

Foreign News.

The ship Dartmouth from Sligo has arrived at New-York. She sailed on the 28th April, and brings Dublin papers to the 24th, containing London dates to 21st. These contain a long and circumstantial detail of the battle of Eylau, by Baron Bennigsen. The London Gazette of the 12th of April, contains the official account of the capture of Montevideo by general Achmuty. The fortresses and city of Montevideo were taken on the 3d of February by assault after a most determined resistance. The loss on both sides is stated to have been very considerable—the Spaniards having 800 killed, 500 wounded, and 2000 taken prisoners—and the British 141 killed, and 421 wounded. The London Journals says the Dublin Editor, "announces the arrival of Hamburg and Altona papers by a Husum mail, which come down so low as the 15th of this month. These confirm the intelligence of the raising of the siege of Stralsund, and the consequent evacuation of Swedish Pomerania by the French army. They consider a battle between Benningfen and Bonaparte, before the latter crosses the Vidua, as inevitable, and anticipate the event with confidence.

The London Gazette announces the appointment of Lord Melville, Lord Teignmouth, and Sir A. Wellesley, to be members of the privy council.

LONDON, April 6

Baron Rehanfen, the Swedish minister, at our court on Friday, presented a note to our government, announcing that his Swedish majesty, in order to protect the commerce of the Baltic, and for military purposes, had found it necessary to blockade the river Pene; thereby preventing the passage of all vessels to or from Anclam, Wolgast, Sretin, &c.

April 14

Peace between England, Russia, and Turkey.

We (Courier) had the satisfaction to announce, yesterday, the glorious intelligence received from the Dardanelles. Government have not yet received the official dispatches from Sir John Duckworth or Mr. Aruthno, but they are in possession of other advices, to which we understand, they attach implicit credit. Indeed the Dutch papers to the 6th, which have arrived, render the intelligence very probable. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 21st March, contains the following paragraph:

"Admiral Louis's Squadron, cruising off Tendos, was defeated between the 15th and 17th of Feb. by three deckers, and several frigates and corvettes; and on the 21st the English forced the Seven Forts which protect the passage of the Dardanelles, burnt a ship of the line, and also destroyed some Turkish frigates in the channel. In consequence, fresh negotiations and proposals for accommodation took place, and were continued when the latest accounts came away.

The intelligence which government has received is more particular, as well as more recent. Admiral Louis remained off Tendos, cruising between that island and the island of Lemnos, till he was joined by Sir J. Duckworth—they then forced the passage of the Dardanelles amidst a tremendous fire, which, however, did little damage to our ships. The fire from the Old Castle on the north side of the Strait, is said to have been for a short time peculiarly heavy, but it was soon silenced by the British thunder, and the fort is said to have been reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The Turkish Squadron opposed an unavailing resistance. It is said that the number of ships taken or destroyed was much greater than the Vienna Gazette states—the number is reported to have been ten sail of the line. The vigor of our proceedings, in conjunction with the Russian Squadron, spread universal consternation and dismay. Proceeding through the Dardanelles into the sea of Mermora, we prepared to carry our force before Constantinople, but before any thing was attempted against that city, a messenger was sent off to the Divan, offering terms of peace. The Divan, after a short consultation, acceded to them, and the following is the substance of the conditions we dictated in concert with our allies to the Porte.

"That the English should retain possession of the Dardanelles till a general peace.

"That Russia should also keep possession of certain of the Turkish fortresses till a general peace, as a security for the fidelity of the Porte."

The first and immediate consequence of this act of vigor, was the dissolution of the French influence—Schastin was ordered away from Constantinople in 24 hours.

April 20.

It was reported last night that the Duke of Portland had resigned, and that Lord Sid-

mouth was placed at the head of the treasury. This event has not, however, taken place, but that some change in the cabinet is on the tapis, we can hardly doubt, having had it stated here from many quarters. There are difficulties in the way which will not be easily surmounted. Mr. Canning, it is said, resists the admission of Lord Sidmouth, as does also Lord Melville; while others of the cabinet maintain the measure to be indispensably necessary. We hope to be able to speak more decisively in a day or two.

Parliament, we are assured, will be dissolved after the present session.

HAMBURG, March 30.

The head quarters of the French army continued at Osterode on the 22nd inst.

The latest accounts from the theatre of war seem to announce great events. It is reported that the right wing of the French army, under marshal M. Sten, has made a movement upon the left of the Russians. If this be true, a decisive action appears inevitable. The alarm excited by these movements are compensated by new hopes of peace. All the fetters from the theatre of war say that proposals of peace have been made; & it is known that the negotiations to which the presence of M. De Kest at the French head quarters have given rise, are not entirely broken off.

LONDON, April 21.

Trial of Captain Whitby, of the Leander.

A Court Martial assembled on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 16th and 17th inst. to enquire into the conduct of Capt. Whitby, late of his Majesty's ship Leander, who by order of Capt. J. P. Bessford, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, (about April 1st) then commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Halifax Station, was directed to cruise off New-York, for the purpose of gaining information; and who, by letter dated the 16th of May last to Capt. Bessford, represented that on the 25th of the preceding month, several vessels were coming down from the light-house, near New-York, and, as they obstinately persisted in not attending to the first shot fired from the Leander, when closely pursued, several of the said vessels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a coasting sloop, on board of which it appeared, by various letters and papers transmitted by Captain Bessford to the Admiralty, an American Seaman was unfortunately killed, by a shot fired from the Leander, or from some other of his Majesty's ships and vessels then under the orders of Captain Whitby; the Court having enquired into the conduct of Captain Whitby, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a station in amity with his Majesty, and having on the 25th of April last within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States of America, unlawfully and of his malice aforethought, caused a shot to be fired from his Majesty's ship Leander, thereby one John P. Rec, a citizen of America, was feloniously killed and murdered; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and Captain Whitby in his defence; and having maturely considered the whole, were of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge Captain Whitby— to be acquitted.

From the Königsburgh Gazette of March 16.

Translation of the circumstances Report of his Excellency the General in Chief, Baron Von Benningfen, relative to the battle of Prussian Eylau.

"On the 25th of Jan. (8th Feb.) I broke up from Landberg with my army, which in various detachments made from it, was only seventy thousand strong. The French which consisted of five corps of Marshals Augereau, Soult, Murat, Davoust and Ney, which in the evening was joined by Bernadotte, consisted of ninety thousand men, followed me closely, skirmishing continually with my rear guard, which consisted of the brigades of Generals Marceff, Bagavoust, and Barclay de Tolly under the command of Prince Bagration.

"When I arrived at Prussian Eylau, I caused my army to take a position at some distance behind the town but ordered my rear guard to take the position as given in the face of the enemy, to reject the march of my heavy artillery, which I was bringing from Workdoff by a private route considerably circuitous, partly to avoid some bad roads, and partly to facilitate the march of my columns. At the same time I caused the town of Prussian Eylau to be occupied by General Barclay, and sent some regiments of the 1st division to the support of the rear guard; this reinforcement enabled General Marceff to take a firm position and erect a battery. The enemy did not neglect to follow General Marceff, and while he sent out his flankers, directed the march of their strong columns against the heights occupied by General Marceff. The latter sent his sharpshooters against the enemy, and fired on them with his field piece; but as this was found insufficient, the regiments Pskoff, and the regiments Sophie, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, and dispersed a column. The second column was defeated by a regiment of Prussian dragoons, and almost entirely destroyed. The 3d regiment of columns was cut down by the fire from our artillery under the command of the brave Colonel Jermoloff. The enemy now began to fire on our line with artillery, and to march against it with four columns, while another checked against our left wing and endeavoured to take it in flank. As the regiment of Pskoff and Sophie were too weak to prevent this, they received orders to retreat, while the regiment of Moscow grenadiers, and the 2d regiment of Yagers (classiers), supported by the regiment of cuirassiers the Kaganoff and Ingetmaland regiments of dragoons, and the Elizabeth gow hussar advanced to the attack. The ten regiments of artillery attacked forward in hand, and the enemy's cavalry, which advanced on our right wing, and killed a great number. The batteries of the 3d division held the enemy in respect on our

left wing, and the same regiment of hussars attacked at the same time with great success.

"Though the enemy was repulsed at all points, he reinforced himself on every side, and threatened to cut off those of our troops which had advanced farthest. I commanded these to fall back that they as well as the 8th division, and afterwards the whole rear guard might retreat through Prussian Eylau, and join the main body, which was carried into execution in the following manner. The 5th, 7th, 8th 13th, 15th, formed two lines, of which the 2d was only a single column; the 4th and 4th formed the reserve. The right wing was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Toutschikow; the centre by Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Osermann; and the whole advanced guard by the Prince Bagration. The whole of the cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Prince Gallitzin, covered the two wings, a part of it, however, was with the line. The heights in front of my van, were occupied by our batteries, General Barkley, and the flying artillery of Colonel Iermoloff, which had covered the retreat of the rear guard were still in Prussian Eylau; but presently the enemy advanced against the town with so great a force, that General Barkley, though he had achieved prodigies of valour, was obliged to yield to superior numbers and retreat. As soon as I perceived this, I sent the 5th division for his support. It marched in three columns, overturning all before them, and retook the town by storm. In this attack, the enemy suffered a very great loss, though he had planted cannon in the streets of the town, and fired on us on every side from the windows of the houses. General Barkley on this occasion was severely wounded in the arm. After the night came on, and the enemy had entirely ceased to fire, I withdrew all the troops from the town, in order to collect my whole force on the other side for a general attack the next day. But to secure myself against a yala in the night I placed the 4th division, reinforced by the regiment Archangel between the town and the army, at the same time I withdrew the detached corps of General Farsley to the regiment under General Bagavoust. On the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.) at five in the morning, I formed two columns in the midst of my position, and gave the command of them to General Duccoff; while in my left wing I placed a third column, consisting of Gen. Count Kancnsky, while the brigade of Gen. Marceff filled the space in my lines which had been left by the 7th division placed in column. At day break the enemy advanced through the town, and I sent some regiments of Yager's against him. At the same time I observed that between the town and the heights, on which were batteries of the enemy; there were several French columns which, as well as the batteries threatened my centre. I immediately ordered my batteries to direct their fire as well against the enemy's artillery, as against the troops retiring out of the town, by which the French columns were obliged to halt.

"On the other side the French Cavalry, which had attacked General Toutschikow on his right wing, was repulsed by the fire of the artillery of Count Siewers. The enemy made himself master of a village situated on our right wing, and appeared to threaten our right flank with considerable force; I, however, soon drove him out of the village with the 24th regiment of Yagers, and some other sharpshooters. In the mean time we saw other fresh columns of French guards come out of Prussian Eylau, which appeared to intend an attack on my right wing and on my centre. General Toutschikow had then ordered Major-General Fock to advance with his brigade, which supported by two regiments of dragoons, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, repulsed him with great slaughter, on which the enemy retreated in great disorder, and left eight pieces of cannon spiked. General Toutschikow, who was posted behind the centre with one of the columns of reserves being ordered by General Duccoff to deploy, received the enemy with a well supported fire of small arms, but it forced the enemy to retreat at a distance giving him time to rally, advanced on him with the bayonet, took an Eagle and made 150 prisoners. At the same time some squadrons of French cavalry, supported by infantry, advanced against the left of our centre, and endeavored to penetrate it through an interval in our first line, but were repulsed by the Cossack and some cavalry with so much success that only eighteen men returned, the rest being all cut to pieces. The enemy's infantry which supported these squadrons was repulsed by the regiment of grenadiers of Moscow, under the command of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, and the Schutzenburg regiment of Infantry, which had been detached by Gen. Essen. They retreated towards the columns of the enemy which had been repulsed by our General Zapolsky, and joined them. At the same moment these columns, which had been joined by two other columns of the enemy, began to renew the attack, but were repulsed by Generals Soruff and Zapolsky, with the two regiments of cavalry, which were posted behind in front, and which attacked them with the greatest impetuosity. Count Orsbeck with three squadrons of the regiment of Pawlogard hussars took these retreating columns in flank, and pursued them till they got under the cannon. The St. Peterburgh dragoons and Vladimir regiment of Infantry on this occasion took two Eagles, and the enemy in his retreat left behind him twenty-two pieces of heavy artillery.

"The attack directed against our right wing was obstructed by General Sacken's flankers. Gen Bagavoust, who had occupied heights of Serpalen with a detachment of the advanced guard, was attacked at break of day, and merely defended himself by his flankers—but as the attacking columns threatened to join the village, General Kochowsky, he turned to his assistance with his regiment of Lithuanian Uhlans, and the regiment of the Cuirassiers of Little Prussia; they drove the enemy back, who retreated in the utmost confusion towards a forest. The army regiments then attacked with the same excessive success other columns of French infantry, which supported by cavalry made a movement towards our centre, threw them into the greatest confusion, killed 300 and took 67 prisoners, among whom are 10 officers.—General Pahlen attacked with the brigade of cavalry of General Kuff, several French columns which were marching against General Laiken's division, threw them into disorder, and took one eagle. The regiment of Hussars of Isou, and the regiment of Dragoons of Curland, also attacked the enemy with great success. The enemy finding themselves repulsed with considerable loss, they united their whole force, and formed in strong columns, which moved towards our left wing with a view of turning it. General Bagavoust being too weak to resist a force so very superior to his, found himself necessitated to abandon and set fire to the village of Seapallen, which he had hitherto occupied, in order to take another position.—His cavalry posted in front, attacked the enemy several times, but was obliged to fall back behind our left wing. In the mean time the enemy continued to receive considerable reinforcements, pursuing his plan of turning our left. General Kamensky, who had already sent some reinforcements to General Bagavoust, detachments of Uglitz and Koszima to reinforce his left wing, and ordered the village of Klein-Sangarten to be occupied by the regiment of Rezanoff. Count Osterman finding himself opposed by a very superior force, he deemed it necessary to reserve his left wing, which was soon joined by General Bagavoust, against the above French columns, preceded by numerous artillery and flankers, and had already reached our left flank. The enemy had already turned our left wing, and forced the divisions of Sacken and Osterman, to a retrograde movement, by concentrating all his attack against this point. I now ordered my horse artillery to advance. General Kut'yoff and colonel Iermoloff erected their batteries on a height, and kept up a brisk fire on the enemy, that they halted a few moments, abandoned the farm of Ank-

lappen, which they had occupied, in great haste, and fled in the utmost confusion. At the same time, General Laiken, who commanded a detachment of horse, attacked the enemy in the village of Kurtoellen, drove them out of it, and almost entirely destroyed the enemy's cavalry. During these actions, Lieut. Gen. L'Escoq advanced with the field of battle with the Russian corps under his command, and two Russian regiments of foot, and later on reinforced our wing. As soon as he had formed a junction with the division of General Kamensky, and the detachment of General Techtchitz, he made ed towards the village of Seapallen, where he was joined by the division of General Laiken, whom he commanded with a well-directed fire on the left wing of the enemy, with a view of forcing him to retreat until the fall of night, which forced him to relinquish a further pursuit. The arrival of Lieutenant General L'Escoq, and the activity with which he performed his movements, contributed much to secure us the victory of the day. While the batteries of our left wing were keeping up a brisk cannonade against the enemy, Lieut. Gen. L'Escoq pursued them, the enemy, who did not dare to attack our right wing, merely concentrated a division of General Toutschikow, on account of its being covered by the fire of a strong Russian battery, which General Fock had established on a height. At the fall of night, I ordered the enemy to be driven from the village of Seapallen, where they sustained a considerable loss. The Cossack behaved with distinguished gallantry during the action, and took 470 prisoners.

"This decisive battle commenced on the 7th of the month in the afternoon, and ended the following morning at midnight. The loss of the enemy consists, by the most exact calculation, in 50,000 killed and 12,000 wounded; 2400 taken. Our losses amount to 12,000 killed, and 2500 wounded; fifteen French generals were killed, and 2000 of our generals are wounded, but most of them so slightly that they have already joined the army. The testimony to the signal and persevering valour of our army, or Imperial Majesty's troops, and to assure you that I am in the possession of a most glorious victory, which gives me another irrefragable proof of what a nation may achieve, which fights in defence of its native country, and in defence of the sacred blood of a King, for the advancement of the purpose of an adorned monarch. In vain did Bonaparte vainly wish to impose on the most valiant soldiers, and to sacrifice so great a part of his army. The patient and persevering valor of the Russians was without equal efforts, and wrested from him a victory long and dearly contested.

"Having remained master of the field of battle, I considered that the night, and the weight of the measures which should be taken, to pursue; and I have taken the precaution to put myself on the determination to look to the next morning. I was there about 5 p.m. my army was in a thing it did not intend; after our glorious victory it found there relief and repose, while the French army weakened and dispirited, continued to remain. I thought by this retrograde movement to induce the enemy to follow me, but I have remained in the same position, under the command of Marshal Murat, and almost entirely destroyed near Manfield. A terrible loss the enemy began to retreat.

BARON BENNINGSEN

FOR SALE,

The Land and Plantation

WILKINSON I live in the County of Gloucester, containing 1500 acres. The Plantation is in fine order, and well fitted to work fifteen lands to advantage. The dwelling house being burnt, renders the buildings not so good as they otherwise would have been—yet they are tolerable. It is a very high healthy beautiful place with the orchards of apple, pear, peach, &c. and a number of never failing springs of excellent water. A large portion of the land is cleared, which is very good for the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn; fine lowland meadows of timothy and clover, and the best woodland range for cattle. It is a very fertile soil. My knowledge on the east side of the Blue Ridge. This place is 9 miles west of Greenville courthouse, 100 from Petersburg, 32 from Hillsborough, 75 from Halifax, and 45 from Raleigh. The purchaser may have on the place on moderate terms, a fine flock of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Also, one other Plantation, 12 miles north of the above, lying in the counties of Mecklenburg and Halifax, Virginia, containing 900 acres.

A Plantation in good order, sufficient to work five hands to advantage—good house for a small family—a large part of fine tobacco land yet to clear, adjoining the North Carolina line, and lying on the great road leading from Richmond and Petersburg, and crossing Ronckoke at Sir Peyton Skipwith's ferry, to the Red House. Guilford county use, the Meridian Towns, Salisbury, &c.—being an excellent stand for a grist and saw mill, store and tavern. This place is well known by the name of Gills' Old Mill. Possession will be given on the 25th of December next, and payments made agreeable to the purchasers, on receiving part down. Negroes will be received in part.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to me at Meritville, will be attended to.

Wm. GILL.

April 20, 1807.

THE 2d VOLUME OF HAYWOOD'S REPORTS

May be had of the Editor at Raleigh; of Wm. Kirkland Esq. Hillsborough; of G. S. Shubert Esq. Salem; Albert Torrence, Esq. Salisbury; Mr. Salmon Hall, Newbern; Duncan M. Ross, Esq. Fayetteville; and Mr. Robert Combs, Wadesborough; Wm. W. Seaton, Halifax. A. Hall, Wilmington; Judge Wilds, Cheraw, S. C.; Wm. A. Littlejohn, Esq. Edenton; Kemp Pamter, Esq. Warrenton; Joel King, Esq. Loufburg; Judge Overton, Nairville; and John Williams, Esq. Knoxville.

W. M. GILL.