

HALIFAX, AUGUST 31.

By the arrival of the *Princess Elizabeth*, Packet, we have been favoured with London papers to the 8th of July, inclusive, from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

ARMISTICE IN POLAND.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 30,
5 o'clock in the afternoon.

This moment the French Minister at Hamburg, has received from Berlin, from General Clarke, the following most important intelligence:

BERLIN, JUNE 28.

"An armistice was concluded on the 22d between Russia and France. One of the articles mentions, that hostilities shall not commence till a month after notice shall have been given.

"The French and Prussian armies are to conclude a separate armistice within the interim of the five following days.

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia are immediately to nominate Plenipotentiaries, to negotiate in the great work of peace: an exchange of prisoners will take place immediately.

"The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thelweg of the Niemen, and from the left bank of that river up to the mouth of the Arien, at Stebin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Robra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipik, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Robra in the Narew, and from thence ascending by the left bank of the Narew, Tyloczyn, Suraz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. The limits in the Frisch Nehrung are to be at Nyweg."

BERLIN, JUNE 26.

"We are assured that the French troops which marched towards Tilsit, came up with the Kalmuck Tartars that serve in the Russian army, before that place. Upon the approach of the French these Tartars suddenly threw off the skins they wore, which produced among the French loud peals of laughter, a proof that the French can be as gay upon the confines of Russia, and the Banks of the Niemen, as upon the shores of the Seine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31.

A sudden revolution in the government has occurred here. It is well known, that the Jannissaries have long been discontented with the Nizam Geddidi, or new military tactics.—The first symptoms appeared on the 25th inst. at Cavac, a castle upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, in a quarrel between a Jannissary and a soldier of the Nizam Geddidi, about the new uniform worn by the latter. The Jannissary, went so far as to reproach the Grand Signior. The commandant of the castle hearing of this, gave the Jannissary a severe reprimand; a bloody conflict immediately commenced, in which the commandant fell. The insurgents then turned their rage against Mahmud Effendi, who was Reis Effendi in 1805, and was lately inspector of the fortifications; they pursued him to the opposite shore, and massacred him at Bidjudere, together with his secretary and two domestics.

On the 26th of May they made their appearance at Constantinople. The Grand Signior not only granted them an amnesty, but also confirmed their choice of an Albanian, as their Chief. Cannon were immediately discharged, probably intended as a signal to the rest of their party. On the 28th, between 2 and 3000 men had assembled from various quarters, and made themselves masters of the barracks and artillery of Tophana. Other soldiers also joined them.

The Insurgents now applied to the Sultan, against whom they objected, that in consequence of the new measures adopted by him, the laws of the Islamism have been violated; they also urged the propriety of deposing him as consistent with the laws of the Koran, because, in the course of several years he was without any direct issue. The Mufti found himself obliged to comply with the demands of the Insurgents; and in consequence of his fettwa, the insurrection became general all through Constantinople. The Grand Vizier fought to allay the storm by the adoption of moderate measures, and sent a very condescending letter to the Jannissaries; but it had no effect. He sent them the heads of the Bollage Bashi, and two of his Ministers, against whom they were bitterly enraged; but even this was of no avail. The *ci-devant* Kija Bey Ibrahim, against whom the public mind was most prejudiced, had disguised himself, but being discovered, he was cut in pieces, and the parts of his body carried about as a spectacle. The Treasurer of the Nizam Geddidi, and one of his Secretaries, shared the same fate.

On the 29th of May Selim abdicated the throne, and was conducted to the ancient Seraglio, from whence his cousin, Mustapha, a son of Abdul Hamel, was brought out and proclaimed Emperor. He is a very spirited young man, about 28 years of age.

When he came to the Mosque of Achmet, he was saluted by loud acclamations from the Jannissaries. Mustapha IV. the new Emperor, has given the Ex-Sultan Selim assurances of his care and protection.

The Kaimakau and the First Dragoman are both reinstated in their offices: Aled Effendi, the late Ambassador at Paris, is appointed to succeed the present Reis Effendi, who is with the army.

The Captain Pacha sailed some days since, against the Russian fleet, at Tenedos.

BRAUNSBERG, JUNE 28.

We this moment learn that the division under General St. Hilaire has made his appearance before Pillau, in order to besiege the place, and for this purpose the Governor of Dantzic has sent a column over the Nehrung, to shut the entrance of the Frisch-Haff. Meanwhile some ships which are manned by the Imperial Guard, are cruising in the bay, which is entirely in the hands of the French.

KONIGSBERG, JUNE 18.

The French arms obtained immortal fame at Friedland, the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Konigsberg and took the corps of Lestocq in the flank. On the 13th the ene-

my's rear guard was overtaken by Marshal Soult, and the Prussian cavalry were defeated by General Michaud's dragoons. On the 14th, the enemy were obliged to shut themselves up in Konigsberg. Two of the enemy's columns, about 3 or 4000 men were cut off from the town and taken, with six pieces of cannon. The French took the suburbs, and made a number of prisoners. On the 15th and 16th, Marshal Soult's corps took possession of the entrenchments. When the enemy learned that the French were at Wehlau, they evacuated Konigsberg. We there found immense quantity of provisions, and 200 ships heavily laden with wine and brandy, just arrived from Russia. The King of Prussia has not now as much territory, as would make a good Prefecture to France. The Prussian soldiers are so afraid of being sent to Russia, that they desert in great numbers.

TILSIT, JUNE 19.

On the 17th the Emperor Napoleon advanced his headquarters to the Merech of Druken, near Little Schirau.

On the 18th the headquarters were at Skaisgirren, and on the 19th at two o'clock, P. M. advanced to Tilsit.

Three days successively the Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the light horse, dragoons, and cuirassiers, pursued the enemy; and annoyed them extremely. The coffacks were several times overtaken, and suffered very much. The 13d corps of the army advanced by Labian, and fell in with the enemy's rear-guard and made 2500 prisoners.

On the 17th Marshal Ney arrived at Lutersberg, where several thousand wounded and considerable magazines fell into his hands. The loss of the Russian army is astonishing. The woods and villages are full of wounded. They have not at the highest computation more than sixty pieces of cannon remaining. Every day accounts are brought of new advantages; but the rapidity of the march does not permit detailed narratives of them to be published. The Russians, in their retreat from hence, burnt the bridge over the Niemen. They seem to pursue their retreat towards Russia. The French compare the Niemen, for its breadth to the Seine. They burn to overtake the swarm of coffacks who compose the rear-guard of the Russian army; but since the French have entered Tilsit, not a shot has been fired. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were here three weeks, and set off in the greatest haste, as soon as they heard of the battle of Friedland.

Another letter from Tilsit, same date.

It appears to be true, that the Russian General Bennigsen has solicited an Armistice from the French Emperor Napoleon; and that for this purpose, Prince Bagration, who is appointed to negotiate it, has stated in writing to the Grand Duke of Berg, that this step is taken by command of the Emperor Alexander. It is likewise understood, in pursuance of this proposal, the Russian Lieutenant General Labanoff has crossed the Niemen, and had a conference of an hour long with His Highness the Prince of Neuchatel, Major-General of the Grand Army.

SEVENTY-NINTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

WEHLAU, JUNE 17.

The action of Spandau and Lomitten, the battles of Guttaid and Heilsberg were only the procurors of still more important events.

On the 12th, at four in the morning the French army entered Heilsberg, General Latour Maubourg pursued the enemy, with his division of dragoons, and Generals Duroufel and Watier's brigade of light cavalry, to the right bank of the Alle, near Bartenstein. In the mean time the light corps advanced in various directions, in order to pass the enemy, to cut off his retreat to Konigsberg, and get between him and his magazines. Fortune favoured the execution of this plan.

On the 12th, at five o'clock, P. M. the Imperial headquarters arrived at Eylau. Here the fields were no longer covered with ice and snow: on the contrary, they presented one of the most beautiful scenes in nature. The country was every where adorned by beautiful woods, intersected by lakes, and peopled with handsome villages.

On the 13th the Grand Duke of Berg advanced towards Konigsberg with his cavalry; Marshal Davoust followed to support him. Marshal Soult advanced towards Creutzberg, Marshal Lannes towards Domanau; Marshals Ney and Mortier towards Lampach.

Meanwhile General Latour Maubourg wrote that he had pursued the enemy's rear-guard; that the Russians had abandoned a great number of wounded in their flight; that they had evacuated Bartenstein, and that they had directed their retreat to Schippenbeil on the right bank of the Alle.

The Emperor immediately proceeded towards Friedland. He ordered the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshals Soult and Davoust, to manoeuvre towards Konigsberg, while he advanced with the corps of Ney, Lannes, Mortier, the Imperial guard, and the first corps, commanded by General Victor, on Friedland.

On the 13th the 9th regiment of hussars entered Friedland but was driven out of that place by 3000 of the enemy's cavalry.

On the 14th, the enemy advanced on the bridge of Friedland, and at four in the morning a cannonade was heard. "It is a fortunate day," said the Emperor; "It is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo."

Marshals Lannes and Mortier were first engaged, they were supported by General Grouchy's dragoons, and by General Nansouty's cuirassiers. Several movements and actions took place. The enemy were stopped and could not pass the village of Posenheim. Imagining that they had only a corps of about 15,000 men opposed to them, they followed the movements of our troops towards Konigsberg; thus the French and Saxon dragoons and cuirassiers had the opportunity of making a brilliant attack, and of taking four pieces of cannon.

By five in the evening the several corps were at their appointed stations. Marshal Ney was on the right wing, Marshal Lannes in the centre, Marshal Mortier on the left wing; the corps of General Victor and the Guards formed the reserve. The Cavalry under the command of General Grouchy supported the left wing.

The division of dragoons of General Latour Maubourg was behind the right wing, as a reserve. Gen. Lahoussaye's division of dragoons, and the Saxon cuirassiers, formed a reserve for the centre.

Meanwhile the enemy deployed the whole of his army. His left wing extended to the town of Friedland, and his right wing a mile and a half in the other direction.

The Emperor having reconnoitred the position, instantly determined to take the town of Friedland. Then suddenly changing his front, advanced his right, he commenced the attack with the first part of that wing.

About half past five Marshal Ney began to move forward. Some shots from a battery of twenty cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of General Marchand advanced, sword in hand upon the enemy, and proceeded towards the tower of the town; being supported on the left by the division of General Biron.

When the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had left the wood in which his right wing had been posted, they endeavoured to surround him with some regiments of cavalry, and a multitude of coffacks; but Gen. Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons rode up in full gallop to the right wing, and repelled the attack of the enemy. In the mean time General Victor erected a battery of 30 cannon in the front of the centre. General Sennarmont, who commanded this battery, pushed his works forward more than 400 paces, and greatly annoyed the enemy. The several manoeuvres they attempted, in order to produce a diversion were all in vain. Marshal Ney was at the head of his troops, directing the smallest manoeuvres with that coolness and intrepidity peculiar to himself, and maintained that example which has always distinguished his corps among the other corps of the Grand Army. Several columns of the enemy which attacked his right wing were received with the bayonet and driven into the Alle. Thousands found their graves in that river, and some escaped by swimming; meanwhile Marshal Ney's left wing reached the Ravelin, which encircles the town of Friedland. The enemy who had posted the Imperial horse and foot guard in ambush there, advanced with great intrepidity, and attacked Marshal Ney's left, which for a moment wavered; but Dupont's division, which formed the right wing of the reserve, fell upon the Russian Imperial guards, defeated them and made a most dreadful slaughter.

The enemy sent forward several other corps from his centre, to defend Friedland: Vain efforts! Friedland was forced, and its streets bedstrewn with dead bodies. The centre, commanded by Marshal Lannes, was at the same time engaged. The attempts which the enemy had made upon the right wing, being frustrated, he wished to try the effect of similar efforts upon our centre, he was, however suitably received by the brave divisions of Oudinot and Verdier, and the commanding Marshal.

The repeated attacks of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were incapable of obstructing the march of our columns, all the powers and all the courage of the Russians were exerted in vain. Marshal Mortier, who, during the whole day had given great proofs of coolness and intrepidity, in supporting the left wing, now advanced and was in his turn supported by the fusiliers of the guard under the command of General Savary. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery—all, on this occasion, generally distinguished themselves.

The Imperial horse and foot guards, and two divisions of the first corps, were not in the action. The victory was never for a moment doubtful. The field of battle is horrible to behold. It is not too much to estimate the number of the dead on the side of the Russians, at from 15 to 18,000. The number of dead on the French side was 500, but we have 3000 wounded. We have taken 80 cannon, and a great number of caissons. A great number of standards have also fallen into our hands. There are twenty-five of the Russian Generals either killed wounded or taken. Their cavalry has suffered an incalculable loss.

General Drouet, Chief of Marshal Lannes's Corps; General Cohorn; Colonel Regnaud of the 15th of the line; Colonel Lajouquiere of the 6th; Colonel Lamotte of the 4th dragoons; and Brigadier General Brunyn, are wounded. General Latour Maubourg is wounded in the hand. Delfourneaux, Colonel of the artillery; Hutin, Chief d'Escadron, and first Aid-de-Camp of General Oudinot, are killed. Two of the Emperor's Aid-de-Camps, Mouton and Lacoste, are slightly wounded.

Night prevented us from pursuing the enemy; they were followed until eleven o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the cut off columns tried to pass the Alle at several fordable places, and next day we saw caissons, cannon, and harness, every where in the river.

The battle of Friedland is worthy to be numbered with those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The enemy were numerous, had fine cavalry, and fought bravely.

Next day the enemy endeavoured to assemble on the right bank of the Alle, and the French made many manoeuvres on the left bank to cut them off from Konigsberg. The heads of the columns arrived at the same time at Wehlau, a town situated at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel.—The Emperor had his headquarters in the village of Peterfelde.

The enemy having destroyed all the bridges, took advantage of that obstacle at day break on the 16th, to proceed on the retreat towards Russia. At eight in the morning the Emperor threw a bridge over the Pregel, and took a position there with the army.

Almost all the magazines which the enemy had on the Alle have been thrown into the river, or burnt. Some idea may be formed of their great extent of their losses by what yet remains to us. The Russians had magazines in all the villages, which, in their passage, they every where burnt. We have, however, found more than 6000 quintals of corn in Wehlau.

Konigsberg was abandoned on the arrival of intelligence of the battle of Friedland. Marshal Soult has entered that place, where much wealth has been found. We have taken there some hundred thousands of quintals of corn, more than 20,000 wounded Russians and Prussians, all the ammunition which England had sent to the Russians, including 160,000 muskets, which had not been landed. Thus