

General Bendoric's proposal, going to Brada himself in person, and will probably carry with him a great proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not heard in what direction the garrison retired.

London, December 14.

Advices have been received from Bremen, to the effect that, at which period nothing certain was known to that city of the position of the army of the Prince Royal of Sweden; but it was presumed that he had proceeded to the Skekuita, 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 Chatham to 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.

Lancburgh, November 27.

I believe the bridge of boats across the Elbe will be done to day, and we shall cross the river to-morrow, or the next day, at Boitzenburg, and I imagine immediately have an action with Davoust's army, as he is close here; in fact we shall then be only about twenty-eight English miles from Hamburg.

From the London Morning Chronicle, December 14.

Two great causes have operated to avert the total subjugation of Europe by the arms of France; namely, the war in Spain, and the invasion of Russia. These reverses on the part of France have served to rally the greater part of Germany, to unite it with Russia in the common cause, and every appearance seems to portend success to their efforts.

It requires greater wisdom and virtue to make a proper use of success, than to bear adversity. A plan for the arrangement of the Continent, which has undergone so many changes, cannot be formed in a moment, nor from one point of view. The jarring interests, hopes and fears of mankind, must be reconciled and softened down; the possibility of every project which makes part of the great total, must be diligently scrutinized; and the favorite systems of individuals be judged without prejudice of party views; and they who are best versed in the history of past times, will be able either to correct the faults of my reasoning, or support the justice of my reflections.

Should the favorable moment arrive of a serious plan for peace, the following queries will be made. 1. Is it possible to place Europe as it was in 1788?

2. As three new Sovereigns have grasped a sceptre, viz. Bonaparte, Bernadotte and Murat, is it intended to admit them to a permanency of power?

3. What is to be done with Poland; is it to remain divided, or is it to become an independent kingdom?

4. What arrangements are to be made in the Germanic body?

5. How far will it be possible to give permanency to the Spanish House of Bourbon, if it be restored? and by what means will a race of weak Princes be able to quiet the disorders produced by the events which happened to that country since 1808?

CAPITULATION OF DANTIC.

The London Gazette of December 26, contains a letter from Major Macdonald, stating that articles of capitulation for the important fortress of Dantzig were signed on the 29th of November. The troops were to march out of the town with their arms and baggage on the 1st of January, 1814, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of the Gottes Engel, at a place where the place shall not be relieved by an equal number of the besting army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the Imperial Guards, and a battalion of 600 men shall retain their arms, and shall take with them two 5 pounders and the ammunition wagons 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. The Governor Count Rapp, formally pledges 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 Frankfort, 13th December, 1814, stating, that his Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Dantzig should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

December 28.

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

By the Cadix papers, which arrived yesterday, to the effect that we learn, that on the 29th of November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the city of Leon, which are to be resumed at Madrid on the 13th of January, 1814. All the branches of the government were removing from Cadix to that capital.

Viscount Castlereagh sent the result of the deliberation of the Cabinet Council, held on Thursday, to the Prince Regent, at Windsor, the importance of which required the Prince's presence in London, which induced his Royal Highness to give up the spending the festival of this day with his Royal parents; and in consequence gave directions for coming to town yesterday morning, and a servant arrived yesterday at Carlton House, a little before twelve o'clock, announcing his Royal Highness's return.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, another Cabinet Council assembled at the Foreign Office, agreeably to the summons of Lord Castlereagh. They continued in deliberation until five o'clock.

Viscount Castlereagh is expected to leave England on Monday, to be accompanied by Mr. F. Robinson, Messrs. Ruff and Williams, the King's Messengers, are ordered to be in readiness to attend the Noble Viscount.

We have just heard that Lord Castlereagh is on the eve of his departure for Frankfort, as Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to treat for peace.

London, Nov. 26—Evening.

Restoration of Hanover—Battle of Hanau—Thirty thousand French destroyed—Advices of the Allies into France.

Every hour, almost, brings accounts of fresh success. They come so quick upon us, that we can hardly make enquiry, or arrange the details and reports as they reach us.

The Darmstadt packet has arrived from Cadix and Girona. She left the former place the 15th and the latter the 18th inst. She brings an account which is confidently believed, that Lord Wellington has taken the town of St. James Luz, in front of Bayonne.

Despatches have been received announcing the arrival of the Crown Prince in Holland, where, as might be expected all goes on well. Orange is in the hands of the Allies. The particulars are exposed every moment to transpire.

Further despatches have also been received from Sir Charles Stewart. Hanover has been re-organized, and the old authorities reinstated. From every quarter within the range of his Lordship's correspondence the accounts are equally gratifying—Germany is free!

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.

Foreign Office, Nov. 24.

A messenger is arrived with despatches from Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Stewart, dated Hanover the 11th instant.

The head quarters of the Crown Prince of Sweden which were at Göttingen on the 3d, were removed to Hanover on the 6th. His Majesty's Electoral Government has been completely restored, amidst the acclamations of the people, and in the presence of his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The French army had been most severely harassed in their march to Mayence, first by Marshal Blicher and Gen. D'York's corps, and afterwards by Gen. Czernicheff. The remains of their army together with the troops which had joined on their march amounted to near 70,000 men, at the time they arrived near Hanau, where Gen. Wrede was posted with 80,000 Austrians and Bavarians. By the official report of the battle which then took place, it appears that Bonaparte lost, in effecting his retreat from Hanau 15000 men, his killed and wounded, and 15000 prisoners.

The last accounts from the Imperial head quarters are of the 24th, from Hanau, where the Austrians had arrived. The Russians had marched on Wurzburg, which had been taken by Gen. Wrede. Marshal Blicher was to be near Cologne on the 13th. The Crown Prince occupied the line of the Weser. Gen. Bennigsen was to act upon the Elbe and co-operate with Gen. Weyrother.

Star-Office, 4 o'clock.

The Park and Tower Guns are just firing for the victory at Hanau.

From the Baron de Götting.

MADRID PROSPECT.

Propositions of peace have been made between the Allied Monarchs and Bonaparte, and have been accepted.

A Congress has been proposed to assemble at Manheim to treat of the terms.

Lord Castlereagh was to leave London on the 27th December to repair to the continent.

These are the prominent facts. Our papers contain numerous speculations on the subject, which we cannot copy. The Allies guarantee to the Emperor a larger domain than any of the kings of France have ruled over, and Bonaparte is to relinquish the Confederation of the Rhine, and acknowledge the independence of Spain and Portugal.

Our opinion is that a general peace will not take place in Europe.

Our papers contain numerous articles on a proposition of peace, and Congress at Manheim. We shall present such of them as will give a sketch of the subject.

London, December 25.

Official Declaration of the Allied Powers.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 800,000 conscripts. The motives of the senatus consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the allied powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

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 allied sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy—that French commerce may revive—that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French Empire, an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the allied powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves.—They desire a state of peace, which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The allied powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions, until the sanctity of treaties shall have at least secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 1 1813.

After a variety of reasoning on the subject, the Courier adds—

As to Lord Castlereagh's journey to the continent, we know that he is not going to any Congress, but to be on the spot to prevent delay in the communications with the Allies. Had there been a Congress likely to be held immediately, we hardly think our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, would have proceeded thither. His Lordship's presence, being so perfectly acquainted with all the views and intentions of government, may be necessary to heal differences, should there be any, to remove jealousies, to confirm the wavering, and to knit all the powers together in the strongest manner.

It is to be remarked that the French funds have not risen more than 1 per cent.

The confident pacific expectations indulged yesterday in the city have subsided this morning—Omnium, which opened at 17 1/2 and 18, fell to 14 1/2—It rose afterwards to about 14 3/4 15.

We scarcely ever remember, upon any political subject, a more unanimous opinion among almost all ranks—an opinion against making peace with Bonaparte.

PROCLAMATION.

William Frederick, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. &c.

DEAR COUNTRYMEN!

After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received with heartfelt joy your unanimous invitation to come among you. I am now arrived, and, I trust, under Divine Providence, that I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient independence and prosperity.—This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you that it is equally the object of the Allied Powers. It is in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Government. Of this you will be convinced by the unanimous assistance which that powerful country is about to give you, and which, I trust, will lay the foundation of those old and fortunate ties of friendship and alliance which have so long made the happiness of both States. I am come disposed and determined to forgive and forget every thing that has passed. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our native country, and to restore it to its rank and splendor among nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party spirit must be forever banished from among us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and on that of my family, to assert and secure your independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest son, who under the immortal Lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me; unite, therefore, dear country, with heart and soul with me, and our common country will flourish again, as in days of old, and we shall transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings which we have received from our ancestors.

Given under my seal and signature, Dec. 1, 1813.

(Signed) W. F. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

By command of his Highness, H. FAGER.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

The British prints were so occupied on the great events which were continually succeeding each other in Europe, that very little notice was taken of America or American affairs. We find it, however, stated in one of them, that Lord Walpole, was sent a second time to St. Petersburg to assist the Emperor Alexander that Great Britain could not accept of any mediation in the negotiation on her maritime rights. We also find the following articles.

Boston Centinel.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty the Empress, on Sunday last, called audience to Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, in the quality of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America. This mission extraordinary has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the U. S. may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire, from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the ties of the strictest friendship with England. This striking proof of friendship and confidence which the Republic of the U. States has given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded.

London, Dec. 27.—MR. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation of Messrs. Gallatin & Bayard to the Court of Russia, is arrived. It is supposed that the object of his mission is to obtain from this government a distinct exposition of the terms on which the Court of London will accede to a peace with the United States.

NEW BEDFORD, FEB. 8.

Victory at Bayonne.

Last evening rec'd here the Portuguese sloop, Viagente, in 45 days from Lisbon.—Capt. Terry of Faithaven, a passenger in the Viagente, informs that a few hours previous to sailing, an express arrived in Lisbon from Lord Wellington, announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that Lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees, in consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced Soult attacked him on the 11th Dec. and turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict, that on the 12th, 13th and 14th, the fighting continued with increased fury, and finally ended in the total overthrow of the French. Capt. Terry says the express reported that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery when in full fire, and carried them; and the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the Bayonet, man to man for several hours. The number lost we did not learn but the express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place, 30 miles towards Bordeaux. The action took place in the open country.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Dantick capitulated the 1st of December; Tomoss had surrendered to the Russians; Lubec was taken the 14th of November; Strutin surrendered the 21st; Bayona has returned on Helstem; the

ships were comprising the confederation of the Rhine; numerous places had been taken as usual; no assistance was to be concluded; the attacks were overrunning the Netherlands.



THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

It seems as about breaking up. A part of the troops were ordered to Sackett's Harbor, and a part of the stores had arrived at Plattsburg. The loss of 300 or 400 boats there is not known; but the idea of leaving Canada there from the insufficiency of the roads to transport them, should be dispensed by a moment's reflection; the ground is hard and adamant, and the sleighing facilitates the conveyance of the heaviest pieces. Gen. Wilkinson has undoubtedly made his dispositions with prudence and skill. And from all appearance, we are inclined to anticipate more active operations than mere stationary defence.

Plattsburg, Feb. 4.

Yesterday, several loads of cannon and cannon ball arrived here from French Mills, and to-day great many more expected here. It is generally understood that part of the army at French Mills, is going to Sackett's Harbor, and the other part remaining here. This appears to me to be right, it seems to me that the secretary of war is quick at an expedient under a change of circumstances. I follow you, it will require all the address of the British to defend the Canada next campaign. Matters are now getting in a proper train. It will not be long before we will be informed by your facts; but I will say as soon as possible, of what I think is about to be done here and about Ontario. Something rather important I think is about to take place.

Pittsburg, Feb. 10.

By the arrival of a gentleman a few days since from Detroit, which place he left the 23d inst. we are informed that the troops are restored to health and are fully prepared to repel any attack which may possibly make this winter.

The day before we left Detroit, a party of 100 Frenchmen had returned from lake Michigan, to which place they had been sent by Gen. Cass to reconnoitre the situation and ascertain the disposition of the Indians in that quarter, who all appeared to be very friendly to the U. S. and an evidence of which, they suffered the party to bring off 10 British traders from the principal Pottawatomie village on the river St. Joseph's, which emptied into lake Michigan. These traders inform that the British have not evacuated Michilimackinac, and that they are very scarce of provisions, having been compelled to kill their horses to subsist on; they also inform, that Dickson proceeded from Michilimackinac to the Mississippi with five barges loaded with presents to the Indians in that quarter, his intention was to collect all that species of furs he could go on with him for the defence of that trail.

The news received by way of Erie, of the enemy building vessels of war on lake Huron, is contradicted by this gentleman; no such information having been received at Detroit.

New-York Feb. 12.

Yesterday three large beautiful letters of incense schooners arrived at this port, from the West Indies with full cargoes of coffee, sugar, &c. &c. the schooner Chancy from Port au Prince, Louis from Porto Rico, and Maria from Havana. The two latter belonged to Baltimore.

NEWS FROM COM. RODGERS.

Boston, Feb. 10.

On Tuesday evening passed this harbor, the Swedish brig Pelee, 34 days from St. Helena, Captain Rathbone, of this town, being the commander in the Pelee, informs us that he has a B. paper, which stated that Com. Rodgers had captured 60 miles to the windward, what should ten sail of London fleet, all of which he had captured one, which he gave up to the prisoners, and taking out the most valuable parts of their cargoes.

The Barbadoes' paper contained the names of the vessels captured—and further states, that previous to Com. Rodgers capturing these vessels, he fell in with a ship which had been captured, with a number of others, by a French frigate. Com. Rodgers threatened to send them to the U. S. to retaliate for the conduct of the British government relative to the cartel which he sent into England on his former cruise; they were however permitted to proceed.

Only about eighty sail out of nearly two hundred which had sailed under convoy from London, had arrived at Barbadoes; and it was apprehended that 60 had been captured or lost in the gale which dispersed the fleet. It was conjectured by Barbadoes, that Com. Rodgers had gone in pursuit of the Cork fleet of 60 sail, under convoy of two sloops of war; accordingly, three frigates had been dispatched in pursuit of him.

Latest news of the Essex Frigate.

From the Morning Chronicle of December 24, 1814. By letters from St. Helena of the 15th of October, accounts are received that the Georgiana and Atlantic, which had been captured by the Essex frigate, were fitted out as cruizers, and sent to the Gallipagos in search of the Charlton and New-Zealand whalers, which was feared they would capture. They were then to go to New-Holland in search of more South-Sea men. The Indispensable was at Bombay.

SALINA, Feb. 10.

Last evening arrived, cartel ship Rostock, brought 4 days from Halifax, with 905 prisoners, and which are about 200 soldiers. They report 1000 American captures.