

Interesting Foreign News.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE SOVEREIGN.

There is to be a most splendid entertainment given at Carlton House on the Birth day of the Princess Charlotte, when she comes of full age, if her Royal Highness were Her Apparent to the Crown, and consequently may be regarded as of full age being Her Presumptive. It is expected that notwithstanding the adjournment of Parliament, all the principal Nobility of the United Kingdom will make it a point to be present to pay their respects to their future Sovereign. The preparations making for the Fete are of the most sumptuous kind, and it is believed that it is only the commencement of a series of Fetes, which will terminate in the marriage of the illustrious personage with the Hereditary Prince of Orange; an union that may be the means of establishing not merely a barrier to the continental powers against France but a security to England against the revival of that system of interdict on our commerce which has been so severely felt in the present war. This projected alliance will, of course give rise to much and very serious discussion; but in all Europe where could there be found so suitable a match for the Heir Presumptive of England, as the Heir Apparent of the Netherlands? And what countries could be so naturally or so beneficially connected?

Monday a Court Martial was held on board the Gladiateur, at Portsmouth, to try James Warberton, alias James Parker, formerly of his majesty's ship Aeolus, for having, with five others, rose against Mr. Anthony Reed, when on board an American prize-ship, giving her up to the American master, and assisting to navigate her into Salem. He was afterwards recognized amongst the wounded of the American frigate Chesapeake. The Court were of opinion that the charges were proved, and adjudged him to suffer death.

A report from Cadix mentions, that sir Edward Pellew had taken four sail of the line, in one of the excursions of the Toulon fleet.

Among other promotions in the British navy, is that of Samuel Hood Linzee, to be Rear Admiral of the White.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 20th Dec. to the 1st March.

A Vienna paper contains an Official article declaring the dissolution of the Rhenish confederation.

The body of Poniatowski, a distinguished General in the French service, drowned at the battle of Leipsic, has been found and buried with military honors.

The Austrians have taken possession of Trieste, their old port on the Adriatic.

The Stadtholder is raised again to the Sovereign Power in Holland, under a new title, that of Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange has been raised to the rank of a Major General in the British service.

We have no account yet of the surrender of the fleet at the Texel.

The river Beerbuda, in India, has overflowed its banks, and destroyed 42 villages and many thousands of inhabitants.

A caravan, with 2000 travellers, going from Mecca to Aleppo, was overwhelmed in the Arabian deserts, and all but 20 perished.

The admirable Declaration of the Allied Powers, which we inserted on Saturday, was alluded to yesterday, in both Houses of Parliament, by Lord Holland and Mr. Horner, with the view of ascertaining from Ministers, whether they were parties to the publication of that document, if authentic, and more particularly whether an overture of peace had been made to the French Government (as stated in the Declaration) and rejected, or whether an overture had been made that was likely to lead to a negotiation.

The replies from the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh established the authenticity of the Declaration, and stated generally the perfect concert between this Government and the Allies.—Lord Liverpool, however, stated, that the Declaration was published at Frankfurt, without a previous concert with the British government as to its publication, but that the Allies were in full possession of the sentiments of this Cabinet. On the subject of any overture of Peace, they declined giving any answer, on the ground that their public duty did not permit it.

It is of course to be inferred, that the Declaration of the Allied Powers contains also the opinions of the British Government upon the great and momentous subject to which it refers, and ministers undoubtedly deserve credit for that moderation of view which so admirably characterizes the document alluded to, and which is so eminently calculated to take from Bonaparte every available pretence with the French people for continuing the war.

The Swiss have resumed a portion of their independence, have withdrawn from the war on the side of France, and declared themselves neutrals.

Naples has assumed independence, and opened her ports.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 20.

Lord Holland, adverting to the Declaration of the Allied Powers, expressed a wish to ask the Minister two questions on the subject: The first, whether the paper was or was not authentic; and secondly, whether the government of this country was a party to it?

Lord Liverpool replied, that the paper was, he believed, authentic: this was the answer to the first question.—To the second, he answered, that the declaration was framed and issued at Frankfurt without any previous communication, as to this particular act, with the government of this country. But at the same time he thought it right to observe, that the other allied powers were fully in possession of the general sentiments of the British Government on this subject. As to the other questions of the

noble Lord, relative to an offer of peace and the rejection of it, or any thing relative to negotiation, whether going on or not, he felt it his duty to abstain from giving any answer whatever.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 20.

Mr. Horner put the same questions to Lord Castlereagh, which Lord Holland had done in the House of Lords.

Lord Castlereagh said, he felt no difficulty in stating the paper he alluded to was authentic. He had also the satisfaction of saying, that the most perfect concert had prevailed in the views of the allies, and that all the measures adopted had been marked by cordiality. What was its result, he trusted, that, for various reasons, the House would not, at that time press him to state.

CAPITULATION OF DANTZIC.

The London Gazette of Dec. 23, contains a letter from Major Macdonald, stating that articles of capitulation for the important fortress of Dantzic 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 the front of the battery of the Gettes Eengel, 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 two six pounders and the ammunition wagons belonging thereto. Twenty-five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzic 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, 12th December, 1813, stating that his Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Dantzic should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

Dec. 25.—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.

The twenty-third bulletin of the Crown Prince closes with a bitter criticism upon Bonaparte's want of talents in the late events. It is so strong a passage, that we cannot help repeating it. What will the opposition, the panegyrists of the Corsican do to it.

"It is inconceivable how a man, who had commanded in thirty pitched battles, and who had exalted himself to military glory, in appropriating to himself that of all the old French generals, should have been capable of concentrating his army in so unfavorable a position as that in which he had placed it; the Elster and the Pleisse in his rear, a marshy ground to traverse, and only a single bridge for the passage of 100,000 men and 3000 baggage wagons.—Every one asks, is this the great captain who has hitherto made Europe tremble?"

HARWICH, DECEMBER 4.

Three vessels are just arrived from the Dutch coast, which they left on Friday. The intelligence they bring is, that the Brill and Heilvoetsluis were free, and Flushing was under bombardment.

The Commandant of the Brill had been taken prisoner, and conveyed in irons to the Hague, with three tons of gold, about 300,000 guineas, of which he had robbed the inhabitants.

Gogel, the French minister of Finance in Holland, has also been taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Hague, and a considerable sum of money, exceeding that found on the Commandant of the Brill, was taken from him.

CADIZ, NOV. 29.

Complete order and discipline not having been observed by some soldiers of the division of —, it appears that the Spanish troops have been sent into the rear, the whole thus paying for the irregularities of some, who on the 11th committed disorders in various French cottages.—For this fault, the whole army was ordered to remain under arms for several hours. Gen. Frere represented to Lord Wellington, that the whole army ought not to be punished on account of a few soldiers. In the general order of the 18th, his Lordship replied, that he knew by experience, that out of an hundred soldiers guilty of any excess, scarcely one was ever seized for punishment, and that he had given the said orders, that the good might declare who had committed the excess; that this measure in no respect prejudiced the deserting officers and soldiers of the army—that he had often adopted similar proceedings with regard to the English and Portuguese when they committed excesses; that if on other occasions, when the Spanish troops deserved it, he had not followed this course, it was from a consideration of the wants and privations which they endured; and that the subsistence of the army could not be provided for in an enemy's country, if the country were fleeced. Besides, that, on entering France, he had declared that property should be respected, and that it was necessary to shew that the allies comported themselves in war in a very different manner from the tyrant.

Nov. 30.—It appears that yesterday the great question, as to the resignation of command by Lord Wellington, was decided in the Isla, and that he will continue as before. We doubt not, that this point has given rise to debates and new proposals.

DENMARK COME ROUND.

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 9.

It is generally believed, and the idea gives great satisfaction, that affairs are in a fair train for being adjusted between the Allied Courts and our Government.—Count Bombelle, who arrived here a few days ago, has frequent conferences with the Minister of Foreign Af-

airs; and it is supposed, will throw on the French yoke, and on the common cause of all Europe. It is understood, that one of the conditions, is that Denmark shall furnish 50,000 men, to serve against France.

ROSEN, DEC. 19.

We every day witness the arrival here of detachments (more or less numerous) of Polish prisoners. A few days ago, a column arrived of 650 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 150 officers, among whom were general Kimmiechi, and the generals of brigade, Grabrowski, and Malach. They were followed by another column of 1600 men, and 126 officers, among whom was the general of brigade, Rutenstrach. All these prisoners received from the Commandant of this place, passport to return to their respective houses.

LEYDEN, DEC. 16.

All the Dutch fleet had left the Helder. The infamous Ad. Verheul has not more than seven or eight hundred men, mostly French donaniers, who are in Fort La Saate; he has threatened to burn all the ships which are in Texel, unless he is allowed to proceed to France.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all those who these presents shall see or hear read, greeting. Be it made known.

Dear Countrymen!—After nineteen years of absence and sufferings, I have received with joy your unanimous invitation to come amongst 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of this government. Of this you will be convinced, by the unanimous assistance, which that powerful country is immediately going to give you, and which, I trust, will lay the foundation of those old and intimate 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 amongst 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 amongst 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 Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me: unite, therefore, dear countrymen, with heart and soul with me, and our common country will flourish again, as in the days of old, and we shall transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity, the blessings we have received from our ancestors.

Given under my seal and signature, Dec. 4, 1813.

(Signed) W. F. Pr. of ORANGE.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 13.

The Burgomasters of this city hastens to inform the good burghers of the following intelligence, communicated to him by the Imperial Russian General Von Benkendorff:—That the important fortress of Breda was taken by his Imperial Russian Majesty's troops and that the French garrison, 1800 men strong, in attempting to retreat to Antwerp, were attacked by the aforesaid troops with such good effect, that 600 of the French were taken prisoners.

According to certain intelligence received, the advanced guards of the Cossacks have already taken post within an English mile of Antwerp.

BRUNN, NOV. 20.

The French prisoners who have passed through here from the 15th September to the 18th Nov. consist of three Generals of Division, (Haxo, Kreuzer, and Bruman) the Generals of Brigade, Jerome and Guyat; 647 officers and 8789 soldiers.—They are very sickly and many are left in the hospital in their rout. The healthy are marched into Hungary.

NEW-BEDFORD, FEB. 8.

Late last evening, arrived here the Portuguese schooner Viageta, in 46 days from Lisbon. Capt. Terry, of Fairhaven, a passenger in the Viageta, 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 Pyrennees, 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 that the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the bayonet, man to man, for several hours. The numbers 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.

It is said that Lord Castlereagh had gone to Holland.

Stocks, West-India produce, manufactures, &c. have risen greatly in England, in consequence of the favorable news from the continent.

It appears that the French Marshal Davoust, Prince of Saxe-Muhl, having his retreat from France cut off, has retired with a party of his army from Hamburg to the Danish Dominion. This may keep the Danes faithful to France somewhat longer, but they must find it difficult to provision the French troops.

MILAN, NOV. 24.

Our official gazette gives the following extract from a letter which the emperor wrote on the 16th of this month to the Duke of Lodi: "Italy engages my attention. I am assembling at Turin an army of 100,000 men.—The people of the Kingdom of Italy ought to be certain that I never shall, under such circumstances, abandon them. If im-arious causes have rendered the present crisis difficult, every thing is now arranged to repair their consequences."

American Intelligence.

NEWS FROM COM. RODGERS.

BOSTON, FEB. 12.

On Tuesday evening passed this harbor the Bristol, the Swedish brig Pelee, 19 days from St. Barts. Capt. Rathbone, of this town, who came passenger in the Pelee, informs us, that he saw a Barbadoes' paper, which stated that Commodore Rodgers had captured (60 miles to the windward of that island) TEN SAIL OF the London fleet, all of which he burnt except one, which he gave up to the prisoners, after 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. States 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 50 or 60 had been captured or lost in the gale which dispersed the fleet. It was conjectured at 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 despatched in pursuit of him.

PLATTSBURG, FEB. 6.

Yesterday several loads of cannon and cannon ball arrived here from the French Mills, and to day a great many more are expected here. It is generally understood, that part of the army at French Mills, is going to Spett's Harbor, and the other part coming here.

Seventy-six persons, who were taken prisoners at Buffalo and its vicinity, arrived at this place on Tuesday last, having left Montreal on Thursday. We understand they were exchanged for the militia taken by Col. Clark at Missisque, last fall.—They state the enemy had two vessels building at Kingston, which were planked up, one of them rated a 44 gun frigate. Between Kingston and Montreal they met immense quantities of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores of every description, going up. Col. Chapin, arrived in Montreal some days before our informants, and was sent immediately to Quebec.

Maj. Millard, aid to Gen. Hopkins, and a militia officer, remained in Montreal paroled to the limits of the city.

Capt. Leonard, it is stated, runs at large in the city, and has sent for his family.—It is worthy of remark, that this same Capt. Leonard, in times of yore, was under the immediate command of John Henry, when that traitor held a captain's commission in the armies of the U. States—Leonard being then a Lieutenant.

ERIE, (PA.) FEB. 5.

Three persons have lately been apprehended in this place, on suspicion of being spies. A plan of the town, of the harbor, &c. &c. was found in possession of one of them. His trial comes on to-day.

PITTSBURG, (PA.) FEB. 9.

We have seen and conversed with a number of the Pittsburg volunteers, arrived here yesterday from Erie.—They state that at the time they left Erie, (Friday evening last) no apprehensions of an attack by the British were entertained—that the lake was still open—that, until it closed, the idea of an attack on our fleet was preposterous—that of a number of years so mild a winter had not been known in those northern regions—and that peace and security would, in all probability, reign triumphant. Our fleet and army, however, in any event, are prepared to do their duty.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 15.

Translated for the Register, from the Journal of Havana, Jan. 24, 1814.

SOUTH AMERICA.

His excellency the viceroy of Peru, received just now despatches from the chevalier Pezuela, general in chief of the national army in upper Peru, from which the substantial extract is as follows.

Head quarters, Condocondo, Oct. 6.

The whole army of the insurgents of Buenos Ayres, under Belgrano, had taken a very strong situation in the valley of Velasco, when the general in chief of our national army, in upper Peru, Don Joaquin Pezuela, moved with all the forces under his command to attack the enemy. Both armies were inflamed with martial fury, and emboldened with a sanguine assurance of victory. They met one another desperately, and the battle was fought with the greatest bravery and firmness on both sides. Fortune at first smiled on the insurgents; but the gallant Pezuela ordered to charge them at bayonet, and falling upon files and entrenchments at the head of his intrepid warriors, cut to pieces the whole army of the enemy. 1700 in-