

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Bramble, arrived at Annapolis. London, Nov. 3. Decisive Defeat of Bonaparte with the loss of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon—Leipzig, &c.

It is, we may hope, nearly consummated. We know why no official bulletins, no official Dispatches were sent to Paris. We now are acquainted with the result of those bloody battles the Paris papers talked of—Bonaparte has been defeated with the loss of between eighty and ninety thousand men—half his army!!

An officer arrived this morning at the office of Lord Castlereagh with dispatches from Sir C. Stewart and Lord Cathcart. These announce that on the 16th ult. there were two battles fought; one between General Blucher and Ney; the other between Bonaparte and the Prince of Schwartzburg.

First Battle.—After a hard and sanguinary action, which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated, with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second Battle.—This battle, was fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody. But at length Bonaparte succeeded in breaking through the centre of the Prince of Schwartzburg's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry under Murat. The Allies then brought up their reserves, and drove Bonaparte back upon the point he occupied before he pierced the Prince of Schwartzburg's centre. The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage. On the 17th, they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place next day.

Third Battle.—On the 18th, the Allies having collected and concentrated their forces under the Crown Prince and Blucher, and the Prince of Schwartzburg, attacked Bonaparte in all his positions. He fought with the determination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his Crown depends upon the issue of the conflict. But his obstinacy, his talent his skill, were unavailing. He was defeated, with the loss of about 40,000 men, and nearly 281 pieces of cannon.

Leipzig Stormed.—Without giving the enemy a day's respite, the Allies advanced to Leipzig the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance, took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, and a great number of cannon, ammunition waggons, &c. Thus, in four days, Bonaparte's army was reduced on half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time, even in the calamitous campaign in Russia.

Loss on the 16th, by Ney, 12,000
18th, by Bonaparte in person, 40,000
19th, in storming Leipzig, 30,000

Total 82,000

Driven from Leipzig, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurt, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurt was cut off. He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and reinforcements. The Allies were in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeat. May we not now retort upon him in his own words, and say, "Surely the finger of Providence is here."

Of the officers that fell on either side, we have no detailed account.—The following French Generals are named—Macdonald, Souham and Poniatowski were made prisoners. Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, Valroy and Bruce, killed. The king of Saxony has been rescued from the Tyrants yoke, with all his Court.

All the Saxons and Bavarian, and Wurttemberg troops came over to the Allies—Bonaparte narrowly escaped; he fled from Leipzig 2 hours only before the Allies entered it.

The Park and Tower guns were fired at 11 o'clock. The bells are ringing while we are writing this; illuminations, we suppose will follow.

Dresden is reported to have been entered on the 8th.

The Royal Family of Saxony were taken in charge headed by the Crown Prince.

The number of French Generals killed wounded and taken, amount to twenty.

Poniatowski was drowned in attempting to escape across the Saale. Bonaparte escaped with about as few attendants as he had when he ran away from his army in Russia.

The Prince Regent's Speech, to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented disposition.

The great & splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory, obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the allied forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastian, and finally, by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed with the highest satisfaction the consummate skill and ability of the great commander Field Marshal, Wellington & the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations, which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm and Dencwitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigor and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greatest part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have recently been achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the greatest confidence on your dispositions to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the Emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several connections which I have concluded with the northern powers to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction, the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government; and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of the great power to the common cause you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will permit to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the U. States of America still continues, but I have the satisfaction to inform you that the measures adopted by the

government of the United States for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valor of his Majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst G. Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be a matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the Government of the UNITED STATES to close it, of which I could avail myself, consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

[The address concludes as usual, with a promise to lay before them the estimates, exploring the continuance of the war, and calling upon their patriotism, &c. for the necessary aid.]

FROM BRITAIN.

The following highly important Message and documents were on the 6th inst. transmitted by the President of the U. States to both houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negotiations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

January 6, 1814. Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State, Foreign Office, November 4, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the President of the United States, copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian Government, as soon as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negotiating for peace with Great Britain under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial Head Quarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negotiation at London, and were equally desirous as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negotiate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negotiation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussions with the government of America, for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any person proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States, in

furtherance of this overture; and should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure attached, as above.] Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the Count de Nesselrode, dated, Toplitz, 1st Sept. 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his Excellency the Count de Nesselrode.

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of His Imperial Majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, His Royal Highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which His Imperial Majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, His Royal Highness having learned that the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the United States for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His Royal Highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessing and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of His Imperial Majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, His Royal Highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh, Department of State, January —, 1814

MY LORD—I have had the honor to receive by a flag of truce your Lordship's letter of the 4th of Nov. last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg presented to the Russian government on the first of September, preceding.

By this communication it appears that his royal highness the Prince Regent rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the United States at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordship's communication before the President, I am instructed to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negotiation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and G. Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was in his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg, to take advantage of it. It would have been satisfacto-

ry to the President, if his Highness the Prince Regent found it compatible with the of G. Britain, to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a future for negotiations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, in remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of conducting the United States unconcerned against Great Britain, with a view to the affairs of the Continent. The nothing in the proposed mediation to such a result.—The of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the two nations together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and their differences & respective claims in a manner satisfactory to themselves, His Imperial Majesty showed the interest which he took in the fare of both parties.

Wherever the United States treat, they will treat with the desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and aimed not only to establish peace and harmony, but to provide, as far as possible against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the U. States independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St. Petersburg: The offer of a Mediation on one power, and the acceptance by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which could not be felt. From the known character however of the Emperor, the benevolent views with which mediation was offered, the President cannot doubt that he will see satisfaction in a concurrence of the U. States, in an alternative, which under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining peace, what was the object of his intention. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, will take the measures dependent upon him to carry it into effect at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that His Majesty the King of Sweden, as a friend of both parties, will readily quiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negotiations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on the coast, and your Lordship has communicated to me the honor to be, &c. JAMES MADISON.

THE WAR.

FROM NIAGARA.

Washington City, Jan. There are in this city, we understand, various accounts of the other destructive progress at Niagara frontier, giving different representations of its extent and importance, none of which however have fallen into our hands except the following:

An express arrived last evening with despatches, for the Governor from whom we have received distressing intelligence that the villages Buffalo and Black Rock were destroyed by the British on the 24th, the 30th ult. that Mrs. L. Joy, whose husband was serving in the militia, was murdered by Indians or British; that Col. Charles was taken prisoner; Maj. Gen. Hall had retreated, had his head quarters at Elk Mile Creek; that Gen. M'C... had retired to his residence, accompanied by about 150 regulars as a safe guard to cover his retreat from an exasperated populace. An enemy after burning and plundering Buffalo, again returned to Black Rock with the intention, as supposed, of re-crossing the river.

Our informant also adds, there were four small schooners Buffalo Creek, which had been used as gun boats, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and were destroyed.

VERY TIGHTLY BOUND