

**Latest European Intelligence.**

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1812.

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 13th of October, 1812, present, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

“Whereas in consequence of information having been received of a Declaration of War by the Government of the United States of America against His Majesty, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprisal by the said Government against His Majesty and his subjects, an Order in Council, bearing date the 31st of July last, was issued, directing that American ships and goods should be brought in and detained till further orders; and whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, forbore at that time to direct letters of marque and reprisal to be issued against the ships, goods, and citizens of the said United States of America, under the expectation that the said Government would, upon the notification of the Order in Council of the 23d of June last, forthwith recall and annul the said Declaration of War against His Majesty, and also annul the said Letters of marque and Reprisal:

“And whereas the said Government of the United States of America, upon due notification to them of the said Orders in Council of 23d of June last, did not think fit to recall the said Declarations of War and Letters of Marque and Reprisal, but have proceeded to condemn, and persisted in condemning, the ships and property of His Majesty's subjects as prize of war, and have refused to ratify a suspension of arms agreed upon between Lieutenant General Sir G. Prevost, His Majesty's Governor General of Canada, and General Dearborn, commanding the American forces in the Northern Provinces of the United States, and have directed hostilities to be recommenced in that quarter:

“His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, is hereby pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that General Reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and citizens of the United States of America, and others inhabiting within the territories thereof (save and except any vessels to which His Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not terminated the original voyage on which they were detained and released,) so that as well His Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by His Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Government of the United States of America, or the citizens thereof, or others inhabiting within the territories thereof, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions; and to that end, His Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a Commission, and present the same to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent at this Board, authorising the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of His Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the Government of the United States of America, or the citizens thereof, or others inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions thereof, (except as aforesaid;) and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and His Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are hereby forthwith to prepare the draught of a Commission, and present the same to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent at this Board, authorising the said Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great-Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals, of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the laws of nations to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to the Government of the United States of America, or the citizens thereof, or to others inhabiting within the countries, territories, and dominions thereof (except as aforesaid;) and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at this Board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in His Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose above-mentioned.

“His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is nevertheless pleased hereby to declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that nothing in this Order contained shall be understood to recall or affect the Declaration which His Majesty's Naval Commander on the American station has been authorised to make to the Government of the United States of America—namely, that His Royal Highness, animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised the said Commander to sign a Convention, recall-

ing and annulling, from a day to be named, all hostile Orders issued by the respective Governments, with a view of restoring without delay the relations of amity and commerce between His Majesty and the United States of America.”

From the Court at Carlton-House, the 13th of October, 1812.

CASTLEREAGH,  
N. VANSITTART,  
C. LONG,  
SIDMOUTH.

LIVERPOOL,  
BATHURST,  
MELVILLE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.  
WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCTOBER 25, 1812.

A Despatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, 11th October, 1812.

The enemy have made two sorties on the head of the sap, between the exterior and interior lines of the Castle of Burgos, in both of which they had materially injured our works, and we suffered some loss. In the last, at three in the morning of the 8th, we had the misfortune to lose the Honorable Major Cocks, of the 79th, who was field officer of the trenches, and was killed in the act of rallying the troops who had been driven in.—I have frequently occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major Cocks, and in one instance very recently, in the attack of the hornwork of the Castle of Burgos; and I consider his loss as one of the greatest importance to this army and to His Majesty's service.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, our troops are established within about one hundred yards of the enemy's interior line, which we have in our power to assault; and we have effected a good breach in another part of the same line, and our troops are established close to the breach.

We are carrying on our works under ground, and I hope that I shall have another mine in readiness in a day or two.

The enemy have not made any movements to interrupt our operations; they are still upon the Ebro.

By the accounts which I have from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 7th inst. it appears that Marshal Soult joined Bonaparte on the frontier of Valencia and Murcia on the 29th September. A detachment of Marshal Soult's army occupied Albacette on the 3d inst. and a small detachment of cavalry was as forward as Minaya on the 6th inst.

I have not yet heard of General Ballasteros having passed the Sierra Morena, or at all of his movements since the 15th of September, when he entered Grenada; nor have I heard from Major-General Cooke, since he received my directions for the movement of the troops under his command.

I have reports, however, that the troops marched from Seville on the 28th September.

P. S. I have the honor to inclose the return of our loss since the 5th inst.

*Abstract of the Killed and Wounded of the army under the command of the Marquis of Wellington, in the siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 6th till the 10th of October 1812, inclusive.*

BRITISH LOSS.—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 4 Serjeants, 82 rank and file, killed; 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 7 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 200 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

PORTUGUESE LOSS.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 Serjeant, 65 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

TOTAL BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE LOSS.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 4 Serjeants, 116 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 8 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 8 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 265 rank and file, wounded; 18 rank and file missing.

**KILLED.**

Adjutant Hobson, 2d batt. 58th foot.  
Major Hon. C. Cocks, 1st batt. 79th do.  
Captain Saffé, 1st line batt. K. G. L.  
Lieutenant Winckler, 5th do. do.  
Ensign Buckridge, 1st batt. Coldstream Guards.  
Captain H. Percy, 6th Cacadores.

**WOUNDED.**

\* Captain Stewart, acting engineer, 1st Royal Scots, slightly.  
\* — M'Pherson, do. 38th foot, since dead.  
\* Ensign Laurance, do. do. slightly.  
\* — Twigg, do. do.  
Captain Clitherow, 1st batt. 3 Guards, severely.  
— Longrehr, 2d line batt. K. G. L.  
Lieutenant Goeben, 5th do. do.  
— — — — — Elgie, Royal Artillery, slightly.  
Captain Power, do.  
Lieutenant Dumaresque, assistant engineer, 1st batt. 9th foot, severely.  
— — — — — Wyneck, 2d line batt. K. G. L.  
Captain Ladders, 5th do.  
Major Arnott, 12th Portuguese Regiment.

\* These Officers were wounded on the evening of the 4th and morning of the 5th, but the return was received too late for insertion.

**OCTOBER 27.**

Despatches were received last night from Lord Cathcart, dated the 4th. A Gottenburgh Mail is also arrived.

The private accounts by the mail state that General Wintzengerode, who commands the army on the north of Moscow had had a brilliant action with Murat's cavalry, and took 3000 men and two guns. It is added that General Doctorow has even taken Smolensk and all the supplies it contained. At Mojaisk a large quantity of ammunition was found. Tormasow's army and the Moldavian army are marching to Smolensk—

they are arrived at Pinsk. This is said to have obliged Bonaparte not only to order Victor's corps to join him to direct Macdonald to abandon Courland and Livonia.

The Russian force was thus distributed at the date of the last accounts.

Wittgenstein was on the Dwina, at Polotsk, communicating with Wintzengerode, who occupied all the road from Twer to the vicinity of Moscow and Mojaisk.—At Mojaisk Wintzengerode's right touched Kutusow's left wing; Kutusow's right extending to Kolouga and Toila; Doctorow's army was said to be in rear of Mojaisk, Smolensk; and Tormasow and the Moldavian army were arrived at Pinsk, on their route to the Dnieper.

Meanwhile Bonaparte is pressing reinforcements from all parts, and every article from every part mentions the acquisitions that have been made for more troops.—Victor's corps passed the Wilna early in September.

Bonaparte according to the Berlin Gazette, has quitted Moscow, and is at Petrovitz, on this side Moscow, we believe.

At Petersburg, every measure not only of vigour, but of precaution, has been adopted. One of these is, the removal of the Russian fleet from Cronstadt to a British port. It is for this, we believe, the North Sea Pilots have just been sent to the Baltic.

**SECOND EDITION.**

COURIER OFFICE, TWO O'CLOCK.

On the 9th just before the accounts came away from Riga, a Courier arrived from the Emperor of Russia, at Petersburg, bringing intelligence that BONAPARTE HAD QUITTED MOSCOW, AND THAT A BATTLE WAS EXPECTED.

Kutusow had completely cut off all communication with Poland—and the peasants were every where rising in a mass.

Smolensk was certainly in the hands of the Russians, and Wittgenstein has driven St. Cyr, late Oudinot's corps, from Polotsk.

In the expedition from Riga, the retreating Prussians were reinforced to 25,000 men by Macdonald.—The Russians lost no prisoners.

Two gentlemen, who have just arrived from France, bring intelligence that twenty licenses had been sent for the signature of Bonaparte, which it was understood would not receive his Imperial sanction until he should be enabled to date the concession from Moscow. Notwithstanding his absence from France, at the distance of 2000 miles from his capital, contrary to the practice heretofore, there had been no relaxation of the severity in regard to trade, in which every thing was organized so as completely to answer his purposes in the enormous exactions on imported merchandize. There was abundance of specie in circulation, and a sufficient quantity of grain to answer all the demands on agriculture, both domestic and foreign.

At the beginning of the last week orders were sent to the Tower to prepare eighty thousand stand of arms, which would be shipped with the utmost expedition for the Baltic.

A letter from Gottenburgh, brought by the last Mail, gives the following explanation respecting the Swedish Expedition:—“Mr. Iron, the French merchant, who was apprehended for being a spy, has undergone several examinations. It has transpired that he maintained a correspondence with Alquier, the French Ambassador at Copenhagen, from the day the latter quitted Stockholm. He gave him the most correct intelligence that could be procured of the expedition fitting out in our ports—the number of troops ordered to embark—and its supposed destination. In short whatever could tend to frustrate its object was communicated by him. The consequence has been, that our government has deemed it necessary to depart so much from the original plan as may still secure success to its object; but this also has produced a considerable and unfortunate delay.”

Private letters from Corunna state, that Gen. Ballasteros had received orders to join Gen. Hill, without delay, who had advanced considerably on the Valencia road. The French army were near concentrated, and a great action was expected. Recent accounts were received to-day from Bilbao. The Spaniards were still in possession of that town, but the French were in force at no great distance, which kept the Spaniards on the alert.

Some further letters have been received from Corunna, bringing the advices from the army near Burgos a week later than those from Downing-street, in the papers of to-day. The castle still held out, and it was concluded that it would not surrender until it should have been acted upon by a fresh supply of artillery, which was expected immediately, both from Madrid and Lisbon. The cause of such deficiency in the means so essential to reduce the fortress has not been explained. We learn that the forces under Castanos, as well as the division under Santocildes, had joined the grand army of the allies with Lord Wellington. This union is one of the beneficial consequences of the liberality of the Regency in bestowing the highest military rank on the successful champion of Spanish independence.

His Majesty continues altogether as well as he was during the last and preceding week.

We learn that the Prince Regent intends to open the first Session of the new Parliament in person, on the 24th of next month.

**GREENOCK, OCTOBER 30.**

Additional Paris Papers have been received—they supply us with no further information from the Moscow capital, but give a detailed account of the sortie made by the garrison of Riga for the purpose of destroying the park of artillery belonging to the besiegers, and in which the Russian loss is stated at from