

quate, to open the said communication, and with neglecting to furnish and forward the said forces an adequate supply of provisions, by which an attempt to open said communication failed.

6th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to maintain or attempting to maintain, the possession of a bridge over the river Aux. Caillard; and with neglecting and omitting to proceed to the immediate investment and attack of fort Malden; by which the advantage of acquiring said bridge was imprudently lost, and the prospect of a successful investment of Malden speedily vanished.

7th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to prevent the enemy from erecting batteries on the banks of the river Detroit, opposite to the said fort; and with neglecting and omitting to fortify the landing place at Spring Wells; by which the enemy were enabled to erect said batteries for attacking and annoying the fort & town of Detroit and the American posts and batteries, and to invade the territory of Michigan without opposition or loss.

#### FOREIGN.

BOSTON, MAY 9.

From Halifax papers containing London dates to March 7th, in the afternoon, brought by the Chesterfield Packet, Captain Hale, arrived at Halifax April 28th, with the Feb. and March mails.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

By the accession of the King of Naples to the coalition, the allies gain 6000 Neapolitan troops.

The Cossacks had the good fortune to liberate about 1000 English prisoners in the interior of France, by attacking and dispersing their escort.

MARCH 2.

The further adjournment of parliament to the 21st ult. was deemed necessary in the present state of affairs on the Continent. Austria having positively refused to listen to any propositions for excluding the present usurper from the throne of France, notwithstanding all remonstrances from G. Britain, Russia, & the other allies, it is supposed that the assent of our ministry will be given, though with great reluctance, to a treaty with the present government of that country.

MARCH 6.

It is said in private letters that a flag of truce had been sent to Bayonne, requiring its surrender, which being refused, a bombardment was immediately begun by the Spaniards, the British force having advanced across the Adour.

The next arrival from France must bring us news of great importance. We hope that one piece of that intelligence will not be an arrangement of an armistice.

MARCH 7.

Courier office, half past 3 P. M. The dispatches brought by Mr. Robinson, the messenger, this afternoon, came from Lord Castlereagh and Lord Burghersh, they are dated the first inst. The former was still at Chatillon. The latter at Colombe.

The Crown Prince had joined the allies with 70,000 men, and the Hungarians and other reinforcements had joined them with 60,000.

A partial engagement had taken place on the 27th, at Bars-au-See, in which the allies had obtained a victory. Count Wittgenstein, who has exerted himself with great zeal has been wounded.

Blucher had been repulsed in an attack on Meaux, but had retired, and having been joined by Bulow, was again on the advance.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated London, March 2.

"It will afford you pleasure to learn that in the Russian empire, the Bible Societies are making rapid progress; being now at least seven in number, which are engaged in printing the Holy Scriptures in ten different languages."

Brussels Feb. 22.—We learn that Napoleon has again imprisoned his Holiness the Pope, and deprived him of all communication with his cardinals.

[The following is the British agent's account of the battle of February 14. It will be remembered that Buonaparte claimed to have taken in this battle, 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces cannon, and 10 stand of colours.]

Foreign Office, Feb. 26.

The Right Hon. Frederick Robinson arrived at this office with despatches from Sir C. Stewart, dated Feb. 17, covering the following reports:

Military report from Col. Lowe, dated Head Quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, 16th Feb. 1814.

Sir, Field Marshal Blucher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges on the 13th, he there learnt that Buonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry; Gen. D'York and Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town and retired behind the Marne. Yesterday morning Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Prognietiers, F. M. Blucher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of Gen. Kleist and Gen. Kapsiwitz's division of Gen. Count Langeron's corps. The enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable number of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry under Gen. Zieten and Col. Blucher, son of the field marshal, immediately charged and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, from them it was learnt, that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry.

The infantry of field marshal Blucher was at this time advancing in columns on each side of the chaussee leading through the village. The cavalry which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury, the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their guard, and commenced a heavy fire from their front and rear. In a large field on the right of the village, six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the meantime retiring in the intervals forming in the rear & advancing again to charge the enemy's cavalry after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field Marshal Blucher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged.

The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the interval, covered in the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The enemy lost no time in making the boldest and most direct attacks. The country thro' which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without enclosure, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided in general entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly 4 leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, and not a single column or a square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the enemy, whilst a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares and always in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without effect. At sunset, it was observed that the corps of cavalry which had been seen to take a circuit round the flanks, had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussee and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field Marshal Blucher

found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was at prompt as his resolution determined to execute it—to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.

The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry, that had planted itself on the chaussee, which was succeeded by volleys of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussee, and leave the passages on each side of it open and to limit their further attacks solely to their flanks and rear.

The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed and not a single one, during the whole of the time, was broken or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Gen. Kleist and Kapsiwitz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Beregeres, where they bivouacked for the night. The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about 3,500, with 7 pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion probably 8000 horses. Field Marshal Blucher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulse of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.

I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops.—The example of field marshal Blucher himself who was every where in the most exposed situations; of generals Kleist and Kapsiwitz; of general Giffespan, who directed the movement on the chaussee; of Gen. Zieten and prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.

The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Gen. D'York and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that General Winzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the army of Silesia, will thus soon be united and be enabled to advance against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union afford. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Lieut. Gen. the hon.

Sir C. Stewart, K. B. P. S. Your aid-de-camp, captain Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards; as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Military report from Colonel Lowe, dated H. Quarters Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 16, 1814. SIR,

I am happy to inform you, Field Marshal Blucher has just received accounts that Gen. Winzingerode attacked the town of Soissons, carried it by assault, made prisoners 3 Gens. & about 3000 men, and took 13 pieces of cannon. Gen. D'York has just arrived here. His corps is following, and with that of General Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. General Winzingerode is marching upon Epervier; Field Marshal Blucher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the whole of his force. This union, with Gen. Winzingerode's success, presents the prospect of a full compensation for any losses that have been sustained. Buonaparte was at Etoges yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Field Marshal Blucher's head quarters will remain here to day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Lieut. Gen. the hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c.

Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, February 24, 1814.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of marshal Blucher's army reunited, and on its march from Chalons to join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between 18 and twenty English miles from Prince Schyrtzenburg's head quarters.—After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly sixty thousand men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. ROBINSON.

[This is the remnant of that army which Buonaparte boasted that he had "in four days, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without any general engagement."]

PROCLAMATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN. Hanover, Feb. 6.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has addressed the following proclamation to the French nation:

Frenchmen!

"It is not a stranger who addresses you, but a man that is bound by the dearest feelings to your happy country. To you he owes his first fame; you have seen him defend your cause while it was noble and just; you have seen him shed his blood with joy for his country, when you fought for it; you have seen him make all your wishes, all your hopes his own, and exert himself to make the French name beloved even in the countries to which he conducted his victorious banners.

Frenchmen! What has become of your innumerable armies? What of your military glory? Where are those legions which were your pride, and which seemed to secure your prosperity forever? What scourge has carried them off? All are sunk into a dreadful abyss. Ten years ago your frontiers seemed to bid defiance to attack, now they are invaded—Europe admired you then—see what you are now. When your eyes overlook the globe, they can scarcely discover a single friendly people, and every where they meet with countries which are the graves of thousands of Frenchmen.

Who is the author of so many evils? a man who is not a Frenchman by birth—By what ill fate is he become your master and scourge? The commencement of his military career was marked by a bloody scene in the walls of Paris; then you had to reproach him with the death of 40,000 brave men, whom he meant to sacrifice in another part of the globe to his purpose of becoming emperor of the east. Deceived in his hope, he left his army, and while he suffered his comrades to perish in the burning deserts of Lybia, he himself in order to return to France, violated the law of quarantine which St. Louis had observed.

Unhappily so many acts of violence were rewarded with the consular dignity, and soon after the imperial purple. After he had attained the supreme power he promised France eternal repose, and Europe peace. You believed him. What has he done to fulfil your hope? Broken every treaty as soon he had made it. This peace maker of the world, has carried death and desolation to Spain, and made you the instrument of its destruction.

You have seen how he sowed the seeds of discord between the father and the son; how he then appeared in Bayonne as mediator, promising in the face of Europe to allay the quarrel which he himself had inflamed, and how often alledging the parental dignity and the respect due to grey hairs, he robbed both of their dignity, sending the one to prison and the other to exile.

Europe was still silent, stupified by so many horrors, but so far was the patience of the princes and people from satisfying the man whose yoke you bear, that his ambition seemed only to be increased by it. We saw him annihilate his own work, fall upon his allies as upon his enemies; tear one of his brothers from the throne which he had himself created, rob another of part of the dominions which he had given him. We saw how he made the incorporation, the overthrow of one country, follow that of another, and in his convulsive rage rob Europe of

the last illusion of a durable state, with which it seemed to console itself.

At last he was at the goal when he left his dominions to lead the French 700 leagues from their country, and by this gigantic enterprise realize all that is related of the conquerors of Antiquity. At this period of adversity, when the dawn of freedom rose upon Europe, what did you think of him who, after such various miseries and sufferings which he had brought upon the finest army, left it in the abyss of destruction, into which he had plunged it? What did you say to the general who thus betrayed his unhappy soldiers, and abandoned them in immense deserts of snow, without food, without clothing, without a guide?

Behold here the miserable remains of an army but lately so fine, stretched out upon the ice, perishing by the three fold death of cold, famine, and wounds! See the author of all the sufferings of these wretches, renounce every sentiment of pity; thinking only on his flight, he yet ventures to appear before you, to demand from you new exertions, new levies of troops.

He has obtained but too many. Again have 200,000 Frenchmen perished, to drench with their blood the soil of Germany, whose inhabitants have loved the French, and did not resolve upon revenge until after thirteen years of ill treatment and disgrace. Divine justice has baffled the last efforts of expiring tyranny. The painful sacrifices you have again made have not been able to stop the progress of your misfortunes.

Now, Frenchmen, Germany is free;—but Napoleon driven back to the natural boundaries of your empire, will require from you new sacrifices. To obtain them he will tell you that the allies intend to divide France, and he who wished to bring under his yoke all nations, from Naples to Stockholm, from Lisbon to Moscow, will talk to you of the boundless ambition of his adversaries. But your reason will teach who is the author of the war, whether it is he who without remission carries war to all countries and nations, or those who have only repelled a hostile attack and pursued the aggressor.

The allies will not divide France. They desire it to be independent itself, and acknowledge the independence of all other nations. They offer it peace; they demand it because the world requires, and because they make it their glory to end the miseries of the world. They ask peace from the French Senate, and if the senate do not venture to decide for this peace universally desired, they demand it of the armies of the nation, exhausted in its population, loaded with taxes, wounded in its noblest feelings—robbed of its children, whose industry is fettered, and who since Napoleon has governed it, has neither peace for the present nor security for the future.

Frenchmen! look around you; the abyss is still open—the hand which plunges you into it is still lifted—shall it throw the last of you in? Will you permit the whole population of your country to perish? And do you not perceive that nothing can better the inhuman man whom fate has hurled over you? In the wide circumference of the beautiful, once happy France, where is the man who enjoys his freedom, his life, and whom the commands of Napoleon have not reached? Compel him, then, to conclude the peace which is required from you.

On the other hand, should the dreadful evils which result from a tyrannical government prevent the French people and its armies from declaring for peace, the allies must lament that they cannot reach the oppressor of France, but through a people whom they esteem, and even their motto will be—"War with the Corsican, inviolability of the territory, peace and friendship with delivered France."

Prince George's County, to wit: I hereby certify, that Gen. Stephen West, of the county aforesaid, brought before me a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, and about 18 hands high, shod all round, docked, but not branded; she is with foal; and has a small white spot on the right side of her neck, trots and gallops. Given under my hand one of the Justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 4th day of May, 1814.

John Smith Brooks, The owner of the above mare, is desired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Stephen West, May 10, 1814.

WASHINGTON. Copies of letters from Captain Livingston to the Secretary of the U. S. Sloop Peacock, at Beaufort, N. C., 47, long. 80, 9, 29th Apr. 1814.

I have the honor to inform that we have this morning after an action of 42 min. Majesty's brig Epervier, mounting 10, 32 pound B. and 12 wounded (see the best information we obtain.) Among the latter Lt. who has lost an arm and a severe splinter, wounded. Not a man in the Peacock and only two wounded dangerously so. The late pervier would have been in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore yard being disabled by two round shot the starboard quarter from broadside, which entirely us of the use of our fore top sails, and compelled the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top gallant back stays, a few shot through our the only injury the Peacock sustained. Not a round touched our hull; our spars are as sound as ever the enemy struck, he had water in his hold, his mast was over the side, boom shot away, his fore nearly in two and tottering rigging and stays shot bowsprit badly wounded shot holes in his hull, 20 were within a foot of his.

By great exertion, we got sailing order just as the day. In fifteen minutes after struck, the Peacock was another action, in every her fore-yard, which was fished and had the forest in 45 minutes, such was and activity of our gallant The Epervier had under voy an English her her brig, a Russian and a Spanish which all hauled their stood to the E. N. E. I mined upon pursuing the found that it would not leave our prize in her state, and the more part as we found she had in specie, which we soon took this sloop. Every officer and marine did his duty the highest compliment them. I am, respect

L. WARRIEN, P. S. From lieutenant report, who was counted Epervier's crew there were 15 wounded.

SAVANNAH, MISSISSIPPI. SIR,

I have the great satisfaction being able to report to you of the Peacock at Beaufort to-day, and also of the Epervier on Monday. I have now to detail to you of our separation, sail as mentioned in my evening of the 29th of next afternoon we were abreast the centre of A with the vessels in sight when 3 large ships, which seen sometime previous northward of the islandly ascertained to be frigates of the U. S. In this the suggestion of lieutenant, I took out all but sixteen officers and in to the southward along wind, leaving him to his way for St. M. place I felt confident he as the weather frigate of the Peacock, and it too far to the leeward— at 9 we lost sight of but continued standing the southward in hope to be clear of him—A shorted sail and stood forward and again made head, which gave chance, which he continued, when finding he could be disabled—in the resumed our course, thing until day light morning, when a large ed to be the same was in chase of us and was of sight.

This morning at 8 we made Tybee light ship anchored in ship Adams, as the veering close to St. A. eluded that he had a traitor of, and was accepted accordingly this place, where we

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