

LATEST IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY. VIENNA, DECEMBER 26, 1812.

When the Emperor Napoleon was at Warsaw, (accompanied by Generals Leibre and Caulincourt) he immediately assembled the States, and delivered the following SPEECH:

"You are no doubt disappointed in seeing me so soon among you. I have made an unfortunate campaign, because I committed faults by remaining too long at Moscow.

"I could not combat the elements—your compatriots have led me in an error—they made me believe that I should find friends in Russia. I have been disappointed in the expectations I had formed of their patriotism. When the question of your political existence was agitated, I found only enthusiasts and fools. I have experienced a great loss—I have lost all my baggage, all my artillery, and all my cavalry—in 3 days I lost 30,000 horses. I must go to Paris—I will hear propositions for peace, if they are acceptable; if not, I will commence the second campaign with 300,000 men. I left the command of the army to the King of Naples, who has orders to go into winter quarters where he can."

SECESSION OF THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

The General Commandant of the Prussian army Yorke, and Lieutenant General Massenbach, with all their forces, amounting to about 20,000 men, have gone over to the Russians.

At a sitting of the Conservative Senate at Paris on the 10th of January, the Duke of Bassano made a Report. He states, that when the Russian war commenced, the Emperor formed, from the six last classes of the conscription, from 20 to 26 years of age, 100 battalions of men, called Cohorts of the National Guard, that the whole levy of conscription for 1813 is raised, and now under arms; that the force now in France amounts to more than 300,000 men; that Prussia had offered to augment her contingent to 80,000 men; but that the English had enticed General Yorke, who commanded the Prussian force, to make a perfidious compact with the enemy. He then proceeds thus:

Sire, there are few countries where the audacity and manoeuvres of disorganising have not carried disquiet among the depositaries of the public tranquillity, in the courts agents of corruption, in the camps vile instigators, in the cities, in the schools, and even in the bosom of the most revered institutions, false enthusiasts laboured without ceasing, to seduce by their dark doctrines, both those who ought to maintain by the most courageous fidelity the authority which is confided to them, and those who have no other duty than obedience.

In such circumstances, Sire, and which even the intention of an allied Prince, could not guarantee the advantages which your political system ought to insure to you; it becomes an imperious necessity to rescue the means which your Majesty will find in the power of your Empire, and in the love of your subjects.

For these considerations, your Majesty's Ministers assembled in an extraordinary cabinet council before you.

1st. To send to the active army, the hundred cohorts of National Guards.

2d. To call out 100,000 men of the Conscriptions of 1809, 10, 11, and 12.

3d. To raise 100,000 men of the conscriptions of 1814, who shall form themselves in the garrisons, and in the camps on our frontiers, and on our coasts, and can transport themselves wherever it may be necessary to come to the assistance of your Majesty's allies.

By this immense display of forces, the interest, the consequence of France and the safety of its allies, will be guarded against all events.

The French people will feel the force of circumstances, it will render a new homage to this truth so often proclaimed by your Majesty from the height of your throne, that there is no repose for Europe till England has been forced to conclude a peace.

It is not in vain, Sire, that you have given to France the title of a great nation; no effort is painful to it when it can illustrate its laws for your Majesty and devotion to the glory of the French name.

I join to this report the proofs relative to the desertion of General Yorke.—I am, &c.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, January 9, 1813.

The proofs alluded to, are

1. Letter of Count St. Marsan, at Berlin, to the Ministers of exterior relations, informing of the event of Yorke's desertion; and he adds—I am assured that the King at once determined to break Gen. Yorke, to have him arrested, to give the command to Gen. Kliest, to recall the troops, although there was little probability of getting them back, and to put them under the orders of the King of Naples, to address all his orders to that Prince, to publish to the French army, at Potsdam in Silesia, and in the Gazettes an order of the day in consequence of it.

I am assured finally that on this occasion the King has manifested anew and publicly, his attachment to the cause of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and his indignation at what had happened.

N. 2. Letter from Marshal Macdonald to Prince Berthier—dated Tilsit, Dec. 31, 1812.

MY LORD—After some days of strife, of disquiet and anguish, of which a part of the Prussian corps has been witness, respecting the fate of the rear-guard, which from Mittau followed me at one march distance, I finally learn by a letter of Gen. Yorke, that he had himself disposed of the Prussian corps.

I join hereto a copy of a letter, on which I do not allow myself to comment, it will excite the indignation of all men of honor.

Gen. Massenbach who was here with me, with two batteries, six battalions and six squadrons, departed this morning without my orders, to repossess the Niemen. He goes to join Gen. Yorke, and has thus abandoned us in the face of an enemy. Accept, &c.

The Marshal Duke of Tarento MACDONALD.

No. 3. A letter from Gen. DE YORKE, to Marshal Macdonald—dated, Tauroggen, Dec. 30, 1812.

MY LORD—After very painful marches, it was not possible to continue them without being broken in upon, on my flanks and rear. It is this which has retarded my junction with your Excellency, and being obliged to choose between the alternatives of losing the greater part of my troops, and all the materials which alone could insure my subsistence, or to save the whole, I have believed it to be my duty to make a contention by which the concentration of the Prussian troops is to take place in a part of East Prussia, which, by the retreat of the French army, is in the power of the Russian Army.

The Prussian troops will form a neutral corps and will not commit hostilities towards either party. Negotiations which ought to take place between the belligerent powers will decide their future destiny.

I hasten to inform your Excellency of a step to which I have been forced by imperious circumstances.

Whatever may be the judgment the world may pronounce on my conduct, I am but little uneasy; my duty to my troops on the most mature reflection, have dictated it; the purest motives, whatever may be the appearance, have guided me.

In making you this declaration, my Lord, I acquit myself of my obligation towards you, and I pray you to accept the assurance of the most profound respect, with which I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) YORKE.

No. 4. A letter from the Prussian General DE MASSENBACH to Marshal Macdonald.

MY LORD—The letter of Gen. Yorke will have apprised your Excellency that my last movements have been prescribed to me, and that I could change nothing, because the measures of precaution which your Excellency caused to be taken during the night, made me suspect it was your intention to detain me by force or to disarm my troops on the present occasion; it was necessary for me to take the steps I have, to join my troops to the Convention which the General Commandant has signed, and of which he gave me information and instructions this morning.

Your Excellency will excuse my not coming in person to inform you of this procedure; it was to spare myself sensations very painful to my heart, because the sentiments of respect and esteem which I shall entertain for your Excellency during my life, would have prevented my performing my duty.

(Signed) The Lieut. Gen. MASSENBACH.

December 31, 1812.

These letters bear the attestation of Marshal Macdonald.

Here follow the contents of the SENATUS CONSULTUM.

After the usual formula, the SENATE decrees:—

Article 1. 350,000 men shall be placed at the disposition of the minister of war, to wit.

1st. 100,000 men, forming the 100 cohorts of the first ban of the national guard.

2d. 100,000 men of the conscriptions of the years 1809, 10, 11, and 12, taken from those who have not been called to make part of the active army.

3d. 150,000 men of the conscription of 1814.

Article 2. In execution of the preceding article, the 100 cohorts of the first ban shall cease to make a part of the national guard, and shall be sent to the active army.

The 150,000 men of the conscription of 1814, shall be levied in the course of the year, at the period which shall be designated by the minister of war.

(Signed) CAMBACERES, President.

COUNT DE BEAUMONT, } Secretaries.

COUNT DE APPARANT, }

POSITIONS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, JAN. 9.—The Prince of Neuchâtel thus makes known to the Emperor the positions of the army, in a letter—dated Königsberg, Dec. 31, 1812.

"The 1st corps is at Thorn—2d at Marienwälder—3d at Ebling—4th at Marienberg—5th at Warsaw—6th at Plok—7th between Priesing and the Vistula, in advance of Warsaw—8th the Austrian corps under Erastoff, covers the Duchy of Warsaw—10th occupies Tilsit, and the borders of the Niemen—Hendeleit's division occupies Labiau, Welaw (Eylaw) and Inverberg—the H. Q. of the 3d division, and the guards, are at Königsberg.

"Marshal Duke of Tarento has taken several Russian battalions, and several pieces of cannon.

"The season has suddenly changed, and the thermometer sunk to 0. (Raumür.) This has occasioned severe frost. It is to this circumstance in part, that the physicians attribute this unfavorable turn which took place in the disorder of General Baron Elbe an officer of prime merit, bearing the grand decoration of the Legion of Honor, and who has died, regretted by the whole army."

LEIPSIK, [Saxony] DECEMBER 31. The Prince of Schwarzenberg will winter quarter at Grodno; and Gen. Regnier near Brielle—i. e. if the Russians will permit them.

NUREMBERG, [Germany] DECEMBER 27. The Russian Grand Army under Kutousoff, is in winter quarters on the Boryshnes, having his Head-Quarters at Orchna. Part of his army have advanced in the direction of the Ukraine the better to be provisioned.

BERLIN, [Prussia] JANUARY 5. Our monarch has felt the most lively indignation at the treachery of General Yorke. He has ordered him to be arrested, and tried, and General Kliest is named to succeed him. He has also sent

the Prince of Hatzfeld to Paris, to bear his regrets to the Emperor.—The following is the substance of the CONVENTION.

This day the undersigned, to wit, the commander in chief of the auxiliary Prussian corps, Lieutenant-General Yorke on the one part, and the Quarter-Master-General of the Imperial Russian army under the orders of the King of Prussia, Major-General Diebitzsch, on the other part, after mature deliberation, have passed the following Convention:—

ART. 1. Describes a district in the Prussian territory, which the corps should occupy—which should be considered perfectly neutral; and which the Russian troops should only be allowed to pass and repass.

ART. 2. The Prussian troops shall remain in a perfect neutrality in the district designated by Article 1, until the arrival of the orders of His Majesty the King of Prussia, but they engage that in case his said Majesty shall order them to rejoin the French Imperial troops, they will not fight against the Russian armies for the space of two months from the present day.

ART. 3. In case his Majesty the King of Prussia, or his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, shall refuse to ratify the present convention, the Prussian corps shall be at liberty to transport itself wherever the orders of its King may call it.

ART. 4. The carriages and baggage of the Prussian corps shall be delivered them, and the train suffered to join the Prussian corps at Königsberg.

ARTS. 5 and 6, provide for including General Massenbach's corps in the Convention.

ART. 7. The Prussian corps shall retain the power of concerting with the provincial government of Prussia all that concerns its provisionment, not excepting the case of provinces occupied by the Russian armies.

Executed by duplicate, signed and sealed at the mill of Pöcheru, the 18th (30th) December, 1812.

YORKE, Lieut.-Gen. in the Prussian service.

DE DIEBTSCH, Maj. Gen. in the Russian service.

BOSTON, MARCH 6.

Reported loss of Harrison's Army!

KEENE, (N. H.) MARCH 6.—A gentleman belonging to Barre, (Mass.) passed through this town on Thursday morning, who left Swanton on Saturday evening last, previous to his departure, he declared to us that he read a hand bill, just received from Montreal, dated at 4 o'clock the same morning which gave an unofficial account of the SURRENDER of Gen. HARRISON and HIS ARMY to the British, amounting to THREE THOUSAND MEN, near Fort Malden. Our informant did not recollect any date, but the hand bill stated that all communication with Ohio had been cut off, by the Indians, for three days previous to the surrender. The person who brought the hand bill reported that no doubts were entertained at Montreal on the subject.—The Governor General Prevost, was in the upper Province. It will be remembered that "British accounts," hitherto, of important events on the frontier have proved pretty correct, and as we can discover no object in publishing deliberate falsehoods, the direct route of the intelligence constrains us to believe it true in the main.

There is too little reason to doubt the correctness of the above account. It appears from letters dated at the Rapids, December 12th, that General Harrison was about to commence his march from that place to Malden, a distance on the ice of 50 miles, on the 13th or 14th of February. We have learned from another quarter, that nearly all the British force that had been stationed at Niagara, was at Malden. If Harrison made the attempt to reach Malden, he might easily effect the object as soon as the 16th. From the most correct account which we can collect, he would be able to command about 3000 men for the expedition. The British commander could not have been so indiscreet as to oppose a movement so desirable to himself. On the supposition, then, that General Harrison arrived at Malden on the 16th, it is not only probable, but almost certain that he was compelled to surrender his whole army in the space of three days. The whole space, by the three only routes, between him and the settled parts of Ohio, for more than 100 miles, would be in undisputed possession of the Indians.

Intelligence might be easily borne from Malden to Montreal, a distance of 500 or 600 miles, in 7 or 8 days. The official account of the defeat of Gen. Winchester, carried by Major Evans, was published at Montreal the 12th day after the battle. The above mentioned hand-bill is said to have been published at Montreal on the morning of the 27th February, and to have reached Swanton in Vermont, distant 60 miles from Montreal on the evening of the same day.

It is true, there is no mention of this report in the Middlebury and Rutland papers of Wednesday last.—The former place is distant 70 miles, and the latter 100 miles from Swanton, and there is no mail in that part of Vermont oftener than once a week.

That the Governor General Prevost was in Upper Canada, that General Harrison's force was about 3000 men—and that he proposed leaving the Rapids at the exact period which would lead us to expect this news of his surrender, are facts known to us from different sources. But they could not be known to the person who may be supposed to have fabricated the above account. For these reasons, besides the great probability of the story itself, we fear the account will prove to be substantially correct.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR.

ALBANY, MARCH 2.—Our citizens have been agitated for the two last days with rumors of the capture of this important place, and destruction of the flotilla lying there, by the British. Lieut. Col. Mills we understand, left Sackett's Harbor at one o'clock on Thursday, and states that at that time all was well. It is un-