

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Foreign Office, London, Feb. 24, 1814. Operations on the Continent.

The Hon. F. Robinson arrived this morning at this office, with despatches, of which the following is an abstract:— Sir Charles Stewart, in a despatch dated at Chatillon, the 12th inst. incloses reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the army under Marshal Blucher, up to the 12th instant inclusive.

Gen. D'York, attacked Chalons on the 5th of Feb. which surrendered by capitulation; Marshal Macdonald retiring over the Marne in the direction of Meaux: he had with him the corps of Sebastiana and Arnigt, besides his own.

On the 6th, Marshal Blucher's headquarters were at Sandron. On the 8th, they were moved from Vertus to Etoges. Gen. Sacken being then at Montmirail, Gen. D'York at Chateau Thierry, and General Kliest at Chalons, the whole advancing upon the army of Macdonald, who was retiring with one hundred pieces of artillery.

On the evening of the 8th, Marshal Blucher's head-quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'York from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry, and La Ferte sous Soarre.

In the afternoon of the 10th the Russian corps of Asuffel being at Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy from Sezanne, and after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire after considerable loss. On the 11th, Marshal Blucher's headquarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'York marched upon Montmirail against the enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining in their positions.—Gen. Sacken lost four guns—the hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times.

The enemy was 30,000 strong under Bonaparte. On the 12th, Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'York at Biffert; Marmont, with the sixth corps at Etoges. On the same day, Marshal Blucher with the corps of Kleist and Kasselwitz, were in position at Bergeres. Duplicates of subsequent despatches from Col. Lowe to Sir C. Stewart have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

On the 13th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were at Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about 9 or 10 thousand men. The enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The enemy debouched in front of Fromentiers. In the mean time Bonaparte marched from Chateau Thierry,—from whence gens. d'York and Sacken had retired beyond the Marne. The 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentiers to Janvilliers, where he was joined by Bonaparte, who had made a forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry, with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A severe action now took place. Marshal Blucher's force being very inferior in numbers and particularly in cavalry, his infantry were formed into squares and he determined on a retreat. The enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such unflinching firmness, that none of them was broken. After a severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of nearly four leagues, Marshal Blucher observed a large corps of cavalry posted on the chaussee, in his rear, near Etoges.

He resolved to force his way, through this obstacle, and by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the cavalry, posted in a solid mass on the chaussee, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry which had penetrated through by roads upon his flanks and rear, but Gens. Kleist and Kasselwitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and took a position for the night at Bergeres. Gen. Blucher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 5,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the enemy is stated to have been very great as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 16th by Generals Sacken and Von York. Part of Gen. Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 5,000 men; Gen. Winzingerode was himself at Racines. Counts Langens and de Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher, whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons ready to resume the offensive.

On the 16th and 17th of February, a division of Sacken was taken by assault on the 14th by the prince royal of Wurtemberg, who immediately marched to Baye by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th Count Haderg attacked the rear of the

enemy at Romilly and St. Hilaire; and joined by Gen. Wittgenstein, he again attacked them near St. Aubin and Marigny, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Haderg on the 10th.

Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Pont-sur-Seine, Gen. Wrede towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins, Gen. Wittgenstein, in crossing at Pont-sur-Seine, Gens. Bianchi and Giulay, were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were taken to place the grand army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery, and the left at Montereau, with the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg at Provins and Villeneuve.

On the 16th dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was advanced beyond Etoges) to remove the head quarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun; that of Gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.

Mr. Robinson was officially acquainted on his road at Troyes, that on the 17th inst. Fontainebleau was retaken by Counts Haderg and Thurn, and General Plottoff; the enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris. On the 16th Bonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nangis, the advanced corps of Count Wittgenstein's corps under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwarzenberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.

On the 19th the enemy made three desperate attacks upon the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, posted at Montereau and occupying the bridge at that place. He was repulsed with loss; the Prince of Wurtemberg took some cannon; late however in the evening the attack was renewed, and the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge; and it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army. The head-quarters of the Prince Schwarzenberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.

On the morning of the 20th, Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blucher's whole army, from 50 to 60,000 strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalons to unite with the grand army.—The head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, and about 18 or 20 English miles from Troyes."

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Despatches from Lord Castlereagh. The first communication from Lord Castlereagh has been received. Mr. Silvester, the messenger, who was the bearer of it, came through France by way of Paris, and was every where on his route accommodated with every possible facility on the part of the Government, and experienced every mark of respect and attention on the part of the people. Mr. Silvester left Chatillon, the seat of Negotiation, on Monday last, arrived at Paris, early on Wednesday morning, where he waited a few hours for the necessary orders of the Minister of Marine to prepare a vessel for his conveyance from Calais. He arrived at Calais about 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and, embarking soon after, landed at Dover about 11, and reached the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, between 5 and 6 on Friday evening. Respecting the diplomatic part of Lord Castlereagh's communication, nothing has been suffered to transpire officially.

The following is given as an abstract of the terms proposed to Bonaparte and rejected by him: That France should be confined within the limits of Louis XIV; that on receiving back her soldiers from captivity, she should reduce her peace establishment to 50,000 men, and her marine in proportion; that she should repay within a stated time the contributions levied on all the continental nations at different periods; and that she should place her fortresses in the hands of the Allies as security for such payment.

Mr. Williams, the Messenger arrived yesterday morning from France.—He left the head quarters two days before Silvester, and of course has not brought such late intelligence. There was a firing on the French coast on Friday at twelve. The cause of it has not transpired. It is now said that Lord Castlereagh and Caulincourt only exchanged authorities. The force which Bonaparte has under his command is about 120,000 men. Blucher took all the French artillery at Brienne.

Battle of Brienne.

There are two Supplements to the Gazette of Saturday; one published Saturday night, the other yesterday. The former contains extracts from the despatches brought by Mr. Silvester, which give the details of the battle of Brienne, on the 1st inst. The various arrangements, movement, and progress of the day are stated, in Col. Howe's Report, with an accuracy that renders any comment superfluous. The forces engaged amounted to between 70 and 80,000 men on each side. The French were commanded by Bonaparte in person, having under him the corps of Victory, Mar-

mont, and Morand among the generals were Colbert, Grouchy, Duhesme, Gerard, Lefebvre, Forestier, and Baze, of whom the last was killed, and the two preceding wounded. The Allies were commanded by the gallant Marshal Blucher, it having been determined by the Allies, as a mark of their especial confidence, to place him in this station, and reinforce him with the Austrian corps of Gen. Giulay, and of the Prince of Wurtemberg. Bonaparte and Blucher were thus fairly pitched against each other. The forces were equal, and it was the first grand battle upon French ground. The battle commenced at 12 o'clock. It was, as might be expected, furiously contested. Bonaparte had a horse killed under him at the head of the young guards, which he led into action.—All that valour and skill could achieve, was tried on both sides, and often with doubtful success during the whole of the day, and until 12 o'clock, when the victory declared in favour of the Allies, and the French retreated after sustaining a loss of 70 pieces of artillery and 4,000 prisoners.

The Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia and Prince of Schwarzenberg were spectators of the fight.

BOSTON, MAY 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A Bermuda paper was received in town yesterday, containing accounts from England, to the 27th of Feb. Among its most important contents is the summary of a British official Bulletin of the late war operations in France [see previous columns.] In noticing this document and the other accounts from the continent, the editor remarks:—"Although the French gained some important advantages in the actions detailed in the official Bulletin, still the computation of loss on the part of the allies was greatly less than had been reported; that the main body of Prince Schwarzenberg's were not present in these brief actions; and that to the divisions who were Bonaparte opposed, with dreadful fury his whole force. It is also stated, that Winzingerode had taken Soissons by storm, and occasioned a loss to the enemy of 10,000 men; and that he afterwards joined Gen. Blucher, that the Swedish, Danish, Prussian, Saxon, Brunswick, Russian and English troops, were all in rapid march towards France, meeting no opposition on their way; that on the 15th Feb. a Scotch regiment reached Almeida; on the same day Count Woronzow arrived at Liege; on the 15th Gen. Von Bulow quitted Brussels, and on the 25th the Crown Prince was to be in old France.

Amoy is stated to be given up to the allies. The Negotiations continue at Chatillon; and the hopes of peace are still strong.

Not a word is said in the London accounts, respecting American affairs.

LATE FROM BERMUDA.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the Swedish brig Nancy, 8 days from Bermuda, by which we learn the following verbal reports:—

Whole American Coast to be Blockaded. The Nancy was hurried away from Bermuda, in consequence of information communicated by Mr. Stewart, (late British Consul at New-London) who acted as agent for the Nancy, to Capt. Winfield, that the whole coast of America, was declared in a state of blockade, and that a dispatch vessel would sail the next day with orders from Admiral Cochrane, to the commanders of British cruisers on the coast, to carry the same into effect.

The Nancy was originally bound to New-London, but Captain Winfield being fearful the dispatch vessel would get there before him, and he should be turned off, proceeded for this port.

The Ramilies, 74, and a transport ship, with all the American prisoners at Bermuda (about 450) sailed for Halifax about 6 days before.—Fifteen sail of ships of war, were in port, among them the Bulwark, 74, Asia, 74, Admiral Cochrane, Sceptre, 74, leaky, going to England, another 74, the majestic, 6 or 7 frigates, and the remainder sloops of war. It was said a secret expedition was fitting out for America; some said for the Chesapeake, others to destroy the squadron at New-London, and others to destroy the 74 building at Portsmouth.

MEADVILLE, (PENN.) APRIL 6.

MALDEN RETAKEN.

Concurrent accounts from the eastward state that Malden is again in possession of the enemy. The detachment so gallantly repulsed on the river Thames, by captain Holmes, was the advance guard of the British army estimated at from 3 to 5,000 men. We had a small force stationed at Malden, who evacuated the fort and retired to Detroit on the approach of the enemy. It is said, that General Harrison is marching to the relief of the Michigan territory, with a considerable regular and Indian force.

The views of the enemy in repossessing this post, are obviously to prevent our shipping from passing into the upper lake, until they have a naval force competent to contend with us, completed on those waters.

GEN. ISARD.

The Baltimore Whig, in mentioning that Wilkinson has been superseded by Izard, says, we have this in our military commanders, got to the last letter of the alphabet, according to the old pronunciation of Z.

From the Salem Gazette.

PUBLIC DINNER.

On Saturday the 17th inst. a Public Dinner was given by the citizens of Trenton and Vicinity, as a testimony of respect and approbation of the public conduct of the Hon. RICHARD STOCKTON, one of the Representatives from this district in the Congress of the United States.

Judge GRANT, from Burlington, and a number of other gentlemen from the neighbouring towns, were present at the entertainment; and the company were peculiarly gratified by the attendance of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the Representatives in Congress, from the state of New-Hampshire, to whom an invitation had been given by the committee of arrangements.

The company sat down to dinner at 4 o'clock, at the Rising Sun Tavern—AARON D. WOODRUFF, Esq. acted as President, and WILLIAM PEARSON, and SAMUEL DICKINSON, Esquires as Vice Presidents. The company was numerous and comprised a large number of our most respectable citizens.

When the toasts were gone through, Mr. STOCKTON rose, and in an impressive manner addressed the company.

He was desirous, he said, before he left the table, to express the gratification he had experienced on the present occasion. He had not the vanity to suppose that any individual exertions he had made merited this honour from his fellow-citizens.—But he regarded it rather as a testimony of their approbation of the course pursued by those honourable men in Congress, in concert with whom he had felt it his duty to act—under this impression he should return to his duty, at the next session of Congress, and should pursue that course which his judgment and conscience indicated, as best calculated to promote the general welfare. Before he took his leave, at this time, he requested permission to give the following toast:

The city and vicinity of Trenton.—The rallying place of WASHINGTON in the gloomy period of 1776.—May it be the rallying place of his disciples in 1814.

Mr. WEBSTER then rose, and asked permission to give—

The good old flag of America.—The flag which was planted by the immortal WASHINGTON on the rampart of the Constitution.—May the good people of the United States never consent to see it struck.

On motion of BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq. these toasts were drank standing, with three cheers.—After which Messrs. STOCKTON and WEBSTER bowed to the company and took their leave.

VOLUNTEERS.

After the gentlemen had retired, the President gave—

Our honour and respectful Guest—He will never consent to strike the flag of his country, whatever he may think of the flag of the administration.

By E. Stout, Esq.—Our stranger Guest—An able Whig in the political loan.

Gov. Ogden.—In times which tried men's souls, he forgot not his country—his country will never forget him.

The Hon. Rufus King.—A patriot upright, firm and eloquent—extending his warning voice and volunteering his services to aid in raising his sinking country.

The Hon. Alexander Catech Hanson—who with the self-sacrificed patriotism of MARCUS CURTIS, threw himself in the gulph that yawned to shut up the liberty of the Press.

BURNS'S MERIT.—LAWSON'S MEMORY.—and LEE'S FIDELITY.—to the Baltimore Whig.

The dissolution of Partnership of James Madison and Napoleon Bonaparte.—May it be agreed to by all nations.

The Hon. Daniel Webster—who with right reverend solemnity, read over the Restrictive System, the burial service of the dead.

BOSTON, MAY 2.

WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

On Saturday last, agreeable to arrangements, the Washington Benevolent Society celebrated the inauguration of their patron, the sainted WASHINGTON. The procession was uncommonly full, and the spectators more numerous than we ever recollect to have seen on the recurrence of any public spectacle. The order of march was judiciously arranged, and the procession, extending nearly a mile in length, and formed five abreast, was conducted with a regularity, that gave the highest pleasure to every one who witnessed the splendid, dignified and interesting scene. The rising generation will not forget the deep impressions which they felt, while joining their sires in the commemoration of a man, whose patriotic virtues have been the constant theme of praise from the wise and good of every nation. Their number exceeded 400, who were all uniformly dressed and appropriately decorated with wreaths of flowers, bearing at their breast, the "Legacy" bequeathed them by the Hero and Sage, whose virtues they were joining to celebrate.

The performances at the Meeting-house were highly animating; and added much to the interest of the day, and to the gratification of the numerous spectators who crowded the House.

THE HON. MR. BIGELOW, the orator, strikingly portrayed the political evils under which our country is labouring—and contrasted the administration of WASHINGTON with that of Jefferson and of Madison; and the happy and flourishing condition of the former time, with the degradation and sufferings of the present; He showed that whatever is wrong and censurable is occasioned by mal-administration, and not by unavoidable changes in our relation to

the European world. His prayer was the remedy for our evils, in the form of a statesman, who knows the value of freedom, and the duty of preserving and transmitting it unimpaired. He stated that the state sovereignties are the legitimate checks against the usurpations of the national sovereignty; and upon precedents, and principle, supported the right of the states to convene their representatives, and propose changes of policy and amendments of the national constitution, whenever abuses of power, or changes produced by time, render such a course of conduct essential to the common welfare, and to the continuance of the union; The oration was such as the audience expected from a gentleman who has long been required by public employment to view the various relations of his country; his style was chaste, and the delivery dignified.

CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

HELD AT TRENTON—MONTREAL, Adjutant-General's Office, April 16th, 1814. GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, announces to the troops under his command, that he was pleased to sanction and confirm, on the 15th inst. articles of a convention entered into by Col. Bayne, Adjutant-General to the Forces, and Brigadier-General Winder, of the army of the U. States of America, for the mutual release of all Prisoners of War, Hostages, or others, with the exception of the Forty-Six American officers and non-commissioned officers placed in close confinement, as hostages, in conformity to the General Order of the 27th October last, in retaliation for Twenty-three British born subjects, taken from the ranks of the enemy, and sent to England, for legal trial.

By this agreement it is stipulated.—That all Prisoners of War, (the above mentioned alone excepted) shall be mutually exchanged, and delivered at such places as shall be agreed on, with all convenient expectation; and shall be released respectively, all and severally, to be released, and free to carry Arms, and serve in the 15th May next, the same as if they never had been Prisoners of War: And it has been further provided, That whatever belongeth shall appear on the returns of Prisoners of War, respectively exchanged, or given up, separately, by either party, since the commencement of hostilities, that the number of Prisoners for which an equivalent has not been returned, shall be satisfied from a military service, until duly exchanged.

It is with a proud satisfaction that the Commander of the Forces feels confident, that this provisional clause can never apply to the army in Canada, from the immense disparity in the number and rank of the Prisoners it has restored to the enemy.

All Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, being Prisoners of War, who are prevented in consequence of their wounds, are commanded to join their respective Corps and stations, on the 15th day of May next, and to resume military duties.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Canadian Accusations.—The following paragraph makes part of a communication in a Montreal Paper of the 16th inst. The communication is dated at Oxbowtown on the 3d, and relates to Gen. Wilkinson's advance into Canada and attack on the Mill of La Cole.

"Every species of plunder was carried on by the soldiers and teamsters, and from what I saw, I must acknowledge I thought the civilians or teamsters, were the most forward in plundering. Men from whom the inhabitants might expect every exertion would have been used to restrain such outrages, were the most forward in committing them. A number of horses were taken from the inhabitants of Oxbowtown, and when application was made to the officers, they answered, take your horses when you can find them—we do not pay for horses. One species of plunder I will mention, which I never heard of before—and that is, some of the civilians broke open our school house, and took 50 or 60 books of different volumes, together with paper, slates, inkstands, and other necessaries for the school, amounting to about thirty or forty dollars."

"The Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada" have given 500 pounds, to be distributed in what is called the Eastern District, in which Cornwall is situated, "on account, (as they say,) of the depredations committed on the inhabitants of that part of the Province by the American Army."

The Prince Regent has caused his acknowledgments to be presented to the officers and soldiers who contended against a part of Gen. Wilkinson's army at Cornwall, Canada, last Fall.

From the Salem Gazette.

The northern campaign has opened rather inauspiciously. Gen. Wilkinson has made an attack upon the Mill of La Cole, was repulsed, yet publishes a very pompous and magnificent account of his exploits. The substance of it is that he went to mill, received a grist, and if he had proceeded touch farther, would undoubtedly have gone over the dam. Whether the mill was a windmill or a watermill, the historians of this quixotic battle are silent; but the General seems to have apprehended, that if he had persevered, he should have a millstone about his neck.

CAPT. BARCLAY.

A public Dinner and Ball was given to Capt. Barclay, at Torbonne, (Canada) on the 20th inst. Among the voluntary toasts, this gallant, but unfortunate officer gave, "Com. PERRY, the gallant and generous enemy."