

was loaded with grape shot. A few discharges from this battery killed a great number of the enemy, and checked their impetuosity. But immediately after, the enemy made dispositions to take the battery in reverse, and Major general Barclay De Tolly was thus a second time forced to give way to their superior numbers. The commander in chief General Benningfen, the moment he observed this movement, instantly ordered to change front, and to throw back the whole of the right wing, to prevent an attack in flank, at the same time detaching the regiment of Tichernigrow, and immediately after, the musketeers of Lithuania, to reinforce Major general Barclay De Tolly.

Major general Barclay De Tolly, as soon as he had formed a part of the infantry which he had with him on the one side, and sent orders to Major General Prince Dolgorucky to march with the regiment of the Tichernigrow musketeers on the other side, boldly rushed forward at the charge of the bayonet on the enemy's columns, drove them back, and by this means stopped the progress of the other columns of the enemy which were rapidly coming up. But the French, who still kept up a fire of musketry and artillery, did not abandon their intention of attacking our right flank until the commander in chief took the resolution of attacking the enemy in his turn.

With this view he ordered Lieutenant general Count Osterman to move forward with the remaining infantry of the left wing, twenty squadrons of cavalry to march from the right flank, and the battery under the command of Major Stawicki to advance at the time, which thus taking the enemy's line of infantry in flank, by a vigorous and well directed cannonade totally routed and dispersed it. In the mean time the remainder of our cavalry, was posted in the centre, to keep the enemy in check. The French fought desperately, but were at length compelled to yield, at all points, to the uncommon bravery of the Russian warriors, accustomed to victory, the ability and resolution of the commander, and the heavy and decisive fire of the artillery.

The battle continued from 11 in the morning, until 7 in the evening, and did not finish until it was completely dark. The enemy were beaten and defeated at every point; but the darkness of the night, the inclemency of the weather, and the fatigue of the troops, prevented the pursuit of the enemy.

In this battle we made about 700 prisoners; and, according to the statement of some who were taken the day after, the enemy, besides three Generals who fell in the action, lost in killed and wounded about 10,000 men.

The total of the loss on our side amounts in killed and wounded to between 2 and 3000.—As soon as correct returns shall have been received of the Staff, and other chief officers killed and wounded, they shall be forthwith communicated to the public.

The Commander in Chief, General of Cavalry, Baron Benningfen, testifies, that the troops of his Imperial Majesty, who fought on this day, gave inexplicable proofs of valor, and from the Generals to the ranks acquired never-fading glory by their firmness, intrepidity, and zeal. He mentions, in particular terms of commendation, the regiment of Jagers, who as the enemy themselves acknowledge, displayed with the happiest effect, an uncommon degree of activity and address.

[Here follows a list of the officers who particularly distinguished themselves in the above battle. Among them Gen. Benningfen mentions, "Captain Count Woronzow, who acted in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp to General Osterman, and who displayed the most signal intrepidity in conveying his orders to the different officers, through the hottest part of the battle."]

NORFOLK, May 9.

By Capt Beard, of the fast sailing ship Dumfries, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers to the 25th of March, and Liverpool to the 26th. These papers do not contain the information we anticipated from the report of the ship Two Brothers. It is evident that this intelligence must have been the same which was some time since received.

The operations of the armies have been confined to slight actions, in which success has been claimed on both sides, but is of very little importance.

It would appear that Bonaparte had proposed an armistice to the Russian general, and overtures for negotiation with the king of Prussia, which had been both rejected. We are not to take these circumstances as conclusive evidence of a desire for peace in Bonaparte, or a confession of his inability to prosecute the war, but rather of his desire to draw his reinforcement from France, and to give some repose to his army, who must require it after being six months in the open field, at the most inclement season, and constantly engaged in the most active and perilous service.

The Emperor of Austria does not appear inclined to depart from the system of neutrality which he has adopted.

We have received a correct list of the new

administration of England, so far as it has been complicated.

Lord Howick stated, on the 24th March, in the House of Commons, that the King was then forming a new administration. The old administration did not resign, but were dismissed. Without offering any opinion upon the subject, which forms the ostensible cause for a change of administration, we cannot but think that the present is all others the most unfavorable moment for changes. At a time when the great question of national independence or universal despotism is pending, unanimity in council was devoutly to be wished for.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, May 9.

By the arrival this morning in the brig Bedford, captain Dunbar, in 39 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th of March inclusive. The papers late and interesting intelligence from the Continent. A letter from Altona, (which will be found in the succeeding column, under the London date of March 27) states that a continued series of battles were fought from the 26th of Feb. to the 8th of March, in which the Russians were victorious. A letter from Thorn states that the French lost 13,000 men, 5 generals, 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

In the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, we have given as copious extracts as the late hour at which we received the papers would permit.

The papers are principally devoted to parliamentary and editorial discussions respecting the change of the British Ministry.—The New Ministry has commenced its career under very unpromising circumstances. Already the strength of parties has been tried in Parliament, when the New Ministers found themselves in a minority of 93—and an immediate dissolution of Parliament is mentioned as probable. The catalogue of New Ministers was not completed on the 27th. The following received the seals of office on the 25th and 26th. The resignation of their predecessors having been accepted on the 25th.

Earl Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal.
The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

Earl Egin, Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcubright Stewarty.

Earl Camden, President of the Council.

Lord Mulgrave, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. R. S. Dundas, President of the Board of Control.

Earl Bathurst, President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint.

LONDON, March 25.

Further advices have been received from the Continent of a very late date. They furnish intelligence of very great importance indeed, of which we have only time to give the principal heads.

The Prussian Insurgents on the right bank of the Oder are become so formidable, that the communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

Gen. Benningfen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 600,000 regulars, and thirty pulks of Cossacks of 500 men each. On that memorable occasion the Russian army, according to the official statement was only seventy thousand strong.—The French were calculated at one hundred thousand at least.

The want of forage is so great in that part of Poland occupied by the French, that they have been under the necessity of taking the thatch coverings off the houses, to supply their horses with provender.

March 26.

The mail due on Sunday, arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance; reinforced and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing. Bonaparte, who no longer finding his season of repose on the Vistula, is falling back to Berlin. Though his head quarters were stated to be at Osterode on the 8th, he is said to have been on that day at Thorn. It is said even, in private letters that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn. Want and disaffection are also operating in support of the Russians, and a whole division of grenadiers, said to be Oudinot's is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte to make an attack when they had not any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsburg, on the 26th was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt; it covered the left wing of the French and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th,

28th, and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of those days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry of 4000 men.

Magdeburg is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege.

March 27.

The Gottenburg mails arrived this morning and two bags from Hufum.—They have brought great and most favorable intelligence.

Fresh victories over the French.

ALTONA, March 20.

(Extract of a private letter.)

"The advices that have been received here since my last, from the combined Russian and Prussian armies, are of the most gratifying nature. The French, if things go on as they have begun, will have no further occasion to issue their bulletins, to impose on the credulous part of the public, as they will be obliged to retreat much quicker than they came.

"On the 1st inst. Gen. Benningfen's head quarters were at Heilsberg, the chief town of Ermeland, in East Prussia, situated on the river Alle, where he had received, the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, as a token of the great satisfaction that his Sovereign feels for his signal services, and this mark of distinction was accompanied by an addition to his salary of 12,000 roubles. He had broken up from Koningsburg already on the 24th ult.—The Prussians under General Lessco, were on his right wing. General Leitoco's head quarters were at Peterwald. On the 26th ult. the French gained an advantage over the Russians, and occupied the town of Braunsberg on the Baltic, from whence they despatched the Russian; but the latter returned to the attack on the 27th ult. when both parties became alternately masters of the place, and alternately lost it again. Those conflicts were most bloody; and the bravery and lion like courage, and perseverance of the Russians, after daily battles with the enemy, from the 26th ult. to the 8th inst, maintained the field of Braunsberg, which was seen in flames on the 8th inst.

In this place and near Heilsberg, the French left near 15,000 dead on the field. Near the latter place, the French General Lefebvre, is said to have been taken prisoner with 6000 men.

"Napoleon's head quarters were expected at Thorn on the 9th inst. and though the French had a considerable force, consisting of their own troops, and the German and Polish troops at Elbing, yet, by the latest accounts, they have been driven back, and general Beauignen kept continually advancing. The Russians are about to receive two great reinforcements, each of 80,000 men, one of which will be under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. A private letter from Berlin, of the 14th instant says, that Talleyrand, besides a great number of the diplomatic corps, returned thither, via Breslaw, in Silesia, thinking the other no longer safe. Bonaparte was daily expected."

GOTTENBURGH, March 16.

Letters from Copenhagen received by the post of to-day, state that another severe battle took place the end of last month.

MATANZAS, Jan. 29 1807.

The mate and four hands belonging to ship Charlotte, captain Benjamin Jennings, lying in this port and ready for sea, came on shore in her boat on ship's duty—on which duty they were detained until between nine and ten o'clock in the evening.

The oars belonging to the boat had been put into a yard near the wharf for security. On returning to go on board (it being very dark) the oars belonging to the ship's boat were put on another boat of nearly the same size, and which lay near the other at the wharf; the mistake was quickly rectified, and in taking the oars, one of them belonging to the ship Charlotte was left in the strange boat, and one of her's taken in exchange. Passing a point at the mouth of the river they were hailed by a person, supposed to be an officer of the customs, as was usual, and on the boat's coming ashore a man attempted to take away the oars, but was resisted. They then went on board the ship without further molestation, and immediately despatched two of the same men and a small black boy, with some medicine for the owner who was sick on shore. These men, boy and boat were seized upon by a gun boat, and there detained until near morning, when the said gun boat getting under weigh, came along side of the said ship Charlotte, and with about fifty men, seized upon the mate; and after stripping him, tied him to the mast, and then with a cat gave him forty two lashes. They then released the man, boat and boy, and said, "Go where you please."

We the undersigned eye and ear witnesses of the facts above stated, declare them all to be just and true, and will when arrived in any port in the United States testify to the same upon oath.

James Moody, mate.

P. Isordy, seaman.

James Gibson, do.

Alexander Dalany, do.

James Carter, do.

We the undersigned eye witnesses of the conduct of the officers and crew of the Spanish gun boat, when they came along side of ship Charlotte, do declare that the statement just and true, and will when called upon do the same on oath.

Benjamin Jennings, jun.
master of the ship Charlotte
Carolus Peibam, capt. officio
William Aymier, seaman.
Isaac Atkinson.

Examined and compared the above with the attendant circumstance that has come to my knowledge.

Signed by twelve masters of vessels.

Matanzas, Isle of Cuba, Jan 30, 1807.

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State,

STR,

The undersigned, American citizens now at this port, under the pressure of the most anxious concern, conceive it our duty to address you upon a subject deeply interesting to our feelings. We are well aware that the constitutional organ through which these communications ought to be made is the consular commercial agent, but as neither of the officers reside here, we are under the necessity of doing it ourselves.

The enclosed statement, to which we have affixed our signatures, we have examined and compared it with many corroborating circumstances, all of which came within our knowledge, and finding they so well agree, we hesitate not to express our opinion of its truth.

The act of exchanging the oar under similar circumstances might have happened under the direction of any one of us, and can be traced nothing more than an accident, by no means bearing even the appearance of guilt. The opposition made by the boat's crew at the point was no doubt improper; but it ought to be considered that it was the act of the mate of the boat, and from our knowledge of the conduct of sailors, after being indulged with a few hours ashore, we affirm that seldom anything short of positive force will restrain them.

We therefore venture to express our opinion that the conduct of Francisco Pique, commander of a gun boat, now stationed at Matanzas, going on board an unarmed, an offensive vessel, seizing the first officer and ignominiously bestowing upon him more than forty lashes, was entirely upon his own responsibility, without the knowledge of his superior officers, and totally contrary to the laws of this country.

This unfortunate man was tried unheard, and this disgraceful punishment inflicted, without it being possible for the devoted victim to know the crime for which he suffered—and what (if possible) added to the injury, the American flag was waving nearly over the head of the unhappy sufferer. This unwarrantable proceeding we conceive calls particularly for national inquiry. With sentiments of esteem,

Yours respectfully,

Signed by all the masters of American vessels at Matanzas at the preceding date.

From the Berkshire Reporter.

The following is extracted from a letter written by Henry Ingertoll, (son of Mr. Jugathas Ingertoll, of Stockbridge,) to his brother-in-law, the late Thomas Allen, Esq. of the town, dated at "Carthage, October 1806," received from New York.

"Dear Brother,

"I embrace a very uncertain opportunity of informing my friends of my unhappy situation. I left New York under promising circumstances, in good spirits, and with an idea of soon returning to enjoy with my friends the reward of prudence and industry. But alas! vain hope! behold me now, doomed to groan in a foreign country, under the galling chains of slavery, for a term of TEN years, deprived of liberty, and all I hold dear in life.

"I shall give you a particular account of the expedition in which I was engaged, as well as what happened to myself, Francis de Binecoco (born in this country,) with the assistance of a few friends in the U. States, fitted out the leader, captain Lewis, with the intention of revolutionizing some of the Spanish provinces in South America. Col. Smith of New York was Miranda's principal agent in engaging me to go on the expedition, who kept the definition of it a secret, but assured me it was just and honorable, and likewise authorized by the United States. There was a company of dragoons engaged, under the idea of guarding the mail from the city of Washington to New Orleans. A number of officers engaged, who were to take command of their respective companies, &c. at their destined post. Five printers, besides myself, were likewise engaged. The whole amounted to about 200 Europeans.

"We sailed from New York the 2d Feb. 1806, in the Frederick, of 16 guns, and arrived at Jacquemel the 27th March, during which time 2 schooners were chartered for the expedition, viz. the Bee and Pachou; the former of which I was put on board, together with two of my fellow-printers, as well as 16 of the dragoons and 4 officers. On the