

Senator from his county may come in by one vote, and the peace majority in the Senate may depend on one Senator, though we hope and expect better things.  
(The remainder in our next.)

BOSTON, MARCH 29.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

We were yesterday politely favored with two London papers, January 23 and 26, received by the brig *Silkworm*, arrived here on Saturday, from Lisbon, from which the following extracts are made:—

LONDON, January 23.—A despatch of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St. Petersburg, January 2.

MY LORD,—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies, which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here.

No further official intelligence of military operations, has been received here since my last.

Private letters of the 30th, from Libaw, mention that the French troops stationed at that place, marched on the 22d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Konigsberg.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterized his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These His Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of His Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which she preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederick its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank Declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupations.

(Signed)

The Martial Commander in Chief of the Armies,

PRINCE KOUTOUSSOFF SMOLENSK.

PROCLAMATION.

When the Emperor of All the Russias was compelled by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices have led to a series of triumphs, and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutoussoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the Sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practice that art, (too much resorted to in modern wars,) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive, that in a campaign of only four months duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of the three hundred thousand men, (exclusive of Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favored by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers, can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the

basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavors to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favorable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquility and individual happiness.

Here follow the names of 43 Generals captured by the Russians.

The despatches from Lord Cathcart contain no details of military operations subsequent to those contained in his preceding despatches; nor indeed could they have been expected to bring any, for they are only two days later. But the Russians do not let the grass grow under their feet; they have not stopped in their career; and private advices mention their arrival at Konigsberg. Murat was in no condition to risk a battle with the conquerors, and we have no doubt, retired first upon Elbing, and then upon Dantzic, on perhaps to Berlin. Of Macdonald there are two accounts, one that he escaped in the disguise of a Jew from the remains of the corps which had surrendered; the other that he had been taken prisoner himself on the banks of the Pregal. The latter may not be true, but we do not see how his troops could get off.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this mail relates to the internal situation of Russia and of Prussia. In the former, as we may well suppose, the public enthusiasm, is at its height. Wilna, late the grand depot of the French army, is now the scene of Balls and Fetes, and rejoicings of all kind—There the Emperor of Russia is, and the Prince of Smolensk—The Sovereign receiving the love and homage of all his subjects, and deserving them by the honors he has bestowed upon the deliverer of his country. The third French Bulletin, dated on the 26th June, said, "the Emperor of Russia has been several months at Wilna, with a part of his Court. The possession of this place will be the first fruit of victory." At Wilna the Emperor of Russia is a second time, with a part of his Court. Six months only have elapsed since "the first fruit of victory was obtained by the Grand Army," and that army exists no more. It is curious to turn to some of the passages of the early French Bulletins, dated from Wilna. The demand or request of Russia that France should leave Prussia a really independent power, and evacuate her territories was deemed arrogant and extraordinary, "Russia is dragged along by a fatality!" said Bonaparte in his Proclamation to his army. "Her destinies must be accomplished—Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? (No you are not indeed. Let us pass the Niemen—let us carry the war into her territory.) The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first. But the peace we shall conclude will be its own Guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence, which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe." Again he says in another Bulletin, from Wilna, "We are obtaining proofs of the exaggeration of all that Russia has published with regard to the impensity of her means." It were difficult to find more unfortunate predictions than those of Bonaparte, except indeed those of the opposition here.

Whilst all is joy and enthusiasm in Russia, the spirit of hatred and revenge is fermenting in Prussia, and little is required to raise not only Prussia, but all the North of Germany, against the French. In some parts of Prussia the peasants kill the French stragglers just as the Russian peasants did in Russia.

At Berlin symptoms of discontent manifested themselves even before the defection of the Prussian army was known. Placards were stuck up about the streets, offering rewards to any person who could tell where the Grand Army was to be found. The words "Koutoussoff the Conqueror of Bonaparte," were written on the walls whilst at the Theatres every expression unfavorable to despotism was applauded and encored. The French officers endeavored to keep this spirit down—but they found the difference between orders given under their present circumstances than those issued under their former circumstances. Conflicts took place between them and part of the audience, whilst similar scenes occurred in the streets and public houses. The King, who had been ill or pretended to be, was exhibited at the Theatre by the French Governor of Berlin, to tranquilize or impose respect upon the public. It was on the 5th of this month. But the attempt failed. "No one cried 'God save him';" but as if with one voice, they raised a loud and continued shout of long live Alexander," which they repeated at intervals throughout the whole evening, intermixing it with other sarcastic exclamations, such as "Who ran away from his army?" A question handed about from all sides of the house.—But other weapons besides curses must be used to "scour these Frenchmen hence." And other weapons will be used. In Silesia, the populace and once rich but now ruined Silesia, ruined by the tyranny of the Corsican, the patriots are already in arms.—Like the snowball, their force increases as it rolls, and the advance of the Russians will give them consistency and confidence. It is, indeed, a precious moment, a golden opportunity—Independence and repose to the world, the destruction of the most daring and dangerous tyranny that ever cursed and chastened mankind, are all at hand if that opportunity be rightly used.—And rightly used we believe it will be. The proclamation of the Prince of Smolensk, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, is equally reasonable and wise.—It is to all the Germans—to Prussia a promise of re-esta-

blished independence—to all the other parts of Germany, the recovery of their ancient laws and Government. If Germany be true to herself, if she second with all her means the power and intentions of Russia, the eagles of France will be seen no more on this side of the Rhine.

BOSTON, MARCH 25.

FIFTH NAVAL TRIUMPH.

On Monday evening handbills were received in town, from the *Mercury* office in New-Bedford, and the *Bristol Gazette* office in Fairhaven, announcing the capture and destruction of the British brig of war *Peacock*, of 19 guns, by the United States ship *Hornet* of 16 guns, Captain LAWRENCE, off Surinam, on the 25th ultimo.

The following are the *Hornet's* log-book minutes of this brilliant victory:—

"Thursday, 6th Feb. 1813.—At half past three P. M. discovered a strange sail bearing down for us—at 4, 20, she hoisted English colors—at 4, 30, beat to quarters and cleared ship for action, and hauled close by the wind in order to get the weather gauge of her, at 5, 10, hoisted American colors, tacked and stood for the enemy—at 5, 25, in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within pistol shot—the enemy then wore and gave us their starboard broadside—bore up close on her starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than 15 minutes she made the signal of submission, being cut to pieces—in five minutes after, her mainmast went by the board—sent our first Lieut. on board—returned with her first Lieut. who reported her to be His Britannic Majesty's brig *Peacock*, mounting 19 guns, and 134 men—that her commander, Capt. Peake, was killed in the action—a great number of her men killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast—despatched the boats immediately to take out the wounded, and the rest of the prisoners and brought both vessels to anchor—but notwithstanding every exertion was made to save the crew, she unfortunately sunk, carrying down 19 of her crew, and 3 of my brave fellows.

"Lieut. Connor, midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of our men employed in getting out the prisoners with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into one of her boats stowed on the booms—four men were then taken from the fore top by our boats.

"We had 1 killed, and 2 slightly wounded.

"The enemy had 8 killed, and 27 wounded."

The *Hornet* is rated 16 guns, the *Peacock* 18, built in 1807, and sailed from Cork in January last.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The U. S. schooner *Com. Hull*, Lt. Newcomb, arrived on Tuesday from Holmes' Hole.—By her we learn, that the U. S. ship *Hornet* was at anchor on Monday evening off Tarpaulin Cove.—That the mate and four of the crew of the brig *Hunter* of Portland, had been left at Holmes' Hole, which had been captured by the British brig of war *Peacock* previous to her action with the *Hornet*. They state that the *Peacock* mounted eighteen 32 pound carronades, two long 18's and one or two smaller guns; and had 136 men on board at the time of action.—That in 18 minutes after the first broadside the *Peacock* struck, having had 8 killed and 27 or 30 wounded.—That the *Hornet* was chased into St. Salvador by a 74, which Capt. Green of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, wrote to Rio Janeiro, requesting to come and relieve him, and afterwards got an opportunity to go to sea; That the *Hornet* has on board 90,000 dls, in specie, and at the time of action with the *Peacock* another sloop of war was in sight, about six miles to leeward, becalmed.

From Norfolk.

Letters from Norfolk of the 16th inst. state that no kind of business was doing at that place, every man being obliged to be a soldier. About 2000 troops were embodied, and about 600 more would be collected in a few hours. They were fortifying the town to guard against an attack by land. Several British ships of war were at anchor in Hampton Roads. All communication both below and up James River was stopped by the squadron. Boats from the town could not go below Craney Island. One of the letters say, "I do not think the British ships will attempt to come up to the town, and I have no fear of their landing."

The Delaware Blockaded.

Several accounts from Wilmington and other places on the Delaware, state that on the 14th inst. a British squadron, consisting of the *Poictiers* 74, the *Acasta*, and other vessels, entered the Delaware, and anchored, for the purpose of a strict blockade. Great alarm had ensued; the specie from the banks at Wilmington and Newcastle has been removed, and the most active preparations for defence have been made.

The blockading squadron in the Chesapeake and Delaware, consists of six 74's, eight frigates, and thirteen smaller armed vessels.

The Masters and Mates of ships in Norfolk, have formed themselves into a company, and are to be stationed in Norfolk. Capt. Edward Watson, was appointed their commander.

There is a rumor at Washington (says the N. Y. Gaz.) that the Daschkoff mediation is blown up—and that General Henry Lee, who has been much about the President's house lately has gone to Norfolk with a letter from Government to Gen. Taylor, the commander there, requesting that a flag may be granted him to go to the blockading squadron. The object may be guessed at.

The same paper adds—"In contradiction to the Russian mediation being blown up, we can state, that a letter has been received in this city from Mr. Daschkoff which mentions, that "the Russian mediation has been accepted of, and would be acted on by his government."

The signal and almost unprecedented defeat of Bonaparte and the destruction of his grand army, which