

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PACHIN...

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1866

MACKEREL. Will be landed this morning on Bowly's wharf and offered for sale...

For Sale. On board the schooner Harmony, capt. A. Lockman, master, from New-York, lying at Smith's wharf...

Sale by Auction. On SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises...

Payson & Smith, HAVE received by the sloop Polly, captain Turner, and the brig Harriot, captain Luce...

Information to Travellers.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that on the 1st day of April next, a new, expeditious & convenient line of stages, will be established between the cities of Philadelphia and Washington...

Bulletins of the Grand Army TRANSLATED

From French papers received at the office of the Public Ledger, by the ship Jane, Captain Evans, from Bordeaux.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

AUSPACALITE, 7th Dec.

The general in chief Buxhowden has been killed, with many other Russian generals, whose names are unknown.

The Russian general Katusow was wounded, and his son in law, a young man of great merit, killed.

The dead have been numbered, from which it appears that 18,000 Russians, 600 Austrians, and 900 French are killed.

We have 7,000 Russians wounded. In addition, we have 3,000 French wounded; general Roger Valhuber is dead in consequence of his wounds.

An hour before his death he wrote the emperor as follows: "I wished to have done more for you; in one hour I shall be no more, I regret it not, since I have participated in a victory which assures to you a happy reign."

When you shall think of those brave men, who devoted themselves to you remember me. It is enough for me to mention to you that I have a family. I need not recommend it to your protection."

Generals Kellerman, Sebastiani, and Thiebout are out of danger. Generals Mansy and Demont are wounded, but not dangerously.

It must be interesting to be informed of the different decrees successively made by the emperor in favor of the army; they are here subjoined.

The corps of general Buxhowden which occupied the left of the army consisted of 27,000 men; not a single one has rejoined the Russian army.

It was exposed for several hours to the fire of 40 pieces of cannon, a part of which composed the artillery of the Imperial guard.

The carnage was horrible. The loss sustained by the Russians cannot be calculated at less than 45,000 men killed, wounded and made prisoners, and the residue who will return home with the emperor of Russia, will not exceed 23,000.

May this prove a salutary lesson to this young Prince, and induce him to abandon the policy which English gold has purchased.

May he recur to those old principles which are adapted to the interest of his country and character, and break the yoke imposed on him by the vile oligarchists of London.

The great Catherine understood well the genius and resources of Russia, when, at the time of the first coalition, she declined sending an army, and was content to aid it with her counsels and good wishes.

But she had the experience of a long reign, and a knowledge of the character of her nation, to guide her; she had reflected on the dangers of coalitions. This experience cannot be acquired at the age of 24 years.

When Paul her son marched his armies against France, he soon discovered that those errors are the least injurious which are the shortest; and after one campaign he withdrew his troops.

If Wronzow, (now in London) were not more an Englishman than a Russian, a very indifferent idea would be formed of his talents, to admit that he could suppose that 60, 80 or 100,000 Russians were competent to disgrace France, to induce her to bend to the British yoke, to abandon Belgium, and to force the emperor to resign his Italian crown to the degenerate race of the Sardinian sovereigns.

The Russian troops are brave, but infinitely less so than the French. Their generals are quite inexperienced, and their soldiers so ignorant and stupid, as to render their arms by no means redoubtable.

Supposing moreover the possibility of the Russians being victorious, Russia herself must have been depopulated to have attained the senses object, prescribed to them by the oligarchists of London.

The battle of Austerlitz took place near the tomb of the celebrated Kaunitz. This circumstance has made a strong impression among the people of Vienna.

By his prudence and judgment, and particularly by invariably maintaining harmony between France and Austria, he had brought Austria to a high degree of prosperity.

Here follow the names of the Russian generals made prisoners; many others were slain in the field of battle. There are moreover, 4 or 500 officers killed—among whom are reckoned 20 majors and lieutenant colonels, and more than 100 captains.

Prezibenski, Wimpfen, Muller, Zakoumsky, Mulberg, Seleschow, Strizy, Szerliakow, Pfinze Repulo, Prince Siberky, Adrian, Laganon, Salimo, Mazenkow, Woyickoff.

The emperor has commanded M. Talleyrand, who was at Vienna, to repair to Brunn.

M. Maret has joined his majesty at Austerlitz.

The emperor slept last night at Brunn.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

AUSPACALITE, 10th Dec.

The emperor received yesterday Prince Repulo, made prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz at the head of the horse guards, of which he was the colonel.

His majesty told him that it was not his wish to deprive the Emperor Alexander of such brave troops, and that he had permission to collect all the prisoners of the Russian Imperial guard, and return with them into Russia. His majesty expressed his

regret that the emperor of Russia should have hazarded a battle, and observed that had his majesty been less sanguine, he might have spared the blood and honor of his army.

Prince John of Lichtenbach arrived here yesterday, invested with full power to negotiate. The conferences between him and M. Talleyrand are carried on very actively.

His majesty's first aid-de-camp Junot, who was dispatched to the emperors of Germany and Russia, saw the emperor of Germany at Holtz, who received him very graciously. He was unable to prosecute his mission, on account of the emperor Alexander's having set off post for St. Petersburg, attended by Gen. Kutusow.

His majesty received at Brunn M. Haugwitz, and appeared very well satisfied with the communications made by that plenipotentiary whom he received in the most flattering manner, in consequence of his having been ever opposed to a connexion with England, as well on account of the reputation of his counsels, to which is attributed the present prosperity of Prussia.

As much cannot be said of another minister, who born in Hanover, has not been found inaccessible to the influence of gold. But all these intrigues have and will prove impotent, when opposed to the king of Prussia's superior good sense and discernment.

As to the rest, the French nation is dependent on no one, and one hundred and fifty thousand enemies in addition, would have but protracted the war a short time longer.

France and Prussia, under these circumstances have reason to be thankful to the duke of Brunswick, the marshals Mollendorff, De Knoboldorff, Lombard, and above all the king himself. The intrigues of England have often been attended with success, but as in order to form a conclusion it is necessary to take a view of the question in all its bearings, all their intrigues have been baffled by the will of the king.

In fact those who conducted them, strangely abused his confidence; can Prussia have a more powerful and faithful ally than France.

Russia is the only power in Europe who can engage in war from motives of caprice; after a battle lost or gained, Russia can retire; France, Austria and Prussia, on the contrary, must deliberate a long time on the consequences of the war, one or two battles are insufficient to exhaust the chances of it.

The Moravian peasantry kill the Russians whenever they met with them in small parties. They have already destroyed a hundred. The emperor of the French has given orders for cavalry patrols to ride over the country and prevent this violence.

Since the enemy's army has retired, the Russians left behind it are placed under the protection of their conquerors. It is undeniable that they have committed so many disorders and atrocities, that it is not surprizing that vengeance should be taken of them. They maltreat the poor as well as the rich; 300 lashes seem to them but a moderate chastisement. There are no outrages which they have not attempted. Pillage, firing of villages, massacres, such was their amusement. They have even murdered priests at the altar! Wretched must be the sovereign who shall bring such a scourge on his country.

The battle of Austerlitz has proved an European victory, since it has removed the imposture which attached to the names of these Barbarians.

This application, however, cannot apply to the court, or the greater number of officers, nor to the inhabitants of the cities, who on the contrary, are civilized even to luxury.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BRUNN, December 11.

The Russian army in three columns, began its march the 8th December, on its return to Russia. The first has taken the way of Cracovia and Therapal, the second that of Kaschaw, Lemberg, and Brodi, and the third that of Cismaw, Warel and Hussiatin.

At the head of the first has departed the emperor of Russia, with his brother the grand duke Constantine.

Besides the artillery used in the battle, an entire park consisting of one hundred pieces of cannon has been taken from the Russians, with all their ammunition, wagons. The emperor has been to see this park of artillery; he has given orders for its transportation into France.

(Here follows the names of the officers who were distinguished in the battle of the second.)

MILAW, November 29.

We just learn that an Anglo-Russian squadron, consisting of 12 ships of war, and several transports, had landed 12,000 men at Naples, the 20th November last.

Immediately after the landing, the ambassador of his majesty, the emperor of France and king of Italy removed the arms of France, which were placed at the gate of his palace, and demanded his passports.

The passports were granted, and the ambassador retired to Rome. On this subject, a royal proclamation has been published at Naples, the terms of which convey a just idea of the earnestness with which that court has attempted to make its neutrality respected.

Private letters, worthy of credit, assure us that his Sicilian majesty has engaged to join the Anglo-Russian force with a body of peasantry, the levy of which has already commenced.

These letters add that the command of this Napoli-Anglo-Russian army is given to the Russian general Lacy, (who has resided in Naples six or seven months past) and that the guard of the city of Naples has been confided to an English corps of 18,000 men.

It has not yet transpired what are to be the objects of the military assembly at Naples. But all the world well knows what success may be expected to attend an army composed of three different people, strangers to each other, and unopposed in habits, language and oral intercourse.

Nevertheless, it is certain, that the English squadron on which is extremely in consequence of an epidemic that is putting into Sicily, it was under the necessity of leaving 300 sick there, and that since the landing at Naples, the hospitals of that capital have been encumbered with Russians and English.

Let us hope, for the welfare of Naples, and even for that of the Anglo-Russians, that the bulletins of the grand army will reach them soon enough to avert from them the fate in reserve, should they dare to oppose their forces to ours. Let us hope, that the Anglo-Russians will hasten to show themselves faithful to the first article of the capitulation proposed to Prince Murat, by the aid-de-camp of his majesty of all the Russians, and that they will take the opportunity of returning to their ports, the same way that they came.

However it may be, the news of the landing at Naples, and the manner in which the Russians and English have been there received, demands of us a few observations which cannot be suppressed.

Thus then has the court of Naples reserved for itself the detestable honor of surpassing in perfidy even the court of London.

Thus at the very moment that this court ratified at Portici, 8th October, 1805, the treaty of neutrality, that her ambassador had signed at Paris, 21st Sept. at the moment she promised (1st article of the treaty) to repel by force every attempt which should be made against the rights and duties of her neutrality—she not only neglects to repel our enemies by force, but moreover consents to deliver up her own people to act as auxiliaries to England and Russia against France and Italy.

Thus, at the moment when this court promised on her honor (2d article of the treaty) not to suffer any corps of troops belonging to any belligerent power, to be landed or to advance into any part of her territory; she promised England and Russia to open to them her ports, her arsenals and her hospitals.

Thus at the moment when this court engaged (3d article of the treaty) not to confide the command of her armies, fortified places, to any officers, Russian, English or Austrians; she promised to dispose her peasantry under the orders of the Russian general Lacy, and to confide to the English the custody of its own capital.

Thus, in short, at the moment when the emperor of the French and king of Italy, faithful to the 5th article of the treaty, withdrew all his forces from the territory of Naples, and delivered up the places and ports of the country, to Neapolitan officers; the king of Naples engaged to expel his own officers from these ports, and military places, and to replace them by the English and Russians.

Such infamy and baseness will not escape with impunity. The indignation of all people, the discipline and valor of the French and Italian armies, the genius of their august commander will avenge the present generation for the base perfidy, of which the queen of Naples has just given so odious an example.

That God, who punishes perjury will conduct if it be necessary our squadrons to new triumphs. Already, at the very moment that these traitors lay their hostile plots, does that God seem to have forewarned them by the fires of Vesuvius, of the fate reserved for them by our veterans.

The people of the kingdom of Italy will be temperate in the expression of their just indignation, they will confide in the wisdom, and foresight of their government. Who of us can doubt that our august monarch and his worthy representative has taken every measure which they have judged necessary to our defence and our interests?

Should the enemy attempt the foolish project of marching against us, they will be doubtless arrested in their course, they will never reach the frontiers of our kingdom, they will be vanquished before their eyes meet that happy and peaceable country, into which they hoped to carry brutality, devastation and ruin.

Foreign Extracts.

Continued from English papers received at this office and at New York.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the appointment of the greater part of the New Ministry, and the remainder will be announced in that of to-morrow evening.

Earl Spencer, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Windham, entered last Saturday upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices; and dispatches were in the course of the evening, sent off to the Continent. Mr. Fox had interviews with several of the Foreign Ambassadors.

The new Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty took their seats this morning at the Board in the following order: Right Hon. Charles Grey, Sir Phillip Stephens, Bart. Rear-Admiral Markham, Sir Chas. Pole, Bart. Sir H. B. Neale, Bart. Right Hon. Lord Ossulstone, Right Hon. Lord Kensington.

It appears that government must have strong reason to think that the Cape of Good Hope has been taken by the expedition under Sir D. Baird. Three transports with provisions have sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape. It was reported some time ago, that this expedition would first make an attempt on some part of Spanish America, but it seems to have been unfounded.

It appears no longer doubtful, that the strange squadron seen by the Naiaid which arrived at Plymouth last Tuesday was a French force. The following is the extract of a letter from the mate of that vessel:

"When we left convoy, there were nine sail of the enemy's line of battle ships in sight, bearing west. We had in company besides (Canada, Commodore) one three-decker and eight sail of 74, besides frigates, who were all in full chase of them. The wind at three P.M. was baffling, and light from S.W. but about six P.M. it sprang up a brisk gale from S.E. S.S.E. and I have not the least doubt but our fleet would be alongside of them before midnight. The Canada made a signal, should she leave the convoy, and join the squadron?" Answer: "Not yet. I believe the Admiral is Sir R. B. Strachan. I am not quite sure. He had his line bag at the mizen." We are the first and only ship that could bring these particulars. There is no doubt but the fleet of which we are one) was dispersed in the gale of yesterday, as I hardly ever knew it blow

so hard, we made it out with two anchors and cables, and it with difficulty."

This communication is considerably strengthened by advices from Liverpool, which mention the arrival of an American schooner there on Thursday evening, after passing through a squadron of French ships, consisting of nine sail of the line, on the 30th ult. between Ushant and Cape Clear, in lat. 47° 8, long. 9. She was ordered to lie-to by the squadron, which she did; but the wind blew so strong that they could not wind board.

It is now believed at the Admiralty that the squadron was French.

It is said that Lord St. Vincent is to have a very extensive naval command, including the whole European Seas. Capt. H. Nichols will probably be Comptroller, and captain Grey, deputy Comptroller of the Navy.

Some letters from Holland, of a late date, mention that the squadron which lately sailed from Brest, under Jerome Bonaparte, is destined to the East Indies.

Yesterday Vice-Admiral John L. Bouché, has hoisted his flag on board the Illustrious, of 74 guns, captain Shield, at St. Helen's Admiral Douglas is to command a squadron of five sail of the line and several frigates, which are to be stationed at St. Helen's for an especial purpose.

Various reports were in circulation yesterday respecting the British fleet being at sea. It was said that a British squadron was left engaged with one of the enemy's; but this is without foundation. It seems certain, however, that the enemy have got out from Brest in different detachments. As we have several detached squadrons now at sea, these detachments of the enemy are likely to be intercepted. Indeed we do not see what object the enemy can have in view in this mode of proceeding.

It appears that government must have strong reasons to think that the Cape of Good Hope has been taken by the expedition under Sir D. Baird. Three transports with provisions have sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape. It was reported some time ago that this expedition would first make an attempt on some part of Spanish America, but it seems to have been unfounded.

Our troops are arrived from the continent. Forty sail of transports with the troops arrived on Saturday in Yarmouth roads—they were to have proceeded to the Downs direct, but the wind prevented them. It is supposed they will be landed at Yarmouth.

We understand Mr. Fox has already sent dispatches to all our Ministers at Foreign Courts, announcing the change in our Ministry, adding that his wish is to restore peace to all Europe. If report be true, it is Mr. Fox's intention to make peace with France, leaving the Boulogne flotilla, as it now is; and he proposes to guard against the dangers of its existence by compelling every man in this country capable of bearing arms, to learn the use of them. The whole of our male population of this description is to be enrolled, called out occasionally in divisions, and ready on any sudden emergency to take the field.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

Consols for money 6—for account 61 1/4—Reduced to 6 1/8.

February 5.

The following letter came by the mails on Sunday, dated Berlin, Jan. 18: "It is confidently stated here, that among the ulterior objects of ambition with the emperor Napoleon, it is his intention to make Lucien Bonaparte, king of Spain; Jerome, king of Naples; Beauharnois, king of Italy; Louis, king of Holland; and Murat, king of Poland. During his stay at Vienna, the emperor Napoleon discovered from the books of Fries, the banker, an order to...

It was in consequence of Bonaparte's express demand that Cobenzel was removed. The sums in the hands of that banker at the farther disposal of England, he appropriated to himself, and on that account he said lightened the burdens imposed on that city. It is considered certain that the duke of Brunswick will obtain the electoral dignity; but it is not said from what territory he will take his title. Some say that he will retain that of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, others think that he will make an exchange with the king of Prussia of his own territory, for Paderborn, and Hildesheim, and call himself elector of Westphalia; but most think, and with the greatest apparent probability, that he will obtain the electoral dignity of Hanover. The duke of Brunswick goes to Petersburg to communicate to that court the necessary explanations respecting the policy which the king deems most conducive to his own security, and that of the whole north of Europe. The mission is expected to draw over him before Russia, Prussia, and Saxony. The royal dignity was offered to the elector of Saxony, but declined.

The modest burper insists upon Prussia's giving up Silesia, to the house of Austria as an indemnification for the Tyrol, and to take Hanover in lieu of it, as to the port of Embden and the whole of East Friesland and the Dutch river, which he proposes, in return, some part of Holland contiguous to Prussia. These, and several other changes of an inferior nature, he insists upon as *non negotiable* in his friendship."

So great was the anxiety of the public to see the procession at Lord Nelson's funeral last Thursday, that fifty gunboats were actually paid for by the government, and a tradesman in the Strand let his house, for that day, for 150l.