

Letters were yesterday received in to... Thursday, arrived at Hull, bringing accounts from thence to the 20th ult. of great rejoicings having taken place there, on occasion of the victories obtained by the Russians over the French, in Warmia, up to the 11th. The left and centre of the Russians were then posted on the Lakes, and the right extended beyond the Alle.

The French corps under Gen. Lefebvre, have been defeated by a body of Prussians near Marienwerder. Gen. Lefebvre is stated to have attacked a Russian and Prussian corps at Marienwerder on the 11th February; but the result of the contest, or whence the allied troops came is not mentioned.

Although the French have succeeded in restoring tranquility in Hesse, insurrections appear to have broken out in various other parts of Germany, which cannot fail to embarrass Bonaparte, either in exposing his supplies from France to danger; or in requiring for their protection a greater force than, in his present circumstances, he can afford for such service. Witteravia and the Banks of the Main are in the hands of the insurgents; and in Weimar, Gotha, Coburg, and most of the neighboring Duchies, an extensive and organized system of revolt prevails.

The Austrian army in Galicia amounts to more than 100,000 men, and the frontiers of Moravia and Moravia are crowded with troops, who have cut off all communication with Saxony, Silesia, &c. The export of provisions to the French army in Poland has been discontinued, and some Jewish merchants and others, by whom it was carried on, have been arrested and sent in chains, for trial. This measure is said to have been adopted on a strong remonstrance from the Russian Minister.

The Austrians are collecting a strong corps on the Bavarian frontiers, under the orders of one of the Archdukes.

All officers in the Austrian service on leave of absence, &c. have received orders to join their respective corps.

On the departure of Bonaparte from Warsaw, Baron Vincent announced to Talletrand his intention to return to Vienna, and was with difficulty induced to prolong his stay in Poland for another fortnight. The Baron's mission, independent of the restoration of Brannau, had for its object to demand from Bonaparte an explanation as to his intentions in regard to Poland, and a revocation of the promises held out to the inhabitants of that country by Dombrowsky. Bonaparte has evaded the discussion of these points; and in one of his interviews with Baron Vincent, he warmly expressed impatience and offence at the Baron's importunity on the subject.

The Russians continue to advance into Turkey almost without opposition. It appears by letters from Panscova of the 28th of Jan. that the advanced corps of the Russian army had already penetrated into Albania, and that the mountaineers of Raschia, Podrina, &c. had joined him in immense numbers. The Islands of Curzuelo, Brassia, and Lissa, have fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, and Lessina has been invested—Bulgaria, Servia and Albania, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia, are now in the virtual occupation of the Russians. The Turks are not capable of opposing any serious obstacles to the progress of the Russians; their army is an undisciplined mob, more dangerous to the generals appointed to conduct it, than to the enemy to whom it is to be confronted.

The blockade of Venice has exposed the inhabitants to the greatest distress. The principal supply of fuel was heretofore brought from Dalmatia, but the British and Russian vessels before the port will not suffer a barque of any description to enter, and the winter had, at the date of the last accounts, set in with great severity.

Late news by the ship George, Capt. Taylor, arrived at New York, in the remarkably short passage of 25 days from Greece.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Yesterday a bag of letters from Holland reached the post-office, some of which we understand are dated on Wednesday last. We have received a packet of Rotterdam, Flushing and

some other papers by this conveyance. The French headquarters are stated to have been fixed at Thorn, in the neighbourhood of which the army is said to be concentrated. The divisions of Ney and Angereau are said to have occupied Bromberg, Izmitz, Podgneze, and other towns on the western bank of the Vistula.

All the French troops have been withdrawn from Narew, Praga, Warsaw, &c. The works of Praga have been abandoned. Nothing of moment had, on the 8th instant, been attempted against Stralsund. The garrison comprised 12,000 men, and Rugen was occupied by a force fully competent to its defence. Skirmishes occurred almost daily on the Baltic, but without producing any result of interest.

A large military force, chiefly cavalry, is to be sent to the continent early in the spring. The ordnance and transport boards are busied with the necessary preparations. A fleet of 10 or 12 sail of the line is likewise equipping for the Baltic. It is to be composed of old 74's, to carry 24 pounders on the main deck, instead of 32's.

MARCH 17.
The dispatches which we have already stated to have been brought by Mr. Pierrpoint, were from the court of Prussia at Memel, and not as has been stated from Stockholm. He likewise brought letters from Lord Hutchinson; but the principal object of his journey was to deliver to ministers a treaty offensive and defensive, between the courts of Memel, Stockholm and London. The intelligence which he brings from the theatre of war is merely incidental, & was not of importance enough to have exclusively required a more than ordinary messenger.

The French troops were much harassed by the Cossacks, who, with an irregularity against which no vigilance could guard, availed themselves of every opportunity of crossing the rivers, and harassing the rear detachments of the French army. Many of the French cavalry had been drowned in attempting to follow them across the rivers. Price of Stocks, 3 per cent. consols 62 5 8—Omanium 1 3 4 prem.

A Hamburg paper of the 7th instant, was received in town yesterday. The most important article it contains is the Turkish proclamation for shutting the Canal against vessels of all nations, during the present war between Russia and the Porte.

The Juno, Thompson master, arrived in the river from Memel, has brought a copy of the public notification of the battle of Eylau, which was posted in that town, announcing the result to the public. The following is a translation:

PROCLAMATION.
“The Governor and Chamber of Magistracy, have to congratulate their fellow citizens, that official accounts have been this day received, that after repeated battles from the 31 to the 9th, the combined armies of Russia and Prussia have obtained a complete victory over the French.—The result of the battle has been 20 Eagles, 14 of which had been awarded to General Benningsen and the Russian army; the remaining six had been presented to the King of Prussia. The French had lost 20,000 men, who were dead on the field of battle.

The contest had been so obstinately maintained on both sides, that both French and Russians had refused to accept of any quarter from each other. A body of 1500 French, who had been cut off during the battle of the 7th, had been surrounded on the 8th by the whole of the Russian army; they refused to lay down their arms or accept of quarter, but Gen. Benningsen, after a sharp attack, made them sensible of their fruitless resistance and ruinous desperation, and induced them to surrender at discretion. These are the only prisoners taken. The Russians remained encamped on the field of battle on the 10th; but the French had retreated two leagues. Gen. Benningsen expected a strong reinforcement of Cossacks, and the junction of the Silesian levy, when it is supposed we will pursue his victory.

By order of the Chamber of Magistracy.
H. KLOPSTOCK.”

The above notification accounts for the dreadful slaughter on that day, by stating, not that neither army would give, but that both refused to take quarter.—That is, each fought with such desperation, as to preclude all thought of surrendering.

Extract of a letter, written three days after the battle of Prussian Eylau, by an officer of the Russian Army, to his father at Lubek.

“Tilsit, in the Kingdom of Prussia, near the Niemen, 20 leagues N. E. of Konigsberg, Feb. 11.

“When you receive this letter you will perhaps have heard of the terrible battle fought three days ago, between our arms and the French. As I supposed you might be very uneasy respecting my fate, I hasten to satisfy you by the present letter. Nothing disagreeable has occurred to me, tho' I have been a whole day in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. I know not how it was possible to come out of such a scene of dissolution alive; but after all, thank God, I have not received a scratch, and therefore am much more fortunate than most of the brave officers of our regiment, who have fallen. Those who are not killed are almost all wounded.

“Our army has performed prodigies of valor. I though we have lost a number of men, it is generally agreed, that it is an as-

tonishing circumstance not to have lost more, and this is looked upon as an effect of the excellent discipline which prevailed in the army during the heat of the action, and in the midst of such a fire as never was seen.”
“During the last three days, the question on who were the victors, has been frequently asked among us. This may appear singular; but in reality, I cannot say which of the armies fought with the most courage and firmness, or which did the most mischief, however, this is certain, that we lost a very great number of men. But as we have not had possession of the field of battle, and of course, have not yet been able to verify the result of the action, there is room to hope that a great part of the men who have hitherto been absent on the calling of rolls, have not perished. It is less painful to acknowledge, that the enemy has made a number of prisoners.

“In spite of our losses, this memorable day has done great honor to our arms.—Every corps, every officer, every private man distinguished himself. Our retreat after the battle is no proof that we have been beaten. We did not go to take a military position, but merely to find an opportunity to come to an engagement with the enemy at a time when we hoped he would not be in a situation to resist the overwhelming mass of forces brought to act against him. If we had conquered, other operations would have immediately followed; but otherwise it was our duty to retreat, which we are doing at this moment; and this proves, that our enterprise has not had all the success which it promised.

“As for the rest, I cannot say our situation is the most brilliant. The enemy has the advantage over us, of making war 600 miles from his own country, and living at the expense of the vanquished. Should he, as it is thought, arrive upon our territory, the people of our frontiers will have two dreadful scourges upon them at one time. Hitherto our hopes have been deceived in several instances. We were told that the French would not expect us in the winter; but we found them collected in a sufficient number to withstand the shock of an immense force. We are told that sickness carried them off by thousands at a time;—but the manner in which we passed the 8th of this month, did not make it appear as if we had to do with sick. In fine, we had reason to hope that NAPOLEON had set off for Paris; this was equally false; and if it had not been contradicted by the reports of the prisoners we have made, I assure you, during the battle, we were well persuaded that the Emperor was present.”

Fifty-ninth Bulletin.
Prussian Eylau, Feb. 14.

“The enemy has taken a position behind the Pregle. Our patrols are before Konigsberg, but the Emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army in winter quarters in such a manner that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken since the battle of Bergfried is about 60. The 24 pieces, which the enemy left behind in the battle of Eylau, are sent to Thorn. The enemy have circulated the subjoined report, which is entirely false. They attacked the town, but were immediately driven back. They acknowledged 20,000 men killed and wounded; but their loss is much greater. Their capture of nine eagles is no less false than the account of their taking possession of the town. The grand duke of Berg still has his head quarters at Wirtemburg, close upon the Pragel. Gen. Hauptmann has died of his wounds; his loss is generally deplored—but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers have distinguished themselves in all the battles. The Emperor has given orders for removing his body to Paris. The general of brigade, Bernard de Sulpice, who was wounded in the wrist, refused to go to the field hospital in the rear to be dressed, but made a second charge on the enemy with his cavalry. His majesty is so well pleased with his conduct, that he has appointed him a general of division. On the 12th, marshal Lefebvre advanced to Marienwerder, where he found seven Prussian squadrons; he defeated them, and made prisoners 300 men, among whom are a colonel, a major, and several other officers—he also took 250 horses. Those who escaped fled towards Dantzic.”

[The Russian report mentioned in this Bulletin is not given with it.]

Sixtieth Bulletin,
Prussian Eylau, Feb. 17.

“The conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidnitz has surrendered, and the capitulation is annexed. (We do not think it necessary to insert it, as the conditions are the same as those on which Breslau and Brieg surrendered.)
“The Prussian governor of Silesia is shut up in Glatz, after having been driven by Gen. Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein and Neurohde. In these affairs, the Wurttemberg troops behaved remarkably well. The Bavarian regiment of Tour and Taxis, commanded by Col. Seydis, and the 6th regiment of Bavarian infantry of the line, under Col. Baker, eminently distinguished themselves. The enemy lost about 100 killed and 300 prisoners.—The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigour.

“Since the battle of Eylau the enemy have re-assembled behind the Pregle. We hoped to have driven them from that position had remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a bounda-

beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue them.
“About 3,000 Russian prisoners, who were at Wellenberg, have been set at liberty by a troop of Cossacks, consisting of 1000 men.
“The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, & the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of February.
“The army is entering into cantonments.”

Sixty-first Bulletin.
Landsberg, Feb. 18.

The battle of Eylau was at first considered as a victory by several of the enemy's officers. Such indeed was the belief at Konigsberg during the whole evening of the 9th; but the alarm was great when the Russian head-quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after the sound of our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in possession of a height which flanked the whole of the Russian troops.

The Russian general declared that he would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, “We shall shate the fate of Lubek.” It was fortunate, however, for this town, that it did not come within the plan of the French generals to drive the Russians from this position.

The number of dead in the Russian army in generals and other officers, is very remarkable.

In consequence of the battle of Eylau, more than 5,000 wounded Russians found in the field of battle, or in the neighbouring hospitals, have fell into the hands of the victors. Part of them are since dead. The remainder, who are slightly wounded, have increased the number of prisoners. Fifteen hundred have been sent back to the Russian army. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides these 5000 which fell into the hands of the French.

The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Elbing, Liebstadt and Osterode, are the finest in this country, and the Emperor has chosen them for the cantonments of his left wing.

Marshal Mortier has gone back to Swedia Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded; and it is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suburb of Kuiper. The fire presented a horrible spectacle, and more than 2000 persons are in consequence of its destitute of any house or shelter.

Sixty-second Bulletin.
Liebstadt, Feb. 21.

The right of the grand army has been victorious, like the centre and the left. Gen. Essen, at the head of 25,000 men, advanced to Ostrolenka on the 15th, along the two banks of the Narew; when arrived at the village of Flacis Lawowa, he met the advanced guard of Gen. Savary, who commanded the 5th corps.

On the 16th, at break of day, Gen. Gazan, with a part of his division, made an oblique movement upon the advanced guard. At 9 in the morning he met the enemy, on the road to Novogrod, attacked, defeated and put him to the rout. But at the same moment the enemy attacked Ostrolenka by the left bank. Gen. Campana, with a brigade of the division of Gen. Gazan and Gen. Ruffin, with a brigade of the division of Gen. Oudinot, defended that small town. Gen. Savary sent thither the Gen. of division Reille, chief of the staff of the army. The Russian infantry, in several columns, endeavoured to carry the town. The enemy was suffered to advance half the length of the streets, when he was marched against and charged. He was three times cut down, and left the streets covered with the dead. The loss of the enemy was so great, that he abandoned the town, and took a position behind the sand hills which cover it.

The divisions of Gen. Suchet and Oudinot advanced; at the heads of their columns arrived at Ostrolenka. Gen. Savary drew up his little army in the following manner:—Gen. Oudinot commanded the left, in two lines; Gen. Suchet the centre, and Gen. Reille, commanding a brigade of the division of Gazan, formed the right. He covered himself with all his artillery and marched against the enemy. The intrepid Gen. Oudinot put himself at the head of the cavalry, made a successful charge, and cut in pieces the Cossacks of the rear guard of the enemy. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way in all sides, and were followed fighting during three leagues.

“The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, but without being perceived. His cavalry had retreated the whole night. General Suwarrow, and several officers of the enemy, are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of wounded, 1200 have been taken off the field, and more are bringing in every instant. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1300 dead on the field of battle. On our side we have had sixty men killed, and from 4 to 500 wounded.—But a loss most sensibly felt is that of the Gen. of Brig. Campana, who was an officer of great merit & promise; he was born in the department of Marengo.—The Emperor has been much grieved at his loss. The 103d regiment distinguished itself particularly in this affair.—Among the wounded are Colonel Du Hamel, of the 21st regiment of light infantry; and the Col. of artillery Nourrit.

“The Emperor has ordered the 5th corps to go into winter-quarters. The thaw is dreadful.—The season will not permit any thing great to be achieved,—it is that of repose.—The enemy first broke up from his quarters,—he has repented it.

PROCLAMATION.
Prussian Eylau, Feb. 17.

“We had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the first corps, and shewed themselves on the lower Vistula. We awoke up and marched against him. We have pursued him, sword in hand, 80 miles. He has fled to his strong holds, and retired beyond the Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hoff and Eylau, we have taken from him 65 pieces of cannon, and 16 standards, besides his loss of more than 40,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The heroes who, on our side, remain in the bed of honor, have died a glorious death. It is the death of a true soldier. Their relatives will always have a just claim to our care and beneficence.

Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall return to the Vistula and resume our winter quarters.—Those who shall dare to disturb these quarters, shall have reason to repent; for, whether beyond the Vistula or on the other side of the Danube—whether in the middle of winter or in the beginning of autumn—we still shall be found French Soldiers, and Soldiers of the Grand Army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JANUARY 25.

The manifesto of the Porte against Russia was published here on the 5th inst. It states a number of grievances which it has experienced from Russia for several years past. It begins with the period of the possession of the Crimea and the province of Georgia, and comes down to the recent occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Gen. Michelson. It observes that in consequence of these unworthy proceedings on the part of Russia, ever Mussulman is called upon by his religion and his civil duties, to avenge himself upon a faithless enemy, and concludes by charging the court of Russia with the responsibility of all the blood that may be spilt on the occasion. A copy of this manifesto has been presented to all the foreign ministers residing at Constantinople.

The passage through the Canal to the Black Sea, is shut against foreign nations during the present hostilities.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT OF LAND, lying on the Yakin River, about three miles from the Town of Huntsville, containing 183 Acres. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living on said Land.

April 6. WM. MOSLEY.

The above Land will be sold cheap for Cash.

40\$ Reward, if taken out of the State, And 25\$ if taken in the State.

RUN AWAY, from the Subscriber, near Wilkesborough, N. Carolina, on the 21st of March, a NEGRO FELLOW, named Joe, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black skin, has a large beard for his age, and can read and write. I suppose he has a pass with him, and perhaps he is conveyed by some white man, or he may attempt to pass as a freeman. He is a good Shoemaker, a tolerable Cooper, speaks plain English, has a thin visage—is an arch cunning fellow, can tell a smooth plausible story. His clothing not known.

He stole and carried away with him, a small Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, branded with HB, if branded at all, has a snip in his nose, is a natural trotter, is well made, and shews the Janus blood—he is marked with the Gears.

The above Reward will be paid, together with all reasonable expenses, if the said Negro is lodged in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him again. I incline to think he has made it Tennessee.

JAMES WELBORN.

Wilkes County, April 1.

Runaway taken up.

WAS committed to the Jail of Nash County, on Monday the 9th of February last, a NEGRO MAN, by the name of GEORGE, but who endeavoured to pass by the name of Billy. He says he belongs to Standerford & Mosely, in Green County, Greensborough, in Georgia. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a yellow complexion, is about 25 years old.

The owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold to pay expenses.

March 15. A. GANDY, Sheriff.

STEUBENS Military Exercise,

Fat sale at this Office.