

The Frederickton Telegraph.

[Number 21.]

"WE STRIVE TO PAINT THE MANNERS AND THE MIND."

[Saturday, Dec. 27.]

New-York, December 9.

We announce to the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, and the public, the Important Intelligence that hostilities have commenced on the Continent of Europe, between the Prussians and the French; and that, after nine days successive and successful fighting, in which the Prussians were defeated with dreadful carnage, the Emperor of the French has arrived with his victorious army before the city of Berlin. The Duke of Brunswick, Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenlohe, and many other officers of rank, are said to be amongst the number of those who in French phraseology have "bitten the dust."

We are indebted for the detail of these events to the arrival of the ship Eugenia, Capt. Boden, in 37 days from Amsterdam, who furnished us with a file of Dutch papers to the latter end of October, and of London papers to the 27th.

From these papers we have selected from amongst many others, equally interesting, the following very important articles:

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

HAGUE, OCT. 17.

Last night his Excellency the Secretary of State received the important intelligence, that hostilities have commenced between the French and Prussians; and that repeated and desperate engagements have already taken place between the two armies. Fortunately, however, the result of them has proved entirely favorable to the arms of France. Prince Lewis Ferdinand, brother of the King of Prussia, who, in one of the above occasions commanded in person, is killed; and the further advantages over the enemy on the first occasion, consist in a considerable number of prisoners of war, and 32 pieces of cannon.

JENA, OCT. 15—5 o'clock, A. M.

The battle of Jena, fought yesterday, is one of the most remarkable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000; they lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30 stand of colors, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The Duke of Brunswick and Gen. Von Ruchel are killed. Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of Generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is comparatively infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500; there is no other General killed on our part than the General of Brigade Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passages of Koelen, and before Naumburg, left the enemy no time to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollendorff, Karkuth and the King in person.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimar in the evening, pursuing the rear guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left Marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustadt, his head quarters were at Eikardsburg this morning.—It is supposed that the enemy is endeavouring to collect his forces on the side of Prankerhausen, in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their Generals

are prisoners of war besides a great number of Colonels.

GERA, OCT. 13.

The battle of Schleitz, which opened the campaign, was very unfortunate for the Prussian army, and of Saalfeld, which was fought the following day, have occasioned a great depression of the enemy's spirits. All the intercepted letters say, that the same sensations prevailed at Erfurth, where the King and Queen, and Duke of Brunswick still are; and that they are continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt. But, while they consult, the French army advances.

HAMBURG, OCT. 21.

The Queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th, and on the day following departed again for Stettin; or according to other accounts, for Guttin.

The French seem to have taken peculiar pains to mark the Prussian officers, by which a great number of them were killed, and the confusion which finally resulted from it.

JENA, OCT. 15.

The battle of Jena has erased the shame acquired by the battle of Rosback, and thus in seven days determined a campaign, which has quenched the dreadful thirst for war, that tormented the Court of Prussia.

The position of the army on the 13th inst. was as follows:

The Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust, stood with the corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their troops at Leipzig and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Ponté Corva was on its march for Naumburg, and that of Marshal Lannes was posted at Jena, while the corps of Angereau was stationed at Kahla, and that under Ney at Roda.

The head-quarters were at Gera. The French Emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Soult was posted as follows:

The King of Prussia commenced his operations on the 9th October by advancing his right wing for Frankfort, his centre for Wurzburg, and his left wing for Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the French army, turning his left wing was in a few days posted at Lobenstein, Schleitz, Gera, and Naumburg.

The Prussian army being turned, fixed on the days of the 9, 10, 11, and 12th, to concentrate her divisions, and on the 13th the whole army presented itself in order of battle between Cappelsdorff and Auerstadt to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M. the Emperor returned to Jena, and from a small hill occupied by our advanced posts, viewed the positions of the enemy who seemed to manœuvre, for the purpose of forcing on the next day the narrow passage of the Saal. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance on the road leading to Jena and Weimar. Davoust was ordered to turn him in flanks, while Prince Ponte Corva was dispatched to attack him in the rear.

The Emperor collected the whole force of Marshal Lannes on the above hill in order of battle.

The troops of Gens. Ney and Soult, marched the whole night. A thick fog obscured the following day, and the Emperor guarded the infantry against the formidable attacks of the Prussian cavalry. The Riflemen commenced the action and the fire of musquetry was brisk.—Good as the possession of the enemy was, he was dislodged from the same, and the French army formed an order of battle in the vallies.

The enemy only waited for the fog to disperse to commence a general action. A division of 5000 men intended to take the defiles of Koelen, and to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by Marshal Davoust. The two other divisions 80,000 men in number together, drew up in order of battle in front of the French line.

The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours, but when it cleared up, the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of cannon shot.

The enemy's army was numerous and exhibited a handsome body of cavalry; his manœuvres were executed with exactness and swiftness.—Having made an advance on our left wing Marshal Angereau was charged to throw him back again, and in less than an hour the attack was general; 250,000 to 300,000 men with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon spread death every where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his imperial guard.

At this interesting crisis, a division of the French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main body, soon threw the enemy. The same took post again, but was completely thrown into confusion by a fresh attack from the Duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

The result of the battle was the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners; 25 or 30 stand of colours, 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wounded. Gen. Mollendorff and Prince Henry of Prussia are wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Rudhel are killed.

Our loss is estimated at 1000 or 1100 dead and 3000 wounded. The Duke of Berg has at this moment enclosed Erfurth, which is garrisoned by a corps of the enemy commanded by Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 29th October, says, "The war with Prussia is at an end, and the French are at Berlin in nine days. An army of 150,000 men have been destroyed; and a kingdom taken, I think great operations are still to be carried on."

From a London Pap. of Oct. 27.

It is with very great concern, that we are obliged to check the pleasing expectations that were entertained yesterday of the success of the Prussian army. The accounts which were circulated in the Sunday papers, and received with such a neutral avidity, related merely to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies has, we fear, terminated to the advantage of the French.

This intelligence has been communicated in a dispatch from Lord Morpeth. His Lordship mentions that the action, which took place on the 14th