



FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1815.

VOL. XIV.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM LONDON AND LISBON

New-York, June 19.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Juno, Capt. Edes, 28 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we have received through the politeness of Capt. Edes, London papers to the 23rd April and dates to the 28th; from which we have made the following extracts:—

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Defeat of Beuhamois by Wittgenstein.

It was as we suspected from the contents of the last Paris papers. Beuhamois' change of position and movement across the Saale on the 7th, were the consequence of the defeat experienced from Gen. Wittgenstein 2 days before. This information we have received officially by the Heligoland mail this morning.

Gen. Wittgenstein acquaints us that the Prussian Gen. Von Borstel had been sent to surround Magdeburgh, on the right bank of the Elbe. On the 2d inst. however, his force was attacked by a very superior division of the enemy, and he was obliged to fall back to Nedlitz, and afterward, on the 5th, to Gleitz, on the road to Gorze. Beuhamois, in consequence of his success, conceived the project of making an attempt against Berlin. Of Wittgenstein's near approach he seems to have been ignorant, and putting himself at the head of 24,000 men with 40 pieces of artillery, he marched against the Prussian Gens. Von Borstel and Bulow. Wittgenstein had arranged his plan for falling with his whole force upon him. The battle took place upon the 5th and was obstinately contested, but the enemy were at length defeated, and night alone saved them from experiencing a more severe loss than they did experience. However, they lost 2000 in killed and wounded, and 27 officers and 900 men made prisoners. Gens. Graner and Hamilier were wounded. On the next morning Wittgenstein prepared to follow up his advantage, but Beuhamois had retired, in the night, abandoned the defiles of Wahlitz and Alten Clus, destroyed the bridges and crossed the Elbe. Wittgenstein immediately threw up entrenchments at Gless and other points, to enable Gen. Bulow to blockade Magdeburgh more closely on the right bank of the Elbe. Wittgenstein's head quarters were on the 7th, at Zerbst, midway between Dessau and Magdeburgh.

Of this battle of the 5th and the subsequent movements of Beuhamois, the Moniteur gives the following account.

"On the 5th, the 35th division, commanded by Gen. G. entiers, had an affair of advanced posts, upon the right bank of the Elbe, 4 leagues from Magdeburgh; four battalions of this division only were engaged. The infantry displayed its usual intrepidity, the enemy were repulsed.

"On the 7th, the Viceroy being informed that the enemy had passed the Elbe at Dessau, sent the 5th and part of the 11th corps to support the second corps, commanded by the Duke of Belkuno. The Viceroy himself took post at Sempert, where on the 8th his head quarters were, and he has collected his army upon the Saale; the left to the Elbe, the right leaning on the mountains of Haritz, and the reserve at Magdeburgh."

The Saxon troops have separated from the French, the cavalry retiring to Torgau, and the infantry to Plauen, by order of the King of Saxony.

The first division of the Swedish troops on the Elbe. Six thousand, we understand, reached Boitzenburgh on the 10th or 11th, and joined the force under Gen. Dreyberg. They will be followed by 25,000 more Swedes. The Crown Prince was expected at Boitzenburgh on the 16th. He was to leave Carlscrona on the 28th of last month. It is probable that in the first affair that takes place after Bonaparte joins his troops, the Crown Prince may command the army against him.

The Prussian army under Gen. Blucher is advancing to Erfurth in great strength.

Stettin is now closely besieged, and Wittenburg is expected to fall.

The Prussian army is to be augmented to 358,000 men, Count Tolstie, formerly Russian Ambassador, at Paris, has passed Know with 100,000 men a

large part of whom are Ural Cossacks.

The Saxon and Bavarian Ministers have left Breslau as well as the French. The Austrian minister remains there.

When the Packet left Heligoland 30 sail of transports with troops, arms, clothing, &c. were proceeding up the Elbe.

A large body of French conscripts are said to have refused crossing the Rhine.

LONDON, (afternoon) APRIL 23.

This morning a mail reached town from Heligoland, by which much important information is received. Bonaparte, it is said, has declared the inhabitants of the Hanse Towns outlaws.

We understand that the Prussian Envoy Von Klost, may be expected to arrive shortly in this country.

There is a report that the Hanseatic Legion had gained another victory over the French near Lüneburgh. The siege of Stettin is commenced.

HAMBURG, APRIL 13.

Capt. Adlam of the British sloop of war Ranger, conveys 150,000 muskets, with the ammunition for the same; as also clothing for that number to Colberg. The report of this convoy being already arrived and unladen in that harbor was too precipitate.

CORK, APRIL 18.

The Newfoundland, Halifax, & Quebec fleets sailed on Saturday afternoon under convoy of his Majesty's ships Crescent, Sybille, Armide, Rosamond, Cygnet, Conflict and Bold.

Translations from Lisbon papers to the 15th May, received by the Juno.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Duke of Cumberland was to have embarked on the 26th instant for Germany. A great quantity of arms and ammunition have been sent to the German Patriots. In a sortie made by the garrison of Gougou, 130 French and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Russians. The Russian General Guowitch commands 70,000 militia, encamped part in Berdyzew, part in Zytonier. Gen. Morand died on the 5th of April of his wound. The Russian Grand Army of 45,000 men, and the Head Quarters of the Emperor Alexander on the 5th of April left Kallitach, and their cantonments for the Oder. Another body of 10,000 under the command of Gen. Miliar dowitch also took their departure for Poland, by the same road.

CADIZ, MAY 4.

In the action with a division of the enemy, composed of 1200 grenadiers of the Imperial Guard under General Caudin, on the 27th March, 634 prisoners were taken by General Mina, the rest left dead upon the field of battle. The General only escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

MAY 6.—The most probable calculation upon the power with which Lord Wellington will commence the campaign in Castile, makes it consist of 70,000 English and Portuguese, and 12,000 Spaniards.

CORUNNA, MAY 4.

A report has been received by the Governor from Gen. Mino, of the route of a French division composed of 10,000 men on their march towards Castro-Ardiales, with a considerable convoy of provisions and ammunition, in which the enemy lost 3000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, together with three pieces of cannon, and the whole convoy composed of 250 waggons.

The French abandoned Toledo on the 6th of May, at 5 A. M.

VACCINE MATTER.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the President of the U States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine VACCINE MATTER will be furnished to any Physician, or other citizen of the U States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post—and the requisite fee five dollars (in the current bank paper of any of the middle States) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, as to how to use, will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any disreputable person, who can read and write, to secure his own family from the Smallpox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger or expence.

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the U. S. mail free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An Act to encourage Vaccination." JAMES SMITH, United States Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

THE WAR.

NORFOLK, June 22.

On Friday last the enemy's ships got under way and stood up towards Hampton Roads. The 74's and one frigate, with a number of smaller vessels came to, and anchored off Willoughby's point, and three frigates proceeded into the Roads.—The headmost frigate came up nearly as high as the Quarantine Ground, when perceiving some vessels coming down James River, she dispatched a couple of barges to cut them off. Fortunately, however, some of the gun-boats that were ordered down to Craney Island, got under way in time to defeat their purpose, and one throwing a few shot at them, they put back to the frigate.—In the evening the two sternmost frigates retrograded as far as Old Point, under which they came to anchor; the headmost one anchored about two or three miles higher up.—The position of this ship afforded a favorable opportunity to the gun-boats to prove their utility or uselessness, and either to wipe away the reproach so generally and liberally bestowed on them, or sink into utter insignificance and disgrace.

Comodoro Cassin, who commands the Navy Yard and Flotilla at this place, determining to avail himself of this opportunity, mustered all the gun-boats that could be manned, amounting in number to 15, and ordered them down to Craney Island on Saturday.—In the afternoon of that day, it was pretty generally understood, that an attack would be made by the gun-boats on the enemy's uppermost frigate, in the course of the night; and as this was the first time they had attempted anything, anxiety and eager curiosity for the result, was depicted in every countenance; every one was impatient to know how Mr. Jefferson's bull dogs would acquit themselves; and whether the Philosopher's system would prove upon trial, a monument of his wisdom or folly.

The ebb tide making about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Cap. Tarborough, to whom the command was given, waited until then before he got under way. There could not have been a more favorable time for the enterprise; there was not a breath of air stirring, and the water was perfectly smooth, Under cover of night they swept down to within a mile and a half of the object of attack. At half past 3 they commenced the action, and had two good fires at the Frigate, before she returned a single shot. But after shipping her cable and setting all sail, she opened a fire on the boats. The cannonading thus commenced on both sides, was kept up with very little intermission for about an hour and a quarter, when the frigate ceased firing; and our anxious tars were cheered with the brilliant prospect of a complete victory. Much, however, to their mortification, the two lower ships, which at the beginning of the engagement had crowded all sail and sent their boats ahead to tow up to the assistance of their consort, just as this flattering moment caught a breeze, and in a few minutes were in effective gun shot of the boats, and joined the silenced frigate. All three of them opened a tremendous fire upon our little armada which they returned in a spirited style for half an hour, when there being no further prospect of injuring the enemy from his great superiority of force, and the wind by this time having sprung up, which militated greatly against the gun-boats, the Commodore conceived it necessary to relinquish the contest and return with the flotilla to Craney Island, having for an hour and a quarter, fought 15 guns against 50, and for half an hour, against 150! The injury sustained on our side was unusually and unexpectedly small; a mere bagatelle; On board No. 136, commanded by Sa. Lieut. Master Horace Smith, one 18lb. ball struck the main mast, and killed — Allison, master's mate. No. 154, S. M. John Nantz, one 32 pound ball between wind and water—the aperture was instantly plugged up, and the boat continued firing. Some of the other boats were a little decomposed in their rigging, but not a man killed or wounded, except the one before mentioned. Of course the damage done to the enemy cannot be ascertained; but it was no doubt considerable from the superiority of the boats in point of metal, and the coolness and deliberation with which the guns were managed.

It is the opinion of all the officers, that the frigate the attack was first made on, must have been completely cut in her hull, as they could perceive many of the shot strike her side. Had the weather continued calm a little longer, so as to prevent the coming up of the lower frigates, she would inevitably have fallen into our hands; as it is, however, we have the consolation of knowing, that the little naval force placed at the disposal of Com. Cassin, has been employed in a manner creditable to the bravery and enterprise of the American character. The Gun-boats have so far succeeded on this occasion, as to gain a favorable opinion, even from their most violent opposers.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in town from its commencement to its close; and vast crowds of citizens hurried down to Lambert's and Sewell's Points, the Quarantine House &c. to behold the (to them) novel spectacle, which, to one who had never witnessed such an exhibition, was a wondrous sight.

The daring & provoking attack, has, no doubt engaged the proud spirit of the enemy to its highest pitch, and as the notorious Cockburn is chief in command, he will probably attempt to satiate his vengeful malignity by the performance of scenes similar to those of Havr. de-Grace, &c.—but he may be assured, that he will meet with a far different reception. Every Soldier, and every Citizen, will be at his post; will meet him on the strand, and dispute every inch of ground. Nothing serious, however, is apprehended by any one.

[An official letter from Com. Cassin to the Secretary of the Navy confirms the above particulars.]

A REINFORCEMENT.

A fleet consisting of 4 seventy four and seven frigates came in from sea on Saturday under a press of sail, and proceeded up as high as Craney's Hill, when the wind commencing to blow a smart gale from the westward they dropped anchor for the day. On Sunday 10 A. M. the 12 frigates remaining in the Roads after the attack of the gun-boats were joined by seven others, and in the course of the day eight sail more moved up above Willoughby's, making in all six 74's and 12 frigates and sloops of war; they are moored in a line from Willoughby's up to Hampton bar. Two frigates left the bay last evening and went to sea.

For the present there can be no communication by water between James & Nansemond rivers and this place, without imminent danger. Herald.

Tuesday, 10 o'clock P. M.

About day break the enemy were discovered with their barges pulling to shore, about two & a half or three miles above the upper point of Craney Island—about 400 effected their landing without any opposition or loss, there being no force to oppose them, and being out of reach of the artillery on Craney Island—but another detachment which pulled directly for Craney Island met with a different reception. The batteries were manned with the troops stationed on the Island, and a detachment of seamen commanded by the officers of the Consolidation, who opened a heavy fire, that compelled the enemy to retreat with great loss. Three barges were sunk; one was taken with 18 men on board, belonging to a foreign regiment. Our officers, seamen and marines exhibited the utmost coolness and enthusiasm.

Ported in the attempt on Craney Island, the enemy has landed the whole of the force embarked about three miles above that Island, where he remained when this article was writing.

The prisoners state that the expedition was commanded by Admiral Cockburn. They also report that the Junon received 9 shot in her hull, had many men killed and her rigging much damaged.

The enemy threw many rockets, but without effect.

The infantry and riflemen have not had their share of the action, as the enemy was so roughly handled by the artillery that he did not come within the reach of small arms. An attack is expected to night, but the Island will be defended to the last extremity.

The number of troops, including marines for landing, are said to be about three thousand—these already landed from 1000 to 1200.—This we give as report. 16.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD OF JUNE 23.

Three of the barges were sunk, a considerable number of men killed, and 22 who survived the wreck, came ashore and surrendered themselves up. The greater part of the prisoners are French Soldiers (taken prisoners in Spain) whom the wretched fare of British prison-ships and driven into the service of the enemy. Our troops behaved nobly—the Winchester riflemen waded some distance into the water to get within striking distance of the enemy, but could not effect their wish; every man was anxious to signalize himself—but the enemy disappointed them by keeping at long shot. We had one man slightly wounded.—They threw a couple of rockets at our troops, but they either fell too short or overshot their mark.

The enemy held their position on shore until the afternoon, when they embarked and returned to their Shipping—before their retreat they burnt several dwelling houses of private gentlemen in the vicinity of their landing place. The houses of Messrs. Wise, Lapeirouse and Saycock, we are informed, were among the number. The monster, Cockburn, who is a disgrace not only to his nation, but to the whole human race, was the leader of this banditti. As the troops passed Craney Island they were honored with a federal salute from the batteries, not exactly as harmless as those fired on days of public rejoicing; however, recollecting the morning salutation they kept quite a safe distance.

In drawing off their forces from this quarter, we think it probable that the enemy intends a speedy attack on some other place; and from the circumstance of all their shipping having dropped down into the Roads again, it is highly probable they will make an attempt on Hampton—should this be the case, however, they need not promise themselves that they will be successful—Hampton is well defended.

About 30 Frenchmen in the enemy's service who deserted yesterday, have been brought in. They state that there were about 600 French troops landed, the greater part of whom they suppose have about quit the enemy, and are roaming about in the country. They say that Cockburn, in order to insure their fidelity to him, told them that they could very easily get possession of Craney Island, and that then, there would be no other obstacle of consequence to prevent their taking the town, which he promised them the pillage of 3 days, & £25 sterling per month extra, if they would exert themselves. Neither the prisoners nor deserters can give any certain information of the damage done to the British Frigate (which they say was the Junon) by the gun-boats, in the attack on Sunday morning. They only repeat from hearsay, and their information is quite contradictory. The majority of them agree that the Junon lost upwards of 60 men killed and wounded, among the former the Captain, and that from 50 to 70 shot struck her hull, but many of our officers who could easily distinguish when a shot missed or struck the ship, declare that to their certain knowledge, from 70 to 100 shot took effect. They all agree, however, in stating, the number of the enemy's troops to be between 4 and 5000.

11 o'clock A. M.—Information is just brought that the enemy is landing at Newport News, 7 miles above Hampton.—Reports which are not satisfactory, state, that the troops are also landing at Hampton. Admiral Warren arrived on Saturday; his flag ship is now in Hampton Roads.

The borough and country militia are ordered under arms. Every man able to bear arms turned out with alacrity. Norfolk is now considered a besieged town. Our troops are full of ardor and high spirits.

At the moment of our paper's going to Press, we are favored by his Excellency Gov. Barbour with the following notices from an Official Dispatch received from Norfolk.—The attack on Craney Island was commanded by Gen. Sir Sydney B. Cockburn, and consisted of the following corps, viz: 2 battalions, by Col. Williams, 1800—2 companies of the 102d reg. 200—2 companies French riflemen, 300—with 400 marines and some rocket men—total about 2600. The attack was made at 4 1/2 M. by land and water, (a landing having been effected about 5 miles above Craney Island,) and was met by our troops