

...and several charges which the enemy made without success. General Compans occupied Bautzen, Gen. Bonnycastle the village of Niedkayn and carried at a quick step, an eminence with a level summit, which rendered him master of the whole centre of the enemy's position; the Duke of Reggio passed himself of the heights, and at seven o'clock in the evening, the enemy was thrown back upon his second position. Gen. Bertrand passed on: of the arms of the Spree; but the enemy preserved the heights which supported his right, and by this means maintained himself between the corps of the Prince of Moskwa and our army. The Emperor entered Bautzen at 8 o'clock in the evening and was received by the inhabitants and the authorities with those sentiments that allies ought to feel, who have the happiness to be delivered from the Spains, the Kotzebues, and the Cossacks. The events of this day, were they unconnected with any other, might be called the battle of Bautzen; but they were only the prelude to the battle of Wurtzen.

attack. The prince of Moskwa took advantage of this and marched forward. He took the village of Preitz, and advanced, having pushed the enemy's quarters upon Wurtchen. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst the army was in the greatest uncertainty as to its success, the Emperor announced that the battle was won. The enemy seeing his right turned commenced his retreat, and this retreat soon became a flight. At 7 in the evening, the Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston arrived at Wurtchen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make a movement the reverse of that which the guards had just made.— He occupied all the entrenched villages, and all the redoubts which the enemy was obliged to evacuate, advanced in the direction of Hochkirch, and then outflanked the enemy's left, which then fled in the greatest disorder. The Duke of Tarentum, on his side, assailed violently the enemy and did him much injury. The Emperor slept upon the road in the midst of his guards at the Inn of Klem-Baschwitz. Thus the enemy forced from all his positions, left in our power the field of battle covered with his dead and wounded, and several thousand prisoners. On the 22d, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the French army put itself into motion. The enemy had fled the whole night by all the roads and in every direction. His first posts were encountered beyond Weissemburg, he did not make any resistance until he had reached the heights behind Reichenbach. The enemy had not seen our cavalry. General Lebrune Desnouettes, at the head of 1500 horse, Polish lancers; and the red lancers of the guards, charged in the plain of Reichenbach the enemy's cavalry, and overthrew it. The enemy, believing that they were alone caused a division of cavalry to advance, and several divisions engaged successively. General Latour Maubourg, with his 14,000 horse, and the French and Saxon cuirassiers, came to their support, and many charges of cavalry took place. The enemy, quite astonished or find before them 15 to sixteen thousand, when they believed we were entirely destitute of it retired in disorder; the red lancers of the guard were composed chiefly of volunteers from Paris and its environs. General Leyebre Desnouettes and General Colbert, their colonel bestow on them the greatest praise. In this affair of cavalry, general Bruyere, an officer of the light cavalry of the highest distinction, had his leg carried away by a ball. Gen. Regnier repaired with the Saxon Corps to the heights beyond Reichenbach and pursued the enemy quite to the village of Hottendorf.—night found us a league from Guerlitz. Although the day had been very long, since we found ourselves 8 leagues from the field of battle, and the troops had experienced so much fatigue, the French army might have slept at Guerlitz; but the enemy had a body of their rear guard upon a height in front of this town, and an hour of day light would have been necessary to have turned it by the left. The emperor therefore ordered that we should take up our quarters. In the battle of the 20th and 21st the Wurtemberg general Franquemont and General Lorenz were wounded. Our loss on those days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000 killed or wounded. The evening of the 22d, at 7 o'clock, the grand Marshal, Duke of Frioul (Duroc) being upon a small eminence, conversing with the Duke of Treviso and general Kirgener, all three being on foot, and sufficiently distant from the fire, one of the last cannon balls of the enemy passed near the Duke of Treviso, struck the grand marshal, and killed outright general Kirgener. The Duke of Frioul perceived that he was mortally wounded. He expired 12 hours afterwards. The moment the posts were placed and the army had taken up its quarters, with double centres, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him perfectly sensible, and exhibiting the greatest serenity of mind. The Duke pressed the hands of the Emperor & carried it to his lips. The whole of my life, said he, has been consecrated to your service, and I only regret it on account of the utility which it still might have been to you. Duroc said the Emperor to him, there is another life! It is there you shall go to await me, and there we shall one day meet again. Yes, sire, but it shall be in thirty years, when you shall have triumphed over your enemies, and realized all the hopes of our country. I have lived an honest

man.—I reproach myself with nothing.—I leave a laughter—your majesty will be to her a father.—The Emperor pressing, with his right hand the Marshal, remained a quarter of an hour with his head supported in his left hand with the most profound silence. Ah, sire, retire—this scene distresses you.—The Emperor leaning upon the Duke of Dalmatia and the Grand Equeyry left: the Duke of Frioul, without being able to utter any thing but these words: Farewell, then, my friend! His majesty entered his tent and received no one during the night. The 23d, at 9 o'clock in the morning, general Regnier entered Guerlitz. Bridges were thrown over the Neiss, and the army passed this river. On the 22d, in the evening, the Duke of Belluno was upon Bautzen; Count Lauriston had his headquarters at Hockireh; Count Regnier in front of Trotskendorf upon the road of Laubau, and Count Bertrand in the rear of the same village. The Duke of Tarentum was upon Schoerburg. The Emperor was at Guerlitz. A flag of truce sent by the enemy brought letters which it is believed treated of a proposition for an armistice. The enemy retired by Branslau and Labau, into Silesia. All Saxony is delivered from its enemies, and on the morning of the 24th, the French army will be in Silesia. The enemy has burnt much of his baggage; blown up many parks of artillery, and scattered in the villages a great number of wounded.—Those which they were able to carry off in their waggons had not their wounds dressed. The inhabitants estimate the number at more than 18,000. Upwards of 10,000 wounded remain in our power. The town of Guerlitz, which contains from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants, received the French as their deliverers. The city of Dresden and the Saxon ministry have used the greatest activity in providing for the army, which has never enjoyed greater abundance. Although a great quantity of munitions has been consumed, the workshops of Torgau and Dresden, and the convoys which arrived by the care of gen. Sobier, keep our artillery well furnished. There is news from Clogau, Costtrin and Stettin. All these places were in a good state. This account of the battle of Wurtchen can only be considered as a sketch. The chief of the general staff will compile the reports, which shall make known the officers, soldiers and corps who have distinguished themselves. In the battle of the 22d, at Reichenbach, we have ascertained the certainty that our young cavalry is, with equal numbers, superior to that of the enemy. We have not been able to take any colors; the enemy always withdraw them from the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon—the enemy blew up their parks and caissons. The Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve & wishes to spare it until it is sufficiently numerous.

LONDON, JUNE 3. French and Prussian account of the late battles. At length we have official accounts—the French accounts, of the late great battles, not of 1 or 2 days continuance, but of 4 days, the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d ult.—the battles of Weissig, of Bautzen, of Wurtchen and of Reichenbach.—The effects of these has been to advance Buonaparte's position from the Spree to the Neisse a space of about 20 miles, at a greater expence of blood than formerly the conquest of Kingdoms, the subjugation of Prussia or of Austria cost him. A mail from Heligoland arrived early this morning, and about noon it was followed by the arrival of Hamburg papers to the 30th May. They contained the following accounts of the battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, which want of room obliges us to give without any comments. BERLIN, May 22. "This moment (11 in the forenoon) we have received the following intelligence from our grand army: Wurtchen, near Bautzen, May 20. "The accounts respecting the enemy have for some days past coincided in the following reports, that gen. Lauriston's corps, about 11,000 strong, is in motion against our right flank by making a large circle, by the Luckow and Hoverswerda road and that it is followed at a day's

march by Marshal Ney, with a force of 13,000 men. It was accordingly resolved to march against Gen. Lauriston, engage and defeat him before supports could reach him; Gen. Barclay de Tolly received directions for this purpose and accordingly in the afternoon of the 19th made a brisk movement forward to make a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops though much inferior in numbers sustained the glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible of fully attaining the proposed end of driving gen. Lauriston's corps entirely out of the field. "This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of Gens. Barclay and Von Yorck have again moved nearer to the army. The result of this day, exclusive of the ten pieces of cannon taken, is 1500 prisoners, besides a general of division and a general of brigade, and total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men, as likewise the annihilation of the framed plan which with his other movement stood in connexion. "The courier who brings us the intelligence, states that on the day before yesterday it came to a general battle near Bautzen, and at his departure from thence which was at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every thing was going on as well as we could wish. Our troops fought like lions, and we hope with God's assistance, very soon to lay before the public the particulars of a new great victory for the sacred cause. "The loyal military general for the country between the Elbe and the Oder. (Signed) L'ESTOCQ, Berlin, May 22." "An official report from Giberdorf, between Gaizen, and Dahme, dated the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock at night, states as follows:— "That the enemy had taken his position between Luckau & Dahme, and pushed his patrols to Dahmsdorf.—The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Brandenburg, but the arrival of the Russian corps and the approach of Bulow and Birstal's corps, have prevented their designs. "Two days ago the Russians captured 100 of the enemy near Dahme, and to-day he suddenly broke up directing his march towards Upper Lusalia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patrols being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat of the enemy proceeds from his design of joining the grand army. The corps of gens. Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian gen. Harph which are collected near to Bareuth, will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position near Wirtemberg. "Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and indeed it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. Thus the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was first dreaded that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly again withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed to the speedy assembling of the landstrum of the circles of Beskow and Storkow, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable." ALTONA, MAY 24. "Last night and this present day have passed very quietly." BERLIN, MAY 25. The following letter from an eye-witness of the battle of the 20th and 21st inst. has been officially imparted to us. "On the 20th at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen, but his efforts, although they were directed against single points, and with a

By its political institutions, and the nature of its government, no country can enjoy a greater latitude in the expression of its feelings upon any measure of government, than this; yet it sometimes sees attempts made to silence the freedom of debate, as well as to shackle the liberty of the press. It is by no means uncommon that we see these violations of right sanctioned by the approbation of men who have enjoyed the confidence of their fellow citizens, and who, from their situations in life, have been regarded (though it must be confessed wrongfully) as the guardians of our dearest rights, our inalienable privileges. Though they may not appear in the ranks of a mob themselves, though they might not raise the question of violence to prostrate the unquestionable rights of freemen, and trample upon the laws they themselves had made, yet like the breeze which fans the spark of a conflagration, do they add to disorder by their encouragement. Frowns and indignation should light upon men who, with republicanism on their lips, become preachers of anarchy by their example. To speak with firmness and energy, is a mark characteristic of one who feels a spirit of independence, and knows the privileges bequeathed to him in the legacy of patriots and heroes, who fought under the banners of freedom, and yielded their lives a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. What shall be thought of him who uses lawless violence, or becomes the champion of discord, to frustrate the legitimate objects, and seal the lips of enlightened and intelligent freemen? Dare give way to this fell spirit, and it increases in strength with such rapidity, that it will soon be placed beyond the controul of reason. Symptoms of this rebellious spirit have been clearly manifested on several recent occasions, and within our own neighbourhood, but whether it was the offspring of disappointment, or some other cause, we will not undertake to decide. Still greater is the aggravation, when armed men are employed, or attempted to be employed, for such illegitimate purposes, or they are diverted in such cases to slave rather than to defend their country. At all public meetings, where the invitations extend to every class of politicians, no obstacle should be opposed to prevent deliberation, and still greater is the impropriety when any trust themselves into company, unasked, for the exclusive purpose, as we will venture to say some do, to create disturbance. Men, however, devoid of every degree of delicacy, and carried away by the turbulence of passion, are usually the first to begin, and they are frequently seconded in their attempts to produce a riot, by others, to whom the world, by some accident or other, has given a respectable character. This we have been informed was the case at a meeting called by the Federalists in the 4th election district of this county, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet and select candidates worthy their confidence to represent them at the next legislature of the state. No member did the war party find themselves unable to meet the other in fair discussion, than they shewed a disposition to try them with the cudgel, and probably would have proceeded to execute their threats, had they not found, after calling their force, that even here they might be beaten. Thus far in the electing campaign, little or no difficulty of any serious nature has arisen, with the exception of one or two instances, although the animosity of the war men against those who oppose their measures, does not appear yet to have subsided. More amity has been displayed, however, than was generally expected, which we think is an evidence that their war fever is by no means as strong and as violent as it was, and those who were afflicted with the most alarming symptoms, are now in a state of convalescence.