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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1807.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

[VIA BOSTON.]

SEVENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Battle of Friedland.

WEHLAU, June 17.

"On the 14th the enemy advanced on the bridge of Friedland, and at three in the morning a cannonade was heard—"It is a fortunate day," said the Emperor: "It is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo."

"Marshals Lannes and Mortier were first engaged, they were supported by Gen. Grouchy's dragoons, and by Gen. Nansouty's cuirassiers. Several movements and actions took place. The enemy were stopped, and could not pass the village of Postenheim. Imagining that they had only a corps of about 15,000 men opposed to them, they followed the movements of our troops towards Konigsberg; thus the French and Saxon dragoons and cuirassiers had the opportunity of making a brilliant attack, and of taking four pieces of cannon.

"By five in the evening the several corps were at their appointed stations. Marshal Ney was on the right wing, Marshal Lannes in the centre, Marshal Mortier on the left wing; the corps of Gen. Victor and the Guards formed the reserve.

"Meanwhile, the enemy deployed the whole of his army. His left wing extended to the town of Friedland, and his right wing a mile and a half in the other direction.

"The Emperor having reconnoitred the position, determined to take the town of Friedland. Then suddenly changing his front, and advancing his right, he commenced the attack with the first part of that wing.

"About half past five Marshal Ney began to move forward. Some shots from a battery of 20 cannon were the signal. At the same moment, the division of General Marchand advanced, sword in hand, upon the enemy, and proceeded towards the tower of the town; being supported on the left by the division of General Bison.

"When the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had left the wood in which his right wing had been posted, they endeavored to surround him with some regiments of cavalry, and a multitude of Cossacks: But Gen. Latour-Maubourg's division of dragoons rode up in full gallop to the right wing, and repulsed the attack of the enemy. In the mean time Gen. Victor erected a battery of 30 cannon in the front of his centre. Gen. Senarmont, who commanded this battery, pursued his works forward more than 400 paces, and gradually annoyed the enemy. The several manœuvres they attempted, in order to produce a diversion, were all in vain.

"Marshal Ney was at the head of his troops, directing the smallest manœuvres with that coolness and intrepidity which is peculiar to himself, and maintained that ascendancy which has always distinguished his corps among the other corps of the Grand Army. Several columns of the enemy which attacked his right wing were received with the bayonet and driven into the Alle. Thousands found their graves in that river, and some escaped by swimming; meanwhile Marshal Ney's left wing reached the raveline, which encircles the town of Friedland. The enemy, who had posted the Imperial Horse and Foot Guards in ambush there, advanced with great intrepidity, and attacked Marshal Ney's left, which for a moment wavered; but Dupont's division which formed the right wing of reserve, fell upon the Russian Imperial Guards, defeated them, and made a most dreadful slaughter. The enemy sent forward several other corps from his centre, to defend Friedland: vain effort! Friedland was forced, and its streets bestrewed with dead bodies. The centre, commanded by Marshal Lannes, was at the same time engaged. The attempts which the enemy had made upon the right wing, being frustrated, he wished to try the effect of similar efforts upon our centre: he was, however, suitably received by the brave divisions of Oudinot and Verdier, and the commanding Marshal.

"The Imperial Horse & Foot Guards, and divisions of the first corps, were not in the action. The victory was never for a moment dubious. The field of battle is horrible to behold. It is no too much to estimate the number of the dead on the side of the Russians, at from 15 to 18,000. The number of dead on the French side was not 500, but we have 3000 wounded. We have taken 80 cannon, and a great number of caissons: a great number of standards have also fallen into our hands. There are 25 of the Russian Generals either killed, wounded or taken. Their cavalry has suffered incalculable loss.

"Night prevented us from pursuing the enemy: they were followed until 11 o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the cut off columns tried to pass the Alle at several fordable places, and next day we saw caissons, cannon, and harness, every where in the river.

"The battle of Friedland is worthy to be numbered with those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jéna. The enemy were numerous, had fine cavalry, and fought bravely.

"Next day the enemy endeavoured to assemble on the right bank of the Alle, and the French Army made manœuvres on the left bank to cut them off from Konigsberg. The heads of the columns arrived at the same time at Wehlau, a town situated at the confluence of the Alle and the Pregel. The Emperor had his head quarters in the village of Peterswalde.

"The enemy having destroyed all the bridges, took advantage of that obstacle, at day break, on the 16th, to proceed on their retreat towards Russia. At 8 in the morning the Emperor threw a bridge over the Pregel, and took a position there with the army.

"Konigsberg was abandoned on the arrival of the intelligence of the battle of Friedland. Marshal Soult has entered that place, where much wealth has been found. We have taken there some hundreds of quintals of corn, more than 20,000 wounded Russians and Prussians, all the ammunition which England had sent to the Russians, including 150,000 muskets, which had not been landed.—Thus has Providence punished those, who instead of negociating with good faith to bring about a salutary peace, treated that object with derision, and regarded the repose taken by the conquerors as a proof of timidity and weakness.

"It was on the 5th the enemy renewed hostilities. Their loss in ten days which followed their first operations, may be reckoned at 60,000 men, killed, wounded, taken, or otherwise, part *hors de combat*. A part of their artillery, the necessary supply of military stores, and all their magazines, on a line of more than 40 miles, are lost to them. The French army has seldom obtained such great advantages with so little loss.

"The Prince of Neufchatel gave extraordinary proofs of his zeal and knowledge in the battle of Friedland. He was frequently, in the hottest part of the action, and made arrangements which were of great advantage.

"The army is now in a delightful country. The banks of the Pregel are rich. In a short time the magazines and cellars of Dantzic and Konigsberg will afford us new resources of superiority and health. The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves, cannot be contained in the limits of one bulletin. The staff is employed in collecting their deeds."

EIGHTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Tilsit, June 24.

The Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, went on the 24th to the head quarters of the Russian army on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratification of the armistice, which had been ratified by the Emperor Alexander.

It is already seen, by the armistice, that the left wing of the French army supports itself on the Gulph Haff, at the mouth of the Niemen from whence our line extends itself towards Grodno; the right, commanded by Marshal Massena, reaches to the confines of Russia, between the sources of the Narew and the Bug. The head quarters are about to be removed to Konigsberg, where every day new discoveries are made of provisions, ammunition, and other effects belonging to the enemy.

A position so formidable is the result of successes the most brilliant; and while the enemy's army flies routed and almost destroyed, more than half the French army has not fired a musket.

GEN. BENNIGSEN'S DISPATCHES.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND, &c.

Copies of the Dispatches from Gen. Bennigsen, to the Emperor Alexander.

Head Quarters at Wehlau, June 3-15.

The enemy having immediately directed the whole of his force from Heilsberg towards Friedland and Wehlau, with an intention to cut off my army from the Pregel, I humbly beg leave to inform your Royal Majesty, that I could not form any position at Schippenbeil, but made a forced march to Friedland on the 11—13th instant.

The advanced detachment, which I sent forward to occupy that town, found the place at three P. M. in the possession of four squadrons of the enemy, which were, however, driven out immediately.

In order to keep possession of the town, that my troops might rest from their fatigue, I sent some infantry to the left bank of the Alle during the night. But in the morning at break of day, the enemy attacked my advanced posts, and at half after five the cannonade commenced. I therefore sent another division of my army across the river, to support the other troops, as I had reason to suppose that the enemy's van only had come up. The enemy was repulsed at every point, and the troops fought for fourteen hours together with the greatest bravery, and proved always victorious. General Oudinot, whose division formed the right wing of the enemy, attempted to make an attack with the bayonet, but my left wing eagerly advanced upon him and destroyed an entire column. Another column was routed. The cavalry of my right wing, also made an impetuous and successful attack upon the enemy's cuirassiers, pursuing them a far as Heinrichsdorff, which village supported the left wing of the enemy. At three in the afternoon, Bonaparte arrived in person, with the rest of his army, and sheltered by a wood, he reinforced his right wing in such a degree, that at six, when he commenced a fresh attack, and opened upon my left wing a masked battery of forty pieces of cannon, I was under the necessity of resolving to commence my retreat, which was effected in the best order, and my rear stopped the whole force of the enemy, until all my troops had crossed the Alle. Although my loss, during a battle which lasted sixteen hours, and from my army's being obliged to file off over a bridge, which was exposed to the enemy's artillery, cannot be inconsiderable, the enemy must have lost an equal number at least, since the attack with the bayonet, and that of the cavalry, has caused him a great loss, and as in the former we took from him the Eagle of the 15th regiment of the line. Nor has the enemy taken any other prisoners but such as were wounded dangerously, and which could not be removed from the town, and only some dismounted pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments, with a few which could not be removed, because the horses attached to them had been shot, fell into his hands. On the other hand, all out pieces of camp artillery were got off safe. I am now taking with my army a position behind the Pregel, near Wehlau, causing all the passes of that river, as far as Konigsberg and Insterburg, to be occupied by my troops, in consequence whereof I have re-opened a communication with General L'Estocq. If the enemy should venture to cross the Pregel I shall attack him immediately, and the reinforcements which are already on their march, will soon supply my loss, and enable me once more to cope with the enemy.

(Signed) BENNIGSEN.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

From the Camp at Schillupischelken, June 5—17.

After the surrender of Konigsburg, my position at Wehlau was no longer tenable, and, having informed Gen. L'Estocq that I should make my retreat on the road of Tilsit, I requested him to follow me; I commenced the retreat yesterday. I am happy most humbly to inform your Royal Majesty, that I have this day formed a junction with that general, and that my army, besides, has this day received a reinforcement of 3000 men. Moreover, the division from Cow, will pass the frontier to-morrow, consequently my loss will not only be replaced in a very short time, but I shall even be stronger than I was before the battle of Friedland. Thus of all the results of that lost battle, the surrender of Konigsberg proves the worst; for unless the enemy pursue me with too great a superiority of numbers and provided he allow me sufficient time to draw towards me my reinforcements, I shall directly advance, and I hope to recover from the enemy the advantages which he has obtained.

(Signed) BENNIGSEN.

TILSIT, June 25.—The conference of the two Emperors of Russia and France, took place yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on a raft in the Niemen, in which Gen. Lariboisiere, commander of the artillery of the guards, had caused one pavillion to be erected for their imperial Majesties, and another for their attendants. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, attended by the Grand Duke of Berg, Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Bessieres, Grand marshal of the Palace, Duroc, and Caulaincourt, Master of the Horse, proceeded to the banks of the Niemen, and went on board the vessel which was to take him to the raft. At the same time the Emperor Alexander, with the Grand Duke Constantine, General Beningsen, General Onwarof, Prince Lichanoff, and his First Aojutant-General Count Liveen, put off from the opposite shore.

The two vessels reached the raft at the same time; the two Emperors embraced each other on leaving the vessels, and entered the pavillion prepared for them. This conference lasted about two hours; and when it was closed, the attendants of the two Emperors were admitted. The Emperor Napoleon gave many honorable compliments to the Russian officers who attended Napoleon, and he had a conversation of a long time with the Grand Duke Constantine, and with General Beningsen. The two Emperors returned afterward to their vessels.

TILSIT, June 26.—Last night, immediately after the conference was over, Prince Kalitcheff arrived at the French head-quarters. A Convention was concluded, that one half of the town of Tilsit should be considered as neutral, this morning the Emperor Alexander has retired and guards are to take up quarters in the neutral part of the town.

"The Emperor Alexander, we understand, is to dine this day with the Emperor Napoleon, and it is supposed, that the King of Prussia will be of the party.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

The Island of Sicily is invested by the French, and will inevitably be added to her other conquests in that quarter.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

We have official accounts from Egypt, which are by no means so gloomy as those previously received. The loss at Rosetta, instead of 1400, was only 750; and the troops at Alexandria, were in no danger of want, provisions, having a constant supply of the best kind.

The Rochefort squadron is ready for sea; and waiting an opportunity to escape.

INVASION REVIVED.

Letters from the Coast state, that already very active preparations appear to be making on the heights near Boulogne, for the reestablishment of an immense camp. A great number of new huts have lately been erected, all of which are painted white, exhibiting to the distant spectator a very formidable appearance. The vessels composing the grand flotilla intended for the invasion of this country are represented by no means to be in a state of decay.

Jerome Bonaparte is, we hear, to be Sovereign of Hanover, and part of the Prussian possessions in Westphalia, and probably part of Hesse, with the title of Grand Duke of Hanover.

The King of Prussia is to regain all his territories as far as the Elbe; the Grand Duke of Berg is to have Hesse, as far as Hanau; & the greatest part of Westphalia is to be added to Holland.

The diet of Hungary has granted to the Emperor a considerable peace establishment, which, in the event of war, is immediately to be raised to 150,000 men.

The Jamaica homeward bound fleet, has arrived.

Mr. Purviance has arrived from America, with the Treaty unratified. He was detained at Falmouth five days, on board the Wasp, in consequence of the indisposition of the crew, five of whom had died on the voyage.

BOSTON, September 3.

Latest from Europe.

Our files of London papers, by the arrival of the Sally, Capt. Lewis, are to July 17, furnishing a mass of late and very interesting News. The fears which were entertained, on the receipt of our previous accounts, are too fully realized. All doubt and conjecture are now at an end—by the full and unequivocal certainty, that not only were the French successful between the Vistula and Pregel, but of their having advanced to the Niemen and forced their enemies to sue for Peace. These great events are officially announced in the bulletins of the victorious army, and in respectable private accounts from the seat of war. It is a melancholly, and now almost an useless task, (says the Editor of a London print) to pursue the career of military operations from the retreat of the Russians, from Heilsberg to their crossing the Niemen, and the conclusion of the armistice. After the Russians had left Heilsberg, and thrown themselves on the right bank of the Alle, the French following them, took the course of the Alle of the left bank, and on the 13th their advanced guard entered Friedland, but were forced afterwards to evacuate it by the Russian cavalry. The doubts that have been entertained with respect to the battle of the 14th were unfounded: there was indeed a battle on that day, and the French accounts did not exaggerate when they stated that in its consequences it would be of equal importance with the battles of Austerlitz, Marengo, and Jena. It did not begin till half past five in the afternoon. Bonaparte divided his army; three divisions he sent to manœuvre against Konigsberg, whilst with the other divisions he attacked the Russians at Friedland. Our readers will see, by the 79th Bulletin, and by the dispatches of Bennigsen, how obstinate the conflict was, and what constancy and courage the Russians displayed—a constancy and courage worthy a better fate. Night put an end to the battle. The 15th was spent by the French in manœuvring on the left bank of the Alle to cut the Russians off from Konigsberg; and by the Russians, in effecting their retreat along the right bank of the Alle to Wehlau on the Pregel. They crossed the Pregel, destroyed all the bridges, and took the road to Tilsit, on the Niemen. Mean while Murat was engaged with the Russians under General Lestocq, before Konigsberg.—Having taken them in flank, he forced them to fall back upon Konigsberg. On the 14th, two of the Prussian columns that appeared in front of the town, were cut off and the French took the suburbs. On the 15th and 16th they threw up works before it, but the advance of the French to Wehlau, and the retreat of the Russians across the Pregel, obliged the Prussians to evacuate Konigsberg, and the French took possession of it.—The Russians after crossing the Pregel, retreated to the Niemen, which they crossed, destroying the bridges as they passed. Bonaparte followed them to the Niemen and entered Tilsit on the 19th.—This was the boundary of the victor's career.

These events, though not altogether unexpected, have produced much alarm in England. The Journals begin at length to think seriously of affairs abroad; and though the asperity of party opinions, relative to their own government, seem to forbid the exercise of neutral passions, they still agree in opinion, that nothing but the firm and united exertions of the whole nation can save them from the grasp of Gallic despotism. The Courier, (a Ministerial paper) speaking on the subject asks:—"What will be the effect of these events upon this country? That Bonaparte will consent to negociate with Russia and Great Britain jointly is not to be expected; Russia will be obliged to negociate separately, and so at Britain will be left to negociate with France single handed. That the crisis is most important, that the conflict will be severe and arduous, it were idle to deny; but the energies, the resources, the spirit and the exertions of the People of the British Empire are still adequate to it. It has been said to be so during a period when the enterprizes of France, and it may still be our fate to spend our lives in continuing against French domination. If such be our day let us meet it like brave men—it is a second time the cause of all which happened and freedom—it may be the parent of renewed glory. Whatever be our destiny, therefore, with regard to the reveries of our Allies, let us not encourage them in it with a hope—let us recollect that even in the worst event upon the Continent, the ocean is still our own, and that it has hitherto enabled us to meet the power, and redress the injustice, and to rebuke the ambition of all our enemies. Let us call forth and cherish the spirit of unanimity. We are equal to our difficulties if we are true to ourselves. Our great Hero left us in his dying moments a watch word, a rallying expression which should be engraved upon our Banners and imprinted upon our hearts—*England expects every Man to do his duty*.—Let every man in England do his duty, and we have nothing to fear."

The Statesman (an opposition paper) gives the following melancholy picture:—"The accounts received by the Continental Papers exceed in melancholy detail even our fearful expectations. Considering them as a mass of evidence we are afraid they exhibit a state of far greater importance than even the present total defeat of our Allies. Such uniform, extended, and rapid success gained by the French over an army certainly as disciplined and powerful as in the present state of affairs we can ever hope to see opposed to them, seems to prove a decidedly established superiority, on their part, both of physical and moral resources over their opponents. Such a superiority must in its nature be astonishingly accumulating in progression. At the very same moment, and by the very same means, that it receives an acquisition of strength, the force that tends to counteract it is in the same proportion weakened. A superiority of this nature, it is evident, must influence the future even more than it has done the past. Month after month, and year after year, have our sanguine politicians predicted the downfall of French power. The current, they said, must turn. The fabric must fall by its own weight—Heaven cannot longer permit the legitimate Sovereigns of the world to be insulted and trampled on by a spurious intruder to a Throne.—But alas! month after month and year after year have rolled away—The current has become a whirlpool—The weight of the fabric has established the solidity of its foundation—And Heaven has given the battle to the strong Bonaparte like Antæus of old, invariably derives advantage from circumstances seemingly hostile to his interest. Every attack enlarges his territory—every war adds to his force—And a union amongst his opponents serves to encrease the spoils of his victory. He made some petty encroachments on the neighbouring provinces, and the Continental Sovereigns flew to arms. He subjugates Europe, and they kneel at his feet. His progress has been so unchequered, so rapid and so easy, that he appears rather to command the obedience of Fortune than to be favoured with her smiles. Having neither principle or feeling to counteract his subtlety, or sickly his determination, his qualifications for an instrument of vengeance in the hands of Providence are so perfect and complete that analogy leads us to infer his effects will be the same. In short, as we can perceive no probable source of failure either in his head or heart, neither can we, in imagination set any bounds to his career of victory. He has already achieved what we should have deemed impossibilities; therefore, as he sets all calculation at defiance, it would be idle to attempt a prediction, what he may in future accomplish.

CARLISLE, September 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Detroit, to his friend in this town, dated 7th August, 1807.

"Since the Indian treaty held here by the Governor which terminated about three weeks ago, the citizens have been in continual alarm.—The Indians were very much displeased with the proposals which were made to them to purchase their lands—They have declared solemnly that they never will sell one foot more of land to the United States, and they farther wish that their ears may not in future be offended with the question, as it would cause them much displeasure. It is a prevalent opinion here that Indian hostilities will ere long commence in some parts of this territory, as many symptoms unfavorable to the peace and tranquility of the inhabitants here, have indicated evil intentions. The governor is at present active in fortifying the town and putting it in a state of defence against any sudden surprise. The Militia are ordered on duty, and the Garrison is making the necessary preparations for resistance. Michilimackinack has been on the watch for some time day and night expecting an attack, and Fort Dearborn has been menaced."

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Extract of a letter, dated

"LONDON, July 15.

"The Cornplanter, from this port, and Philadelphia, from Liverpool, for your port, in a week. The Spanish privateers are capturing American vessels; we have accounts of 4 captures in the last 4 days. Insurance has rose to 5 guineas. Mr. Purviance has arrived with the treaty, and many people are afraid war with America will be the result of it. Stocks keep up in expectation of a general peace, but I think the latter very improbable, as France will insist on England's giving up her acquisitions in the West Indies and South America."

A letter has been received in town from a gentleman in London, stating that when the return of Mr. Purviance, with the treaty, was announced, it produced a violent sensation in London, and the prevailing sentiment was that a war with the United States would be the inevitable consequence.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1807.

The President of the United States arrived in this city on Monday evening last from Washington.

AMERICAN TREATY.

We have some reason for believing, (says the *Times*, of July 15,) that a formal notice of the rejection of the Treaty between England and America has been received by government. The chief objection that is understood to be made is the right of searching American vessels. Private information has, however, led us to suppose, that this right might have been waved on the part of the British Government, if the Americans would have suffered English agents to reside in their ports, to see to the *bona fide* unloading of the Colonial produce of the West India islands, prior to its being shipped for Europe.

The following are the speculations of the Paris Argus on the battle of Friedland:

"It is not for us to endeavor to penetrate into the consequences of a day so fertile in political profits as that of the battle of Friedland; but whatever may be the aid as of that genius which has doubtless always conceived them, it is no longer in the power of his enemies to prevent him. The ascendancy of the confederacy formed under the auspices of France is henceforward the sole result of the determination of the Emperor Napoleon, what it will, he is able to raise an insurmountable barrier against the projects of Russian ambition. He possesses all the means of effecting the changes necessary for the repose of Europe, and generously to indemnify the Sovereigns who sincerely wish to accelerate that happy period. The victory of Friedland is the *second time* of his political courage; so often renewed against France by England. The British government has irrecoverably lost the blood stained crown of Britain.

The most important consequence of this battle is, perhaps, the complete dissipation of that imaginary military glory which rendered the Russians formidable to all nations. The fall of the Hyperborean Colossus will resound to the extremities of the earth. It will be heard by the Persians; the Turks will reply to it with shouts of joy and victory: and if it were possible for them to obtain any transient successes in those quarters, they would only expose themselves to an immediate repetition of that dreadful lesson which they have just received from the French.

England is struck with the same blow which falls so heavily upon Russia. All intelligent persons foresee the consequence, and we shall soon have occasion to recur particularly to this important subject."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The *tory* writers and papers seem to be not aware that by defending and advocating an usurped power of search, by the *British cruizers*, they are actually defending the like right of search by *French cruizers*.

There cannot be a jot of difference in the right or justice of either nation, both must be similar. If it is a right as they allege, it is a common right, and the powers of Barbary as well as Britain—France, or any other nation that sends an armed ship to sea, possesses an equal and as complete a right as any other nation.

But say the *tories* and *British agents*, Britain never *will*, she never *can*, give up the exercise or assertion of that right; if she does, she sinks as an independent nation.

Now if the consequence and power of Great Britain, are *so supported*, by that *search*, is it not palpable, that exactly in proportion must it be of the same importance to *France*, to insist on that right of *search* also? If it is the only salvation of Britain France then has a double motive to act upon—her own interest and an equality of power.

Now *France* has not insisted on that right, and but in few cases have her cruizers violated the principles of her government—but look at what the tories would lead us to, should we follow their advice in settling our differences with Great Britain—*concede* to the proposition of the *tories* and their *scribblers*—our merchants cannot but expect that Bonaparte would then be bound by a common principle of reciprocity, and resting his claims wholly on such concessions to the British government, also to enforce the *right of search* from all vessels coming from British ports. This consequence would be inevitable.

These considerations are at this moment peculiarly necessary for the merchants of the U. States, especially as many are deceiving themselves with the idea that if Britain barely *apologizes* for the murders in the Chesapeake, and disclaims all orders to Berkely, that *all is then settled*. Against such infatuation we again most seriously warn them—infatuation has prevailed with them too long, it is time to return to sober deliberation.