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AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Boreas.

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Foreign Intelligence

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WARSAW JANUARY 29.

The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follow:—The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen, with the division of Doucet, on the 25th at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the very moment when the Gen. of Brig. Pactod was attacked by the enemy. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, ordered an immediate attack of the village of Psarresfelden, by a battalion of the 26th of light infantry. The village was defended by three Russian battalions, which was supported by three others.—The Prince of Ponte Corvo caused also two battalions to support that of the 9th. The action was very sharp. The Eagle of the 9th regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aspect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered forever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an hundred combats would have purified it; the soldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardor, precipitated themselves on the enemy, whom they routed and recovered their Eagle. In the mean while, the French line, composed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed and attacked the Russian line, which had taken a position on a rising ground. The fire of the musketry was very brisk, and at point blank distance.—At this moment, Gen. Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments.—He turned the right wing of the enemy.—A battalion of the 32d rushed upon the enemy with its usual impetuosity, put them to flight and killed many of them. The only prisoners they made were those who were in the houses. The Russians were pursued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming of night, the pursuit would have been continued. Counts Patlen and Gallizen commanded the Russians. They left 1200 men on the field of battle, lost 300 prisoners, and howitzers. Laplanche, Gen. of Brig. distinguished himself. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge against the Russian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the soldiers and the talents of the generals, which are most worthy of remark; but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being missing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently distinguishes soldiers who have no other impulse but that of honor.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

Merienwerder, Jan 27.

On the 24th and 25th of Jan. two actions took place at Mohringen, in which the divisions of Ney and Bernadotte were almost entirely destroyed or dispersed, and the remainder of the latter officer's corps is cut off. Murat is wounded and taken, Bernadotte severely wounded, Rapp killed, and Gen. Fourbier made prisoner.

The contributions of Elbing, amounting to 60,000 crowns, are retaken at Mohringen, with the entire equipage of Bernadotte.

The first are at Morienwerder; the Russians are at Culm; the blockade of Graudenis is raised; the bridge of Thorn has been carried away by the ice, which renders the passage of the French across the Vistula very difficult.

Lannes has lost both his legs: six thousand French are killed, and four thousand wounded. The victory was obtained by the arrival of the two corps of Benningsen and L'Estocq. A general engagement is expected. General Victor, who has been made prisoner, is arrived at Dantzic.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Inveterate gun brig has anchored at Deal from the coast of France, with dispatches from the Admiral on that station.—The French are collecting their small

craft on the whole line of their coasts, and availing themselves of stealing along their shallows to their northern depots. The substance of the dispatches by the Inveterate gun-brig, is believed to be an urgent request to government for the employment of a still smaller craft, and an addition to the force of the gun brigs on that station. It appears, that the fire of the largest ships cannot reach the several flotillas which skirt along the coast, and escape before their very eyes. A change of system seems to have lately taken place in this part of the the French marine.—Whatever may be their purpose, they are recovering from their long inactivity.—Immediately upon the arrival of the Inveterate, all the gun brigs and sloops of war, at that time at Deal, were dispatched to take their several stations on the coast of France.

FEBRUARY 17.

We are concerned to state, that the French have at last entered Swedish Pomerania. The temporary retreat of Mortier has been only a feint, and by this time a serious attack has been made upon Stralsund, a fortress with the maintenance of which the honor and independence of Sweden is deeply involved.

The following private letter, brought by the Husum mail, of yesterday, confirms this disagreeable intelligence.

Demmin, Jan. 28.

The various reports that our neighborhood and Swedish Pomerania would continue free from the scenes of war, have suddenly vanished, as for some days past, & even last night, several regiments of French troops under Gen. Dupont, availing themselves of the strength of the ice, have passed the widely extended waters of the river Peene, and entered Swedish Pomerania. We are now busy in restoring the bridges destroyed by the Swedes, in order that the artillery and cavalry may follow.—The Swedish beacons are every where lighted. Griefswald, Wolgost and Grimme will be in the hands of the French to-day.

Three o'clock in the afternoon. The bridges are ready for the rest of the troops. The whole army is passing without opposition. Marshal Mortier is this day arrived from Anclam, and entered Pomerania.

FEBRUARY 19.

Sir John Newport lately wrote a letter to the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Dublin, relative to the participation of Ireland in the East-India trade. The object of the trading interest of Ireland, instead of the present arrangement, is to procure a right to send a ship from that country to China, which may return direct to Ireland, instead of the present unprofitable license to send out a certain quantity of goods in English vessels. The answer received by Sir John Newport has been reported to the Commercial Body of Dublin, at a meeting called for that purpose. It states,—

That a trade from Ireland is not practicable to any beneficial purpose under the act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1793, as by that act, the trade from Ireland to India is restricted to the Peninsula of India, and does not comprehend China, which is generally conceived to be the most lucrative object of Eastern adventure; & the exports from Ireland to the East-Indies are restricted to goods, the growth produce, and manufacture of his Majesty's European dominions; consequently, the Irish merchant is excluded from shipping specie so necessary for Indian adventures;—and also from shipping wines, and other principle articles that are left open by the company to be subjects of English private trade.

FEBRUARY 20.

Sir Home Popham has arrived from the River de la Plate, is under arrest, and must be tried—he is treated with much respect—go-

vernment are determined to try Buenos Ayres once more; but Monte Video will probably be the first attacked. Sir Home returned in an American ship.

The question for emancipating the Irish is to be again agitated in Parliament.

FEBRUARY 24.

It is said that the Russian ministry have presented to the English government, the draft of a commercial treaty, which puts the British trade to the Baltic on a level with that of the native Russian merchant, from port to port. The greater part of the alien duties, as far as respects Great-Britain, are to be taken off; and it is even expected that Russia will employ her mediation with the court of Denmark, to procure in favor of England, a considerable diminution of the duties paid at the Sound. The latter would be an inestimable advantage to the British merchant.

Gen. Whitlock is to sail immediately for South-America with an expedition.

On the arrival of the Gottenburg mail yesterday, we immediately gave the only interesting article of intelligence which it brought, namely, that Mortier was about to commence the siege of Stralsund, with 17,000 men. The Swedes will now have an opportunity of evincing their hereditary courage, in a vigorous defence of that garrison, the capture of which would afford Bonaparte a malignant gratification, as the King of Sweden has on all occasions set his menaces at defiance, and would never acknowledge him under any other title than as a public robber.

The position of the hostile armies, authorise undoubtedly the expectation, that a general engagement has taken place. This may not have been the case. A train of unforeseen circumstances will render Bonaparte as cautious of risking all on the event of one battle as the Russians. If any thing presses him to it, it will be the want of provisions, which at present he can only draw from Galicia, the continuance of which will entirely depend on the will of the Emperor of Austria. The stipulated restoration of the fortress of Branau, will be the touchstone of Bonaparte's hopes or fears, with respect to that power.

The dispatches which were yesterday received from Lord Hutchinson, fully confirm the account of the defeat of the French at Mohringen, though not quite to the extent stated in the Prussian account. Two French Generals, Dupoor and Lescur, and all Bernadotte's baggage, fell into the hands of the victors. It is stated that at the time his Lordship was writing the dispatch, intelligence was received that the French General Thuringe had deserted to the Russians; and declared that if his desertion was made known at the advanced posts, he was convinced that several other French officers would follow his example.

FEBRUARY 25.

Some private letters have been received in town, by some mercantile houses of Dutch connection.—The state of Holland is here represented as very different from what has been reported. The whole form of administration, as well as of government has been new modelled. Frenchmen are put at the head of the police, and the system itself has been modelled after that of France. The central police, as it is called, is established at Amsterdam. The name and description of every traveller, in every town, is taken at these several offices, and transmitted to the general office. The warehouses of these merchants are likewise put under the inspection of these officers, who have it in general order to prevent the introduction and

consumption of English goods.—The place of which any colonial produce has been received, must be verified by the oath of the merchant importer.

FEBRUARY 27.

Letters of a late date, received by the Danish mail, confirm the account in one of the French bulletins, concerning the removal of Marshal Kaminsky and Gen. Buxhoeveden from their respective commands. Why Buxhoeveden is superseded is not mentioned, but Kaminsky is said to have given such unequivocal proofs of insanity, as to make it a measure of urgent necessity. His derangement we understand, broke out in the field of battle suddenly, and in its consequences, proved very disastrous to the Russians. It is reported, that on one of the days previous to the battle of Pultusk, he entered the field stripped to his shirt, over which he had hung his ribbons, stars, &c.—This eccentric appearance being considered as an aukward, though pardonable imitation of Suwarrow, did not excite any extraordinary degree of surprize at the time. It was however soon discovered, that it was rather the result of derangement than of policy. He committed a variety of excesses, and issued orders wholly inconsistent with each other. The consequence was that the army was thrown into great confusion. It was this unhappy malady, it is said, which occasioned the seeming remissness of Buxhoeveden in not coming to the assistance of Benningsen, and through which, to all appearance, the French were saved from a total defeat on the 26th of December. Had a junction between these two corps taken place on the morning of that day, as Benningsen had reason to expect, they would have greatly outnumbered the French, and most probably from the resistance made by the smaller Russian force, have obtained a great and decisive victory.

To the accounts in Danish newspapers is subjoined an assertion, that the Russians, in the ardor of success, had determined on a general battle, the event of which might be expected every day. This is the circumstance in the present posture of affairs, which is not calculated to afford unmixed satisfaction. We should be extremely sorry to see the Russians abandon that system of warfare, which alone has been able to stop the progress of the French conquests, & to shew to Europe that they are not invincible. Many of the most skillful military men of the day, are of opinion that Bonaparte, like Hannibal, is only to be beaten by a plan of protracted warfare, and of partial actions. The fate of Europe ought not to be risked on a single stake, more especially as Napoleon has always been partial to general and pitched battles, and as it would be too much to allow him to chase his own mode of warfare.

We yesterday stated, that Bonaparte had issued a fresh decree for the immediate sale of the confiscated property at Hamburg, and in the Hanseatic towns. We have since been favored with a copy of this unprincipled decree, of which the following is a translation?

Extract from the Minutes of the Minister Secretary of State.

Palace, Warsaw, Jan. 25.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

"Since our decree of the 21st of Nov. ordering the confiscation of all English merchandize, in whatever hands they might be lodged

"Since our decree of the 15th Decem-ber, ordering that all English merchandize and property at Hamburg, and in Hanseatic Towns, should be sent to France, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. I. The merchandize subject to confiscation, in pursuance of our decree of the 21st of Nov. shall be deposited in a special magazine, and placed under the care of a French agent.

Art. II. An inventory must be made and presented to our Intendant-general, who will immediately transmit it to our Minister of finance.

Art. III. The colonial produce, the articles chiefly necessary in the manufactures, the fine cloths, and the works in silks, must be sent to France, subject to the authority of our Minister of Finance, and placed in his depository.

IV. The goods, the spirits, cloths, proper for the service of the army, and other articles capable of being rendered useful, must all be placed in the military magazine.

Art. V. The coarser description of merchandize, such as iron, wood, coals, beer,

pot-ash, &c. must be sold upon the spot where they have been sequestered.

Art. VI. The produce of the sales in the territory occupied by the army, must be placed in the fund of general contributions, and that of the sales in France in the bank.

Art. VII. Our Minister of Finance, and our Intendant-general, are charged with the execution of the present decree

NAPOLEON,

On the part of the Emperor, the Minister Secretary of State.

H. R. MARAT,

Conformably to the copy of the Intendant-general of the army,

DUROC.

The gentlemen of the Stock Exchange waited on Lord Grenville this morning to settle the terms of the loan. Fourteen millions and a half is the whole sum to be raised in England, viz. twelve millions and a half for England, and two for Ireland, besides one million and a half which is to be raised in Ireland; the price commanded is 70 in the reduced, and 70 in the consols.

We understand Lord Grenville would not bind himself as to any subsidy which might be wanted on the amount.

MARCH 8.

We have infinite pleasure in being able to announce the arrival of a messenger this morning, from Petersburg, with the official accounts of a succession of

IMPORTANT VICTORIES
Obtained by the Russians over the French, between the 1st and 12th of February.

M Vlick, who is the bearer of these joyful tidings, left Petersburg on the 18th of February, and Gottenburg on the first instant, on board the Amity Packet, which was dispatched for his conveyance. From him we have the happiness to learn, that Gen. Benningsen has officially announced several victories obtained by him over Bonaparte, in one of which the French lost upwards of 20,000 men, twelve standards, and a large portion of their artillery.

Six of these latter had been triumphantly exhibited on the parade at Petersburg. He reports, and his statement is confirmed from various quarters, that Bonaparte, since his invasion of Poland, has lost upwards of 100,000 men.

The following note was circulated in the ministerial circles shortly after M. Vlick's arrival.

"A King's Messenger arrived this morning with dispatches from St. Petersburg, communicating the official details of the operations of the Russian army in Prussia. It appeared that the ardent and persevering gallantry of the Prussian Generals had been crowned with signal success. For several successive days he attacked the enemy, always to advantage, but in last affairs to their decided defeat, they having on that occasion lost upwards of 20,000, 12 eagles, and several pieces of cannon."

"Great rejoicings have taken place at Petersburg, and the city was illuminated at the departure of the Messenger."

Yesterday we received Dutch & French papers by the American ship Medford, arrived in the river from Rotterdam, which have furnished us with some articles of importance.—Government at the same time received dispatches from the Dorset Packet, arrived at Harwich. The letters are stated to announce another action between the Russians and French, in which the Grand Duke of Berg was killed. We have before us an extract of a letter received by a merchant in the city, from his brother in Warsaw, mentioning Murat's decease, and that the body had been received with great pomp in that city, and as we understand, buried there. We incline, however, to think, from some allusion to the scene of action, that Murat, should he have fallen, must have been killed in the battle of Eylau, or in some affair that immediately followed.