Macdonald, stating that articles of capitulation for the important fortress of Dantzig were signed on the 29th November. The troops were to march out of the town with their arms and baggage on the 1st Jan. 1814, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of the Gottes Bengel, if before that period the place shall not be relieved by an equal number to the besieging army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the Imperial Guards, and the battalion

of 600 men, shall retain their arms and shall take with them 1000 powder and the ammunition waggon belonging thereto. Twenty-five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzig shall be prisoners of war, and conducted to France. Gov. Count Rapp, formally pledged himself that none of the officers or men shall serve until they have been regularly exchanged, &c. &c.

Advices have been since received from Lord Cathcart, dated Frankfurt, 12th December, 1813, stating that his Imperial Majesty had not refused the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the garrison of Dantzig should continue until their garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

December 2.
Lord Castlereagh sets off for the continent on Monday, accompanied by the hon. Mr. Robinson. As little has transpired relative to causes that have induced one of members of the cabinet to under such a mission.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY FEB. 17, 1814.

"If you will declare war (said Mr. Madison) of the hottest headed democrats (Mr. Madison) we will pledge our fortunes, and sacred honors, in port of it." Have these men, were thus lavish in their promises, deemed their pledge?—Their honor however sacredly and solemnly might have been staked in the execution of so disastrous a commission, cannot be expected to accomplish much of itself, and as for their and fortunes, few, if any, have been sacrificed to bring this which they affect to consider so ly just and necessary, to an honorable termination. Although they been solicited, time after time, come in pairs or singly, and part of the glory that awaited them Canada, yet few have regarded solicitations, these urgent calls have looked on and saw the popu- larity of their great political leader ing with the disasters and destruction of his armies—without making any effort, except by senseless moule, to uphold him.

The amount of their support is more than this—we will help you get into difficulties, but you must not tricate yourself from the toils as far as possible, without any assistance from us. With this class of the christian precept, that "ch always begins at home," has had full operation, for they have had their firesides apparently regarded of any thing but their own security and shewing their patriotism of brawling against those who da question the propriety and justness of the war. Our recruiting parties trade the streets day after day, we see none of those patriotic listing into the army, although nation makes loud and earnest appeals to their patriotism. This doubtless, that "a bad promise is better broken than kept," they do not fer the drum and fife to lead military ardour, although their sciences may be often reminding the pledges they have so repeatedly and solemnly made to government those who have showered the themas in torrents on the British seemed disposed to wage a war of termination, faultier when the is most required to redeem the ming character of the nation surely cannot justify themselves, standing others, who are go by principle in their opposition mad career of administration, language is somewhat like that of a dissolute parson, who, said hearers, "do as I say, but do not do"; for they endeavor to ex- thers to risk their all upon cer- tain events of the contest, they keep their own fortunes themselves, and urge others