

United States, we must reflect that we are now at war, and that our trade is annihilated. What would have been the case had we not declared this war? Our commerce with Great Britain was, or might have been, in a flourishing condition. To Spain and Portugal we might have carried on a trade to advantage, as well as to all the North of Europe. To France and her dependencies we might also have had a trade, if her ruler would have permitted as he promised he would. All the rest of the world lay open to us. What more could we ask, and what more could we get if we should carry on the war for ten years to come?

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Received from Halifax. — London dates to August 7, 1813.

Destruction of Marmont's Army

Captain Blaquiere, of the navy has arrived at the Admiralty, with the most ample confirmation of the gratifying intelligence of the total defeat, and in short of the total destruction of the French army under Marmont.

The intelligence brought by Captain Blaquiere, was received by Sir Home Popham, now on the coast of Spain, from the Spanish Governor of Gijon, on the 29th ult.

The Spanish Governor transmits by Sir Home Popham a copy of the following letter from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish General Santisteban:

GARDEN ABOVE THE TORMES
July 22, 5 in the Morning

GENERAL — I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on Alcala Tormes, and we are pursuing him. Trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us.

(Signed) **WELLINGTON.**
Sir Home Popham has also transmitted to the Admiral a copy of the following Bulletin, issued at Salamanca on the day after the battle:

Field of Battle, near Salamanca July 23, 1813.

The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the allies under Gen. Lord Wellington Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arapelo, after seven hours continual fighting, during which the Allies displayed prodigies of valour.

The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners cannot be less than ten or twelve thousand men. Four thousand prisoners have been brought in. Gen. Bonnet is wounded, and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba.

The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies — among them is the Colonel of the 101st Regiment. The English loss is not great. The Portuguese have lost but few; and the Spanish loss is trifling; in all not more than 2,500.

A supplement to the Gazette of the Asturias, dated on the 25th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, states, that Don Carlos D'Espagne, with Don Julian Sanchez, had beaten the enemy most severely at Castillo Vedrillo. The number lost by the French was 2700 killed only. The French retreated with great precipitation.

The above seems to be an account of the share which the Spaniards had in an action previous to the grand battle on the 23d.

The Asturias Gazette then proceeds to state that the French had lost the whole of their wagon train, and that Earl Wellington, with his characteristic heroism, had invited the inhabitants to come to Salamanca and search for their property among the plunder.

The adherents of the French in Valladolid have been obliged to take up arms, and to prepare for their departure for France — King Joseph is at Valladolid along with them on his way either to or from Madrid.

In a private letter from Vincente de la Biquera, dated the 28th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, the writer, after detailing the foregoing facts, informs his friends that there were then two breaches in the walls of Astorga, and that it was expected to surrender every hour.

Private letter from a friend at Gijon, dated July 28.

"I transmit to you the glorious dispatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you; since your mortal enemy Bonnet was wounded and taken prisoner on the 23d, in the fields of Salamanca, it would be, in my opinion, very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to thank him for his favors."

Astorga has two breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment.

Santisteban did not comply with the orders of the commander in chief, and was

arrested and sent to a castle in Portugal. Signed, Francisco de Sayers.
San Vicente de la Biquera, July 9
4 P. M.

From MONTEREAL Sept. 7, 1813
"Yesterday Gen. Hull, & the 4th regt. U. S. regulars arrived here, prisoners of war, and were confined in the government house. The General rode at their head in a calash, and looked dignified but distressed. — A great crowd followed them and when the troops which guarded them arrived at the government house, the populace gave 3 cheers and the drums beat *Faucher Doodle*. If this was intended as an insult to the prisoners, it was mean and pitiful."

[The following was written by Lieutenant Bacon before he left Detroit.
Detroit, August 17, 1813.

"Sir — I am a prisoner of war, under the capitulation of Detroit. You will probably be anxious to be informed of the leading circumstances which led to this unfortunate event. To me, indeed, it is truly unfortunate. I will not trouble you with a detail of our march from Urbanna to Detroit, or the fatigue and hardships which attended it. The army opened a road near 200 miles, 170 of which were through a dreary wilderness, and the principal part of the time we were inundated with rains. We arrived at Detroit the evening of the 5th of July, and on the 12th we took possession of the Canada shore — every thing then appeared prosperous — the Indians appeared determined to take no part in the war, and the Canadian militia were daily deserting from Malden. The evening before we crossed the river, there was opposite to us at Sandwich, a British and Canadian force of about 600, besides a number of Indians, and they had commenced erecting batteries opposite to Detroit. Expecting the army would cross the next morning, in the night they abandoned their position and retreated to Malden. The want of suitable cannon (there being no heavy ordnance on field carriages) prevented the army from proceeding immediately to Malden. Indeed the British force, by desertion, seemed to be diminishing, as fast as operations against it could have effected the object. While the cannon and mortars were preparing, the army was employed in penetrating into the interior of the province, and different detachments advanced as much as sixty miles, with little or no opposition. The inhabitants generally applied for protection under the general's proclamation. The army was supplied with provisions from the country, and every favorable prospect appeared of easy conquest of that part of the province. The general calculated on a co-operation at Niagara, and expected to meet the army from the East, and that united efforts would entirely have effected the object of conquest. This prosperous state of things continued until news was received of the surrender of Michilimackinac. An immediate change took place. The Indians from that country sent warlike speeches to the nations in every direction, and in a very short time every tribe and nation joined in hostility under the British standard. The militia who had deserted, returned to their duty under proclamation of pardon, and in short time reinforcements of British troops and Canadian volunteers, were advancing from Niagara, York, &c. to reinforce the post of Malden. The road which had been opened by the army, the only communication to our country, was shut by savages; and the army became completely insulated. It became indispensably necessary to open this communication, and the general recrossed the river about the 8th instant; for that purpose, a detachment of 200 riflemen, under the command of major Vanhorn, had been before sent for the purpose, and were attacked by a body of Indians at Brownstown, and forced to retreat, with the loss of 4 or 5 officers and about 20 men, without effecting the object.

As soon as the principal force had crossed the river on the 8th inst. Lt. Col. Miller, who was detached to proceed to the river Raisin with the 4th United States Regiment, and detachment from the Ohio and Michigan Volunteers — they proceeded on their march to open the communication for the passage of provisions. His whole force consisted of nearly six hundred men, a brass 6 pounder, and an howitzer — likewise about 40 cavalry.

At the lower part of Magango, about 3 miles from Brownstown, a body of troops consisting of about 300, and a large Indian force were formed in order of battle, as Col. Miller approached. They had been some time on the ground & had prepared a breast work of logs. Their force including the Indians was much superior in number to Lt. Col. Miller.

Capt. Snelling commanded the front guard, and when he approached near the British lines his guard received a general discharge. It was returned with great spirit and effect, until the main body, who

were marching in two columns formed the line, and advanced within a small distance of the guard who fell into the line. The whole line which was very extensive commenced the fire and advanced in good order keeping up a constant fire, until the whole British line and Indians retreated.

They were pursued about a mile and in half and the victory was complete. The rapid retreat by their boats prevented a further pursuit. The loss on the part of our army was 4 officers wounded, and 71 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The enemy's loss must have been much greater. Major Mur, the commanding officer was wounded, and Lieut. Sutherland, who died of his wounds. About 40 Indians were found dead on the field, and seven British soldiers 4 regulars and 10 of the militia made prisoners. The detachment remained 2 days on the ground and then returned to Detroit. It is impossible that men could behave with more bravery than was manifested by this detachment — they all exerted themselves to be foremost in danger. The 4th regt. lost 53 killed and wounded, including 3 officers wounded.

The General was still under the necessity of sending another detachment to open the road and a selection was made from Colonels M'Arthur and Cass's regiments of between 4 and 500 men. Capt. Brush had arrived at the river Raisin, with beef, cattle and flour for the army, & a small body of Volunteers to escort them. Capt. Brush had been directed to take an upper road, and Col. M'Arthur was directed to proceed and meet him.

While colonels M'Arthur and Cass were thus detached the general received information that a large reinforcement had arrived at Malden under Gen. Brock. He soon received a summons from that officer to surrender the fort of Detroit which was refused.

Gen. Hull sent orders for Col's M'Arthur and Cass immediately to return. The Indian force, however, had become so great between the river Raisin and Detroit that they could obtain no information of the situation of the detachment, at this time the effective strength at Detroit was about 750 as stated by Gen. Hull. Gen. Brock landed on the morning of the 16th about three miles below Detroit, under the cannon of his ships of war, with about 2000 men, including Indians. For the most part of two days a tremendous cannonade had commenced and been continued on the town and fort, by which 4 or 5 officers and about 20 men were killed."

ANGLO MAIL

Carlsham, July 13. — The Russians continue to retreat in the most perfect good order, and are so well concentrated and conducted, that the French dare not advance faster than they retreat. Prince Eckumil (D'ouost) is disgraced and sent to Illyria. Macdonald commands in his place.

The last intelligence from Admiral Tartin, who at present is at Riga, states, that a cannonade which lasted 16 hours, had been heard — but the cause of it had not transpired.

Stockholm (Sweden) July 16. — A cap is to be formed here of 20,000 men — 15,000 are already arrived and the remainder are expected here in a few days. The utmost activity prevails in the dock-yards here.

Gottenburg, July 21. — The Sherness and Leith convoys arrived on Sunday. The convoys from hence for London, Hull, and Leith, sailed yesterday.

Berlin, July 11. — The allied army has obtained possession of large Russian magazines, near Holangen. Many English merchants have fled from Riga, Liebau and other parts of the Baltic — 93 have left Liebau.

Extract from the Warsaw Gazette — July 9. ORDER FOR THE GRAND ARMY. Head Quarters, Wilkowitz, June 28.

His Majesty orders the marshals and generals commanding corps d'armee, Generals commanding brigades, and chiefs of corps, to adopt all necessary means for maintaining the army in the best order, & preventing those disorders which begin to desolate the country.

In consequence, each marshal or general commanding a corps d'armee, shall appoint a preventative commission, composed of five officers, before whom every soldier, or individual in the suite of the army, who shall be absent from his regiment without legitimate cause every marauder, every individual who shall be taken in the act of pillaging or molesting the inhabitants shall be brought.

The commission shall condemn the guilty to death, and cause the sentence to be carried into execution within 24 hours.

A preventative committee shall be established at Warsaw, under the orders of Gen. Dutaillis, Governor of Warsaw, who shall be charged with its organization — 200 Polish troops of the Grand Duchy, & ten gens d'armes shall form the moveable column, which shall be divided in ten small columns, which shall traverse the

departments of Warsaw, Kozig, Cracow, Lublin, and Sudlee. The national guard shall lend them their assistance, and all stragglers, marauders, &c. shall be arrested and judged by the commission at Warsaw.

The commandants of places upon the Vistula, particularly those of Warsaw, Plock, &c. shall retain all insolent men leaving the hospitals, convalescent, or sent, under any pretext whatever, from their corps, till they can join a detachment which shall be proceeding in the direction of the corps.

The commandants of places, directors of hospitals, commissioners of war, giving cards of route, and the guards at magazines, furnishing provisions to insolent men, are responsible for the execution of the present measure.

The commissioners of war, directors of hospitals, and the guards at magazines, will, on this head, receive instructions from the intendant general.

The moveable columns will arrest every individual acting in opposition to the present order.

The present order shall be printed, read to all the corps, placed in the order book of all places, and affixed to the signs of all hospitals, town-houses, &c. of the communes.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Prince of Neuchâtel, Lieut. Gen.
(Signed) ALEXANDRE.

A true copy — The General of Division, Governor of Warsaw.
(Signed) CLAUDE DE FAILLIS.

BOSTON Sept. 17.

Latest from Europe. — Under our foreign head will be found much interesting intelligence. The details, so far as our limits would permit, are given: — They state, that a general action had been fought at Salamanca, on the 22d July, between the allied forces, and the French Grand Army under Marmont, in which the enemy experienced a very severe defeat, with the loss of from 10 to 12,000 men, their principal artillery had several eagles; that Malaga had been retaken by Gen. Ballesteros; that a powerful expedition had gone against the invaders of Catalonia, and it was probable had driven the enemy out of that province; and that the French troops who had escaped from capture, had generally proceeded towards Seville, where Solt remained with the remnant of the French Grand Army of Spain; that in the North of Europe, Bonaparte had done but little that he had been unable to bring the Russians to a general battle; and that the last dates the French were throwing up fortifications at Wilna, after having lain there 10 or 12 days; and that Sweden had entered into a compact with England to support the cause against France, and that in consequence of this step, the English government had sent powerful reinforcements, both naval and military, to aid the general cause against the universal tyrant; — that the official declaration of war against England had been received; and that the government, while holding up a hope and expectation, that the existing difficulties might be settled, were still determined to guard against the evils of war, and for that purpose had determined to send upon the American coast, a large squadron of ships, under the command of Admiral Warren.

A Halifax letter, in announcing the latest news from England, observes — it is understood that Admiral Warren, who is ordered on the American station with a powerful fleet, is invested with powers to negotiate & conclude a peace with the American government, and in case of failure to unkenel the dogs of war against us."

Military Movements. — Within a few days past several detachments of troops have filed off from the encampment at Greenbush for the western frontier — and the sending forward of cannon and other munitions of war, in that direction, has something of the appearance of a disposition not to leave Gen. Van Rensselaer in the situation of the unfortunate Hull, without any means adequate to an honorable defence.

Albany Gaz.

Gross Outrage. — Yesterday, as Messrs. Phelps, Richardson and Stoyls, Delegates from Cayuga to the State Convention, were on their way to this city in a light waggon, about 7 miles west of the city of Schenectady, on the turnpike road, they were met by a detachment of U. S. troops, commanded by Col. Milton. The troops were marching in platoons, and occupied nearly the whole road, and on each flank were files of men marching in the ditches. The gentlemen turned their waggon entirely off the road into the right ditch, and were moving moderately forward, and several platoons had already passed them, when they were met by Col. Milton, who, with strong marks of passion and resentment, plunged his sword into the body of the front horse, near his eye, exclaiming "damn the horse!" although the horse was not within three feet of him, and the waggon on the extreme edge of the ditch. He then, with gestures of exultation

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