

Foreign News continued.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

DANISH TREATY.

Mr. Thorston has signed with the Danish Plenipotentiaries a definitive Treaty of peace and Alliance between England and Denmark.

All conquests to be restored, except Heligoland. Prisoners of war on both sides to be released. Denmark to join the allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000l. in the year 1814. Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark in lieu of Norway. Stralsund still to continue a Depot for English produce. Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the Slave Trade. England to mediate between Denmark and the other Allies.

The Danish troops are to be paid exactly at the same rate as the Swedish troops are paid, so much per month, and may be called out for whatever time, longer or shorter, or not at all, as the British Government thinks proper.

Extract of a despatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel, 14th January.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honor of informing your Lordship, that Baron de Witterstedt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed Treaties of peace with the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

JAN. 30.

Reported Understanding between Bernadotte and Wellington and Suchet and Soult.

There are two reports at present in town (and both of them resting upon apparent good authority,) which if true, in any degree, will at once terminate the war. If we are asked our own private opinion, we must be allowed to entertain some doubt upon intelligence of such extensive importance. We conceive it a matter of justice, however, to state the reports as they have reached us, and without anticipating the judgment of the reader, by the declaration of our own previous opinions, to leave them to decline their own inferences.

The first of these statements is—That for a long time (six months since) there has been a secret understanding between Marshal Soult, Marshal Suchet, and the Crown Prince; Marshal Suchet being the nephew of the Crown Prince, and Soult his nearest and most intimate friend. That the object of this intrigue is supposed to be the deposition of Bonaparte, and the reinstatement of the Bourbons in France, and of Ferdinand in Spain. Soult to retain his dukedom of Dalmatia and Suchet to be a Grandee of Spain.

It is scarcely necessary to make the observation upon this statement, that if it be actually founded upon proper authority, it terminates at once the dynasty of Bonaparte, and the new empire founded in his family. Bonaparte has now no other army, (none at least worth the name of an army) but those of Suchet and Soult; and if the defection of these Marshals, and of these armies, should be added to his previous losses in 1812 and 1813, it is totally impossible that even his person can remain in safety upon French ground. We therefore repeat, that the confirmation of this report would be followed by a bloodless and quiet revolution in Paris; for what opposition could the reigning power pretend to make on the general desertion of his whole armies and generals.

Our own opinion, however is, that if this report have any truth, it is construed in too great an extent. It is very possible, and very probable there may have been some negotiation between the Crown Prince and these Marshals. This we believe. But may not this negotiation be of the following kind—may it not have been instituted with the privacy and even at the desire of Bonaparte, who knowing the intimate previous connection of Soult, Suchet and Bernadotte, may have been desirous of availing himself of the influence of the two former, in order to consolidate to his interests the latter. May not Soult and Suchet be negotiating with Bernadotte in terms like the following:—"Why ruin your country—Why totally destroy the man who made you a Prince—Why not be satisfied with punishing his ambition and acknowledged haughtiness, without pushing him to the very verge of destruction? Let France have her old boundaries," &c.

The second report is a kind of consequence of the former, and is in substance—that Lord Wellington, and Suchet, and Soult, have been long in a friendly communication with each other, and that there is reason to believe that the interests of Napoleon are not the subjects of their discussions;—that this correspondence has been of very long date, and that Mr. Sydenham was sent home, some weeks since from Lord Wellington to announce this intelligence to the British Cabinet. That Lord Castlereagh's mission, and the departure of the Prince of the House of Bourbon, are connected with the secret negotiation.

JAN. 31.

Extract of a letter from Lord Wellington to the British Ambassador in Spain, dated St. Jean de Luz, December 7.

"I have the honor to inclose a copy of the orders which I transmitted to the commanders of the British troops in Cadiz and Carthage, relative to their adopting the necessary means for withdrawing from the said places, without loss of time, the troops and effects appertaining to his Britannic Majesty; of which important measure your Excellency will be pleased to inform the Spanish Government."

He states that it was at the request of the Government of Spain, that he had supplied British troops to garrison those fortresses; and in speaking of their being recalled says:

"I should have deferred this measure till the Spanish Government had made known to me its wish on this particular, if I had not read the libels which are circulated in Spain upon this subject, impeaching the honor and good faith of his Britannic Majesty; and in it had not perceived the efforts which have been made to persuade the public that the troops of his Majesty continued in those two places with sinister views; an assertion equally without foundation and contrary to the honor of his Majesty, as clearly appears from the faithful relation of what passed on this point, when the English troops were destined for Cadiz and Carthage."

The intended marriage of the young Prince of Orange, heir to the Dutch throne, to the Princess of Wales, daughter of the Prince Regent, and heir to the British Throne, will be communicated to Parliament at the next meeting. The Allies are to be consulted on the arrangement. The succession to the Dutch throne is to be the second son of the marriage. A difficult point to settle appears to be, whether the Princess shall reside in England or Holland.

The Duke de Berri is stated to have gone, in the first instance to Jersey; Louis XVIII, who is gone to Basle, has, we are told, another object besides that of making an appeal to the French people in favour of his family, from the head quarters of the allied army in that vicinity. He was, it seems, Colonel General of the Swiss Guards, at the period of the revolution; and it is conceived that he might now engage a large body of that gallant and faithful people to arm in his favour. The son-in-law of Louis XVI, is gone to the H. Q. of Lord Wellington's army. The favourable accounts brought by the Comte de Grammont, in his recent trip from St. Jean de Luz to this country, are supposed to have led the way to this journey.

Dutch Minister to the United States.—We learn by letters from the Hague, of the 22d, that the Prince of Orange, in his new character of Sovereign of the Netherlands, has appointed M. Changnon, late Commissary General in Holland, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. This appointment has of course excited much interest among the Dutch, who eagerly anticipate the benefits to be derived from a renewal of their commercial intercourse with North America. But how these benefits are to be communicated in the present situation of England and the United States, is a difficulty which appears insurmountable.

Bonaparte's Intrigues with Spain. The arrival of a mail at St. Sebastian has put us in possession of Spanish papers, which prove that Bonaparte had cajoled the simple Ferdinand, his prisoner, into a treaty of peace for Spain. In the Victoria Gazette of the 12th we find the following passage:

"At Madrid there has arrived the Duke San Carlos, who came fair as Vinch escorted by Frenchmen, and brings, we are assured, despatches relative to peace. We have before us a letter from the capital, in which it is stated that the council of state was to have an extraordinary meeting, at which this duke and the English ambassador would assist—it adds we are easy, because nothing can be concluded without the approbation of the Cortes."

And the same paper of the 16th, after giving the decree of the 1st of Jan. 1814, declaring void all acts and agreements of the kind during his oppression without or within Spain, contains the following remarks:—

"In the state in which Bonaparte now finds himself, with his infamous and perfidious dispositions, a new intrigue would not be astonishing. We all knew the man, although he considers himself so great, he does not fail to have recourse to the most abject and humiliating means, while they lead to that end which he proposes. On the other side, we know the candor of our beloved Ferdinand, his inexperience, the want of councils, of guide—What wonder would it be should the Corsican seduce him, and by deceit or violence oblige him to sign a contract! Spaniards let us be on our guard! there is scarcely one among us who does not understand the value of the treaties and promise of Bonaparte; who does not comprehend his views, which are to separate us at any expense from our allies in order to smooth his difficulties in that quarter, proceed with all his forces to the Rhine, and afterwards return with the same to oppress us. Should he succeed in embroiling us among ourselves, so much the better for him. Let us be on our guard, Spaniards! This is all the comment we shall at present make upon the decree, and to which the mysterious and sudden arrival of the Duke of San Carlos gave rise.

When the Duke de San Carlos was sent to Ferdinand VII, with Bonaparte's proposition of a separate treaty with him, he was desired to suggest to his Majesty the expediency of addressing a letter under his own hand to Bonaparte and a copy of such a letter as would be agreeable to Bonaparte, was delivered to the Duke: in this, Ferdinand, we hear, was to say, that "he viewed the step taken by Bonaparte at Bayonne with respect to the royal family, as having ensured their personal safety, which might have been endangered by the convulsions to which Spain would have been subjected; that during his residence in France he had been constantly treated with the greatest kindness and distinction by the Emperor Napoleon; that his pleasures and his amusements had been consulted in every thing; and that no restraint whatever had been put upon his actions."

The Duke de San Carlos went through Catalonia to Madrid. He carried also a letter from the captive King to the temporary government of Spain. The contents of the letter are as strange as the articles of the treaty. Ferdinand extols and thanks his people for their defence of his rights, compliments the English and Lord Wellington on their successful co-operations, and dwells with gratitude on Napoleon's kindness to him during his residence in France. Neither the letter nor the treaty have been officially communicated to Sir H. Wellesley. The reason assigned is, that until the Cortes are regularly assembled in Madrid, they have not been delivered according to their direction, viz. to the Provisional Government of Spain.

KING OF NAPLES JOINING THE ALLIES. Vienna Jan. 5.—There is no doubt entertained of the agreement of the King of Naples to the coalition against France. It is said, that

he will retain Naples during his life, but that after his death it will pass to the present King of Sicily, or his descendants: the heirs of Murat to be indemnified by three principalities in Italy one of which is Piombino. Others say the cession of Naples will take place immediately upon the conclusion of peace; and that Murat will merely retain the royal title during his life.—This opinion does not gain much credit, on account of the report which is now in circulation of Murat being at present at the head of 20,000 men, whom he is conducting through the Roman territory to Upper Italy, and with which he appears to intend to join the Italian army under the Viceroy.

American Intelligence.

BRILLIANT ATCHIEVEMENT, CINCINNATI, MARCH 17.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following letter from Col. Butler to Gen. Harrison, by which it appears that a victory has been obtained by a small detachment of our troops over a much superior force of British regulars, militia and Indians.

DEAR SIR, "Detroit, March 7.—By Lieut. Shannon, of the 27th regiment U. States infantry, I have the honor of informing you, that a detachment of the troops under my command, led by Capt. Holmes of the 24th regt. U. S. Infantry, have obtained a signal victory over the enemy.

The affair took place on the 4th inst. about 100 miles from this place, on the river De Trench. Our force consisted of no more than 160 rangers and mounted infantry. The enemy, from their own acknowledgment, had about 240. The fine light company of the Royal Scots is totally destroyed; they led the attack most gallantly, and their commander fell within ten paces of our front line. The light company of the 26th has also suffered severely; one officer of that company fell, one is a prisoner, and another is said to be badly wounded. In killed, wounded and prisoners, the enemy lost about 80, whilst on our part, there were but four killed and four wounded. This great disparity in the loss on both sides is to be attributed to the very judicious position occupied by Capt. Holmes, who compelled the enemy to attack him at great disadvantage; this, even more than his gallantry, merits the laurel.

Capt. Holmes has just returned and will furnish a detailed account of the expedition, which shall immediately be transmitted to you.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant.

H. BUTLER Lt. Col. comd'g Detroit.

MAY. GEN. HARRISON.

Enemy's force as stated by the prisoners.

Table with 2 columns: Unit, Count. Royal Scots 101, 89th Regiment 45, Militia 50, Indians 40 to 60.

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P. S. We took one hundred head of cattle also from the enemy, intended for Long Point or Burlington."

The following additional information was communicated by Lt. Shannon to Gen. Harrison:

Capt. Holmes' detachment consisted of selectmen, drawn from each of the companies of the United States Infantry at Detroit, belonging to the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th regts. and Capt. McCormick's company of Rangers. Capt. Holmes advanced, with the intention of attacking the enemy at Delaware, but finding them too strong, he retreated to the Eighteen mile creek, where he fortified his camp. The enemy followed him, and Capt. H. again advanced to attack them; but finding their numbers greatly superior, he thought it best again to occupy his original position, and await the attack. The enemy came on about 4 o'clock in the evening; their militia and Indians pushed to the rear, to intercept the retreat of our men, whilst the regulars attacked in front. The position was well chosen; the enemy had to march up a steep hill; in this situation they were exposed to a destructive fire from our lines, which obliged them to retreat, in which they were also greatly exposed to our fire.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 15.

Under the dispensations of divine providence, we have again to record the destructive effects of this ungovernable element. On Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, the citizens of this town were alarmed with the cry of fire! It proceeded from the hay loft of Wm. W. Cooke, Esq. near Mr. Wood's warehouse; it had gained such an ascendancy and the buildings were so combustible, that the utmost exertions of the citizens could not save the large adjoining warehouse filled with consignments to Joseph Woods, esq. commission merchant; the bindery, dwelling house and bookstore of Mr. Duncan Robertson, the tavern houses of Robert Rentfree, the frame house of John Anderson, esq. the houses occupied by Mr. Ernest Benoit, baker, the shop of Messrs. E. and G. Hewlet, saddlers above; the dwelling house of Wm. W. Cooke, esq. the dwelling house occupied by Mr. S. V. Stout, the warehouse of Messrs. Read and Washington, army contractors, and their office, the shop and dwelling house of Mr. D. C. Snow, tin plate worker below; the dwelling house of Joseph T. Ellison, and his silversmith shop, the dwelling house of the editor of the Clarion, and his printing office, the house lately occupied by Wm. M. Wallace, as a shoemaker's shop and the house occupied by Joseph Sumner, the property of Mr. John Young, the office of the Nashville Whig, and the hatter's shop of Mr. Joshua Pileher, and the brick store house occupied by W. Tannehill, esq. above on the east of Market street, and all the frame buildings on the same side opposite to bank alley, making in the whole the most destructive fire ever experienced in the western country. No language can paint the distress of many of the sufferers, who were left without bread, meat, dishes or plates, or a covering ex-

cept the heavens. In the whole range of the fire we are however gratified that no lives were lost, and we hope that in a few years a majority of the sufferers will be able to replace the property they have thus lost.

In some few cases we are, however, sorry to learn the individuals are ruined. It is impossible at present, to form any estimate of the immense loss sustained—nearly one half the buildings that were in the town are in ashes, much furniture and other valuable property was lost in the flames. Among the sufferers, the Editor of this Paper finds it necessary to repeat that he was one—his Printing Office contained many printed books and pamphlets, the most of which were lost, and he is sorry to state, in that situation is the Journal of the proceedings of the last General Assembly, which was nearly entirely lost. Of the Journal of the house of Representatives, it is believed a copy can be made out; but of the Senate, there is not the least hope of ever recovering one. The printing and manuscript shared the same fate. Of the heavy edition of law books, &c. &c. in the house, it is believed scarcely a copy remains; and of the printing apparatus, a considerable part was lost; but one press and nearly all the type was saved. For the satisfaction of the members of the last General Assembly, he is thus particular, that the loss of the public Journals may be rightly understood. The fire was communicated, we have little doubt, by some incendiary—who is not yet ascertained.

ROGERSVILLE, (TEN.) MARCH 12.

By a gentleman from Knoxville, we are informed, that an express arrived at that place on Tuesday last, from our army at Huntsville, with the unfortunate intelligence of 181 of the militia having mutinied, and are now marching home. The express has brought orders for Colonel Booth and Davis, to order out the militia of Knox county, and force the mutineers to return. We sincerely hope, that such an example will be made of the ring-leaders of them, as to prevent any thing of this kind for the future. Without subordination, an army is mere mob.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 21.

Mutiny at Sandy Hook.—In our papers of Thursday last, we stated that the 18th Regt. at Sandy Hook had mutinied and the King's Arms had been arrested, brought to Town, and confined in the Fort at the battery.—The following particulars of this unhappy affair, we received from a source, which entitles them to the fullest credit.

"On the 23d inst. a general meeting took place among the troops stationed at Sandy Hook. With the exception of Lieut. Anthony's detachment 3d artillery, the troops, one and all refused to obey the orders of their officers to appear on parade. They stated their reasons, that government had not fulfilled their contract with them, as they had received only part of the bounty promised, and some of them had been seven months in service without pay. The officers commanding them, again exerted themselves to induce them to turn out, and they still refused. Capt. Hamilton then ordered two six pounders to be bro't down in front of the barracks, and charged with grape shot. The 3d artillery, under Lt. Ambury, having formed in line with the cannon, were ordered to load. Capt. H. then gave them ten minutes to appear on parade, or take the consequences. The appearance of immediate death had the desired effect. They formed on parade, and were ordered to stack their arms, which were taken from them; and the ring-leaders of the mutiny were selected out, and sent under charge of Capt. Humphreys to Governor's Island for trial."

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1814.

Extract of a letter from a republican member of Congress, to a gentleman in Raleigh, dated

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

"We shall not adjourn on the 11th April, as proposed: the Loan will not be filled, and we must stay here to see if we can derive other means."

IMPORTANT.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Senate Chamber, U. S. March 13, 1814.

"We have just received a Message from the President, recommending a repeal of the embargo and non-importation systems."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the U. States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Taking into view the mutual interest which the U. States and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a liberal commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes, favorable thereto, which have recently taken place; taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing:

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorising, after a certain day, exportations, specie excepted, from the United States, in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favor of our waned institutions, the exports