

had set off for Paris; this was equally false; and if it had not been contradicted by the reports of the prisoners we have made, I assure you, during the battle, we were well persuaded that the Emperor was present."

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Preston, Feb. 14.—The enemy has taken a position behind the Pragel. Our patrols are before Königsberg, but the emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army in winter quarters in such a manner that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken since the battle of Bergfeld is about sixty. The twenty-four pieces which the enemy left behind in the battle of Eylau are sent to Thorn. The enemy have circulated the following report, which is entirely false. They attacked the town, but were immediately driven back. They acknowledge 20,000 men killed and wounded, but their loss is much greater. Their capture of nine eagles is no less false than the account of their taking possession of the town. The grand duke of Berg Bill has his head-quarters at Wittenberg, close up to the Pragel. General Hautpoult has died of his wounds; his loss is generally deplored—but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers have distinguished themselves in all the battles. The emperor has given orders for removing his body to Paris. The general of brigade, Bernard de St. Sulpice, who was wounded in the wrist, refused to go to the Field Hospital in the rear, & he directed our men made a second charge on the enemy with his cavalry. His majesty is so well pleased with his conduct, that he has appointed him a general of division. On the 12th instant Leib's division was at Marienwerder, where he found seven Prussian squadrons; he defeated them and made prisoners 300 men; among which are a colonel, a major & several other officers; also 100 horses. Those who escaped fled towards Danzig.

The Russian report mentioned in this Bulletin is not given with it.)

Sixth Bulletin.

Preston, Feb. 16.—The command of Silesia is protracted. The forces of Schwerin have surrendered, and no capitulation is agreed. We do not think it necessary to inflict it, as the conditions are the same as those on which Breda and Breg are released.

The Prussian governor of Silesia is shut up in Glatz, after having surrendered to General Leib's troops on the 21st instant, & he is now marching out of the province of Brandenburg, and Neuruppin. In the direction of Wittenberg he behaved in a manner well. The Leib's regiment, Turenne and Savoy, commanded by Colonel Seebach, & the 2nd regiment of Bavarian infantry of the line, under Colonel Körber, eminently distinguished themselves. The enemy lost about 1,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners. The siege of Glatz is conducted with vigor.

Since the battle of Eylau the enemy have remained behind the Pragel. We hoped to have driven them from that position but the river remained frozen, but a thick mass unmoved, and this river is a boundary beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue it.

About 35000 prisoners, who were at Wittenberg, have been set at liberty by a party of Cossacks, consisting of 1200 men.

The cold has entirely ceased; the frost is everywhere melted, and the sun exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of February.

"The army is entering into cantonments." Sixty-first Bulletin.

Landsberg, February 18.

The battle of Eylau was first considered as a victory by several of the enemy's officers, such indeed was the belief at Königsberg, during the whole evening of the ninth, but the alarm was great when the Russian head-quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after the sound of our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in possession of a height which overlooked the whole of the Russian troops.

The Russian general declared that he would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, "We shall share the fate of Lucknow." It was fortunate, however, for that town that it did not come within the plan of the French generals to leave Russia from this position.

The number of dead in the Russian army in general and other officers is very remarkable.

In consequence of the battle of Eylau more than 5,000 wounded Russians found in the field of battle, or in the neighboring hospitals, have fallen to the hands of the victors. Part of the 200 are five dead. The remainder who are slightly wounded, have increased the number of the prisoners. Fifteen hundred have been sent back to the Russian army. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides those 5,000 which fell into the hands of the French.

The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Lübeck, Altona, and Osterode, are the finest in the country, and the emperor has chosen them for the cantonments of his left wing.

Marshal Mortier has gone back to Swedish Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded; and it is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suburb of Kujper. The fire presented a horrible spectacle, and more than 2000 persons are, in consequence of it, destined to any home or shelter."

Sixty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Lieb's dt., Feb. 21.—The right of the Grand Army has been victorious, like the centre and the left. General Leib, at the head of 25,000 men advanced to Orléans on the 15th, along the two banks of the Narew; when arrived at the village of Flazis-Lawno, he met the advanced guard of General Savary, who commanded the 5th 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 Novograd, attacked, defeated, and put him to the rout. But at the same moment the enemy attacked Orléans by the left bank. General Campana, with a brigade of the division of General Gazan, and General Robin, with a brigade of the division of General Oudinot, defended that town. General Savary sent thither the General of Division Reille Chief of the Staff of the Army. The Russian infantry, in several columns, endeavoured 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 Orléans. 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, formed 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 full fat charge, and cut in pieces the rear guard of the enemy. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way on all sides, and was soon followed fighting during three leagues.

The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, but without being persecuted. His cavalry had retreated the whole night. Gen. Suvarow, and several other officers of the enemy, are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of wounded, 1200 have been taken off the field, and more are bringing in every instant. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1300 dead on the field of battle. On our side we have had 60 men killed, and from 400 to 500 wounded. But a less mortifying fact is that of the General of Brigade Campion, who was an officer of great merit and promise; he was born in the department of Marne. The Emperor has been much grieved by his loss. The 10th regiment distinguished itself particularly in this affair. Among the wounded are Col. Du Hamel of the 21st regiment of light infantry, and the Colonel of artillery Nouart.

The Emperor has ordered the fifth corps to go into winter quarters. The thaw is dreadful. The reason will not permit any thing great to be achieved; it is that of repose. The enemy first broke up from his quarters; he has repeated it."

PROCLAMATION.

Preston, Feb. 16.

"Sons,

We had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the fifth corps, and invaded the territories on the lower Vistula. We broke up and marched against him. We have pursued him, sword in hand, eighty miles. He has fled to his strongholds, and is now beyond the Pragel. In the battles of Bergfeld, Dippau, Hor and Eylau, we have taken from him 7, pieces of cannon, and 16 standards, besides his loss of more than 40,000 men, including, we suppose, 1,000 prisoners. The losses ours, on our side, remain in the bed of honor, have let a man to death. It is the dawn of a new era. The relatives will always have a just claim to our care and benevolence.

Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall now turn toward the Vistula and end our winter quarters. Those who fail to do so during these quarters, shall have to return to repose, either beyond the Vistula or on the borders of the Donau—whether in the neighborhood of Cracow or in the neighborhood of Lublin—we shall be joined French, English, and officers of the grand army."

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDY, APRIL 21, 1807.

A variety of articles prepared for this day's paper are unavoidably postponed until tomorrow.

The ship Ovis Branch, Parker, 50 days from Boston, arrived at New York, laden, in company with Two Brothers, Fitter, of Baltimore. Left there the Happy Couple, of Baltimore, repairing.

The sloop Vigilant, sailed from Curacao for Baltimore about the 15th ult.

A free trade has been opened between Curacao and Havre.

The Carola, Gibson, sailed from Deal for Baltimore March 13th.

The Alma, Meritt, has arrived at Boston.

The sloop Hercules, Felt, has arrived at Sagamore, Baltimore.

The sloop Washington, Wilson, from Baltimore to Amherst, was lost off the Fenit in the January gales.

The sloop Nipper, Matlock, of Baltimore, was to sail from Vera Cruz about the 1st of April. The other Christopher, Gold, and Mette White, of London, and the Baltimore, sailed about the 1st of April.

The ship Anthony Mangin has arrived at Philadelphia in 150 days from Curaçao.

The Roberta, Wile, Raw, Grist, and Margaret, Head, were at Batavia the 27th Nov.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books,

April 18.

Arrived, schr. —, Gardner, 28 days from La Vera Cruz—Logwood—Isaac McKim. Off the Chesapeake, snip. Desdemona, from London for Norfolk.

Below, ship Stapleton, Blackwell, 60 days from Lisbon; brig Sally, Yearly, from Havana; schr. Susan, White, from St. Thomas; Amazon, Phillips, do; schr. Dorothy, New-York; Essex, Fabers, Salem, and a number of others. Captain Blackwell of the Stapleton, spoke in lat. 35, 40, on the edge of soundings, ship Harriet, Childs, bound to Baltimore, in a very distressed situation, having experienced heavy gales on the coast, in which she lost her head, quarter galleries, waist, and had her camboose and four men washed overboard; both officers down with the flux; thinks from the wind she got in the bay shortly after him.

April 19.

ARRIVED,

Ship Harriot, Childs, from Amsterdam, and 76 days from Norway, Gin and Glaisware, Wm. Wilton and Sons.

Also, ship Stapleton, Blackwell, 64 days from Lisbon, schr. Mark Prince.

Also, brig Spencer, Wickes, 72 days from Isle of France, coffee and teas, Isaac McKim.

Also, Danilich schr. Pretty Agnes, Meredith, 15 days from Porto Rico, coffee, the master.

Also, schr. Perseverance, Rook, 28 days from St. Jago de Cuba, sugar, coffee, &c. J. B. Jauffret.

Also, schr. Amazon, Phillips, — days from St. Thomas, sugar and coffee, Ogleby and Winchester.

Also, brig Sally, Yearly, from Havana, long passage, sugars, Philip Rogers.

Also, schr. Brutus, Darnell, 33 days from Trinidad, sugars, Lewis Foulk.

Also, brig Bessey and Peggy, Stansbury, 27 days from Trinidad, sugars, Lewis Foulk.

Also, schr. Sultan, White, — days from St. Thomas, coffee, Philip Rogers.

Also, several others, cowtwife.

The ship Carlisle, Gibson, sailed from London for Baltimore 18th March.

Against the enemy. The intrepid General Oudinot put himself at the head of the cavalry, made a full fat charge, and cut in pieces the rear guard of the enemy. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way on all sides, and was soon followed fighting during three leagues.

The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, but without being persecuted. His cavalry had retreated the whole night. Gen. Suvarow, and several other officers of the enemy, are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of wounded, 1200 have been taken off the field, and more are bringing in every instant. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1300 dead on the field of battle. On our side we have had 60 men killed, and from 400 to 500 wounded. But a less mortifying fact is that of the General of Brigade Campion, who was an officer of great merit and promise; he was born in the department of Marne. The Emperor has been much grieved by his loss. The 10th regiment distinguished itself particularly in this affair. Among the wounded are Col. Du Hamel of the 21st regiment of light infantry, and the Colonel of artillery Nouart.

The Emperor has ordered the fifth corps to go into winter quarters. The thaw is dreadful.

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