

tion to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest, which has first given to the continent of Europe the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the nations of the peninsula, but the best interests of his majesty's dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between his majesty and the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

I have directed copies of the treaties to be laid before you.

In a contest for his own sovereign rights, and for the independence of his dominions, the emperor of Russia has had to oppose a large proportion of the military power of the French government, assisted by its allies, and by the tributary states dependent upon it.

The resistance which he has opposed to so formidable a combination cannot fail to excite sentiments of lasting admiration.

By his own magnanimity and perseverance, by the zeal and disinterestedness of all ranks of his subjects, and by the gallantry, firmness and intrepidity of his forces, the presumptuous expectations of the enemy have been signally disappointed.

The enthusiasm of the Russian nation has increased with the difficulties of the contest, and with the dangers with which they were surrounded. They have submitted to sacrifices of which there are few examples in the history of the world, and I indulge the confident hope, that the determined perseverance of his imperial majesty will be crowned with ultimate success; and that this contest, in its result, will have the effect of establishing, upon a foundation never to be shaken, the security and independence of the Russian empire.

The proof of confidence which I have received from his imperial majesty, in the measure which he has adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country, is in the highest degree gratifying to me; and his imperial majesty may most fully rely on my fixed determination to afford him the most cordial support in the great contest in which he is engaged.

I have the satisfaction further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty with his Sicilian majesty, supplementary to the treaties of 1808 and 1809.

As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you.

My object has been to provide for the more extensive application of the military force of the Sicilian government to offensive operations; a measure, which, combined with the liberal & enlightened principles which happily remain in the conduct of his Sicilian majesty, is calculated, I trust, to augment his power and resources, and, at the same time to render them essentially serviceable to the common cause.

In considering the variety of interests which are connected with this important subject, I rely on your wisdom for making such an arrangement as may best promote the prosperity of the British possessions in that quarter, and at the same time secure the greatest advantages to the commerce and revenue of his majesty's dominions.

I have derived great satisfaction from the success of the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the spirit of outrage and insubordination which had appeared in some parts of the country; and from the disposition which has been manifested to take advantage of the indemnity held out to the deluded by the wisdom and benevolence of parliament.

I trust I shall never have occasion to lament the recurrence of atrocities so repugnant to the British character; and that all his majesty's subjects will be impressed with the conviction, that the happiness of individuals, and the welfare of the state equally depend upon a strict obedience to the laws, and an attachment to our excellent constitution.

In the loyalty of his majesty's people, and in the wisdom of Parliament, I have reason to place the fullest confidence. The same firmness and perseverance which have been manifested on so many and such trying occasions, will not, I am persuaded, be wanted at a time when the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed upon you. I can assure you, that in the exercise of the great trust reposed in me, I have no sentiment so nearly at heart as the desire to promote by every means in my power, the real prosperity and lasting happiness of his majesty's subjects.

The Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America was made under circumstances, which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, & every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his majesty's subjects in North America are, highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive; but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor-General, by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one place have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are now wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Members of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates for the services to be ensuing year to be laid before you, and I am in no doubt of your readiness to furnish the supplies as may enable me to provide for the interests committed to my charge, and afford the best prospect of bringing the contest in which

his majesty is engaged to a successful termination.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The approaching expiration of the Charter of the East India Company renders it necessary that I should call your early attention to the propriety of providing effectually for the future government of the provinces of India.

After the prince regent had retired, an interesting debate took place in the house of lords, on a motion of lord Longford to move an address; who, in the course of his remarks, merely adverted to the war with America.

The address to the prince was seconded by lord Rolle.

The marquis of Wellesley took an able view of the speech and in adverting to the war with America, he said, "No attack could be more unjustifiable than that made by America, and that no cause could be more righteous than that of England." He denied that the powers in council were the cause of this war. "No, said he, it was upon far different things—it was upon high and mighty interests of the British empire; interests which we could not move without throwing the trident of the ocean into the hands of America. America, said he, was not to be soothed and fondled into peace—the heads of that government had long been influenced by a deadly hatred to this country, and (unusual as the epithet was) by a deadly love to France. Our policy was plain—our wisest, nay our most pacific measure would be, to show ourselves ready for the emergency—to present in front of America a force, which would make her feel her danger, and feel the importance of purchasing her safety by peace—What had we done? Nothing—nothing to intimidate—nothing to punish—nothing to interest her weakness or her wisdom. If there was any hope of putting a speedy end to the war, it was to be accomplished by boldness and decision, by making the effort while it was still in our power, and by turning upon that war some part of the grand and superabundant strength of our country."

Lord Liverpool followed—He coincided with the noble lord, as to the hostile dispositions of the American government—but denied that their hostilities had been inadequately met—This however, said he, would form a topic for future discussion.

Lord Grenville rose—on the subject of America he said,

"As to America, he could not express his astonishment, his indignation at the language of those who professed to say, that the abandonment of the orders in council would necessarily lead to a restoration of peace. There was indeed a time, when such a concession on our part would not only have achieved peace, but alliance between the two countries—but it was the blind opinion of the noble earl, and of a statesman of his stamp, that concession never came too late—and this, notwithstanding the historical experience our first fatal contest with America, where every year concessions were made in vain, which, if duly timed, would have been received with gratitude. He thought the house was indecently called upon in the address to pledge themselves to the prosecution of this war, though not a document was produced to prove the justice of such a measure—on this subject he must say, that though he wished for peace, he would not consent to sacrifice one maritime right of the country—but this view only aggravated the guilt of those men who had unnecessarily plunged us into such a state of things."

The address was agreed to without a division. In the house of commons an address to the prince was moved by lord Clive. He said, "Every person must regret the war with America, and rejoice at the declaration of the prince regent, that the earliest opportunity would be taken to restore amity between the two countries."

Mr. Hart Davis seconded the motion, and when the question was put, Mr. Canning rose, and of America said, "It was his sincere and anxious wish that two nations so related to each other by consanguinity, by one common language, and by mutual interests, as Great Britain and America, should not only be in alliance—but, when disputes rose to so great an extent, when once the die was cast, and hostilities had commenced, it became this country to be more prompt, by every exertion in our power, to bring the struggles of war to a speedy conclusion. He would go to the extreme verge of forbearance to keep peace, but he would not dilute his war measures into a weak and sickly regimen, unfit for the vigor of the occasion. He would not convert the acute distemper of war into a chronic distemper, and incorporate it with the system. The present dispute had been kept up with petty profits and small gains, till at last actual war was fixed upon us. Two years ago, to have prophesied that after six months open war between America and England, America should boast the only naval trophy, and that we could only say that we had not been conquered! an Englishman would have resented such a prophecy as an insult. He could not consider our military success in America as matter of great triumph—He never supposed we should be conquered by America—He never could have thought that the mighty navy of England would have slept while her commerce was swept from the seas, and that at the end of six months we should be found proclaiming a speech from the throne, that the time had at length come to be active and energetic, and to shew England and the world that England is what England was. Never that we should send our ambassador with our ships to our own North American towns and attack the American ports with our flags of truce. There might, however, remain circumstances yet to be disclosed to account for all this; but he would say, that on the face of appearance, and on the declaration of war, there was evidently a studied determination to postpone the period of all accommodation. As for the desire of America to get possession of Canada, it was a project which he thought not likely to be frowned upon severely, even by those parties in America which were considered friendly to us. [He notices the departure of Barlow for Moscow, to sign a treaty.] He thought it unfair to speak of the sentiments of an English party in America. When we spoke of an English party, we should think of them as good Americans merely, who prefer an English to a French alliance. He concluded by observing every effort

should be used to extend the scale of warfare and make it decisive."

Lord Castlereagh followed, and denied that ministers had conducted the war with America upon any principle of forbearance. He said "it had been conducted with all the means, both naval and military, which the country could have spared from other objects," &c.—"he wished as much as any man that peace could be maintained with America, but if she was determined to throw off all those ties which this country held dear, and which the common interests required, he must deplore that determination, but it was not in the power of his majesty's ministers to prevent it."

Mr. Whitbread, after speaking of the wars of Russia and Spain, said, "The war with America he could not help thinking as most fatal and calamitous to the interests of Great Britain, and as most likely to cut the sinews of her force and energies, which would otherwise be more happily employed. He wished the noble lord were on his way with Joel Barlow for the purpose of entering into negotiations of Peace"—and concluded, (after noticing the tardy measures taken to prevent the war with America) by entreating the house not to suffer the present moment to pass without converting it into the happy instrument of the re-establishment of Peace, observing, "that no dishonorable object could be imputed to Great Britain, Russia, or France, by overtures for the general pacification of Europe."

Thursday. Lord Liverpool said, it was not intended to move Thanks for the surrender of Detroit in America; but to address the Regency for a monument to the memory of the gallant officer who commanded, but who had since unfortunately fallen. Adjourned.

A letter appears in the Times of the 8th, dated Douranez Bay, Dec. 3. "We now remain at anchor here. On the 28th of November we reconnoitred the enemy, and found them, 6 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and 2 sloops, prepared for sea in the outer Roads Brest. We have 4 sail of the line and 2 frigates. As we know they are going to America we shall keep a sharp look-out for them."

DECEMBER 6.

The following intelligence was yesterday reported to the Admiralty from Captain Farquhar, of the Desiree frigate, which arrived on Friday at Yarmouth, from the coast of Holland:—"On Tuesday last, when off the Dutch coast, the Desiree spoke a galliot laden with butter and cheese, bound from Amsterdam to London. The Capt. of the galliot informed Capt. Farquhar, that when he left Amsterdam it was reported, and universally believed, that Bonaparte's army had been totally annihilated in Russia, and that Bonaparte was killed in his flight to Poland."

The American brig Empress, Captain Moran, arr. Plymouth, on Wednesday, from N. York; she sailed on the 6th ult. bound to Bordeaux, and was captured on the 30th, by the Rover gun-brig. Accounts are stated to have been received at N. Y. that the Frolic sloop of war was captured by the American frigate Hornet, after a most desperate action, in which both were disabled and complete wrecks, and were soon after fallen in with his Majesty's ship Poitiers, and both taken. The President's Message was expected at N. Y. the day the Empress sailed. It was generally believed that an order for a general embargo would be one of the first acts of Congress on account of the immense exportation of grain and flour from the U. S. The British frigate Junon, with despatches from Sir J. B. Warren, which had been at N. Y. about 14 days, left it with an answer to the despatches about 2 days before the departure of the above vessel; nothing was known of the nature of the said despatches, or the reply given.

DECEMBER 7.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Dec. 4.

Rear Admiral Hope has transmitted to Mr. Crocker the following translation of 2 Russian Bulletins, dated St. Petersburg, 9 and 11th of Nov. together with an extract of a letter received at Gottenburgh, from his Excellency Count Rosen, Gov. of that place, dated Stockholm, Nov. 19. The Rear Admiral had not received any accounts officially.

Rear Admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Crocker, under date of the 24th Nov. that the whole Russian fleet, of about 20 sail of the line, had passed the Belt in safety; and Capt. Drury, the bearer of the dispatch reports, that they were standing into Hawke Roads when he sailed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9. Gen. Wittgenstein reports to his majesty, Oct. 31st:

"After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy has suffered much by the fortunate operations of count Steinhilf's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk and during their retreat to Depel amounts, in prisoners, to 100 staff officers and 3000 privates, 9 pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments, 90 powder waggons, and a great number of gun carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy."

"Their loss in killed must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road is covered with dead bodies; so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed: besides this had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the Grand Army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army, which is commanded by gen. Le Grand; St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of his wound."

November 11. After Moscow was retaken by the Russians, under gen. Winzingerode's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Borowsk; thinking, as it proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces of Russia.

General Kutusow entirely counteracted his plan by a serious attack, which took place on the 24th of October, at Maloyaroskavitz; this little town was taken and retaken eight different times—at last the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 16 pieces of cannon.

Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in the same road. To conceal as much as possible his retreat he ordered one corps to march to Medyne, as if he

had intended to march round the Russian left wing; during this time the Guards, with the greatest part of the army, marched towards Mojaisk.

As soon as gen. Kutusow was apprised of this he broke up with his whole army and followed the enemy.

The Russian advanced guard, under Platow, overtook the French army on the 1st of Nov. near Kolorsk, not far from Borodino, and took from them two colors and 24 pieces of cannon.

The 3d Nov. general Miloradowitsch, supported by Platow, attacked several French corps near Viasma, commanded by the vice king of Italy, Davoust and Ney. These corps were completely defeated, and lost one color, 5 pieces of cannon, and 20,000 prisoners, among whom is general Pettien.

The whole road to Mojaisk is covered with ammunition waggons and dead horses. The French army retreated daily upwards of 50 wersts.

Admiral Tschitchakoff's advanced guard under general Tealipiz, entered Sloniam on the 21st of October and took general Canopko, with the whole of the three Ulian regiments of guards, prisoners. Col. Teherikon, with a detached corps, is stationed near Warsaw. A corps belonging to gen. Wittgenstein's army has entered Witepsk.

Extract of a letter from count Rosen, dated at Stockholm, Nov. 19, 1812.

"Two messengers arrived to night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Victor and St. Cyr's army, and is now near Smolensk. When Bonaparte left Moscow he ordered Murat to attack general Beningsden, but he was driven back. Bonaparte then attacked Kutusow in person with great desperation, near Maloyaroskavitz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle, and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters as near Galicia, as possible; he had, therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste. The bad roads, and the dreadful wants the French are in, gave Kutusow time to come up with them near Viasma, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle Bonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with 6000 men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by general Canopko's detachment, which obliged him to return: he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advance guard, was beaten, and obliged to fall back on the grand army."

He has now in front of him Tormasow's, Tschitchagoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear prince Kutusow with 150,000 men."

"Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners. Wittgenstein made in one day 6000 and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 39 pieces of cannon, and 37,000 prisoners."

DECEMBER 10.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

Gottenburg, December 5. During the retreat of the French, general Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

General Wittgenstein and Tschitchagoff have joined.

Kutusow with his General Army is at Keloona, Smolensko is completely surrounded.

Sun office, half past 3 o'clock.

We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburg to 20th Nov. No dispatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description—General Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces of cannon at passage of the Dnieper below Smolensk.

A corps of 2000 men under the command of General Angereau, brother to the Marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orlloff-Denisow.

The last accounts from Kutusow were dated the 13th Nov. at Lobkovo, 40 wersts to the southward of Smolensko. Nothing at that time was known of Bonaparte.

A manifesto is said to have been issued at St. Petersburg, in which the emperor Alexander solemnly retracts all former acknowledgments of Bonaparte as emperor of France, and once more solemnly declares that he will never conclude a peace with France, while that villain is acknowledged as her ruler.

The Russian fleet, we understand, passed Yarmouth, yesterday, with a fair wind, and may be expected at the Nore to-morrow.

In the house of commons last night, Sir Francis Burdett gave notice of its being his intention after the recess, to move for leave to bring in a bill to settle the Regency on her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in the case of the demise of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, during the life of his Majesty.

Parliament will adjourn about the 22d or 23d instant to the 21 February. The Catholic question will not be brought forward, we believe, till after the recess.

CAPTAIN DACRES' ADDRESS.

To the President and Members of the Court Martial.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court. "By my letter to Admiral Sawyer, and the narrative of the principal officers, I trust you will be satisfied that every exertion was used in defending the ship as long as there was the smallest prospect of the resistance of being of any use. In my letter where I mention the boards being called, it was my intention, after having driven back the enemy, to have boarded in return; and in consequence I ordered down the first lieutenant on the main deck to send every body up from the guns; but finding his deck filled with men, and every preparation to receive us, it would have been almost impossible for us to succeed—I ordered the men down to their quarters, and desired Mr. Bent to direct part of his attention to the main deck, the lieutenant being killed.—The main-mast fell without being struck by a single shot, the heart of the mast being decayed, and it was carried away suddenly by the weight of the foremast; and though it