

Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at Charleston from Bordeaux.

Extract from the twenty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Berlin, Nov. 6, 1806.

Marshal Mortier, commanding the 8th corps of the Grand Army, set out on his march the 30th Oct. for Cassel, and arrived there on the following day.

NOTE delivered in the evening of the 31st October, 1806, by the Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, Field-Marshal in the service of Prussia.

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has orders to declare to his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, that his Majesty the Emperor is perfectly informed of the part which the court of Hesse-Cassel has taken in the Prussian coalition; that it is in consequence of this adhesion, that the men absent upon furlough were recalled, horses distributed to cavalry, and that the town of Hannau was provided with provision and a numerous garrison. It was in vain that his Majesty made known to M. de Malzburgh, his Serene Highness's Minister at Paris, that this arrangement on the part of his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse-Cassel must be looked upon as a hostile measure. Instead of making answer to the court of Hesse-Cassel sent orders to M. de Malzburgh to demand passports, and return to Hesse-Cassel. Since that time, the Prussian troops have entered Cassel; they were received there with the utmost joy by the hereditary Prince, a General in the service of Prussia, who even conducted them through the town. These troops passed through the Hessian State to attack the French army near Frankfurt. The plan of campaign of the French army afterwards proved to the Prussian Generals the necessity of calling back their detachments. It is then the consequence of military circumstances, and not on account of the neutrality of Hesse, that the Prussians have returned to the point of assembly.

During the whole time that the fate of arms was uncertain, the court of Cassel continued its armaments, although the Emperor declared that he looked upon them as hostile. The Prussian army having been beat and driven as far as the Oder, it would be equally imprudent and mad, on the part of the General of the French army, to let this Hessian army unite, which would always be ready to fall upon the rear of the French army, if the latter met with a defeat. The undersigned has, in consequence, received formal orders to declare that the safety of the French army requires that the town of Hannau and all the countries of Hesse-Cassel be occupied; that the arms, cannon and arsenals be delivered up to the French army, and that every measure be taken to secure its rear against the hostile intentions which the House of Hesse-Cassel has constantly shewn against France. In this state of things, there remains to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel to determine, whether he shall repel force to force, and expose his country to all the horrors of war. As such scenes do not agree with a diplomatic mission, the undersigned has orders to demand passports, and withdraw immediately.

SAINT GENEST.

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel, Marshal in the service of Prussia, and his son, General in the service of the same power, have withdrawn: the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, as an answer to the note that was transmitted to him, demanded to march at the head of his troops with the French army against our enemies: Marshal Mortier replied that he had received no instructions on that position, that the Prince had armed after the declaration which had been made at Paris to M. de Malzburgh, his Minister—that the least armament would be considered as an act of hostility, his territory had not only been violated by the Prussians, but they had been received there with pomp by the hereditary Prince; that they had since evacuated Cassel in consequence of military combinations, and that it was only on the intelligence of the result of the battle of Jena that the armaments discontinued at Cassel; that to truth the hereditary Prince had the good fortune to march at the head of the Prussian troops and to insult the French by every sort of provocation.

He will pay for this phrenzy by the loss of his states. There is not a house in Germany which has been more constantly the enemy of France. For several years past she has sold the blood of her subjects to England to make war against us in both the Indies, and it is to this trade of his troops that the Prince is indebted for the treasures he has amassed in part of which he is said,

deposited in Magdeburg, and the other sent off to foreign countries. This sordid avarice has brought on the catastrophe of his house, the existence of which on our frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France. It is at length time that a sport should no longer be made of disquieting 40 million of inhabitants and carrying trouble and disorder to their habitations. The English may still corrupt some sovereigns with gold; but the loss of the thrones of those who receive it, shall henceforth be the infallible consequence of corruption. The allies of France shall prosper and be aggrandized; her enemies shall be confounded and de-throned.

The people of Hesse-Cassel will be happier. Discharged from those immense military drudgeries, they may betake themselves peaceably to the cultivation of their fields; discharged from a part of the taxes, they will also be governed by generous and liberal principles; principles which direct the administration of France and her allies. Had the French been beat, our provinces would have been invaded and distributed; it is just that war should also have serious consequences for the sovereigns who make it, that they may reflect more maturely in their councils before they begin it. In this terrible game the chances ought to be equal. The Emperor has ordered the fortresses of Hannau and Marborough to be destroyed, all the magazines and arsenals to be carried to Mentz, all the troops to be disarmed, and the arms of Hesse-Cassel to be every where taken down.

The sequel will prove that it is not an insatiable ambition, nor the thirst of conquest, which has induced the cabinet of the Tuilleries to take this step, but the necessity of at length terminating this struggle, and of making a long peace succeed to this senseless war, provoked by the miserable intrigues and low manoeuvres of agents, such as Sir Arthur Paget and Lord Morsus.

CASSEL, NOV. 4.

On Saturday morning, the advanced guard of the corps under the orders of his Excellency Marshal Mortier, appeared before one of the gates called the Leipsic gate; by 12 the greater part of it entered our city, and was lodged at the houses of the citizens; the rest kept guard in the neighbourhood. In the afternoon his Majesty the King of Holland arrived with his guards. His Majesty set off again yesterday.

The Hessian troops are prisoners of war.

The French troops occupy all the gates and posts.

PROCLAMATION.

Edward Joseph Casimir Mortier, Marshal of the Empire, Colonel General of the Guards of his Majesty the Emperor and King, Grand-cross of the Legion of Honor, Grand-cross of the Order of Christ and Commander in Chief of the 8th corps of the Grand Army, to the Hessian people.

Inhabitants of Hesse.

I come to take possession of your country: it is the only means, to spare you the horrors of war. You have witnessed the violation of your territory by the Prussian troops; you must have been grieved to see the good reception which the Electoral Prince gave them. As, moreover, your sovereign and his son are in the service of Prussia, they are bound to obey the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Prussian army.—The dignity of a Sovereign is incompatible with that of an officer in the service of a foreign power. Your religion, laws and privileges, shall be respected; discipline will be observed. On your side remain quiet; have confidence in the Great Chief on whom your fate depends, and then your state will only be improved.

Given at the head quarters at Cassel, the 1st November, 1806.

ED. MORTIER.

Thirty-ninth Bulletin.

Posen, 7th December, 1806.

General Savary, after having taken possession of Hannau, repaired to Nienbourg. Gen. Savary entered the place, and after some conferences he concluded a capitulation. A courier has arrived to the Emperor, bringing the news that the Russians have declared war against the Porte; that Choczin and Bender are surrounded by their troops; that they have passed unexpectedly by the Danister, and pushed as far as Jassy. Gen. Michelson commands the Russian army in Wallachia.

The Russian army commanded by Gen Benigen has evacuated the Vistula, and appears to have determined to conceal himself in the country.

Marshal Davoust has passed the Vistula, and has established his head quarters before Prague, his advanced posts are on the Bug. The Grand Duke of Berg continues at Warsaw.

The Imperial quarters are still at Posen.

Foreign Intelligence.

Posen, 9th Dec. 1806.

Marshal Ney has passed the Vistula and entered Thorn on the 6th. He speaks in high terms of Colonel Savary, who, with the 15th regiment of infantry, and the grenadiers and light troops of the 96th and 6th of light infantry, first passed the Vistula. He had an engagement at Thorn with the Prussians, which he forced after a slight combat to evacuate the city. He killed some men and made twenty prisoners. This affair offers a remarkable trait; the batteau which carried our advanced guard, prevented by the ice, could not advance to the other side; the Polonese boatmen landed in the midst of a shower of balls to disengage her. The Prussian boatmen attempted to oppose them; the Poles threw the Prussians into the river and guided the boat to the right bank. The Emperor has asked the names of these brave men for the purpose of recompensing them.

The Emperor has this day received a deputation from Warsaw, composed of Messrs. Gutakowski, Grand Chamberlain of Poland; Leterania, Knight of the Orders of Poland; Alexander Potocki; Rezetkowi, of the order of St. Stanislaus; & Luzewiski.

BERLIN, DECEMBER 12.

We learn that besides Glogau, the cities of Breslau and Legnitz, have surrendered to the French-Batavian troops; their advanced guard has entered Bieig, and bears upon Neissa. The few Prussians that remained at Silesia, have thrown themselves in Schweidnitz.

We wait every moment for news of the arrival of the French before Dantzic. The Russian corps which had shown themselves in those parts, have fallen back principally on the army of General Borsien, who, seeing he had forces insufficient to keep the field, has called in all his detachments. He first made his baggage defile on Grodno and Welna, and seemed to wish to retrograde towards the north; but we are assured to-day, that his retreat is towards the south, as if his design was to take a position behind the Dnieper.

We learn from Cracovia, that the royal bank of Prussia has been transported to Konigsburg.

WAGUE, DECEMBER 17.

Yesterday his majesty issued the following decree:

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, King of Holland.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. No vessel, until further orders shall depart from the ports of the kingdom, without special authority on our part, which shall not be given by us until after a guarantee and security is given, that the cargo shall not be landed in any enemy's port. The authority for departure shall be signed by our hand.

Art. 2 Every vessel which shall enter the ports of the kingdom, shall be arrested, without being released, but by a special authority signed by our hand. [The remainder of the decree relates to fishing vessels, and to the preventing all letters coming from, or going to England.]

The king of Holland has created two new orders of Knighthood: one Military, called the Royal Order of Union; the other Civil, called the Order of Merit.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

We are assured that his majesty willing to give to the king of Spain a proof his of friendship & desiring besides to see the Spanish army on a respectable footing, to enable it to concur in the common cause, has not only authorised recruiting for Spain of 25,000 men, to be taken from amongst the Prussian prisoners, but has consented that 25,000 more should be put at the disposition of the court of Madrid, on the single condition that the Prussian prisoners from amongst whom they shall be chosen, shall enter voluntarily, and shall be employed in none but military service. This news is so much the more remarkable, as for six weeks past, the most extraordinary reports have been spread respecting the armaments of Spain. The certain fact we publish, announces that his majesty is well informed of the motives of these armaments and that the relation between the two courts are more intimate than ever.

The Imperial decree which places the British Isles in a state of blockade, was published at Milan on the 12th of December, and was rigorously enforced as it related to British merchandize and manufactures.

The Vistula begins to be covered with ice, and the bridge cannot be repaired under a number of weeks. This river is at least three times as wide as the Seine is at Paris. These objects do not stop the French; the third corps of the army is beyond it, the advance posts go to Bug and Narew, Marshal Davoust passes this day to the other side of the Vistula, with his head quarters six days ago at Pultusk, on the Narew; but he takes measures which announce a prompt retreat. The Russians certainly have not forgotten the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, for, on that evening, they retired, as well as the Russians, and burnt the bridge which joins the suburb of Praga to Warsaw; they would have done worse to escape the battle of the 2d of Dec. The grand duke of Berg, immediately sent a part of his troops, and they are now at work to re-establish the bridge, in a great part destroyed by fire.

The following is an exact account of what has passed in our country from the end of November to the 6th of this month:

On the 27th of November the Prussian troops, informed of the French, evacuated Warsaw at 8 o'clock in the evening; they passed the Vistula and entered Praga. The same day, at 6 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Milhaud, at the head of a corps of cavalry, entered the city, and was received amidst the acclamations of an immense people. All the houses were illuminated. The next day, the 29th a deputation composed of six Polanders of the first rank, repaired to Wola, to present to his imperial highness, the grand duke of Berg, the homage of the citizens. Malachoski addressed a discourse to the prince, to which his highness returned an answer in the most flattering terms. All the corps of tradesmen had repaired to the barrier of Wola with their standards surmounted with the French cockade, of three colours. The prince made his entry into the city. Gen. Milhaud preceded him at the head of a detachment of horse chasseurs. The grand duke had on his right Prince Piotowski, and on his left, the Gen. Isadore Kasinski. His imperial highness was followed by a great number of Polish officers. The whole population of the city was in the streets, who made the air resound with continual acclamations of joy; the most distinguished ladies went out to meet his highness.

The prince alighted for a moment at the hotel of Krasinski, & then departed to the banks of the Vistula, to reconnoitre the position of the Russians, who were still in the suburb of Praga, on the opposite shore.

On the 30th, the clergy of Warsaw bore the expression of its homage to the grand duke Berg; afterwards came a deputation of the municipality. His Imperial Highness answered to the different corps of the state, by saying how very sensible he was of the union of sentiment he remarked amongst the Polanders, and of the good will with which they received the French army: he terminated by saying, "I am charmed in having the command of the army which occupies the banks of the Vistula, for I see that I am in a country of friends."

The Jews were also permitted to present to the grand duke the expression of their vows and of their gratitude. H. I. H. deigned to say to this deputation, that the emperor would shortly decide on the fate of their nation; and added that the Poland Jews would do well to send a deputation to the assembly now convoked at Paris.

Proclamation of the Emperor.

Head-quarters at Posen, Dec. 2. Soldiers! It is this day a year, even at this very hour, that you were on the field of Austerlitz. The Russian battalions flying in disorder or surrounded, gave up their arms to their conquerors. The next day they spoke words of peace, but they were deceitful. Scarcely escaped by the effect of, perhaps, a condemnable generosity, from the disasters of a third coalition they contrived a fourth. But the ally on whose tactics they founded their principal hopes is no more; his strong places, his capitals, his magazines, his arsenals, 280 stand of colors, 700 pieces of cannon, five great places of war are in our power. The Oder, the Wartha, the deserts of Poland, or the bad weather, have not been able to stop you for a moment; you have braved all, sur-

mounted all, every thing fled on your approach.

It is in vain that the Russians wish to defend the capital of their victorious and ancient Poland. The French eagle hovers on the Vistula. The brave and unfortunate Poles, on seeing you, believe they see the legions of Sobieski return from their memorable expedition.

Soldiers! We will not lay down our arms until a general peace has affirmed and assured the power of our allies, and has restored to our commerce its liberties and colonies. We have conquered on the Oder, Pondicherry, and our establishments in the Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish colonies. What gives a right to the Russians to believe that they can balance the destinies? Who gave them a right to overset such just designs? They, and ourselves, are we not the soldiers of Austerlitz?

ADDRESS

General Kosciusko to the Poles.

Brave Countrymen!

AT the sound of arms which once more resounds in Poland, Kosciusko flies into the midst of you. It is no longer barbarians in search of plunder, which advance into our plains; it is no longer those ferocious men who come to divide our fields, and insult our weakness after having fattened themselves on our misfortunes and our blood. By their valour, by their triumphs, by the thundering eagle which soars before them, you will know the unconquerable legions which have illustrated the four quarters of the globe by their victories; who have, in one campaign, annihilated the united power of two vast empires, and who have, in one week, crumbled into dust a throne raised by an age of successes, the work of Frederic and all his old Generals.

Thus has the destiny of Napoleon decreed, who destroys and makes kings, who falls with the rapidity of lightning on his enemies, and who knows how, by the force of his arms and the conception of his genius, to raise up nations bowed down under the yoke of a frightful policy.

Polanders! thousands amongst you have followed the first General of Europe in the defiles of Italy.—Your battalions have rallied with the army of the brave—Napoleon comes to you—his eye observes you—he brings into the bosom of Poland, those Frenchmen, amongst whom we have found a second country, who have collected the wrecks of us in their camps—who, treating us as brothers, have concealed our misfortunes under their laurels—these generous Frenchmen, in the midst of whom Kosciusko has ceased to believe himself proscribed, before whom he has at last been able to raise up with a sentiment of coalition, and perhaps of pride, his vanquished, but not dishonoured head, and amongst whom he has been permitted to entertain the love of his country, and the hope of its future liberty.

Dear countrymen! all you who, banished from your paternal soil, have remained Polanders in a foreign land; and you also, who having become strangers in the bosom of Poland, have remained faithful to your brothers and the country, rise up, it is time, the great Nation is before you—Napoleon regards you, and Kosciusko calls you

See Europe shaken to her foundation, hastening, at the voice of genius, to re-construct the social edifice, and to immortalize the nineteenth century by new creations and new titles to glory. See how the yoke of the Tyrant of the Seas, of the enemy of the repose of Europe, is breaking to pieces on every coast. Every where the people rise up, sheltered by monarchies constituted by the laws—every where oppressed nations march towards their independence. Polanders! what is yet wanting to inspire you and render you just to yourselves? Without doubt, you are the children of those heroes who saved Europe from the yoke of the Musselmens—your hearts shall burn with the fire which filled with esteem even your enemy conquerors. Because they have divided you, you ought to be more united by blood, by language, by misfortune, and by every thing which is most dear and most sacred amongst men.

If Poland has been effaced from the political chart, she exists yet entire in the hearts of her children. If without the aid of France, and having for our support the justice of our cause and our valour only, we were able to balance fortune between us and three empires who united to oppress us, one triumph cannot be doubtful when the conqueror of the triple alliance has freed our frontiers, when the man of destiny has cast his views on us. Do you not in his presence, feel your blood quicken in your veins? Do you not now see the shades of the heroes who fell fighting for you, present?