

*He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.*

**LATE AND IMPORTANT.**

By the President Adams, Wood, in 24 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.

**ELBING, January 29.**

The French marshal Bernadotte marched from hence on the 24th, marshal Ney was advancing to form a junction with him, but the former had been defeated by a combined Russian and Prussian corps.—Four thousand French were made prisoners, ten cannon taken, two stands of colours and the whole of Bernadotte's baggage. The Russian lieutenant general Von Ansepp was killed. Bernadotte was driven twenty leagues from Elbing, Ney retreated to Przanicz, in East Prussia; the former is surrounded, but the latter has joined Murat. A grand battle is momentarily expected. The Russian army consists of two hundred thousand men, and is daily augmenting.

A letter from counsellor Theveust, dated Marienwelder, Jan. 27, says, the remains of Bernadotte's army are cut off—Murat has been wounded and taken; Bernadotte severely wounded, Rapp killed; Fouchier made prisoner; that the contribution of Elbing, sixty thousand crowns, were taken; that Buonaparte was ill of a nervous fever at Warsaw; that the blockade of Graudentz is raised; that Lannes has lost both his legs; that six thousand French were killed and four thousand wounded; that general Victor had been made prisoner and had arrived at Dantzic.

**WARSAW, Feb. 9.**

The emperor continues frequently to make short excursions. An order has been issued at Posen to arrest all persons who say any thing to the prejudice of the grand army. This order is in consequence of the scandalous reports that get abroad.

The Polish army has marched against Dantzic, and are before that place.

The French have appeared in the vicinity of Stralsund.

Their Prussian majesties are at Konigsburg. Their return thither is considered a proof of their confidence that the French will not be able to advance.

The French have evacuated Elbing; also Ostrolenka, and some other places too far advanced from the main body.

**ALTONA, Feb. 11.**

Buonaparte has offered to the Swedes, if they will make peace, to give them Norway, belonging to the Danes! The Swedes refused the offer, and sent letters to the court of Denmark. The king of Sweden is said to have said, "I shall never in my life become the ally of such a robber as you."

Apprehensions are entertained of a visit from the Russians in Italy.

**LONDON, February 20.**

Sir Home Popham has arrived from the river of Plate, is under arrest, and must be tried. He is treated with much respect. Government are determined to try Buenos Ayres once more; but Montevideo will probably be the first attacked. Sir Home returned in an American ship.

The question for emancipating the Irish Catholics is to be again agitated in parliament.

**February 26.**

The Resistance frigate, capt. Adam, from the West-Indies, is arrived at Portsmouth, having on board upwards of four millions of dollars, which she bro't from Vera Cruz, by permission of the British and Spanish governments.—The Resistance sailed from Vera Cruz on the 14th of January. She continued off that port ten days, during which time no intercourse was permitted between the vessel and the shore.

By the brig Lydia, captain Webb, in 40 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at Philadelphia.

[TRANSLATION.]

**FRENCH GRAND ARMY.**

*Fifty-eighth Bulletin.*

**AT PRUSNIT EYLAN, FEB. 9.**

A quarter of a league from the small town of Prusnit Eylan, there is a platform which defends the opening of the plain. Marshal Soult ordered the 46th and 18th regiments of the line to take possession of it. Three regiments who defended it were beaten, but at the same instant a column of Russian cavalry attacked the left of the 19th regiment, and put one of the battalions into disorder. The dragoons of Klein's division were apprised of this in time; the troops engaged in the town of Eylan. The enemy had placed several regiments in a church and a graveyard; they made a stubborn resistance, and after a bloody combat on both sides, they left their position at ten o'clock in the evening.

Legrand's division was placed as a night guard before the town, and St. Hilaire's division was placed on the right. The corps of marshal Augereau was placed on the left; the corps of marshal Davoust, the evening preceding, had marched to attack Eylan, and fall upon the left flank of the enemy, if it did not change its position. Marshal Ney was moving to attack the right flank. In this manner the night passed.

**BATTLE OF EYLAN.**

At day-break the enemy began the attack by a brisk cannonade upon the town of Eylan, and upon the division of St. Hilaire. The Emperor went to

the church, which the enemy had so obstinately defended the evening before. He caused the corps of marshal Augereau to advance; and ordered the hill to be cannonaded by forty pieces of artillery of his guard. A dreadful carnage took place on both sides.

The Russian army, ranged in columns, was about half of a cannon shot distant—every stroke told. At one time it appeared by the movements of the enemy, that impatient of his sufferings, he meant to attack our left. At the same moment the sharpshooters of marshal Davoust were perceived attacking the rear of the enemy—the corps of marshal Augereau displayed in columns, for the purpose of attacking the centre of the enemy, and to withdraw his attention, in order to prevent him from bringing his whole force against the corps of marshal Davoust. The division of St. Hilaire marched to the right, both manœuvring to join marshal Davoust—scarcely had the corps of marshal Augereau, and the division of St. Hilaire, displayed, when a very heavy snow covered both armies, so much so, that it was impossible to distinguish objects two paces distant. In this obscurity, the point of direction was lost, and the columns inclining too much to the left, moved with uncertainty. This unfortunate obscurity continued about half an hour. The weather clearing up, the grand duke of Berg, at the head of his cavalry, and supported by marshal Bessieres, at the head of the guard, turned the division of St. Hilaire, and fell upon the enemy's army—a daring manœuvre, if ever there was one, which covered the cavalry with glory, and which had become necessary, under the circumstances in which our columns then were.

The enemy's cavalry endeavoured to oppose the manœuvre, but were routed. The slaughter was dreadful. Two lines of Russian infantry were broken. The third only supported itself by placing its rear against a wood. Squadrons of the guard traversed twice the whole of the enemy's army. This brilliant and extraordinary charge, which had routed more than 20,000 infantry, and had obliged them to abandon their arms, would have at once decided the victory, but for the wood, and some inequalities in the ground. The general of division, Hautpolt, was wounded. General Daltmann, commandant of the chassiers of the guard, and a great number of intrepid soldiers, died with glory. But the 100 dragoons, cuirassiers, or soldiers of the guard, which were found on the field of battle, were found surrounded by more than 1000 dead bodies of the enemy. This part of the field of battle was dreadful to the sight. During this time, the corps of marshal Davoust, marched to the rear of the enemy. The snow, which had frequently obscured the day, also retarded his march, and the junction of his columns.

The loss of the enemy is immense; and that which we have experienced is considerable. Three hundred mouths of fire vomited forth death, on both sides during twelve hours. The victory, for a long time uncertain, was decided and gained, when marshal Davoust displayed on the platform, and dislodged the enemy, who, after having made several efforts to regain, founded a retreat. At the same instant, the corps of marshal Ney, filed off by Altroff on the left, and drove before him the remains of the Prussian columns, which had escaped from the battle of Deppen. At night he occupied the village of Schenaditten; and there the enemy, finding himself so much pressed between the corps of marshals Ney and Davoust, that, fearing his rear guard might be lost, he resolved, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to retake the village of Schenaditten. Several battalions of Russian grenadiers which had not been engaged, presented themselves before the village; but the 6th regiment of light infantry suffered them to approach within shot, and entirely routed them. On the following morning they were pursued to the river Frickling. They retreated beyond the Prégel. They left upon the field 16 pieces of cannon, and their wounded. All the houses of the village were filled with them.

Marshal Augereau was wounded with a ball. Generals Desjardeis, Hendelet, Lochet, were wounded. General Corbineau was killed by a bullet. Col. Lacuee, of the 63d, and col. Lemarrois, of the 43d, were also killed. Colonel Bouviers, of the 11th dragons, did not survive his wounds. The all died covered with glory. Our loss amounts exactly to 1900 killed, and 570 wounded, amongst whom 1000, who are dangerously wounded, will be rendered unfit for service. All the killed were interred on the morning of the 10th. We counted dead on the field 7000 Russians. Thus the attack of the enemy, which was to throw himself upon Thorn, by turning the left wing of the grand army, resulted to his disadvantage; from 12 to 15,000 prisoners, and as many killed, 18 standards, 45 pieces of cannon, are the trophies too dearly purchased by the blood of so many brave men. Trifling changes in the weather, which at any other time would be of little consequence, embarrassed the operations of the French general. Our cavalry and artillery performed wonder. The horse guards surpassed themselves, and that is saying a great deal. The foot guard was the whole day with arms in their hands, sustaining a terrible fire of grape shot, without firing a single gun, or making a movement. The event has not been such as ought to have been expected.

The wound of marshal Augereau was also an unfavourable circumstance, as it left his corps of the army, in the greatest heat of the battle, without a chief capable of directing it.

This description contains a general idea of the battle. There were many brilliant acts of bravery by the soldiers. The officers are collecting the particulars. The consumption of ammunition by the artillery was immense. That of the infantry was much less.

The standard of one of the battalions of the 18th regiment was lost. It has probably fallen into the

hands of the enemy. The regiment cannot be approached for it.—It was, in the situation it was placed an accident of war. The emperor will grant it another, as soon it shall have taken one from the enemy.

This expedition is at an end; the enemy beaten and driven back 100 leagues beyond the Vistula, the army is about to encamp and return into winter quarters.

**NEW-YORK, April 16.**

The Liberty, capt. Chew, arrived yesterday in 32 days from Liverpool. The intelligence by this arrival is of a different complexion from that contained in the French bulletins published in our last. On the 6th of March a messenger arrived at London from St. Petersburg, bringing information, that during a series of battles between the French and Russian armies from the 1st to the 12th of February (three days less than the date of the last Bulletin) the Russians gained considerable advantage, and on the last day achieved a signal victory. The slaughter was immense. The French lost 20,000 men; 12 standards and a very considerable portion of their artillery.

By the ship Liberty, capt. Chew, arrived this forenoon in 32 days from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 8th, and Liverpool letters to the 10th of March inclusive, which state that in several successive battles from the 1st to the 10th of February, (the same mentioned in the French bulletins of yesterday) the Russians had defeated Buonaparte with the loss of 40,000 men. In the last action, at Eylau, on the 9th of Feb. 24,000 French are said to have been killed and wounded, including a number of distinguished officers, a great number of standards of colours had been sent to St. Petersburg, and the city illuminated on the occasion. [N. Y. Evening Post.]

**LONDON, March 7.**

Dispatches have been received from Petersburg, in which it is said, the emperor Alexander gives the most solemn pledge that he will not listen to any terms of peace until the French are driven entirely out of the Polish dominions; nor will he sanction any that may be agreed upon with Prussia, under the mediation of Austria, that has not for their object the immediate evacuation of the whole of the German dominions occupied by the enemy since the commencement of the present campaign. The latter part of this, whoever, be in some respects incorrect.

A vessel arrived from Memel, after an uncommonly quick passage. The master, we understand, brings intelligence that an account had been received at Memel of Buonaparte having set out for Paris, having previously conferred the command of the army on Massena. It is not improbable that such a report might have reached that town, but we entertain considerable doubts of its accuracy.

**SUNDAY, March 8.**

(Second Edition.)

We have the infinite pleasure in being able to announce the arrival of a messenger this morning from Petersburg, with the official accounts of a succession of important victories obtained by the Russians over the French, between the 1st and 12th February.

Mr. Vlick, who is the bearer of these joyful tidings, left Petersburg on the 17th of February, and Gottenburg on the 1st instant, on board the Amity Packet, which was dispatched for his conveyance. From him we have the happiness to learn, that general Bendorfen has officially announced several victories obtained by him over Buonaparte, in one of which the French lost twenty thousand men, a large portion of their artillery, and twelve standards.

Six of these latter had been triumphantly exhibited on the parade of Petersburg, previous to Mr. Vlick's departure.

A French general has deserted the sinking fortunes of Buonaparte, and has arrived at St. Petersburg. He reports, and his statement is confirmed from various quarters, that Buonaparte, since his invasion of Poland, has lost upwards of one hundred thousand men!

Mr. Vlick was detained at Gottenburg two days by contrary wind.

The following note was circulated in the miscellaneous circles, shortly after Mr. Vlick's arrival:

"A king's messenger arrived this morning, with patches from St. Petersburg, communicating the official details of the operation of the Russian army in Prussia. It appears that the ardent and perfect gallantry of the Russian general has been crowned with signal success. For several successive days he attacked the French army, always to advantage, but the last affairs, to their decisive defeat, they had on that occasion lost upwards of twenty thousand twelve eagles and several pieces of cannon."

"Great rejoicings have taken place at Petersburg, and the city was illuminated at the departure of the messenger."

The Gazette contains an order in council, the 4th, placing Curacao, in point of commercial relations, on a footing with our other West-Indies.

Yesterday we received Dutch and French papers. The American ship Medford, arrived in the river Rotterdam, which have furnished us with some articles of importance. Government at the same time received dispatches from the continent by the packet, arrived at Harwich. The latter are to announce another action between the Russian and French, in which the grand duke of Berg was killed. We have before us an extract of a letter received from a merchant in the city from his brother at Amsterdam, mentioning Murat's death, and that the boot had been received in that city with great pomp.