## AMERICAN.

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## CONGRESS. IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10. reading.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, the committee to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Pettibone, were discharged from the further consideration of the same, and it was referred to the Secretary of War.

The President laid before the Senate the Report of the Postmaster General relative to public contracts, clerks' salaries, &c.

unanimous consent and passed. Yazoo purchasers; and having received an a-

mendment, it was further postponed until tomorrow. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to insure uniformity in the manufacture o the arms and for the better regulation of the

public armories. On the question, " Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" It was determined in the negative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Coxe of N. J. presented a petition of Egg Harbor in said State-Referred.

On motion of Mr. Pickens of N. C. the pe- of the regular forces, over whom I assumed no tition of James Doyle was referred to the com- command. mitted of Claims.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. presented a petition of Bartholomew Shaumburg, praying to be repaid monies advanced by him for the pay of a detachment of the U. States' troops .- Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. M' Kee of Ky. reported a bill supplementary to the act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisana which lies west of the river Mississippi and Island of New-Orleans; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of Henry Malcolm; which was twice read and committed.

authorized to require; and, therefore moved | lows :that the committee be authorized to send for persons and parers-Agreed to.

to whom a memorial on the subject from the territory of Indiana had been referred, reported a bill to establish the mode of laying off the the Indiana territory into districts for choosing a Legislative Council for said territory .-Twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

MR. BASSETT'S PETITION. On motion of Mr. Bayly of Va. the House took up the report of the committee of Elections on the petition of Burwell Bassett con-

testing the right of Tho's. Bayly to a seat in this House, as a Representative from Virginia. A motion was made by Mr. Cholson of Va. to lay the report on the table, on account of the absence of the petitioner. The motion was

opposed by Mr Bayly, and negatived. A motion was then made by Mr. Gholson |

and was negatived.

Tay the report on the table, on the ground that battle. as it was affirmativs, it required no confirmation by the House, any more than the general report of the committee of Elections on the credentials of the Members which is made at the commencement of each Congress and invariably ordered to lie on the table. This motion was negatived 69 to 60.

tee of Elections, for amendment .- On this motion, as on all others, a desultory discussion arose not involving any question of principle. It was negatived by a very great majority.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report of the committee of elections and decided in the affirmative without a division. Mr. Bayly is therefore confirmed in his seat.

#### THE ORDER OF THE DAY, THE LOAN.

in favor of the bill; when The committee rose, reported progress and

obtained leave to sit again.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT BLACK-ROCK.

HEAD QUARTERS, Niagara Frontier, Jan. 6, 1814. To his excellency the Governor of the state of New Jork.

SIR-The confusion into which every thing and the imperions necessity of taking precau- and after skirmishing a short time, fled, and tionary measures against the advances of the were not again embodied through the day

enemy, put it out of my power to furnish at | I then ordered the corps under the command | General HARRISON will hold a Council | have the honor to acquaint your Lordships an earlier period a detailed account of the operations on this frontier, during my hitherto unfortunate and embarrassing command-add to this, the extreme difficulty of collecting authentic facts relative to our loss, fince the forces under my command were of that multisorm description, which they necessarily were, being composed almost wholly of volunteer militia and exempts, hastily and confusedly assembled in the moment of alarm, and dissipated by the events of a battle.

The storming of Fort Niagara and the burning of Lewistown, presaging further devastation, threw this whole country into the most violent agitation; on the moment, and with to be as follows: equipped and employed, one or more floating, and the brigade of general Wadsworth in Onbatteries, for the defence of the waters of the tario, a confiderable force, but generally defi-U. States; which was passed to the second cient in arms and ammunition, and the necesfary conveniencies of a camp. In the evening of the 32d of December, general M'Clure with the regulars under the command of maj. Riddle, arrived at Batavia, and on the morning of the 23d, signified by letter his desire that I would take the command during this moment Clark, was read the second and third times by strong, under lieut. colonel Lawrence, supported by one company of cavalry under command The Senate resumed the consideration of the of captain Marvin, with orders to proceed and bill to carry into effect the compromise with the join a corps of militia, said to be 200 strong, under command of lieut, colonel Atchinson, which was stationed at Forsyth's on the Ridge road, sifteen miles east from Lewiston, to col-Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, counter | under colonel Atchinson, at their station near to the petition of sundry inhabitants of Great | Lewiston. I then ordered the remainder of of the troops to Buffaloe, with the exception

On the morning of the 25th, I proceeded to with instructions to organize such detachments of volunteers as might arrive, and direct their march for Buffaloe. I arrived at Buffaloe on the morning of the 26th, and there found a a return of the number of effective men under their command; and an order to capt. Camp, A. D. Q. M. General, for the return of the ordnance and ordnance stores in the quarter Mr. Fisk of N. Y. from the committee ap- master's department; a copy of which return sointed to enquire into the manner in which I have heretofore had the honor to forward the army has been supplied, and in which con- your excellency, and which sufficiently exhibits tracts nave been executed, &c. reported that | the destitute condition of that department. On the committee had entered into the enquiry, the 27th I ordered a review of all the troops but found their progress impeded by the want | under my command at Buffaloe and the Rock, of evidence which they were not at present | when I found my numerical force to be as fol

exclusive of a body of 37 mounted infantry, under command of capt. Ransom; 83 Indians, under command of lt. col. Granger, and one men, commanded by lt. Seeley-making my The House then proceeded to consider the greater part of the cartridges for col. M'Ma- service. han's regiment were made and distribution af-

dicated their intention of attacking the village | mostly buried by the enemy. But from the best | of Buffalo or Black Rock, which left me not a | information I can collect, our loss is about 30 moment's repose from the arduous duty of pre- | killed and perhaps 40 wounded. In prisoners paring the most effective means in my power our loss is ascertained to be 69-12 of whom for meeting the enemy with the crude force A motion was then made by Mr. Rhea of under my command. On the 28th, I was so Tenn. to recommit the report to the commit- fortunate as to procure such information as to the enemy's movements, from a citizen who made his escape from Canada, as to leave me

no doubt as to their intention. In the evening of the 29th at about 12 o'clock, I received information that our horse patrol had been fired on a short distance below Canjokaties creek, and one mile below Black had his horse shot under him. The enemy advanced and took possession of the Sailor's with the policy of administration, coneeiving, paratory to a landing above the village, in-Mr. Rhea, of Ten. followed in a short speech | Churchill, (general Hopkins being at that battery and drive them to their boats. The attempt failed. Through the confusion into | in the morning to the close of the day. which the militia were thrown on the first fire of the enemy, and the aarkness of the night, they were dispersed, and not again embodied under their proper officers through the day. I then ordered the corps under major Adams and the corps under col. Chapin to make the attack. This attack was attended with no better effect. The men were

my troops in motion for the same point, and of concluding peace. proceeded by the hill road to Black Rock. On approaching the village at Black Rock, I discovered a detachment of the enemy's boats crossing to our shore, and bending their course towards the rear of general Porter's house. The day was now beginning to dawn. I immediately countermanded the order given to col. Blackeslee to attack the enemy's left, and directed them to form and attack the enemy's centre at the water's edge.

I now became satisfied as to the disposition

out any preparation, I hastened to Batavia, Their left wing composed of about 800 regu- most prominent and important article of news rectionthe garrison retired." with a view to take such measures as might be | lar troops and incorporated militia, and 150 or | is the offer of Preliminaries for a GENERAL Mr. Gaillard from the Committee on Naval | within my power to repel the enemy and pro- 200 Indians, were disposed below Canjokaties | PEACE, by the Allied Powers, and its ac-Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Presi. | tect the frontier. I hastily collected from the | creek, and had been landed under cover of the | ceptance by Bonaparte. dent of the United States to cause to be built; militia and volunteers of Gennessee county; night. With this force the enemy designed to From the complexion of the English papers, tain was known in that city of the position of Scots commanded by col. Gordon, the battle sudden departure of Lord Castlereagh for the with Marshal Davoust would speedily decide was commenced. Their right, which was | Continent. purposely weak, was landed near our main battery, under cover of a high bank, and was rived in Holland, and were cordially received were shipped from Chatham for Holland, durmerely calculated to divert our force from the by the inhabitants. principal attack—the whole under the command of lieut. gen. Drummond, conducted to of general alarm. I accordingly proceeded to the attack by major gen. Riall. I thereuporganize in the best manner in my power, the on ordered the enemy's left wing, which was I his Majesty the Emperor and King set off at 1 The bill to provide for the return to their own forces then at Batavia, and with the arms and discovered to be wheeling upon our right, to o'clock from the palace of the Thuilleries, to of boats across the Elbe will be finished to-day, ports of vessels detained in other ports by the ammunition collected from different fections of be attacked by the Indians, under the com- repair in state to the Legislative body, where, and we shall cross the river to morrow or the embargo, was received from the House of Re. | the country, and what little could be procured | mand of lieut. col. Granger, and the Canadian | having been received with the usual ceremepresentatives, and passed to the second reading from the arienals at Canandaigua and Batavia, | volunteers under command of col. Mallory. | nies, his Majesty, after taking his seat, made | The joint resolution awarding a sword to the I was enabled to get under march on the 25th, At the same time I posted the regiment under the following Speech: nearest male relative of midshipman John for Lewiston, a body of infantry about 150 command of col. M. Mahan at the battery, as a

lunteer. At the same time the enemy opened a and energy of the French. heavy fire from their batteries on the opposite lect and fave all the ammunition in his power, side of the river, of shells, spherical and hot my first thought to call you around me. My Lewistown, and was then dispersed on the road of colonel Blackes lee, about 400 strong, were tion of my subjects. and different parts of the country, and with regularly in line together with detached bodies instructions to act as circumstances and the na- from other corps, amounting, according to the Adversity will always find me superior to its ture of his force would permit against the ene- | best estimate I can make, in all to about 600 | attacks. my; and if practicable to effect a junction with | men. These few but brave men commenced the the main force at Buffaloe, by the way of Man- attack with musketry upon the enemy in their when they had lost every thing. From a part sundry inhabitants of the District of Little Egg | Black Rock; leaving as a reserve the corps, | fire. Every inch of ground was disputed with | kings who have forsaken me. the steady coolness of veterans, and at the exthe same time that it cast a lustre over their | world. A monarch and a father, I feel that on the first appearance of danger, and whom of families. Negociations have been entered neither entreaties nor threats could turn back to into with the Allied Powers. the support of their comrades. Perceiving that Buffaloe, leaving general M'Clure at Batavia, the Indians, on whom I had relied for attacking ons of the Allies for the sake of the families of the enemy's flank, were offering us no assistance-and that our right was endangered by the enemy's left, I gave directions for the reserve under command of col. M' Mahan, to atconsiderable body of irregular troops of vari- tack the enemy in flank on our right. But are not to be ascribed to France, have deferous descriptions, disorganized and confused— terror had dissipated this corps, and but few of red this moment, which the wishes of the every thing wore the appearance of consterna- them could be rallied by their officers and be tion and dismay. On the same day I issued an | brought to the attack. Of this corps there were order to the several commandants of corps, for some who merit well of their country—but more who covered themselves with disgrace.

The defection of the Indians of my reserve, and the loss of the services of the cavalry and mounted men, by reason of the nature of the | Council will acquaint you with my will on | ground on which they must act, left the forces | the subject. engaged, exposed to the enemy's fire in front and flank. After standing their ground for about one half hour, opposed to veteran and highly disciplined troops, overwhelmed by numbers, and nearly surrounded, a retreat became necessary to their safety, which was accordingly made. I then made every effort to rally the ous people new sacrifices; but they are comtroops, with a view to renew the attack on the | manded by its noblest and dearest interests .-At Buffalo, under It. col. Boughton of the anemy's columns, on their approach to the vil- It was necessary to recruit my armies by nucavalry and mounted volunteers, 129; lt. col. lege of Buffaloe. But every effort proved inef-Mr. Jennings of Inda. from the committee, Blackslee of the Ontario exempts and volun- fectual—and experience proves, that with militia, rity except by displaying their whole strength. teers 433; It. col. Chapin of the Buffalo mili- a retreat becomes a flight, and the battle once tia, 136; lt. col. Mallory, of the Canadian vo. | ended, the army is dissipated. Deserted by my lunteers, 97; major Adams of the Genessee mi- | principal force, I fell back that night to the 11 | to you is conformable to the system of finance litia, 382. At the Rock were stationed, under | Mile Creek, and was forced to leave the flou. command of brigadier general Hopkins, 382 | rishing villages of Black Rock and Buffaloe a effective men, composed of the corps comman- prey to the enemy, which they have pillaged and future, and without paper money, which is the ded by lt. col. Warren and lt. col. Churchhill, laid in ashes. At the 11 Mile Creek I collected greatest enemy of social order. between 200 and 300 men who remained faithful to their country. With those I preserved the best show of defence in my power, to cover the fleeing inhabitants, and check the advances of piece of field artillery, a 6 pounder, and 25 the enemy. The enemy have gained but little plunder from the public stores. The chief loss aggregate nominal force on the 27th to be 1711 has fallen upon the individual sufferers. Eight men. Add to this, a regiment of Chatauque pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemilitia, under command of lt. col. M. Mahan, my-of which but one was mounted on a travelwhich arrived at Buffalo on the 29th, about 300 | ling carriage. What little remained of the pubto postpone the further consideration of the men, which swells my force to 2011 which lie stores, capable of being moved, is preserved subject to Monday next. This motion was op- was reduced on the morning of the alarm, by through the exertions of captain Camp of the posed by Mr. Bayly and Mr. Pickering of Mas. | by desertion to less than 1200; and so defi- | quarter master's department, whose bravery is cient were my supplies of ammunition, that a only equalled by his active zeal for the public

Mr. Alston, of N. C. renewed the motion to ter they were paraded on the morning of the count of our loss in killed and wounded, as the wounded were generally got off by their friends The movements of the enemy already in- and taken to their homes, and our dead were are wounded. The enemy's loss must be much greater as many were killed in their boats presumed in killed and wounded at not less than 200. Lieut Col. Boughton of the dragoons, is among the slain. He was a good officer and a valuable citizen. I regret that it is not in my power to do justice to all those who were engaged on this day. The veteran Blackeslee and his corps were preeminently distinguished. There were of the broken remains of Rock. Lieut Broughton, an enterprising other corps many officers and soldiers whose and barve officer, who commanded the patrole, bravery and conduct merit my warmest praise; but having foughthirregularly and in detach-The House again in committee of the whole, battery near Conjokaties creek. The troops | tice they deserve. The good conduct of Lieut. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill authoriz- were immediately paraded and stood by Seely and Lieut. Farnum, who had charge of their arms. I was yet uncertain at what the artillery was particularly noticed. The Mr. Shoffey, of Va. resumed the thread of point the enemy would attack me: the cavalry under Colonel Boughton, and mounted his discourse against the bill, which was brok- darkness of the night was not favorable for volunteers under Major Warner, receive my en off by the adjournment of yesterday. He making observations. I was apprehensive the sincere thanks for their prompt obedience of embraced within the scope of a very lengthy enemy designed to make a feigned attack be- orders and the valued services rendered in the argument, not only the objections he had to low Black Rock, for the purpose of drawing fatiguing duties of patroling. And it is a matthis loan, but to all the measures connected off my force from the village of Buffalo, pre- ter of regret, that the nature of the ground on as he said he did, that those measures were tending thereby to take it by surprise—at the port which I might confidently expect from which we contended deprived me of that suphurling us to ruin. The extent of the ground | the same time being anxious to anticipate the | their bravery. To Lieut. Frasier of the U. S. may be judged by the length of time he occu- enemy's landing, and meet them at the water's infantry, I tender my thanks for the voluntary Rock commanded by colonels Warren and staff. To my two aids-de-camp majors Hosmer up with the principal French in Fort La Salle. and Norton, I cannot without my warmest | The place is strong, and will probably be detime absent from camp) should attack the ene. | thanks for their cool deliberate bravery, and | fended to the last. my and endeavor to dislodge them from the the alacrity with which they executed my orders from the first movements of the troops | dered free.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your excellency's Most ob't humble servant, A. HALL, Major General.

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 3. Orders have been issued to convene all the new recruits within the state at the principal taking up the line of march for the Head Quarters of the North Western Army.

From the Boston Patriot of Wednesday.

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND. ket Roads, Boston harbour, the ship Ann Al- | garrison had fallen into their hands. exandar, capt. Kempton, in 41 days from Li- de Gen. Benkendorff proposed going to Bre. verpool. We have been favoured with London | da himself to morrow, and will probably carand object of the enemy, which I ascertained papers to the 25th Dec. and Liverpool to the ry with htm a great proportion of the remain-27th, a month later than previous advices. The | der of his corps. I have not learnt in what di-

cover their left, out flank our right, and cut it appears that this offer was made and accept- the army of the Prince Royal of Sweden; but off our retreat by the woods. With their ed without the intervention or knowledge of it was presumed that he had proceeded to the centre, consisting of about 400 of the Royal Britain; and this is doubtless the cause of the Steiknitz, and that a desperate engagement

The Prince of Orange, and his Son, had ar-

# SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris, Dec. 19. To day, Sunday, Dec. 19, the Crown Prince's army:-

reserve, to act as emergencies should require. from the Departments to the Legislative Body, From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 14. The attack was commenced by a fire from | Splendid Victories have raised the glory of the one 6 pounder under lieut. Seely, below general French arms during this campaign; defections total subjugation of Europe by the arms of Porter's house, and one 24 and two 12 pound- without parallel have rendered those victories France: namely, the war in Spain, and the ers at the battery under command of lieut. Far. | useless-all has turned against us. France num, of the 21st U. S. infantry, acting as a vo- itself would be in danger, but for the union of France have served to rally the greater part

"In these weighty circumstances, it was which had been removed from the arfenal at shot and ball. The regiment under command heart has need of the presence and of the affec-

"I have never been seduced by prosperity.

"I have several times given peace to nations

"I had conceived and executed great de

" I have accepted the Preliminary Conditithe French Nation.

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Manheim 1788? would be assembled; but new delays, which

world eagerly call for.

" I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my port feuille of my departure of fereign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee. The Speakers of my | Germanic body?

"On my side, there is no obstacle to the reestablishment of peace. I know and partake French, because there is not one of them who

would desire peace at the price of honor. "It is with regret that I ask of this genermerous levies; nations cannot treat with secu-An increase of taxes becomes indispensible. What my Minister of the Finance will propose which I have established. We shall meet every demand without aloan, which consumes the

" I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion. "Denmark and Naples alone have remained

faithful to their alliance with me. "The Republic of the United States of America continues with succes its war with England.

I have recognised the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons.

" Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body. You are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, "They sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries to impose upon France !"

" My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!"

After the Speech of his majesty, the sitting before landing. Their loss may reasonably be being terminated, his majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

# PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Rotterdam, Dec. 7. day last, with a few marines. His entry into | nation never to abandon Italy. the Hague was a triumph, and nothing could | The combined Austrian and Bavarian army exceed the delight of its population. The Bri- is in the vicinity of Strasburg. A large body of tish Ambassador, with a few officers, followed. | the Allies is near Basle.

fence a matter of peculiar interest. The force | vulnerable frontier that country covers. of this fleet appear to have been exaggerated in England. It is said to consist only of twelve ! sail of the line afloat, and six, with six frigates. on the stocks. The ships are now removed

The United Netherlands may be now consi-

The Crown Prince has marched back on his own steps.

> DUTCH AFFAIRS. From the London Gazette of Dec. 14. WAR DEPARTMENT. Downing-street, Dec. 14.

A letter, of which the following is an ex-Hague, Dec. 11, 1813.

of col. Blackeslee to advance to the attack; with the Chiefs of the North Western Indians | that the Allies are in possession of the two iniand at the same time I put the remainder of at Dayton, during this week, for the purpose portant fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt,

which have been abandoned by the enemy. " From a person who has seen Gen. Benkendorf this morning, I understand that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks who had spread the report that they were the advance guard PRELIMINARIES FOR A GENERAL of 10,000 Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out, but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town be-On Sunday evening last, arrived in Nantuc- | fore the evacuation was completed, 600 of the

London, Dec. 14. Advices have been received from Bremen to the 3d instant, at which period nothing certhe fate of Hambugh.

A very large quantity of ordnance stores ing the last week, including nearly 10,000 stand of small arms.

The following is a letter from an officer in

"LUNEBURGH, Nov. 27 .- I believe the bridge next day, at Boitzenburgh, and I imagine immediately have an action with Davoust's army. as he is close there—in fact we shall then be "Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies only about 28 English miles from Hamburgh."

Two great causes have operated to avert the invasion of Russia. These reverses on the part of Germany, to unite it with Russia in the common cause, and every appearance seems to portend success to their efforts.

It requires greater wisdom and virtue to make a proper use of success, than to bear adversity. A plan for the arrangement of the Continent, which has undergone so many changes, cannot be performed in a moment, nor from one point of view. The jarring interests, hopes and fears of mankind, must be reconciled and softened chester, S chlosser, and thence up the river to boats and poured upon them a most destructive of my conquests, I have raised thrones for down; the possibility of every project which makes a part of the great total, must be diligently scrutinized; and the favorite systems of pence of many valuable lives. Their bravery, at signs for the prosperity and happiness of the individuals be judged without prejudice of party views; and they who are best versed in the names, reflects equal disgrace on those who fled peace adds to the security of thrones, and that history of past times, will be able either to correct the faults of the reasoning, or support the justice of the reflections.

Should the favorite moment arrive of a serious plan for peace, the following queries will be made:

1. Is it possible to place Europe as it was in

2. As three new Sovereigns have grasped a sceptre, viz. Bonaparte, Bernadotte and Murat, is it intended to admit them to a premanency of power?

3. What is to be done with Poland: is it to remain divided, or is it to become an independent kingdom?

4. What arrangements are to be made in the

5. How far will it be possible to give permanency to the Spanish house of Bourbon, if it ba restored? and by what means will a race of weak Princes be able to quiet the disorders proall the sentiments of the French. I say of the | duced by the events which happened to that country since 1898?

> LONDON, Dec. 15. Yesterday arrived two Dutch mails with letters and papers from Holland to the 12th inst. Government received a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Taylor, which announced the very important intelligence of the occupation of Willamstadt and Breda, to which latter place, not thirty miles distant from Antwerp, Gen. Benkendof's head quarters were to be transferred on the 12th inst. It was on the night of the 5th inst. that the French evacuated Helvootsluys, and endeavored to escape on board a flotilla of seventeens saillying there. Their object was to run for Antwerp, but fearfu! of making the attempt. they only run over to Willamstadt. This place possessing a good harbor, and considered from its fortifications, as one of the keys of Holland, they probably thought themselves able. with the troops previously there, to maintain for a length of time; but on the 10th inst. a French General from Antwerp arrived with orders to evacuate it !- a circumstance extremely remarkable, since it shews that Bonaparte begins to " pall in resolution," and to abandon the policy to which he has so long adhered of keeping up garrisons in distant sortresses. All the world has long seen the weakness of that policy; but obstinacy in error is a distinguishing trait in that man's mind; andfallen, indeed. must he be when he shews symptons of wavering. The French force at Willamstadt, which is variously stated from 900 to 1600, but more probably the latter, including Douaniers and others, retreated to Bergen-op-zoom, which is about the same distance as Breda is from Antwerp; but before they withdrew, they ineffectually attempted to destroy the flotilla which they were unable to carry off. Some of the ves. sels were burnt; but others have fallen into the hands of the Dutch.

We have Frankfort papers, from which we have made extracts. Among them is a letter from Bonaparte, dated so late as the 10th ult. in which, after noticing the army of 100,000 The Prince of Orange arrived on Wednes- men assembling at Turin, he states his determi-

Detachments of Russian and Prussian light | We continue our extracts from the French troops have been pushed towards Antwerp, papers. Some of the articles may entertain, alwhich is now the grand object. Its capture | though no direct intelligence can be gathered may be difficult; the works, always strong, from them. Bonaparte, it seems, uses every have been lately strengthened; and the conse- means to enforce the belief, that the neutrality quences annexed to the name of the grand de- of Switzerland ought to be considered nearly pot of the North Sea Fleet, will make its de- | as sacred as the territory of France, whose most

### CAPITULATION OF DANTZIC. The London Gazettee of Dec. 25, contains a

letter from Major Mackdonald, stating that arwithin the docks, which are capable of con- | ticles of capitulation for the important fortress taining a navy, and are completely under the of Dantzic were signed on the 29th Nov. The guns of the fortress. The Texel fleet will | troops were to march out of the town with pied. He commenced his observations to-day edge, I gave orders that the troops at the services which he rendered me as one of my miral, retired from on board, and shut himself and lay down their arms in front of the batteprobably fall more readily. Verhenil, the ad- their arms and baggage on the 1st Jan. 18149 ry of the Gottes Engel, if before that period the place shall not be relieved by an equal number to the besieging army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the Imperial Guards, and a battalion of 600 men shall retain their arms, and shall take with them two 6 pounders and the ammunition waggons belonging thereto. Twenty five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzic shall be prisoners of war, and conducted to France. The Governor Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that was thrown by the events of the 30th Dec. thrown into confusion by the enemy's fire, rendezvous in Chillicothe, preparatory to their thurst, from Major Gen. Taylor, dated the they have been regularly exchanged, &c. &c. Advices have been since received from Lord "It is with the greatest satisfaction that I Cathcart, dated Frankfort 12th Dec. 1813, sta-