was tried and convicted, and is unable to understand how he could be found guilty. When he stood by and looked passively on the see you at your liberty, and that you may see the sins and follies of your life past. I shall however, his participation in the mutiny. revolt, and robbery, and in the murder of Capt. Thoraby. He often asks if he should not be and I hope you will receive as from a dying man: however, his participation in the mutiny, re-volt, and robbery, and in the murder of Capt. Thornby. He often asks if he should not be Thornby. He often asks if he should not be murdered in the streets, if he had his liberty, and was recognised, and frequently exclaims, 40h, if I had got into Algiers, I never should have been in this prison to be hung

Though he gives no evidence of a contrite heart, for the horrible crimes of which he confesses himself guilty, yet he evidently dwells upon their recollection with great un-willingness. If a question is asked him, show were the crews generally destroyed? he answers quickly and briefly, and instantly changes the topic either to the circumstances that attended his trial, or his exploits in Buenos Ayres. Since his trial, his frame is Buenos Ayres. Since his trial, or his exploits in Buenos Ayres. Since his trial, his frame is somewhat enfeebled, his face paler, and his eves more sunken; but the air of his bold, enterprising and desperate mind still remains.

—In his narrow cell, he seems more like and the seems more like a -In his narrow cell, he seems more like an object of pity than vengeance; is affable and municative, and when he smiles, exhibits so raild and gentle a countenance, that no one would take him to be a villain. His conversation is concise and pertinent, and his

To correct the impression which some of our public prints have thrown out that Gibbs, like other criminals, is disposed to magnify and exaggerate his crimes, it may be well to scate that a few days since a chart of the West Indies (locelyn's) was handed him, containing the names of about 90 vessels hich were boarded and plundered by pirates from 1817 to 1825, with a request that he would mark those of whose robbery he had any would mark those of whose robbery he had any recollection. The chart was returned with but one mark, and that upon the ship Lucius of Charleston. When questioned afterwards in regard to that vessel, he gave such an account of her, and of her subsequent re-capture by the Enterprize, as left no doubt respecting the truth of his statement. Had he been desirous of increasing the black catalogue, here was so fine an opportunity, that he would undoubtedly have availed himself of it. He has repeatedly stated that he was concerned in the robbery of more than forty vessels, and in the destruction of more than forty with their entire errors. Many of the concerned to the robbery of more than forty with a degree of courage and perseverance with a degree of courage and perseverance. ticenty, with their entire crows. Many of those destroyed had passengers on board, which makes it probable that he has been an agent in the murder of nearly FOUR HUNDRED

Gibbs was married in Buenos Ayres, where in Liverpool, and who is said at that time to have borne a decent character, is now lodg ed in the same prison with himself. He has gions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottomar written her two letters since his confinement. written her two letters since his confinement, both of which are before us. They indicate a good deal of native talent, but very little education. The spelling is bad, and no regard is paid to punctuation, capitals. &c. One of these letters we subjoin to gratify the perhaps innocent curiosity which is naturally tell to know the peculiarities of a man's mind and feelings under such circumstances, and and feelings under such circumstances, and not for the purpose of intimating a belief that hot for the purpose of infimating a belief that be is truly penitent. The reader will be surprised at the apparent readiness with which he makes quotations from Scripture.

Bellevce Paison, March 20, 1831.

It is with regret that I take my pen in hand to address you with these few lines, under the great embarrassment of my feelings, placed within these gloomy walls, my body bound with chains, and under the awful sentence of death. It is enough to throw the strongest mind into gloony prospects, but I find that Jesus Christ is sufficient to give consolation to the most despairing soul. saith that he that cometh to me I will in no saith that he that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.—But it is impossible to describe unto you the emotions of my feelings. My breast is like the tempestuous ocean, raging in its own shame, harrowing up the bottom of my own soul. But I look forward to that serene calm when I shall sleep with sings and counsellors of the earth. There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. And I trust that there my breast will not be ruffed by the storm of sin; for the thing which I greatly feared has come upon me. I was not in safety, neither had I rest; yet trouble came. It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth to him good.—When I saw you in Liverpool, and a peaceful calm, wafted across both our breasts, and justice no claim upon us, little did I think to meet you in the oppressor. And I trust that there my breast upon us, little did I think to meet you in the gloomy walls of a strong prison, and the arm of justice stretched out with the sword of the law, awaiting the appointed period to execute the dreadful sentence. I have had a fair prospect in the world, at last it budded, and brought forth the gallows. I am shortly to mount that scaffold, and to bid adieu to this world, and all that was ever dear to my breast. But I trust when my body is mounted on the gallows high, the heavens above will smile and pity me. I hope that you will reflect on your past, and fly to that Jesus who stands with open arms to receive you. Your character is lost it is true. When the wicked turneth away from the wickedness they have committed they shall save their soul alive. Let us imagine for a moment that we see the souls standing before the awall this will not avail and independence. But the souls attained to the same true of the swill and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas! slas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alst it with I almost despaired of. But alas! slas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas! slas! that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas! slas! that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a s soul alive. Let us imagine for a moment that we see the souls standing before the aw-ful tribunal, and we hear its dreadful sen-

I hope you will receive as from a dying man: and I hope that every important truth of this letter may sink deep in your heart and be a lesson to you through life.

Hising griefs distress my soul,

History griefs distress my foul,
And tears on tears successive roll,
For many an evil voice is near,
To chide my waves and mock my fear,
And silent memory weeps alone,
O'er hours of peace and gladness flown, I still temain your sincere friend.
CHARLES GLIBS.

.We have thought best to correct the spelling and punctuation, in other respects the letter stands as it was written.

EOBBRIGK.

Late from Europe. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE, BLOODY COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR IN POLAND, CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY IN FRANCE-PROGRESS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hibernia, at New York from Liverpool, in the short pressage of twenty-four days, bringsadvices to the 21st Much. nearly one month later than our previous Post, but chiefly from the former, we extend the highly interesting intelligence which fol-

The advices relative to flour and bread

stuffs are favourable.

From Poland, it will be seen that the Russians have reached the Vistolia, and throw herce and bloody, and the Pates neve target with a degree of courage and perseverance hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the curly put of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently secondary. he now has a child living. His wife is dead, the woman with whom he became acquainted in Liverpool, and who is said at that the specific properties of the fire between the more properties. ta despised foe can sometimes give a bloody buttle, found, before he was aware of his sitration, that the laurels and the Imperial le-gions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main buttle was fought before Prague, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, aflowing that article we have inserted another, from the Warsaw State Gazette, under the date of February 23. Taking both accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed, if not overthrown. Hos tilities were renewed on the 26 ult. on which day, and on the 27th, there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. ngning, with considerable loss on both seles. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrunt for a time the advance of the Previous rupt for a time the advance of the Russians.

Praga was thus destroyed.

Subsequently to these dates, it is very dif-Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult to ascertain what was the true situation of affirs. Early on the 8th March, intelligence was received in Paris by express, announcing that on the 28th, the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable, from the nature of the city, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a necting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced to the capital. This event is announced to surrender at the capital. This event is announced to surrender at the capital. This event is announced to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced to surrender at discretion are strongly established in the forests, situated and the brave Poles under the walls of gen. Dwernicki, and the brave Poles under the walls of the battle, though favourable in the rear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the limit the rear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the visuala. The Poles fought like lions, killed in the rear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the visuala. The Poles fought like lions, killed in the rear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the do of the enemy, including one lieutenant-bright of the chart of their losses, the Russians including two capitains, one lieutenant and the proposition of the poles and the proposition of the poles and the proposition of the poles and the proposition of the capital and the brave Poles under the walls of the battle, though davourable in the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the distance of the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the distance of the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the distance of the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the distance of the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the fire of the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the fire of the crear, at Scroczyn near Slock, on the fire of the

impotent. Russian Barbarians may ourn ci-ties, ravish women, rip up their helpless vic-tims, and plant for a while the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumphs, the Poles shall yet be

sian Commander was preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

The Polish official accounts admit a loss of

9000 men put hors-du combat in these en-

It is a feet as indisputable as the righte-listess of the Polish cause, that the Rus-is have met with no opposition from the arbitants in general; that in Augostowa, ous less of the Polish cruse, that the Rus-ia is have met with no opposition from the o'clock in the evening. The results are not yet alrebin. Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harrassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Loroza. Struisla of, Karting Muscovites at Loroza. ie Muscovites at Lornza, Stnuisla of, Ka-nezyn, and other places, they have been rea bly supplied with provisions and forage by the persantry, and a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops intos Argostows an active commerce in grain

to Argostow an active contact and to as been carried on.?

Even the common people of Warsaw were for receiving the Russians, but were overraled and awed into submission by the nobles.

From the Journal Des Debats. Wassaw, Feb. 21, 11 o'clock, A. M. I mustgive you news of the fight of my unforunate country. The war began on the 14th f this month, when in a small affir, Gen. I this month, when in a small antir, Gen. Jwernicki took 11 pieces of cannon, with not see and baggage, and 2500 prisoners. In several skirmishes kind Heaven gave us the several skirmishes kind Heaven gave us the sictory; but the most essential affair has now occurred; our Commander designedly allowed the enemy to approach within a league of Warsaw, and the battle which still lasts, began on the 19th, at six o'clock in the morrang. During these two days we have been continually advancing; we have already a great number of wounded, but on the other side the carnage has been terrible; at the same time we are as yet unable to state any sade the carnage has been terrible; at the same time we are as yet unable to state any thing decisive. We can distinctly see the field of battle from the city, and the continual firing of the cannons. You can easily imagine our feelings at seeing blood flow below our city, for the fate of our unhappy country; but what can we do? To-morrow we shall be lost or saved.

P. S. Noon .- A second report from Gen. Dwernichki has just arrived: there are now no Russians on the right bank

which inspired serious anxiety at Warsaw.
Feb. 21.—It is now under the walls of

and took several cannon. The Prince is un-der the orders of another Russian General, named Kreutz; but no other is mentioned but himself. He is the horror of Poland, because he was born in Poland, and because he serted at the insurrection, a brigade of Polish Lancers whom he commanded, although he is the nephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski.

It is impossible to paint the heart rending spectacle which Warsaw presented on the

ga is not exactly known.

The force of the Russian army before Pra-ing for with the greatest energy, the theatre of the t

ga is not exactly known.

The following news from the theatre of war at Warsaw, on the 21st. ult:—

NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF
WAR.

The battle which was generally expected began on the 19th, near Groucho, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till six o'clock in the evening. The most terrible of firing took place between two and four o'clock.

On the 21st and 32d no hosting place on the right bank of the View 9000 men put hors-du-combat in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 3,600. In regard to their preceding battles, the most authentic and troatwortsy reports state the casualities of the Poles in the different engagements at Dobre, Lift, and Millosnow, to be about 600 killed, 1,400 wounded, 250 missing, and one six panneler. That of the Russians in the same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and millosnow, to be about 600 killed, 1,400 wounded, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and one same affairs, 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 1,800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing, and

NEWS FROM THE LEFT BANK OF
THE VISTULA.

A corps of Cossacks, composed of 8,000
men, passed the Vistula, near Pultawa, and
had advanced to Radom. General Dwernicki
met with the corps of General Kreutz, between Kosiennice and Gnicwosow, and, at
the commencement of the action took from
them six pieces of cannon, and made 200
prisoners.—We do not as yet know the result.

Watsaw, Feb. 21.
The National Government has published.

The National Government has published the following proclamation:

As the Polish army, in consequence of the engagements which it has had with the energy, will probably advance to cover the capital, the National Government has thought it its duty to take measures to secure it from a lower than the probably advance to a proof of discount of the enemy, and to place it leads to the probably advance to secure it from a lower than the probably advance to secure it from a lower than the probably advanced as a proof of discount of the enemy, and to place it. lemonstration of the enemy, and to place it in a state to make a vigorous resistance. It ias therefore decreed:

1. From this day, the 19th of Pebruary,

the city of Warsaw is declared in a state of

siege.
2. The Governor of the city is invested 2. The Governor of the city is invested from this time with all the military powers, as if he commanded in a place of war.

3. The civil and military authorities, as well as the inhabitants of Warsaw, are held

to obey the order of the Governor for the arming in the defence of the city, on pain of

suffering according to military laws.

4. The persons of the Senators, of the Deputies, and of Poreign Consuls, the halls of their sittings, and the houses of the above mentioned persons, are placed beyond the power of the Governor.

(Extract of a letter, dated Warsaw, Feb. 17)—In the only two instances of the Russian invaders and the Polish defenders of The post-cerpt here refers to an advantage gained by Gen. Dwernicki over a Russian conquered. Official accounts of this successful commanded by Geismar, which had passed the Vistula at Pulawy, the march

tenant coloner eventures a kined several of our glorious defenders, the entire population of Warsaw, on the first moment of relaxified

The latest number of the Silesian In crossed the Vistula and occupied Reday.

HAMBURG, Fra I in the afternoon, that the Russians had a inenced their retreat, after losing 5,000 and 30 cannon. But, on the other was reported that Field Marshal Dang

oft. WARSAW, Feb. 21.

The National Government has published critical condition, the enemy twice of

gement, is, in this case on the contrart, dence of confidence and hope. The Pitta had before declared that if great militure lent should exhibit itself in any of his offices he would resign to the officers possessic; a the command of the army.

The Prussian Gazette of the 8th of Mrd.

contains no intelligence from Polyad; but a private letters from Warsaw, published in Augsburg Gazette of the 10th, we are me and more justified in believing that the sa-tion of Poland is far from being desprats Several of these letters give a formalen-

Several of these letters give a formal entradiction to the false report of the taking of Warsaw. Some even go the length of signing that the Russians will never take the crital by force, and that Marshal Diebitschra not enter Warsaw as he entered Adriangle.

From the German Papers.

According to accounts we have recreate from Warsaw, the loss of the Russians into late buttles cannot be computed at less than 20,000 men. On the side of the Poles 11,000 killed and wounded. The boasted adrange of the Russian position in the forest are Praga was in fact their greatest prejudic a the height of the battle, though favourable in the height of the battle.

in the square which they had formed, the places of those who fell in front were immediately filled by those in the rear, and all continued ance of his pratection for the holiest of causes. to join in the national song of Dembrowski. I cannot describe to you the awful aspected dat the insurrection, a brigade of Polish cers whom he commanded, although he enephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski, is impossible to paint the heart rending tacle which Warsaw presented on the The Anxiety produced by the battle h was seen from all points commanding of the Russians.

In any of Prince Adam Czartoriski, is impossible to paint the heart rending tacle which Warsaw presented on the house of the polish regiment who had respect to the produced by the battle h was seen from all points commanding to the Russians.

In an and the zeal of the inhabitants of the Russians.

In an and the polish regiment who had respect to the produced by the battle h was seen from all points commanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders and the polish regiment who had respect to the produced by the battle h was seen from all points commanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders and the polish regiment who had respect to the produced by the battle h was seen from all points commanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwithstanding the loss of \$0.00 wonders are now lying in our hospitals, our city. Notwith ful tribunal, and we hear its dreadill sentence, depart pe cursed into everlasting fire. Imagine you hear the awful lamentations of a soul in hell. It would be enough to melt your heart, if it was as hard as adamant.—You would fall upon your knees and plead for food, or as a dying criminal would for a pardon. We soon, very soon, must go the which was son from all points commanding the Polish capital had not fallen, so late as pardon. We soon, very soon, must go the which was send from the Weston, very soon, must go the which was send from a pardon. We soon, very soon, must go the which we we shall ne'er return. Our name and enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled in the vast catalogues of the man accounts which will be found below, an enrolled by the battle the awful lamentations of the beat the boils and the trums of the wast commanding the twist of the trums of the wast commanding the twist of the usisinate. French, who were alred on the wast to tack the Russians.

There:

French, who were alred on the wast tack the Russians.

The axising the Russians that aroung two the the

tay by our brave defenders, provisions free yarrive from all sides, and our stores are a

undantly provided.

The Russians have to endure every sort of civation, whilst bury wounded soldiers are rotected from the weather. The thaw will rotectal from the weather.

Id to the misery of the former. They abanon horses, caissons, and baggages; moreover, ton noises, caissons, and daggages, infreever, the want of provisions has engendered sickless, which is nowraging in their ranks. All he banks of the Vistula have been cleared of tussian soldiers. The Imperial Guard which ccupied Warsaw since 1815, under the orders the Czarowitz, has been almost entirely stroyed. The Imperial Guard of Peters-ing, under the emperor's orders, is still at wno, and was only to quit that position af the fall of Warsaw. It consists of 14,000 r the fall of Warsaw.
fantry, and 7000 cavalry.
Fastsroat, March 9

Private correspondence of the 'Courier.'
The report universally credited of the Russianshing entered Prize proves, as Linformed you in material the 5th, to be a fabrication. At the same of their force, leaving but a few battalions to nel the ramparia uring the battle of the 25th it appears to have

AVARAN Feb. 28 tract from the Warsaup papers which have come direct to Paris.

come direct to Paris.

teral Diebitch offered a reward of 500 direats to ne who could deliver up to him a student of the risity, or military school, and 2000 direats for Member of the Chamber of Deputies. The Na Guards of Warsaw have been employed to collea arms left by the Russians upon the field of any and they picked up sufficient for 6,000 men. e Grand Duke Chastantine has joined the Rusmy in active service and is in command of the yesternal Chlopicki was so slightly wounded as few hours after he was again on horse or k.

and the statute extent of Russia. Prince Run-hrave man, and no one can justly accuse ant of kills but he has not had sufficient ex-in the command of a large army. His suc-leneral Skrzynecki, who was only a Colonel ne of the revolution, is an officer of very shed merit. We have every reason to hope all be able to make up for the omissions we securred.

WARSAW, Manch 3. te following is the order of the day thich the Polish General in Chief issued on his assimin mmand of the army:

Head quarters, Warsaw, Feb. 28. ers and Brothers in Arms—God certainly wish it should please you to appoint me your Go The Senate the Chamber of Representative lifficult charge, which I can execute worthily far as your valour and your constancy shall bra

reond me.

oldiers—We have before us an enemy elated with
good fortune with his forces, and with the influe which he exercises in Europe,
nt if, on the one side, his power appears to be
nidable, on the other side the outrages heaped
not be the Russian authority render him so culle in the eye of God and men, that full of confice in Providence, and in the holiness of our cause,
can boldly measure ourselves with him. We
e only to swear, within our souls and our connece, that we shall be entirely faithful to that
to which we are continually repeating—"To con-

ke you, and this nly win them ting the orders which nmander-in-Clase of the armed Nations

"SKRITHJE!"

WABBAW, Feb. 28.
he 24th and 25th Feb. there was again som stinste fighting: all our journals are full colories. The following account is in our results on the 26th—day before

Gazette on the 26th—
he day before yesterday there was a terrible
e on the other side of the Vistula. The combin
to threak of day at Bialelenka; a fresh corpse
ians, which had advaced to that place was di
ed and lost 5 cannon. At Grechow, Field Man
habitash besidents had advaced. lost 5 cannon. At Grochow, Francisch, besides the corps of General Pahlen,