

has Providence punished those, who instead of negotiating with good faith to bring about a salutary peace, treated that object with derision, and regarded the repose taken by the conquerors, as a proof of timidity and weakness.

The army is now in a delightful country. The banks of the Pregel are rich. In a short time the magazines and cellars of Dantzic and Konigsberg will afford us new resources of superfluities and health. The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves, cannot be contained in one bulletin. The staff is employed in collecting their dead.

The Prince of Neuchatel gave extraordinary proofs of his zeal and knowledge in the battle of Friedland. He was frequently in the hottest part of the action, and made arrangements which were of great advantage.

It was on the 5th the enemy renewed hostilities. Their loss in the ten days which followed their first operation may be reckoned at 60,000 men, killed, wounded, taken, or otherwise put hors de combat. A part of their artillery, the necessary supply of military stores, and all their magazines, on a line of more than 40 miles, are lost to them.—The French army has seldom obtained such great advantages with so little loss.

LONDON, JUNE 27. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday, in the House of Lords, the Commons being there assembled, the Imperial Parliament was opened by Commission (the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Dartmouth, and Lord Aylsford, the Commissioners,) when the Lord Chancellor read the following

SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from His Majesty to state to you, that having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of His People, His Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that since the events which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament, His Majesty has received, in numerous Addresses from His Subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to His Person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support Him in maintaining the just rights of His Crown, and the true principles of the Constitution: and he commands us to express His entire confidence that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you that His Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which His Majesty is connected with the powers of the Continent, of assisting the efforts of those powers against the ambition and oppressions of France; of forming such engagements as may insure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded His Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by His Majesty for the purpose of preserving the peace between His Majesty's Ally, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object. His Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of His Majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war, so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting especially in the instance of a Power with which His Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of His Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte, to a conclusion, consistent with His Majesty's honor, and the interest of his ally.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has ordered the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

"And His Majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes, that you will proceed without delay in the pursuit of those enquiries, connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst His people. Such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, give vigour and efficacy to its councils, and its arms abroad; and can alone enable His Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which His Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek, a Peace, in which the honor and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world, may hope for independence and repose."

In the House of Lords, the Answer to the King's message was moved by Lord Mansfield, and seconded by Lord Rolle. The address, as usual, was an echo of the message.—Lord Fortescue opposed the address, and moved a sub-

stitute, condemning the present administration. A debate ensued, in which the late appeal from the Representative Body to the Constituent Body was justified on one side, and condemned on the other.—At the close, the original address was carried.

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Majority for New Ministry

Lord Grenville gave notice that on an early day he should move for various papers to elucidate the causes of the dissolution of the last Parliament.

In the Commons, June 26, 1807, after the members had returned from the Upper House, the House proceeded, according to ancient usage, to manifest its independence, by passing several orders, and reading a bill, previous to taking the King's Speech into consideration. The Speech was then read, as usual. Lord Newark moved the customary answer; and was seconded by Mr. Hall. Lord Howick opposed the answer, and moved a long amendment, censuring, in pointed terms, the late ministers had made of the Royal Prerogative. Mr. Percival replied to Lord Howick, and advocated the dissolution of Parliament, as justifiable, and imperiously necessary.—Mr. Windham, Mr. Grattan, Lord Milton, Lord Pultington, Mr. W. Smith, Lord Temple, Lord Petty, Mr. T. Grenville, Mr. Whitbread, &c. supported the amendment.—The original answer was advocated by Gen. Crauford, Sir H. Milward, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. R. Dundas, Mr. B. Bathurst, Mr. Crooker, Mr. R. Ryder, Mr. Canning, &c. &c. when the question being taken, the numbers were,

For the Amendment	155
Against it	350

New Ministers' majority

The address was then agreed to.

JULY 11.

A mail from Tonningen arrived last night and another this morning. The latter has brought Hamburg papers to the 5th inst. Paris papers to the 3d inclusive are also arrived, containing the 80th Bulletin from the Grand Army, dated from Tilsit on the 19th. The advices from the armies by the Hamburg papers are of the 22d ult. The armistice was signed on the 21st between the Prince Laskanow on the part of Russia, and Berthier on the part of France. The prisoners taken on each side are to be exchanged immediately.—Plenipotentiaries have also been appointed to negotiate a peace between the two countries.—The accounts in the German papers state the losses of the Russians in the late battles to have been very great indeed. Two transports belonging to the first division of the expedition arrived at Elsinore on the 20th: the remainder were expected immediately; but a report prevailed at Tonningen, as will be seen by the following letter, which were received just before our Paper was put to press, that the transport would not be permitted to pass the sound:—

We are all in alarm, the Consul having ordered all British vessels to depart, and place themselves under the protection of men of war at Wollerwick. A report at this instant prevails, that our expedition is stopped at the sound.

The mails and French papers arrived at so late an hour that we have not time to comment upon their contents to-day. The following are the important articles brought by them:—

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 30.

Yesterday arrived at Elsinore two English transports of the expedition, one of which had on board 24 hussars of the German Legion with some officers, and the other their horses. Fifty-three ships, with 1500 tuzzers and horses; besides others, will follow them immediately; they all go to Stralsund. These last days no ships are arrived here from Konigsberg or Memel, we are therefore deprived of later advices from thence, neither have we received the particulars of the battle near Friedland.

TILSIT, JUNE 19.

Dear Friend,—I am now come after a fatiguing march of fifteen days to the borders of Russia, upon the banks of the Niemen. During these fifteen days we have fought three skirmishes and two battles, with all possible success; I cannot give you the particulars thereof, as they would be too long; I leave it to the Newspapers to inform you thereof. All I can tell you is that the Russians have never been beaten so dreadfully. This moment the army is no stronger than our van-guard, such a number of men have been killed of them. I assure you that not many prisoners of them have been taken. I estimate their loss in the two battles to 25 or 30,000 men. I can speak with knowledge thereof, for I have been about upon the field of battle, where the dead were so heaped upon one another, that they might have served me as a writing desk, if on that day I had had writing materials about me.—(Hamburg Correspondent of July 4.)

TILSIT, JUNE 22.

Yesterday an Armistice was concluded here between the Prince of Neuchatel, Major-General of the Grand Army, as Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, and the Prince Laskanow, of Koscow, General Lieutenant Great Cross, &c. as Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in order to negotiate in the interim a peace. If this should not take place, hostilities can only begin again after a month's previous notice. Commissioners are mean while appointed to exchange the prisoners man for man, and rank for rank; and Plenipotentiaries have been named to treat for and conclude the peace between the two great nations.

Cosel surrendered by capitulation on the 18th of June. Glatz, in Silesia, surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of June.

An article from Vienna, June 24th, says, "According to accounts from Constantinople of the 3d inst. SULTAAN SELIM is dead; but of this we have no official confirmation."

EIGHTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

TILSIT, JUNE 19.

During the time that the French army signified themselves on the field of battle in Friedland the Grand Duke

of Berg arrived before Konigsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by General Lesocq.

On the 19th Marshal Soult's corps was at Creutzburgh the Prussian rear-guard; the Division of Milhaud's Dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian Cavalry, and takes several pieces of cannon.

On the 11th the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Konigsberg: about noon two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of enticing it: six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand who composed this troop were taken all the Suburbs of Konigsberg were raised, and a considerable number of prisoners were made.

The result of all these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and fifteen pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th Marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Konigsberg, but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau, obliges the enemy to evacuate Konigsberg, and this place falls into our hands.

The stores found at Konigsberg are immense; two hundred large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect.

A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced before Pillau to form the siege of that place, and General Rapp has sent off for Dantzic a column ordered to go by the Nehrung to raise before Pillau a battery which may shut up the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th the Emperor transferred his head-quarters to the Farm of Druska near Vitein Sherin. On the 18th, he advanced them to Sgaigrirren; and on the 19th he entered Tilsit. The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the Light Cavalry, some divisions of Dragoons and Cuirassiers, has followed the enemy these three last days, and did him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself, the Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges. We had a few killed and wounded, among the latter is the Chef d'Escadre Picton, Aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Pregel opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop; the Cossack takes his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved his presence of mind; takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack and pursues him.

A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred; for the first time, near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We are sorry for those who give the preference to the ancient arms to those of the modern; but nothing is more laughable than the efforts of those arms against our muskets.

Marshal Davoust, at the head of the 3d corps, defeated by Labian, fell upon the enemy's rear-guard, and made 2500 prisoners.

Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterbourgh, and there took 100 wounded and the enemy's magazines, which were considerable.

The woods and villages are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous, it has not with it more than sixty pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our march prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed that the number exceed a hundred and twenty.

Near Tilsit the annexed notes, numbered 1 and 2 were transmitted to the Grand Duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian Prince Lieut. General Libanoff passed the Niemen, and had a conference for a hour with the prince Neuschatel.

The enemy burnt, in great haste, the bridge of Tilsit, over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire. The Niemen opposite Tilsit is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear-guard of the enemy on the right bank.

Hostilities have already ceased.

What remained to the King of Prussia is conquered.—That unfortunate Prince has only in his power the country situate between the Niemen and Memel. The greatest part of his army or rather of the division of his troops is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia.

The Emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit with the King of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haste.

No. I.

The General in Chief Bennigsen to his Excellency the Prince Bagrathion.

After the torrents of blood which have lately flowed in battles as sanguinary as frequently repeated, I could wish to assuage the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice before we enter into a conflict, in a new war, perhaps still more terrible than the former. I request you, Prince, to make known to the Chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the consequences may have effects the more salutary, as a general Congress has already been proposed, and may prevent a useless effusion of human blood. You will afterwards transmit to me the result of your proceedings; and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Your Excellency's most humble,

And most obedient servant,

(Signed) B. BENNIGSEN.

No. II.

GENERAL.—The General Commander in Chief has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his Excellency has received from his Majesty the Emperor, directing me to communicate to you its contents. I think I cannot better comply with his intentions than by transmitting to you the original. I request you at the same time to send me your answer, and accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, General,

Your most humble,

And most obedient servant,

BAGRATHION.

June 18.