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FOREIGN NEWS.

Further selections from our files of London
received by the Brig Marmion in 36
days from London.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov 30, 1812.

At five o'clock, the Speaker read to the
house the Speech of the Prince Regent to
both Houses of Parliament; immediately
after which,

Lord Clive rose, and observed, that he
took the liberty of offering himself to the
notice of the house for the purpose of mov-
ing an Address to the Prince Regent in
answer to his present most gracious Speech.
After a number of observations on the aff-
airs of the nation, he said every person
must regret the war with America, and
rejoice at the declaration of the Prince Re-
gent, that the earliest opportunity would
be taken to restore amity between the two
countries; but in this, as in most cases,
some good resulted from the evil. The
zeal and loyalty of our brethren in Can-
ada had been put to the proof, and was
found too firm for the most insidious at-
tempts to seduce. The enterprises of the
enemy had failed—once by defeat, once
by capitulation: and the British troops
had shown that they only wanted an op-
portunity to prove themselves worthy of
their country.

Mr. Canning rose and 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 ran to so great an extent, when
once the die was cast, and hostilities had
commenced, it became this country to be
more prompt, and by every vigorous ef-
fort to bring the struggles of war to a speed-
y conclusion. The address stated the
Declaration of War by America as made
at a time when circumstances existed fa-
vourable to the return of amicable relations.
He must presume that his Royal High-
ness, in the speech, spoke from sources of
information not within the knowledge of any
Gentlemen as a Member of that House.
—But he must fairly say, that when the
declaration of war reached this country,
which he believed, was on the day on
which Parliament was prorogued, he had
not the smallest expectation from the face
of the document itself, that what had been
done here would remove the causes of war,
for the Orders in Council, held out here
as the only impediment to reconciliation,
were postponed in the declaration for many
other points of grievance which we had
not taken, and perhaps should not take
steps to remove. The declaration was ex-
pressly determined for war, if every demand
was not complied with. The repeal of the
Orders, therefore, could not restore the
relations of peace: it did appear to him
that war was certain. The business of Gov-
ernment was to see how it should be ef-
fectually carried on. The best way to do
that which went the quickest towards peace
by trying at once the full extent of our
means, and making the enemy feel and
dread our power. He would go to the
extremest verge of forbearance to keep
peace, but he would not dilute his war
measures into a weak and sickly regimen,
unfit for the vigour of the occasion. He
would not convert the acute distemper of
war into a chronic distemper, and incorpo-
rate it with the system. The present dis-
pute had grown up with petty profits and
small gains, till at last actual war was fixed
upon us. Two years ago, to have prophe-
sied that after six months open war between
America & 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 (hear.) He would
pay his tribute of admiration and regret to
the gallant hero who, by land had fallen,
for individual heroism was in all instances
equally glorious; but he could not con-
sider our military success in America as
matter of great triumph. He had never
supposed that we should be conquered by
America (hear.) 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 proclai-
ming in a speech from the Throne, that the
time was 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 Ambassa-
dor with our ships to our own North Amer-
ican 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 appearances
and in the declaration of war, there was
evidently a studied determination to post-
pone the period of all accommodation. As
for the desire of America, to get posses-
sion of Canada, it was a project which he
thought not likely to be frowned upon se-
verely, even by those parties in America
which were considered friendly to us.—
But let it be recollected, too, that an Am-
bassador was appointed by the American
Government, (who was now tracking the
progress of the Conqueror) to lay the ho-
mage of republican liberty at the feet of
the devastator, and to sign a treaty at
Moscow against the Independence and li-
berties of mankind. It might be mention-
ed, that these provinces, which have pro-
ved so loyal and courageous, form the sin-
gle exception at present of any part of our
empire where Catholic subjects are fully
entitled to all the privileges of subjects by
law, (HEAR.) In defence of our system
of forbearing war,—of half-afraid hostility
—we had been told, that we had many
friends in America to conciliate, and that
we ought to do very thing in our power to
put ourselves completely in the right. He
would be most careful to be in the right.
The most splendid of victories would
cause no satisfaction, and excite little ad-
miration in his mind, if they were achiev-
ed in a cause that was radically unjust.
But he thought it unfair to speak of the
sentiments of an ENGLISH party, in America.
When we speak of an English party, we
should think of them as good Americans,
and speak of them as Americans merely,
who prefer an English to French alliance.
Were we quite sure we were playing the
game of the friendly party? If he look-
ed at home, and found any party constan-
tly predicting evils as the consequences of
public measures, the very way to undo
them would be to render all their prophe-
cies little and contemptible. (HEAR.) He
had lately met accidentally with what was
called the speech of one who was of the
party considered friendly to us in Amer-
ica, and who warned them against war by
the terrible things which Great-Britain
could do. The Speaker began by examin-
ing their maritime frontier from N. Or-
leans: "if you calculate," says he, "on the
goodness of the English you will be de-
ceived!" No! they have not been deceived.
"Great Britain," he adds, "is a wily na-
tion, and used to war. She will not wait
until you defend your sea-ports!" Now,
such friends as these were of no use to us,
because we took care to make all their pre-
dictions useless! But if making the cause
appear just was so desirable, we had a
shorter way of proceeding. The declara-
tion came to us in the end of July. It im-
puted, besides the Orders in Council, va-
rious substantive grounds of quarrel. Is
it not the custom of nations, when one
goes to war with another, and imputes to
her wrongs and injuries, that the other
makes her a public answer? Is not that
her initiative in hostilities?—Why, then,
were not these customary means taken to
rebut the American charges? Why is an
answer not now on our table, and disper-
sed throughout Europe, containing a
refutation of unfounded accusations? We
should have been more particularly desir-
ous of doing this, if there were any prob-
ability of an immediate peace, for in that
event we might have been left to all time
with the original charges against us un-
answered and unreluted publicity. In one
article of charge it was stated against us,
that we demanded of America, to force
our manufactures into France. That
would indeed have been an unjust demand.
He had no doubt that we never made it;
but it ought to have been refuted. On a
another point he felt particularly anxious as
to cause of war, that in 1809, when pacific
disposition are said to exist, a mission was
sent from hence, the object of which was
to dismember the American province.
That ought to have been directly contra-
dicted. He felt the deeper interest in it,
as he unworthily held, at the time, the

Seals of the Secretary of State for the Fo-
reign Department, (HEAR.) He would
say, in the face of the House and of the
country, that he had no earthly knowledge
of it, that he never knew nor heard of it,
till it was imputed to this Government by
America. As for America, then, every
effort should be used to extend the scale of
warfare, and make it decisive; and, in
giving his vote he hoped that this Address
would prove the foundation of it.

Lord Castlereagh after explaining the
views of ministers on the affairs in the
North of Europe, and the war in the Pe-
ninsula, said—He next came to the obser-
vations which had been made by the Right
Honourable Gentleman respecting the con-
test with America. On this head he must
absolutely deny the supposition of the Rt.
Hon. Gentleman, that Minister had con-
ducted the war upon principles of forbear-
ance. It had been conducted with all the
means, both naval and military, which the
country could have spared from other ob-
jects. If his Majesty's Ministers had de-
tached a considerable portion of our troops
in Spain, for belligerent purposes in A-
merica, he would have expected to have
experienced the general indignation of the
House, but from no Member more strong-
ly than from the Right Honourable Gentle-
man himself. As to the measure of the
revocation of the Orders in Council, it
must certainly be in the recollection of the
House, that his Majesty's Minister's did
hold forth that measure to the country
merely to satisfy the demands of the na-
tion concerning the conduct of Ministers
since the American declaration of war, he
thought that the Right Honourable Gentle-
men would not contend that there was any
material difference between the Order in
Council ordering the seizing and detain-
ing American ships, and issuing letters of
marque and reprisal. The reason for the
preference given to the former was that if
the American Government had done what
many Gentlemen expected they would do
on hearing of this revocation and revoked
their Declaration of War, then it would
be easier to make restitution of the ships
so taken, before they had become the pro-
perty of the captors. As soon, however, as
Government had proceeded to the condem-
nation of the vessels seized under their De-
claration of War & more especially when it
learned that they had rejected the Armistice
proposed by our General in Canada; they
immediately resolved on giving to the cap-
tors what had been seized under the Or-
der in council; & the Letters of Marque &
Reprisal were issued. They had certainly
sent to the American Government a pacific
proposition, through the means of the Ad-
miral commanding at that station; but it
was no other proposition but what they
had before dispatched to Mr. Foster, be-
fore they knew that he had left America;
but if she determined to throw of all those
ties which this country held dear, and
which the common interest required he
must deplore that determination, but it was
not in the power of his Majesty's Ministers
to prevent it.

Mr. Whitbread began by remarking,
that the Right Honourable Gentleman had
considered the country engaged in three
wars—with Russia, with America, and
with Spain. We were merely looking on
the war with Russia, without granting sub-
sides. The war with America he could
not help thinking as most fatal and calam-
itous 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. The Right Hon.
Gentleman has painted in warm colours,
the mission of the American republican,
Joel Barlow, to the devastator Bona-
parte in Russia, in opposition to the liber-
ator in Spain. Thus the House had set
before them, in one view, a negotiator, a
devastator, and a liberator. For his own
part he wished and he spoke sincerely, that
the Noble, Lord were on his way with
Joel Barlow, for the purpose of entering
into negotiations for peace.—Mr. Whit-
bread after noticing at some length, the
tardy measures taken by Government, to
prevent war with America, and adverting
to the calamitous state of trade and manu-
factures, concluded with entreating the
House not to suffer the present moment to
pass without converting it into the happy
instrument of the re-establishment of peace.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.

We have intelligence from the corps of
the army under the command of Princes
Schwarzenberg to the 14th and 17th of this
month.

When Adm. Tschischagoff advanced
upon Minsk, he left a considerable corps
behind him, under the command of gen-
Sacken and Essen, with orders to attack
the prince Schwartzberg's rear if he
should attempt to follow Tschischagoff.—
It was probable that this corps was inten-
ded to act against the grand duchy of
Warsaw, if the plan of operations against
Prince Schwarzenberg had succeeded.

The Russian army attacked the rear
guard of the Saxon and Austrian corps un-
der the command of gen. Regnier, & the
Saxon troops lately arrived under General
Durette.

There were some sharp fighting on the
14th and 15th inst when the Russians lost
1500 men killed and 500 prisoners. By
information that has been just received from
WILNA, more important results may be
expected.

Already a courier has arrived here from
general Regier, bringing intelligence to
gen. Dutaillis commandant of Warsaw,
with intelligence that the Prince Schwart-
zenberg, had appeared suddenly with the
auxiliary corps, near Izabelia and had a
general action with the Russian army. At
the departure of the courier 3000 prisoners
had been made, with all the baggage, &
considerable number of waggons. The e-
nemy were pursued on the road to Prut-
gana.

WILNA, Dec. 2.

An arrival from the head-quarters at
Borisow, gives the result of those grand
movements, which we announced as having
taken place on the Duna and the Borystines.
It is now very clear what were the dispo-
sitions made by the Russians, in order to
stop the march of the grand army, from
reaching its winter quarters. The plan
was profoundly conceived, but the execu-
tion of it was not quite so easy, against
one of the greatest captains the world ever
produced, and the first of armies.

The Prince of Schwarzenburg was on
the 10th of November at Slonin, distant
from Borisow 30 leagues—the emperor
arrived on the 27th of November at the
last named place.

It is now certain that all our communi-
cations are well established.

PARIS, December 16.

Letters from Warsaw, Wilna and Po-
sen, say that the divisions of Durette, La-
grange and Loisen, the Napolitan division,
the guards of Tuscany and Turin, the bat-
talions of the Imperial guards, have reach-
ed the Niemen. This mass of forces a-
mount to 120,000 men and will cause the
Russians to pause. The union of the 2d,
9th and 10th corps, the Saxons and Aus-
trians, will present an imposing force,
and makes the grand army superior to what
it was at the beginning of the campaign.
In the front and rear of Moscow the
Russians have made the country a desert,
can they then maintain themselves on this
side the Duna and the Borystines? That
is a question which at this time presents
itself.

Twenty-Ninth Bulletin of the Grand Ar-
my.

Molodetschno, 2d December, 1812.

The wether was very good till the 6th
Nov. & the movements of the army were
executed with the greatest success. The
cold wether commenced the 7th; from
that time, we have lost every night many
hundreds of horses, which died while
mounted on guard. Since our arrival at
Smolensk, we have lost many horses be-
longing to the cavalry and artillery. The
Russian army of Volhynie was opposed
to our right. Our right quitted the line
of operations on Minsk, and took for it
that of Warsaw.—The Emperor was ap-
prized at Smolensk, on the 9th, of this
change in the line of operations, and pre-
sumed how the enemy would act. How-
ever difficult it appeared to him to pu-
blish himself in motion in this severe season
the new state of things compelled him to
do so. He hoped to arrive at Minsk, or
at least on the Beresina, before the enemy—
he left Smolensk on the 13th, the 16th
he arrived at Erassor. The cold wether
which commenced the 7th, increased daily
and from the 14th to the 15th and 16th the
thermometer was at 16 and 18 degrees be-
low freezing (Reaumer) The roads were
covered with ice, the horses of the cavalry
and artillery and baggage, perished every night
not by hundreds, but by thousands, parti-
cularly those of France and Germany.
More than 30,000 horses perished in a
few days; our cavalry were dismounted,
our artillery and our baggage waggons
were without horses. It became necessary