BOSTON, Feb. 26.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Capt. BARNARD, of the Norfolk Packet, and several merchants of this town, for Liverpool papers to Jan. 18, and London papers to Jan 11, inclusive, from which we have extracted the interesting Foreign Intelligence with which our columns are crowded.

Bonaparte has appeared several times in public.

The British have suspended the license trade with France.

It is said Lord Wellington is to visit England to personally communicate his opinion of affairs in Spain.

The markets in England for colonial produce, manufactured articles, &c. had much improved in consequence of the turn of military affairs in Russia.

Subscriptions are opened in many towns in England, for the relief of suffering Russians.

The British Ministry contemplate opening the trade of the East Indies to English out ports.

The Royal Oak 74, Egmont 74, Theseus 74, Bellona 74, Niemen 38, Revolutionaire 44, Detiree 36, and Mutine 18 sailed to cruise off the Western Islands. Another account says they sailed with *sealed orders*. A few days before their departure they were said to be destined to America.

The Africa, 64 from Halifax, arrived at Cork, Ireland, Dec. 24. Admiral Sawyer and Capt. Dacres passengers.

Accounts of the capture of the Macedonian has reached England, and caused much speculation and irritation.

Lords Castlereagh stated Dec. 21, in Parliament, that the captures sustained by American cruizers were comparatively few.

Lt. Col. Patterson, is appointed Lt Gov. of Canada.

The Marquis of Sligo has been convicted in England, of enticing some seamen from His Majesty's service, & sentenced to a fine of 5000l. & four months imprisonment.

Riots continue at Nottingham.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool.

The London Courier says, respecting American frigates, "that it should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with these dangerous non descripts."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Cuchanan and Smith, dated Liverpool, January 9.

"An order of Council has been issued declaring the Chesapeake and Delaware in a state of blockade. Government continue to refuse licenses for the general importation of American produce in neuttais, as also to renew those granted American vessels, or to issue new ones.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec.

A Flag of Truce has sailed from Falmouth for America, it is said, with important despatches.

London, Jan. 7

Spain.—Another change the government of Spain is mentioned. The Cardinal de Bourbon is to be sole Regent Arguelles is to be Minister of finance

London, Jan. 11.

The Capt. of a vessel from Ostend, which he left on Thursday last says, that when he left that port it was rumoured—"That the Russians had pursued the Grand army, and interposed with a considerable force between it and the Polish territories; and after several sanguinary engagements, the greater part of the men had been compelled to lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The General Officers, it was believed, were liberated on their parole, not to serve during the war.—The advanced guard of the Russian army had entered the Duchy of Warsaw and rendered the concentrating of the remaining troops necessary. To oppose them a further levy had been ordered."

The studied silence arrival of French Generals and Aid de Camps at Paris, have induced us for some days past to express our belief that some great disaster had befallen the French Army.

January 2.

Government is reported to be in possession of information, that Bonaparte has ordered 250 thousand men to be raised, and to be put in motion, preparatory to the opening the ensuing campaign. It is likewise stated, that it was reported in the Government offices at Paris, that a negotiation was pending with Russia; but this report, it was supposed, was propagated merely to forward the views of the French Government, and to facilitate the raising of the new Conscripts.—*(Packet.)*

January 6.

According to the accounts delivered into the War Office at St. Petersburgh, from the correct details of the native Commanders, the Russians have captured from the French, in the present campaign, 128,000 men, 100 Officers, among whom are 25 Generals, & 600 pieces of cannon.

January 7.

Paris Papers to the 3d instant reached town at an early hour this morning. Lord Walpole, we are now told, is left Vienna, and that Austria and France are inseparable. If Lord Walpole has left Vienna he is probably to be succeeded by another negotiator on the part of G. Britain and Russia.

The assertion that troops are marching to reinforce the French armies in Spain, is repeated in these Papers. It is emphatically declared that.—"Far from evacuating Spain, fresh troops are marching thither."—"Spain belongs to the French dynasty. No human effort can prevent it.

The *Moniteur* states that Bonaparte has just given orders for 20,000 men, 6,000 horses, 600 waggons, and ten million francs, in money, to be sent to his armies in Spain.

It is now stated that the Licences for trading to France are to be continued under certain very strict regulations.—It is also reported, that a number of new licences have been issued by Bonaparte which contain no clause requiring the export of certain quantities of French produce.

January 2.

Two frigates in the Texel, having on board a quantity of small arms and other stores, supposed for America, are only waiting for a fair opportunity to slip out.

January 3.

Naval Engagement.—On the 18th ult. the Albicore sloop of war, of 18 guns fell in with a French frigate of the largest class, said to be laden with stores, from Havre, bound to America, and with the Borer and Helicon gun brig, in sight, chased her two days. On the 20th, off the Lizard, the Albicore came up with attacked the enemy in the most gallant style, and continued the chase till the evening. In the mean time, the little Landrail schooner also joined, and having advantage in her sailing kept up a well directed fire on her stern and quarter with surprising effect, until, she was disabled, and obliged to fall astern.—Night coming on, the enemy escaped. Report says, that the Albicore had met with great loss in killed and wounded; of the former, the First Lieutenant and five men, and from 12 to 15 wounded.—The Fortune frigate was spoke with on the following day, and is gone after her.

The Cumberland, 74, Sybelle frigate, and Indian sloop of war, are to join admiral Warren. The two former have sailed from England.

Ship Hawker, 112 days from Honduras, arrived at Greenock, Jan. 2—15 of the crew died in consequence of the deplorable condition they had been reduced to. She was one of the Frolic's convoy.

Cork Dec. 19—Sailed, the Cherub sloop of war, 20 guns, with a small fleet for the Brazils [One of the convoy is mentioned as being the Volunteer, no doubt the same ship captured by the Chesapeake frigate, & the Cherub was probably the sloop of war she was left in chace of]

Plymouth, Dec. 21—Came in, an American schooner, with colonial produce, bound from New York to Bordeaux, very valuable, prize to the Rhinn, 44.

Jan. 9.—Came in, the American schr. Vengeance, Dow, of 10 guns and 40 men from New York for Bordeaux, taken by the Phœbe, 36, which has also taken an American privateer of 14 guns and 69 men, not arrived. The Hermes sloop has taken a number of Americans.

The Speedy Packet, from Jamaica, with 40,000 dollars has arrived in England.

January 9

Paris papers have arrived to the 5th inst and still we are without a single word of intelligence from the French army. Though left in that dreadful state described in the Bulletin of the 3d December, Bonaparte has not thought proper to communicate to the friends and relatives of the troops the slightest information.

We understand that the Austrian Messenger charged with dispatches of great importance from Vienna arrived in town within these few days. He came to this country through Holland, and will set out to morrow on his return.

There is some reason to suppose the above mission is connected with overtures for a European peace.

NEW YORK, March 1,

Latest from England.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Fingal, in 48 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed the 13th of January

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 11th of January, and Lloyd's Lists to the 6th inclusive.

In these papers we find the account of the capture of the Macedonian frigate and sloop of war Frolic.

It was also stated in our papers, that the emperor Napolean was in Paris, and that the remnant of his army, except a few of the general officers had been compelled to surrender to the Russians in the neighborhood of Wilna.

Our papers also state that 19 sail of the line, several large frigates, and five bomb vessels are instantly to proceed to the coast of America, to join the enemy's squadron now on our coast.

The cartel ship Pennsylvania, was to sail immediately for Philadelphia from Liverpool.

The cartel ship Minerva, Williams, had arrived at Liverpool, and was to sail for N. York on the 20th of January.

The Fingal has brought dispatches for government, and nearly 4000 letters.

Paris, Jan.

The season has suddenly changed, and the thermometer, from 23 degrees, has sunk to 0. This occasioned severe frost It is to this circumstance in part, that the physicians attribute the unfavorable turn which took place in the disorder of gen Ebie, an officer of prime merit, who had died, regretted by all the army.

General Leclere has arrived at Paris.

Jan 2—His majesty the emperor went this day at 2 o'clock to examine the works of the new Exchange.

Jan. 4—His majesty the emperor this morning at 9 o'clock, held a council of administration of the interior, which continued till 11. At 1 he held another. On Saturday his majesty visited the principal public works in this city. He was attended only by the marshal of the palace.

London, Jan. 11.

A report has reached this country from the opposite coast that the remains of the French army had surrendered by capitulation to the Russian generals Wittgenstein and Tchitchagoff They had been so completely hemmed in on all sides, by their active and vigilant enemy, that they had no alternative left Their supplies were totally exhausted and their officers of all ranks had, for several days prior to their surrender, deserted from them by dozens at a time. It is added, however, that the officers who remained in charge of the troops, had the address to procure better terms for themselves than those which were granted for Devoust and Ney.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec. The election for President was not then closed.

A squadron, consisting of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates (raxees) and five bomb vessels will instantly proceed to the coast of America, to bombard some of the principal ports. The division of this formidable expedition which is fitting out at Plymouth, consists among others, of the Tyger, Queen, and Abercrombie men of war, and they will take on board the fine battalion of marines, commanded by major Williams, and recently on service with Sir Home Popham.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.

Malden, Jan. 23d, 1813.

SIR,

A detachment from the left wing of the North Western Army, under my command, at French Town, on the River Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of day; the piquet guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown in to disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length bore down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation & was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceded I was the more ready to make the surrender from being assured that unless done quickly the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out I sent a flag to them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their escaped.

Thirty five officers & about four hundred and eighty seven men commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WINCHESTER.
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army

Hon. Secretary at War.

A list of the officers taken at French-Town, Jan 22d 1813

James Winchester, Brig. Gen.
William Lewis, Lieut Col.
James Overton, jun Aid De Camp.
George Madison, Major
James Garrard, jun Inspector
John McCalla, Adj
Holland Keen, Q. Master.
John Todd, Surgeon.

CAPTAINS.

Richd. Hightower, John Hamilton,
Eland W. Ballard, Saml. L. Williams,
Coalman Cholier, Uriah Sabrie,
Henry James, Richd. Bledsoe,
Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS.

Caleb Holder, Ashton Ganard,
Byran Rule, Wm Moore,
Mm. M. McGuire, John Higgins,

ENSIGNS.

Lynden Comstock, James Mundy,
Wm O Butler, Jas. Heron,
Thos Chin, Wm Nash,
Jos. Harrow, Jos Mooring,
John. W. Nash, Wm. Fleet,
John Botts, Geo. Cardwell.

Total 35 prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to Col Proctor at Sandwich. JAS. WINCHESTER
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Copies of letters from Capt. Evans commanding the Frigate Chesapeake to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate, Chesapeake, at Sea,
Jan. 12, 1813.

SIR,

You will receive this by the British ship Volunteer, which we captured this morning, on her passage to the Brazils. She is one of a large convoy that sailed from Cork on the 19th ult. for the West Indies and South America; she parted with the West India convoy on the 3 inst. off Madeira, and on the 7 h she parted with the Cherub Sloop, having under her convoy eleven ships bound to South America and the Pacific Ocean.

The ship has on board sail & dry goods, & I have ordered her to the U. S. under charge of Midshipman Yarnall, who, from his merit, I beg leave to recommend to your attention.

On the 1st inst. while I was dispatching the American brig Julia, by which vessel I had the honor of addressing you, we were chased by two ships. As I am anxious to dispatch the Volunteer, so as to proceed to the Eastward in quest of the convoy, I beg to refer you for further particulars to an extract from my journal on the day.

"At half past 3 P. M. discovered a sail bearing E. S. E.—made all sail in chase—at 5 came up with the chase—sent a boat on board with Lieut. Page and found her to be the American brig Julia, of Boston, from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On examination, Lt. Page discovered she had two British licences—brought the capt on board. At half past eight, sent the capt. of the brig on board her. At 9 the boat returned, leaving Lt. Budd on board the brig, with directions to keep near us all night, as I had determined to send a midshipman in her to Boston with the licenses and her papers. Wore to the Southward and Eastward—at half past 7 A. M. wore ship to the northward and westward, and hove too, and sent for the captain of the brig. At half past 8, two ships were discovered in chase of us, bearing W. S. W. At half past 9 discovered them to be ships of war—sent Mr. Bridget and the capt. on board the brig to proceed to Boston. On the boat's returning with Lt. Budd, run her up, and wore round, and stood east by south, under the topsails, to draw the vessels in chase of us, more from the brig, and to ascertain more correctly their force. At 10 back'd to the mizen topsail—at half past filled it, and hauled up E. S. E. to get to windward of them. Blew'd the sail up At this time very thick and squally. Lost sight of the two ships. At meridian strong gales & squally—the ship under reef'd foresail & main topsail—Top gallant masts housed—flying jib boom in and gaff down. At 2 P. M it clearing away a little, we wore and stood in the direction we had last seen the ships, but could discover neither nothing of them."

From then until to day we have not seen a vessel of any description.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't serv't.

SAML. EVANS.

The Honorable
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S Frigate Chesapeake,
January 14, 1813.

SIR,

We this morning fell in with another of the Brazil convoy, the brig Liverpool Hero of Liverpool As she did not appear to be of sufficient consequence to man, I have taken from her the most valuable articles she had on board, and we are now employed in scuttling her.

There is another of them in sight, and I am in hopes we shall have her in the morning.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
SAM'L. EVANS.

The Hon.
Secretary of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 27.

Captain Wing of the ship Tennessee, from Lisbon, confirms the account of a violent destructive gale at Gibraltar on the 28th December.

Arrived schr. Thetis, capt Bolton, from Bordeaux for Baltimore, with a valuable cargo. Left Bordeaux 23d, and Cordovan 25th Jan—made Cape Henry 23d inst. and observing five men of war in Lynnhaven Bay, and two suspicious vessels outside, bore away for the Delaware. The Thetis is the only vessel that had sailed since the Pilot

A general requisition for horses for remounting the cavalry, was made throughout the department of the Seine, on the 1st of January.

Captain Bolton has brought dispatches for government, announcing the death of Mr Barlow, our minister at the court of France. He died on the road between Dresden and Paris, of a fever brought on by the fatigues of his journey to Wilna. No news of any importance, except the Prussian Gen. Yorke, with 30,000 men, having gone over to the Russians.

By a decree of Bonaparte of the 3d of Jan the Corps Legislatif were to assemble on the 1st Feb.

Paris, Jan. 9.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock, his majesty was in council, state, & remained there till 6 o'clock in the evening.

His majesty this day held an extraordinary cabinet council, at which the princes grand dignitaries, the cabinet ministers, and ministers of state assisted.

The senate has been convoked for to morrow, Sundry, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Prince of Neufchatel, maj. gen. writes from Konigsberg, under date of the 31st Dec. making known the position of the army.

Marshal duke of Tarente, with the 10th corps, occupies Tilsit & the borders of the Niemen. He has taken several Russian battalions, and several pieces of cannon.

The division Heudelet occupies Labiaw, Welaw, and Interburg; the head quarters of the 31st division & the guard are at Konigsberg.

The 1st corps is at Thorn; the 2d at Marienweder; the 4th at Marienburg; the 3d occupies Elbing; the 9th Dantzick; the 6th Plok; the Austrian corps, under Bialistock, covers the duchy of Warsaw; the 7th corps, between Predsing and the Vistula, is in advance of Warsaw, the 5th corps at Warsaw.

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 18.

The information contained in the annexed document will be read with interest by all our fellow citizens. The evidence it contains of our enemies cannot fail to arouse the indignation of every honest man, and will we hope stimulate even the careless and indolent among us to step forward in the cause of their much injured country.

Head Quarters, foot of the Maume Rapids, Feb. 11th, 1813.

The affidavit of Medard Labradie, last resident near the river Raisin, in the Michigan territory, he being sworn, saith, that he was in his house when he heard the guns at the commencement of the action at the river Raisin, on the 22d of January, between the American forces under gen. Winchester, and the British, Canadians and Indians said to be commanded by col. St. George. After some time he learned that the Indians were killing the inhabitants as well as the Americans, upon which he went towards the scene of action in order to save his family. As he went on, he was, together with another inhabitant, taken prisoner by two Wyandots, & carried to the Indian lines, from which he saw great part of the action. The right wing of the Americans had given way before he got in sight of the field of battle. The action terminated after the sun was some hours high, not later from 11 o'clock, a. m. by the surrender of the American forces who then remained on the ground He saw the flag hoisted by the British, and sent to the American forces, and saw it pass three times to the Americans before the surrender. He could not understand English, but understood that Gen. Winchester was taken before he got to the lines of the owe men, and that he was obliged to carry the flag to his own forces after he was taken.—He understood the reason of the flag passing so often was, that the Americans refused to surrender on any other terms than that the wounded should be taken care of, the dead buried, and the inhabitants protected in their property; that the British first refused to agree to these terms, but finally agreed to them.

He also understood that the loss of the British in that action amounted to about 400 killed, and that the Americans to about 180 killed.

He knows that on the day of the action, all the prisoners who were able to march were sent to wards Malden. The wounded, about 60 or 80, in number, were left in two houses, without any of their friends or physicians to take care of them, and without any British officer or men!—About ten Indians remained behind upon the ground; the balance went off with the British, and he was told by some of the Canadian militia, that the British had promised the Indians a frolic that night at Stoney Creek, about 6 miles from the river Raisin.

He was liberated after the line of march was formed for Malden. The next morning he was in the houses where the wounded were. That morning about 50 of the Indians returned—they brought whiskey with them—they drank some and gave some to the Indians there—and about 2 1 2 o'clock, A. M *commenced killing the wounded, then set fire to the houses the wounded were in, and consumed them!!!*

He was at his father's, on this side the Detroit river, about 7 days after the action, and saw across the river the prisoners marched off for Niagara from Malden.

He saith, that he saw taken by his house, by capt. Ellicott and 9 Wyandots, two men, whom he understood was sent by gen. Harrison with a flag to the British. One of the men, Mr Tessier, he knew; the other he did not know, but understood he was a doctor. He had not an opportunity of conversing with them, but understood from an inhabitant to whom Mr Tessier communicated it, that they stopped for the night & left the flag hoisted on the carriole; that the flag was taken away unknown to him, and then the Indians fired on them; that he told them they were Frenchmen, and surrendered, upon which the Indians ceased firing and took them. They then mentioned they were sent with a flag The Indians said they were *liars* and took them off

Mr. Tessier was set at liberty at the river Raisin, and remained two days expecting the doctor to return, at the end of which time he was sent for by the British & taken to Malden.

He understood that the doctor was to be sent off immediately at Niagara. The Dr. was wounded in the ancle.

He understood that the British charged the doctor and Tessier with being spies.

And further he saith not.

his
MEDARD ✕ LABRADIE.
mark.

Witness, *C. Gratiot*, Captain of Engineers and Interpreter——Sworn before me the 11th day of Feb 1813. C. S. TODD,
Division Judge Adv.

True copy. *L. Hebert*,
Aid de Camp.