

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Washington City, Feb. 4.
Late last evening we received by a private hand, from a correspondent in Philadelphia, a grand bill containing news from London to the 25th Nov. which details a variety of interesting operations on the continent of Europe. From these accounts it appears, that Dresden has been surrendered to the allies by Marshal St. Cyr with 16,000 men. The Emperors of Russia and Austria had arrived at Frankfurt, where were concentrating a large proportion of the allied armies. The Crown Prince of Sweden, was marching into Holland with 100,000 men, and disaffection to the cause of France continued to spread amongst her former adherents. Intelligence has also been received in London that Lord Wellington had defeated Marshal Soult near Bayonne—and it was reported that he had pushed on a division to Bordeaux; and by the co-operation of a British naval force, had taken possession of that city and 120 sail of vessels!

The intelligence from which the above is condensed, was received at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening by a vessel from Barbadoes, which place she left on the 7th January.

THE WAR.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Head Quarters, Sixth & Seventh Districts, Fort Hawkins, Jan. 30, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor of inclosing for your information copies of dispatches received early this morning from Gen. Floyd. This additional proof of the good conduct and gallantry of the troops of the state in which you preside must be highly gratifying to your Excellency. Be pleased to accept our sincere congratulations thereon.

Col. Milton and a detachment of Regulars, will speedily reinforce the army. I have the honor to be, Sir,
THOMAS PINCKNEY,
His Excellency Gov. Early.

Camp Defiance, (45 miles west Chatahouche) Jan. 27, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that, this morning at 50 minutes past 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians, made a desperate attack upon the army under my command. They stole upon the frontiers, fired on them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our line: In twenty minutes the action became general, and our front, right and left ranks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, and the firmness of the men, repelled them at every point.

The steady firmness, and incessant fire of Capt. Thomas's artillery, and Capt. Adams's rifle men, preserved our front lines; both of these companies suffered greatly. The enemy rushed within thirty yards of the artillery, and Capt. Braddock, who commanded one of the picket guards maintained his post with great bravery, until the enemy girded his rear, and then cut his way through them to the army—on this occasion Timpoche Bernard, a half breed, at the head of the Uchies, distinguished himself, and contributed to the retreat of the picket guard;—the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines, and remained inactive, with the exception of a few who joined our ranks—as soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered Major Watson's and Fremont's Battalions to wheel up at right angles with Major B. O. H. and Cleveland's battalions (who formed the right wing) to prepare for the charge. Capt. Duke Hamilton's Cavalry (who had reached me but the day before) was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonets. The signal was given for the charge of the Cavalry, who pursued and sabred 15 of the enemy, who left thirty seven dead on the field; from the effusion of blood, and the number of head dresses and war clubs found in various directions, their loss must have been considerable, independent of their wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Meriwether's and Ford's rifle companies, accompanied by Capt. Hamilton's Troop, to pursue them through Caulee swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but they succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newman received three bills in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer. The Ast. Adj. Genl. Hardin was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and rendered important services; his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff was prompt and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity. Their vigilance, the intrepidity of the officers, &

the firmness of the men, meet my approbation, and deserve the praise of their country.

I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows, who have found honorable graves, in the voluntary support of their country.

My Aid-de-Camp, in executing my orders, had his horse killed under him; Gen. Lee and Maj. Pace, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services, with honor to themselves, and usefulness to the cause in which they have embarked. Four waggon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the losses sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know, that the men which I have the honor to command have done their duty. I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be most respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN FLOYD, &c.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney.
[A list of our killed and wounded is subjoined, amounting to 17 killed and 132 wounded—One of the wounded since dead—5 of the friendly Indians killed, 15 wounded.]

Knoxville, January 24.

On Monday last four companies of East Tennessee Infantry left this place for General Jackson's encampment at the 10 Islands of the Coosa. On Thursday, four more and smaller detachments of companies and squads, (some mounted) have daily gone on. The whole estimated at near 2000.—The quotas from Anderson, Roane, Rhea, and Bedford, were to rendezvous at Highwassee garrison; the quota from Blount and one company from this county, have descended the river.—The men are in high spirits, and no doubt is entertained that when opportunity offers will distinguish themselves.

We are informed by a gentleman from the west on whose statement reliance may be placed, that a detachment of 12 or 1500 mounted men crossed Tennessee river at Duto's Landing, on Sunday the 9th instant, volunteers from West Tennessee, on their way to General Jackson's camp, which they expected to reach on the succeeding Thursday—their arrival has, it is generally believed, enabled the general to recommence active operations.—It is said he is now supplied with provisions.

Attack on the Schooner Alligator.

U. S. Schooner Alligator, Wappoo, Jan. 31.
SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the U. S. schr. Alligator, under my command, was attacked on the evening of the 29th then lying to an anchor in Stone river, and abreast of Coles' Island, by six boats from an enemy's squadron off the mouth of the river. We succeeded in beating them off after a warm action of 30 minutes. I have to regret on this occasion the loss of 2 men killed and 2 wounded, one of the latter, the pilot M. Robert Hatch, severely. This brave man fell at the helm exhorting those around him to take good aim at the enemy. I hope his good conduct will entitle him to your notice. It is impossible to ascertain what loss the enemy sustained; but from suddenly ceasing fire from the two large launches, and the other boats joining them immediately I am inclined to believe they suffered severely, as the schr. grounded, and they did not renew the action. The sails and rigging of the schr., are much cut, but no damage sustained in the hull. I cannot conclude without tendering my thanks to the gallant officers and men you did me the honor to place under my command, for their meritorious conduct, which alone prevented the schr. from falling into the hands of an enemy of more than treble our number.

With great respect, &c.

R. BASSETT.

J. H. DENT, Esq.
Commanding Naval Officer Charleston.

A BRITISH 74 ASHORE.

New London, Jan. 31.
"There is an English 74 ashore on the south side of Fisher's Island, a mile or a mile and a half east of Race-Point. She struck yesterday, (Sunday) afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The wind has blown hard from N. West (off shore) ever since—and though her sails were set till dark, to back her off, she still sticks, and this morning has her upper masts and yards struck, and is much stripped of her sails and rigging."

"Evening, 7 o'clock.
"Since writing the above, I have learned from two sailors who deserted from the Ramilies yesterday, and reached here early this morning, that the ship on shore is presumed to be the Victorious, 74, Capt. Falbot, which had been expected some time from Halifax to relieve the Ramilies. She still remains in the same dangerous situation, [as seen from the streets of our city.] From the extremity of the weather, the crew must have suffered greatly. Seven barges were discovered going to her assistance last evening."

Admiral Cockburn shifted his flag to the Albion yesterday, on account of his own ship (the Sceptre) being bogged. "Should it be true that the Sceptre is broken and the Victorious lost, it may not be considered as ominous to the British power in general, I hope it will prove so to her maritime assumptions and naval force on our coast."

At 8 P. M. Monday, the ship lay on her beam ends, rocky bottom.—Col.

New York, Jan. 31.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from New London, states, that Commodore Decatur had determined to move his squadron up the River, in consequence of the large force of the enemy.

Portland, Me. Jan. 27.

Smugglers detected.—On Tuesday night last a gang of Smugglers who for two days previous had been maturing their plan, were surprised on Scarborough near Prout's neck, by an officer and about 20 patriotic young men of that town, who immediately surrendered their whole effects consisting of 5 Sleighs, drawn by 7 horses, and laden with British Goods said to be worth 25 or 30 Thousand Dollars. The boat that landed the goods pushed off, as did the marching members of the gang, without why or wherefore. The leaders of the Gang probably made a safe return to Portland—but, without horses or sleighs. It gives us pleasure to find the embargo rigidly enforced in this quarter; this accords with public sentiment—the measure is popular. From the vigilance in our Custom house officers & zeal in the execution of their office, we have reason to believe there is but little chance for smugglers in Maine. This notorious gang have met with a number of losses—and all we regret is, that their persons were not as amenable to justice as their goods.

Chillicothe, Jan. 27.

His Excellency the Governor has politely furnished us with the following information:
About 1000 Indians of the Miamis have arrived at Fort Wayne, one third warriors, the residue women and children, all in an improved state. The warriors are furnished with small quantities of ammunition to hunt; & draw half rations of meat and flour—the women and children one quarter rations.—The Potowatomies were a few days since coming on to Fort Wayne with all their families, in a state of starvation; they have eaten most of their poor horses—every day they halt and bury some of their party—and the delays occasioned by their funeral ceremonies have retarded their arrival at the Fort.

In consequence of instructions from the War Department, the Governor has issued orders for detailing, organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 1400 of the Ohio militia, apportioned from each of the five divisions of the state.

The enemy in the Potomac.

Washington City, Feb. 4.
A letter, from which the following is an extract, was received last evening by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in St. Mary's County, dated

St. Mary's County, Jan. 31.

"I have this moment received information by a man immediately from the mouth of St. Mary's River, that four of the enemy's vessels are now in the Potomac and coming up—one seventy four, 2 brigs, and 1 schooner."

THE CARTEL FAIR AMERICAN.

New York Jan. 26.

The sailing of this vessel, last week, excited so much interest, that public curiosity requires the mention of some of the circumstances which attended her departure. On her getting under way, from suspicious of illicit practices on board, the ship was searched by the revenue officers, and eleven men without passports found concealed with great pains and care in her hold. These were taken out, with a large quantity of letters and papers in their possession. Some loose papers were torn in pieces during the examination by the officers, but their fragments were collected and preserved, and report speaks of an interesting document being made up of the pieces with too little certainty to designate. Of the persons taken out some are aliens and some citizens, a part of them from the eastward, and possibly from Worcester. And among those who have gone out as common hands among the crew, we understand are some whose standing property & former avocations, would render them the last to be suspected of being found in the garb of an ordinary seaman. Their business to England, or the quantity of bills on

London they took out, is not our province to enquire. The pressing importance of the despatches carried by Mr. Strong in the vessel alone, prevented her detention, and a proper scrutiny into the various preparations, public and secret, made for her voyage. The general opinion is so unanimous on the subject that we expect she will be the last private vessel suffered to depart from our waters on any similar pretence or occasion, to the dominions of the enemy.

We further learn that two prisoners of war are among the men taken out, and a large quantity of letters were found in the baggage (some valued at 500 and others more) containing draughts, bills and orders, &c. for supplying the enemy on our coast, in Canada, and in the West Indies, &c. &c. promising the development of a most nefarious and long continued system of smuggling, violating the British and contravening the most imperious laws and highest interest of the country. Colum.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The House resumed the bill yesterday under consideration, to raise three Regiments of Riflemen, and having amended the bill, it was ordered to a 3rd reading without opposition; and was subsequently read a 3rd time & passed.

On motion of Mr. Jackson of Va. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and took up Mr. Jackson's motion to amend the constitution, so as to vest in congress the power to lay a duty on exports, to make roads and canals, & to establish a national bank, &c.

Mr. Jackson of Va. in a speech of moderate length, explained the reasons and motives which had induced him to introduce this motion. He concluded his short speech by expressing his hope that the House would decide, not now, but at an early day, on these propositions; that if accepted they might be submitted to several of the State Legislatures, before they rose from their winter sessions.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Troup of Geo from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to retain in service certain military corps.

Mr. T. also reported a bill making provision for the payment of two regiments of rangers, authorized by law to be raised. These bills were twice read and committed.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up for consideration Mr. Jackson's proposition to amend the Constitution.

No disposition appearing to debate the same—

The committee immediately rose, and reported their agreement to said resolution, and the House took up the report.

The question having been stated on concurring with the committee in the agreement to the first member of said resolution (granting to congress the power of taxing exports)

Mr. Wright of Md. conceiving this a subject too important to be lightly or hastily decided, and desirous that every member should deliberately weigh the vote he was to give, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Monday next. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Pickens of N. C. the House took up the report of the committee of the whole on his proposition to amend the constitution, so as to establish a uniform mode of election by districts, of the electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Mr. P. made a few observations additional to those made on former occasions, in support of his object.

After some debate, the question on concurrence with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the amendment, was carried 83 to 64.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. presented a resolution of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, requesting that Congress will pass an act more effectually to enforce the observance of an act of the said Legislature, entitled, "An act to provide for the more equal apportionment of the Direct Tax laid on this State by the Congress of the United States, among the different counties of this state."—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. from the committee on the Judiciary, by leave of the House, reported a bill to authorize the erection of a Penitentiary in the district of Columbia, and to provide the necessary funds therefor; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Eppes of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding millions of dollars; a bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes

for the service of the year 1814; a bill for the relief of Daniel Macaulay and Saml. Ralston; a bill for the relief of Stephen Girard; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Macon said that he was about to lay on the table a motion, which scarcely required an introductory observation, because it must be obvious to every gentleman that there was no business now on the table to keep Congress very long in session. The situation of the country in his opinion demanded that Congress should be no longer in session than was absolutely necessary. He therefore laid upon the table a resolution proposing to close the session on the 7th March; requesting gentlemen to turn the subject over in their minds, and intimating his intention to call it up in a day or two.

The resolution was, according to Mr. M.'s wish ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of Elections, made some weeks ago, on the contested election of Mr. Hungerford of Virginia, which concluded with a resolution that the said election was illegal and ought to be set aside.

The committee rose at a late hour, and reported their disagreement to the Report.—And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Goldsborough of Md. presented the remonstrance of the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland against the measures of the government, and particularly against the existing war which was read. Mr. G. moved that it lie on the table and be printed.

A division of the question being called for, the question to lay the same on the table was decided in the affirmative without opposition.

On the question whether it shall be printed—an animated debate ensued which occupied the whole of the sitting. The printing was finally refused 98 to 58.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, communicating a report of the Secretary of War made in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st of Dec. calling upon the President for information relative to the failure of the American arms on the northern frontier. This report comprises simply an immense mass of documents about 600 pages, embracing the correspondence of the Secretary of War with General Dearborn, Wilkinson, Hampton, Lewis, Harrison, McClure and other military commanders and with correspondence between those and other officers, of the United States army. The message and documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. from the committee on the Judiciary, by leave of the House, reported a bill to prescribe mode of authenticating the public records, and judicial proceedings of several states, and for declaring the facts of certain judicial proceedings.

Mr. Troup of Geo. from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of Kentucky reported a bill to amend the act providing for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and for militia disabled in service of the United States.

Mr. Grundy of Ten. from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to provide for the return to our own districts of vessels detained by Embargo in districts other than those where they are respectively owned &c.

The bill from the Senate to prohibit the importation of certain articles for other purposes, (prohibiting the importation of British manufactures) description and of the arms, rum, (altogether) was twice read and referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

The bill in addition to the act giving a bounty to the owners and of private armed vessels, was twice read and referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs.

Mr. Eisk of N. Y. advertising to report from the Secretary of War on the table respecting the unsettled accounts in the War Department (the Report called the attention of the House to the expediency of some provisions in order to secure punctual performance of the public business and the more perfect ability of public agents.)

He therefore moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into whether the contracts for supplying any of the United States have been executed, and to what extent general officers have interfered with contracts prejudicially to the interest and the rights of individuals which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Troup of Geo. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the President to retain in service volunteer corps.

Mr. Troup stated the object of his bill. By a law of 1812, the President was authorized to accept the service of fifty thousand men as made up about six