

IMPORTANT.

Baltimore, March 12.

"Two of our first merchants here have received letters from a distinguished gentleman in Holland. He says the Prince of Swartzenberg's proclamation has been received. That the negociation between the Allies and Bonaparte is broken up—that they allies are entering France in great force; one division to Lyons to co-operate with Wellington; the other directly to Paris.

Since the above letter was handed to us we have received the Prince of Swartzenberg's proclamation, which is subjoined. Bonaparte will now be cut off, or the French will rise *en masse* and surround the throne of their emperor. It is doubtful what will be the consequence of invading France. It must be one way or the other, decisive of the tyrant's fate. He is destroyed or will overwhelm the invaders. No doubt Austria has stipulated the continuance of the present dynasty.

New York March 10.—Notwithstanding the late arrival from France at this port, has put us in possession of Paris papers 30 days later than before received, yet such is the shackled state of the press in that country that little or nothing of the true situation of affairs can be gathered from their contents. We therefore have to rely on private letters to gentlemen in this country from their correspondents on the continent of Europe, for a correct account of events which transpire in that quarter of the world.

It appears from letters which we have seen, dated Switzerland, the 25th Decem. that the Russian and Austrian army was expected at Lausanne, the same evening and that they were to enter Geneva on the 30th, on their march towards Lyons, another Column was marching towards Paris and had already reached Belfort.

To the politeness of the gentlemen who communicated the above intelligence, we are also indebted for the following interesting proclamation.

Proclamation of Field Marshall the Prince of Swartzenberg, dated at Lorach (near Basle) Dec. 21, 1813.

Inhabitants of Switzerland.

The high allied powers by whose orders the armies under my command enter the Swiss territory, have deemed it necessary to make to you, as well as to Europe, a formal declaration of the motives and of the object of this proceeding.

I am fully persuaded that our entrance into Switzerland will diffuse a sincere joy among those who know how to appreciate the true interests of this country, and among all the friends of the ancient independence of Switzerland, of her ancient glory and prosperity, and of her ancient federal constitution, which was esteemed and respected by the whole world. I conceive myself fully authorised to expect from this class, doubtless very numerous of true patriots, that they will receive us as friends, and that they will assist us with all their means because they themselves must be convinced how greatly soever the object of this war, which is the re-establishment of a just and wise system in Europe, must influence the future fate of Switzerland and her most important national interests.

I have no fear that any reluctance will be expressed except by those who are so degenerate or blinded as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare and consequent prosperity of their fellow citizens; nor do I anticipate discontent or indifference but from those, who with sentiments in other respects loyal, consider the entrance of a foreign army into their country as the greatest of all evils.

It is to be hoped that any reluctance will find few partizans at a moment when truly patriotic sentiments are prevalent, when no foreign power will any longer controul public opinion, and that the latter will consider that momentary sacrifices are soon forgotten when the preservation of the greatest interests of a people and the prospect of a happy issue are the price of them: and that none but weak and selfish men will be disposed to purchase the continuance of an uncertain tranquility by the progressive degradation and permanent debasement of their country.

Every thing that can be effected by strict order and severe discipline, by the payment for provisions and for the means of transport that are to be supplied and by exertions of every kind to lessen the inconveniences inseparable from the presence of a numerous army, shall be done with the greatest care.

We come among you as friends to your country, to your glory, to your rights, and we act as such under all circumstances. Assured of your good will and of your cooperation, we hope to be enabled to quit you accompanied by your affection and gratitude

when the object at which we aim is accomplished, and when the tranquility of the world, as well as your liberty and your happiness shall be secured.

FROM ENGLAND.

[By way of Charleston, S. C.]

By the schr. North Gray, captain Grant, Greenork, last from Portsmouth, in 24 days, English papers are received to the 1st of Jan. furnished intelligence of as glorious and important a nature, as that to which we are of late accustomed. The despatches from Lord Wellington are long and highly interesting.

Lord Castlereagh embarked on the 27th Dec. for the continent, to proceed to Frankfort, where the different sovereigns were assembled, but peace is not spoken of.

London, Dec. 30.

Despatches, from Lord Wellington.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, major Hill aid-de-camp to lieut. general Rowland Hill, passed through this city with the official despatches, announcing the defeat of the French army before Bayonne.

On the 9th inst. general Hope attacked the enemy, but which was attended with nothing decisive.—On the 10th & 11th, Soult attempted to force our army to re-pass the Niye, in which he was re-pulsed with considerable loss. On the 12th, Soult brought the whole of his troops from Bayonne, and on the morning of the 13th attacked the right wing of the allied army, under gen. R. Hill, which brought on a general engagement, and ended in the total defeat of the French army with a loss on their part of 10,000 to 12,000 men. Our loss is estimated at between 3 and 4,000 thousand in killed and wounded. Col. Martin and Mackenzie of the guards, killed; gens Hope, Robinson and Barnes, wounded.

Soult is shut up in Bayonne. Lord Wellington had not crossed the Adour on the 10th.

Another officer passed through express, at seven this morning, supposed with duplicates of the above dispatches, and the list of killed and wounded.

The following account has been received from Plymouth.

The Gleaner, lieut. Knight, arrived this morning with maj. Hill, bringing despatches containing the account of the glorious series of victories obtained over the French army, commanded by marshal Soult. The battle lasted four days, commencing on the 9th and ending on the 13th; the latter day was the most serious and bloody, the French having left on the field of battle upwards of 6,500 men. There loss on that day alone exceeded 8000 men and in the whole must have amounted to nearly 15,000. They retreated after the battle of the 13th into Bayonne, where Soult with about 40,000 men, is completely hemmed in, and surrounded by the Allied army, sir Rowland Hill, with his division being in advance of Bayonne. The Allied army as might be expected in such hard fought battles, sustained great loss—the guards alone had 600 killed; the 27th also suffered severely. But few prisoners were taken. Three regiments of Germans & Dutch deserted from the French and were embarking at the time the Gleaner sailed. They have since arrived at this port in transports, under convoy of the Marshal gun brig.

[Here follows an official despatch of Lord Wellington, describing the action.]

BULLETIN.

War Department, Dec. 29,

A despatch has been received from the lieut. gov. of Heligoland, enclosing copies of letters from the Russian gen. Tettenborn, dated Tubinger, the 11th and 18th December.

By these it appears that the allied army under the Prince Royal of Sweden, had subdued the whole of the Duchy of Holstein and a part of the Duchy of Sleswig; with the exception of the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Rendsburg. In the latter of these places the Danish army had tak-

en refuge, after having been cut off from marshal Davoust's corps, and having been defeated in two actions by gen. Wamoden, and by the Swedish troops. Rendsburg was completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off from relief.

Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburg—By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misfortunes they suffered; and upon his march the French cavalry was overtaken and routed after a sharp action, by the Russian division under gen. Woronzow.

The allied troops, after this success, crossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Sleswig, when the Danish government solicited and obtained a suspension of arms. By the terms of this armistice the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleswig bordering the Eyder, and to remain in the possession of the allies, and the Danish army in Rendsburg is to remain unmolested but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by the allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place.

Paris, Dec. 27.

Palace of the Thuilleries, 26th Decem. ber 1813.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, King of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederation, &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

ART. I. There shall be sent senators or counsellors of state into the military divisions, as commissaries extraordinary.—They shall be accompanied by masters of the request or auditors.

II. Our commissaries extraordinary are charged with accelerating.

1st. The levies of the conscription.

2d. The clothing, equipment and armament of the troops.

3d. The completion of the victualling of places.

4th. The return of the horses in requisition for the service of the army.

5th. The levy and organization of the national guards in conformity to our decrees.

Our said commissaries extraordinary may extend the dispositions of said decrees to cities and places not comprised therein.

III. Those of our commissaries extraordinary who shall be sent in countries threatened by the enemy shall order levies *en masse*, and any other measure whatsoever necessary for the defence of the territory, and which the duty of opposing the progress of the enemy may command. Special instructions shall moreover be given them, in respect to the peculiar situation of the departments to which they shall be missioned.

IV. Our commissaries extraordinary are authorized to order all the measures of the high police which circumstances and the maintenance of the public order may require.

V. They shall likewise be authorized to form military commissions, and arraign before them or before special courts all persons accused of favoring the enemy, or conveying intelligence from him, or of attempts against the public tranquility.

VI. They may issue proclamations and take resolves. The said resolution shall be obligatory upon every citizen. The judiciary authority, civil and military are held to conform themselves therewith and to cause them to be carried into execution.

VII. Our commissaries extraordinary shall correspond with our ministers in matters relative to each separate ministry.

Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,

The minister of state.

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO.

By a decree bearing the same date with the preceding, the commissaries extraordinary and their attendants are appointed.

—And by subsequent dates we will notice their having arrived at their different stations, acting under their new commission.

A letter received in Philadelphia, states, that the United States frigate CONSTITUTION has sent into Newport as prize a British sloop of war.

Arrived at Newport on Thursday last, the Spanish schr. Fortuna, Roderiguiz, 23 days from Havannah. March 9, lat. 38, long. 70, was boarded from the British sloop of war Sylph, from Halifax, bound to New London station, and informed that 5 days before they spoke the U. S. John Adams, from New York for Gottenburg, with the commissioners, all well.

A VANDYKE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public in general, that he intends commencing the Saddle and Harness making business by the first day of April next, in the borough of Bellefonte, at the corner of Market and Main streets, immediately opposite Mr. Alexander's tavern. He flatters himself that from an attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, to merit a share of the public patronage.

P. S. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Bellefonte, March 19, 1814.

J. KLINE

TAYLOR and LADY'S HABIT

MAKER,

(Late from Philadelphia)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he purposes carrying on the above business in Bellefonte, at the House of R. T. Stewart, Esq. He flatters himself that from his attention to business, and his former experience, that he will give general satisfaction.

Bellefonte, March 19, 1819.

N. B. One or two journeyman will meet with encouragement and liberal wages by applying as above.

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Wm. McClure, late of Spring Township Centre County, dec. are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having demands, against said estate, will please to bring them forward properly attested for settlement before the first day of July next.

R. T. STEWART, Admr

Bellefonte, March 9th, 1814.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Bellefonte to Mr. Johnston's tavern, a handsome Sword Case. Any person finding, and leaving it at the office of the American Patriot, shall be liberally rewarded.

Bellefonte, March 6, 1814.

DER REDLICHE REGISTRATOR.

A German paper, under the above title, is now regularly published at the office of the 'Franklin Repository' in Chambersburg, every Tuesday morning, and immediately forwarded through the Repository through this county, and by the different mails, as directed—Nearly the whole contents of this paper is weekly translated from the best English papers. And from the respectable patronage already received, (and which is daily receiving) those who have advertisements to publish, will find it their advantage to send them to this paper.

Chambersburg, January 1814.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office.

FOR SALE,

TRACT OF LAND

SITUATE in Pennsvalley, Haynes township, in the county of Centre, and on the main road leading from Pennsvalley to Brushvalley; containing one hundred and fifty acres, thirty of which are cleared and under good fence. There is running through the premises a stream of water sufficiently large for turning a Fulling Mill or Carding Machine. The place is suitably situated for a Mechanic of any kind, being in a populous part of the country. For further particulars enquire of James Duncan, Esq. Aaronsburg, or the subscriber living at Bellefonte.

ADAM WENTZELL.

N. B. This place is about two miles from Mr. Duncan's Upper Mill and within five of Aaronsburg. There has been a tavern kept upon the premises.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the Saddle and Harness making business, in Bellefonte, next door to Mr. Roland Curtin's store, where all orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by

WILLIAM KEEVER,

Bellefonte, February 12, 1814.