

GRAND ARMY

FIFTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

WARSAW, Jan. 29. The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follows:—The marshal prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen, with the division of Drouot, on the 25th of this month at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the very moment when the general of the Brigade Pactod was attacked by the enemy. The marshal prince of Ponte Corvo, ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfarrsfeldchen, by a battalion of the 9th of light infantry. The village was defended by three Russian battalions, which were supported by three others. The prince Ponte Corvo caused also two other battalions to support that of the 9th. The action was very sharp. The Eagle of the 9th regiment of light was taken by the enemy; but on the aspect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in a hundred combats would have purified it; the soldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themselves on the enemy, whom they routed and recovered their Eagle. In the mean while, the French line, composed of the eighth of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Russian line, which had taken its position on a rising ground. The fire of the musketry was very brisk, and at point blank distance. At this moment Gen. Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d rushed upon the enemy with its usual impetuosity, put them to flight, killed several of them. The only prisoners they made were those who were in the houses. The Russians were pursued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the pursuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Gallitzen commanded the Russians. They left 1200 dead on the field of battle, and lost 300 prisoners, and several hussars. Laplanche, general of brigade, distinguished himself. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge against the Russian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the soldiers, and the talents of the generals, which are most worthy of remark, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being missing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently distinguishes soldiers who have no other impulse but that of honor.

LONDON, February 24.

In the house of commons on Friday, February 20th, Mr. Grenville informed the house, from the bar, that the lords of the admiralty having thought proper to put sir Home Popham, a member of the house, under arrest preparatory to his being tried by court martial, for improper conduct; and being desirous to give the house the earliest information on that proceeding, they had directed him to lay before the house a copy of the warrant under which the arrest had taken place.

Mr. Grenville then brought up the warrant, which was read by the clerk at the table, and was in substance as follows:—“Whereas captain sir Home Popham left the Cape of Good Hope without any orders, and proceeded to attack a Spanish settlement on Rio-de-la-Plata, now this is to command you, that you take the said sir H. Popham under his arrest, preparatory to his trial by a court-martial, for his said offence. But you are not to put him to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely necessary; and, therefore, having made the arrest, you are to take his word of honor for his appearance when the court-martial takes place, and you are to attend him to and from said court-martial.”

“To John Crickett, esquire, Marshal of the admiralty.” On the motion of lord Howick it was ordered, that what had been said by Mr. Grenville, and a copy of the warrant, should be entered on the journals.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition at Curacao, dated January 1, 1807, Fort George, late Fort Republic, —“I address you from a fortified pinnacle, containing 12 guns, and 100 men, which I have pledged my word shall not be wrested from me by 3000. You will rejoice at the success of the navy, especially as the leader and whipper-in were Berkshire captains. My noble pride is that I have fought under such a hero as Charles Brisbane.”

It is said here and published in letters from Washington, but from whom I know not, that Mr. Burr has declared that he never wrote any letter to Wilkinson in cypher. Nay, it was previously stated to me by some very respectable gentlemen, that they did not believe Mr. B. could have written the letter in cypher attributed to him. And I must confess though I did not doubt at the time, from the manner in which the letter came to Washington, and had publicity, that the language and style is not such as I should consider most familiar to Mr. B. or likely to be used by him. I have, therefore, determined to say little on the subject until from some sort of light, a better judgment can be formed.

The intention of Mr. Burr, as has been stated, to sever the union (a most diabolical project) was first suggested to me by western newspapers, and the attack on New-Orleans was entirely new to me until I saw the acts of the governor and legislature of Ohio. But it is true, Mr. Burr did tell me, that in case of war between the United States and Spain, which he considered inevitable, he intended to attack Vera Cruz and Mexico, give liberty to an enslaved world, and establish an independent government in Mexico; and invited me to take command of the expedition by sea. But although this enterprise was expressly mentioned to me as to take place, in case of war between the United States and Spain, I at once declined it, on asking if the executive of the United States was privy to, or concerned in the project, and being answered that it was not; though I said then and say now, I shall always be ready as I ever have been, when properly invited by my country, to “run out against any nation with whom we may be at war.”

Should I have occasion to appear before a court of justice, in this business of Mr. Burr's, at any time under the solemn obligation of an oath, or before the bar of the public; I shall have no hesitation either as

a christian, or on the honor of a soldier, the honor of a man, and the honor of a sailor, too, to make declaration (though more lengthy in detail) to all of which this is but a summary. And further, that I know nothing of plots and insurrections to sever the union, except what I have seen in the newspapers. If I had known of any, I should have communicated them to the president of the United States, as I have communicated what, in substance, is contained in this letter. But by the declaration here made, you will not infer that I feel satisfied with the conduct as respects the cypher letter (if genuine) any more than that I am yet in the habit of extraordinary dreaming, and of believing such dreams a reality. On the contrary, I always desire to deal in justice to all men, and despise exaggerated stories touching character, even when they respect those who do me the greatest evil. In fact, I care not whom I please or displease, when I feel bound to relate facts which concern men up or men down.

I am, dear sir, Respectfully yours, &c. THOMAS TRUXTON. BY THE LAST MAILS. NEW-YORK, April 17. MOST IMPORTANT NEWS. By the ship George, captain Taylor, in 25 days from Greenock, we have received London papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. LONDON, March 9. From the London Gazette Extraordinary, March 8. “A dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, 17th Feb. of which the following is an extract, was this day received from the marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg, by lord viscount Howick, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs:—“I have the pleasure of enclosing, for your lordship's information, two papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French. “Translation of a letter from Gen. de Budberg, his imperial majesty's minister for foreign affairs, to his excellency the marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, (3-15 February. “General Budberg, minister for foreign affairs, has desired to communicate to his excellency, the ambassador of his Britannic majesty, the following intelligence which arrived last night from the army. “General Benningsen, after having fallen back, for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a position at Preussich Eylau. During four days successively, his rear-guard, commanded by major-general Barkley de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks, and on the 8th Jan. (7th Feb.) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th January, (8th Feb.) early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great obstinacy on both sides; but towards the evening the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and general Benningsen remained in possession of the field of battle. Bonaparte commanded in person, and under him marshals Angereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney and Bessieres, at the head of the guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from six to eight thousand men, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. We have also taken twelve stand of colors, and about 1500 prisoners, among whom there are 80 officers. “The courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately, the ministers of his imperial majesty do not know all the details of the above mentioned day. Gen. Budberg has the honor, &c.”

Translation of a letter from general the Baron de Benningsen, to his majesty the emperor of Russia, delivered by lieutenant colonel Stavitzki, aid de-camp to his imperial majesty. On the field of battle, Preussich Eylau, Feb. 8. “Sir—I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your imperial majesty, that the army, the command of which your majesty has deigned to confide in me has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th Jan. (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.)

“The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colors which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but were repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed.

“I shall not fail to transmit to your majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussich Eylau. “I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than twelve thousand men.” The Polish general, Kosciusko, has been taken prisoner by the Prussians. ST. PETERSBURG, February 15. On the 8th of this month, the Russian army gained a splendid victory over the French at Eylau. The French army, on this occasion, consisted of more than 120000 men; the Russians, of gen. Benningsen's division, and of that which was formerly commanded by gen. Buxhovden. The battle began on the 7th of February, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till six o'clock on the evening of the 8th. Bonaparte renewed the attack eight different times, and was as often repulsed.

It is said that a great part of the French army (chiefly chosen troops) were fairly cut off by the Russians; and that, on the Russian side, four generals were killed. It is remarked, that in case Bonaparte's design had succeeded, it would have been conclusive of the campaign; he knew that gen. Benningsen's division was stationed at Mohringen, and gen. Essen's at Wisoke Masewick; and as they were consequently at a great

distance from each other, he threw himself with his whole force between these two divisions, in a right line with Konigsberg, in order to separate them or cut them off from each other, and fall with more effect upon the weaker part; but the success of this plan was prevented by gen. Benningsen's operations and rapid movements. Towards the conclusion of the battle, there was a want of cartridges on both sides, and therefore recourse was had to the bayonet, which caused great carnage. LONDON, March 14. Government has ordered the mouths of the Elbe, Ems and Weser, to be declared in a state of blockade. A letter from Brest announces the arrival of admiral Willaumez, in the Foudroyant, at Brest, from Havanna. Capt. Whitby, of the Leander, from which ship the American was shot some months since, whose death occasioned so much agitation in America, is to be tried by a court-martial, at Portsmouth, on Monday next. The trial has stood over for some time, in order to afford time to the parties interested for the deceased, who were apprized of the intention to bring this officer to trial, to sustain the accusation if they thought proper. But no evidence appears against the accused. Massena has arrived at Warsaw, but there is no mention of Bonaparte's quitting the army.

March 16. Mr. Pierrepont, who arrived on Friday from the continent, brought with him, we understand, the copy of a treaty of alliance between the courts of Prussia, Sweden and London. Mr. Pierrepont, came direct from Memel, and is supposed to have brought the latest intelligence from the theatre of war. The Russians, it is said, began to fall back from Prussian Eylau on the evening of the 9th, an operation in which there was no attempt on the part of the enemy to molest them. On the following day they encamped within two German miles of the scene of action, and by the 13th, crossed the Pregel. During these movements part of the garrison of Konigsberg marched out to a distance of twelve miles from that city, and having their flank covered by the Russian main army, attacked a French advanced guard, which it defeated, and returned with an eagle and five hundred prisoners. Their Prussian majesties were at Memel, in the neighborhood of which about 40,000 Prussian troops were assembled, and considerable stores both of corn and forage collected. It was the general opinion both at Konigsberg and Memel that the French intended to abandon the Upper Vistula and Narew, and to concentrate themselves between Thorn and Marienwerder. The out-posts upon the latter river had all been called in; and Savary after his ineffectual attempt upon Von Essen's corps, retreated from Ostrolenka to Sieroc; where it was supposed he would endeavor to maintain himself until the hospitals at Warsaw were cleared. General Von Essen, was it is said, as far advanced as Doben on the Lakes, on the 18th, in his way to the main army. The junction of his corps would, we hope, give the Russians such a superiority as would enable them to resume that system of operations which they have found so successful.

A general salute was fired from the batteries along the French coast on Thursday. It is not unlikely that the salute may have been occasioned by the return of Bonaparte to the capital.

SECOND EDITION.

Traveller's office, 3 o'clock. A mercantile house in the city has just received advices from Lisbon, by a merchant ship, that Monte Viedo has been taken possession of by a British force.

LONDON, March 17. A Hamburg paper of the 7th inst. was received in town yesterday. It is extremely reserved in its communications respecting the French main army, and makes no mention of whatever of the Russian. All that we are told of the former is, that nothing new had occurred since the battle of the 8th, and that the imperial head-quarters had been transferred to Osterode. As to Benningsen, it is impossible to discover from this Hamburg paper where he is. This silence respecting him is not a bad omen. If he were beaten and routed every step of his flight would be diligently traced; but it is not the interest of Bonaparte at this moment to have it transpire that his opponent has resumed offensive operations, and is advancing.

The Hamburg paper contains some interesting particulars of the general engagement at Eylau, and the affair on the 16th. The advantages said to have been obtained by the French in the latter are now dwindled down to 1600 Prussians killed, and two standards and 6 pieces of cannon taken. This account makes no mention of prisoners. General Von Essen's report will, most likely, give quite a different version of this affair, in which the greatest honour claimed by the French is, that they have repulsed the enemy at all points. The Russians of course must have made the attack.

The most important article in the Hamburg paper is the Turkish proclamation for shutting the Canal against vessels of all nations, during the present war between Russia and the Porte. From the stile of this official document, it appears as if the Porte was not certain that this proceeding would be acquiesced in by such of the neutral powers as have by treaty acquired the privilege of a free passage to the Black Sea. There seems to us an evident disposition to soothe and conciliate this country into a recognition of the right thus arrogated.

Three foreign gentlemen arrived in town yesterday from Heligoland, after a passage of four days. They state, we understand, that they left two couriers there who were waiting for a packet; one from court of Vienna, the other with overland dispatches from India. The Austrian messenger, according to the report of these gentlemen, publicly affirmed, that this court had declared war against France; and that a force much stronger than any employed last war had taken the field. They also mention that they had conversed at Hamburg with several French officers who were engaged at the battle of Eylau, which they represented as far more sanguinary than it has been detailed to us. These officers did not claim a victory on the 8th, but represented it as a drawn battle. The French army has suffered exceedingly from a combination of causes, principally from losses in battle, and much from sickness and scarcity of provisions.—This last misfortune, we understand, is acknowledged in an official document from

the army and a supply is earnestly requested from various quarters. Since writing the above, Paris papers to the 9th inst. have arrived. The following ostentatious account of the affair of the 16th is the only article which we have time to translate from them:—“PARIS, March 6. Sixty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army. “Leibstadt, February 21. “The right of the grand army has been victorious, like the centre and the left. General Essen, at the head of 25,000 men, advanced to Ostrolenka on the 16th, along the banks of the Narew; when arrived at the village of Flacis Lawowa, he met the advanced guard of general Savary, who commanded the 8th corps. “On the 16th at break of day, general Gazan, with a part of his division, made an oblique movement upon the advanced guard. At nine in the morning he met the enemy, on the road to Novogrod, attacked, defeated, and put him to the rout. But at the same moment the enemy attacked Ostrolenka by the left bank. General Champana with a brigade of the division of general Gazan, and general Ruffin, with a brigade of the division of general Oudinot, defended that small town. General Savary sent thither the general of division Reide, chief of the staff of the army. The Russian infantry, in several columns endeavored to carry the town. The enemy was suffered to advance half the length of the streets, when he was marched against and charged. He was three times cut down, and left the streets covered with dead. The loss of the enemy was so great that he abandoned the town, and took a position behind the sand hills which cover it. “The divisions of generals Suchet and Oudinot advanced: at noon the heads of their columns arrived at Ostrolenka. General Savary drew up his little army in the following manner. General Oudinot commanded the left, in two lines; general Suchet the centre; and general Reille, commanding a brigade of the division of Gazan, forming the right. He covered himself with all his artillery, and marched against the enemy. The intrepid general Oudinot put himself at the head of the cavalry, made a successful charge, and cut in pieces the Cossack rear-guard of the enemy. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way on all sides, and was followed fighting during three leagues. “The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, but without being perceived. General Suwarow, and several other officers of the enemy, are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of wounded, 1200 have been taken on the field, and more are bringing in every inst. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1800 dead on the field of battle. On our side we have had 60 men killed, and from 4 to 500 wounded. But a less most sensibly felt is that of the general of brigade Champana, who was an officer of great merit and promise: he was born in the department of Marengo. The emperor has been much grieved at his loss. The 103d regiment distinguished itself particularly in this affair. Among the wounded are colonel Du Hamel of the 21st regiment of light infantry, and the colonel of artillery Nourit. “The emperor has ordered the fifth corps to go into winter quarters. The thaw is dreadful. The season will not permit any thing great to be achieved; it is that of repose. The enemy first broke up from his quarters; he has repented it.”

FRANKFORT, (on the Main), Jan. 28. Some German Journals have published the capitulation of Choczim, the first place in Moldavia that has been occupied by the Russians. It will be recollected that general Michelson, on entering that province, announced in his proclamations, that the Russians acted only as friends and protectors of the Ottoman empire. It is easy to judge of the good faith and real designs of the court of Petersburg, from the following and particularly from the third article. Capitulation of Choczim.

Article 1. The Turkish troops shall be allowed to leave the fortress with all their effects. 2. The Turkish government shall cease, from the day of its surrender, and that of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias shall succeed. 3. The fortress and the raja (territory) shall belong to the Russian monarchy. 4. So also shall the artillery in the place. 5. The pacha shall be at liberty to remain in the Turkish empire. 6. The Turks who may wish to remain in the raja, shall not be molested in the exercise of their religion. 7. After the surrender of the place the Turks shall be allowed to remain in it fifteen days, to sell their effects on the market days. 8. During the fifteen days, all Turks shall be prohibited to carry arms under any pretext of death.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

So numerous are the very acceptable favours of our advertising friends, that to meet their utmost wishes, which is always pleasing to us, we issue a Supplement to this evening's Gazette; and are thus enabled to give in detail, the late news from Europe.

Schr. Pretty Agnes, from Portorico, spoke, lat. 33, long. 74, schr. Sarah Beyer, from Jamaica, who had sprung his foreyard, carried away his fore-top-sail-yard and fore-gaff in a gale of wind experienced a few days before: blowing fresh, could not learn further particulars. Pretty Agnes experienced severe gales on her passage home.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We invite attention to Messrs. Conrads' advertisement in the Gazette this evening. We give the following, in preference to any remarks of our own, on the merits of the intended publication:—The ensuing memoir of the merriest of the Greeks, is intended as the learned reader will quickly perceive, to resemble the Athenian Letters of Hardwick and the Anacharsis of Abbé Bartholémy; and the plan of the ingeni-