



BOMBAY COURIER,
SEPTEMBER 8.

In our additional Supplement, published on Monday last, we announced the arrival of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Mornington, from Mocha. When that paper was going to press the intelligence, which has since reached us in an authentic shape, was circulated only as a report; and which, from the circumstance of its not being even alluded to in any official communication brought by the Mornington, we did not think ourselves justified in retelling. On the following day however, Mr. Dow arrived with dispatches from the Resident at Mocha, in which the following intelligence is given as forming the contents of an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Misset at Alexandria, dated the 7th July, 1813.

"Till the end of April, the Russians had advanced without meeting with any effective resistance on the part of the enemy. Prussia had signed a treaty of alliance with the Emperor Alexander. Hamburg, Lubbeck, and other towns and districts of Germany had thrown off their allegiance to France, and had raised troops for their own defence, as well as to act with the allies. Bonaparte meanwhile had not been inactive; from every part of his own dominions, and from the countries under his control, he had collected, with amazing activity, an army fully, if not strongly, enabled him to take the field again. On the 24th of May, a battle was fought between him and the Russian and Prussian army near Lutzen. That action does not appear to have been decisive though it was vigorously contested on both sides; but on the 26th of the same month the armies again met near Bautzen, when a desperate engagement took place, which, I am sorry to say, terminated in favor of the French. We are not acquainted with the details of that important action, but these appear little reason to doubt that the enemy obtained a complete victory.

"In Spain the war is not carried on with any degree of vigour by either party. Marshal Soult with some corps of cavalry has recalled from that country, probably to be employed against the Russians; and the French forces in the Peninsula have been concentrated. Our own troops had been a week and the exertions of Lord Wellington to raise an efficient Spanish army had been so unsuccessful, that it was not supposed possible for his Lordship to attack the enemy in his position they have taken."

The opinion which we ventured in a former number to express on the battle of the 24th May is thus, we regret to say but too well confirmed by the subsequent progress of the French armies. The engagements of that day appear to have resulted from a bold and vigorous and persevering attempt to prevent the French from reaching the Elbe and getting upon the communications of the Allies by means of operations on the right bank of that river.

That this attempt was an unsuccessful one is, unfortunately, no longer doubtful. That the French succeeded in their manoeuvre, which according to be a correct dated from the field of battle, the allies conjectured they were making from both sides, the offer of battle, is not fully established, by their subsequent advance to Bautzen, where the battle of the 24th May is said to have been fought. Bautzen is the capital of Upper Lusatia and is situated on the River Spree, thirty miles East of Dresden.

We have been obligingly favored with a sight of Malta papers to the 7th April and papers published at Messina down to the 30th March.

The latter papers are completely silent on the subject of any insurrection at Palermo, and therein furnish a strong presumption that the accounts, which appeared in the Frankfort papers relating to disturbances at that place, are without foundation. These disturbances are first alluded to in a letter said to be written from Palermo on the 24th March, and are more minutely mentioned in an article dated Naples the 24th April. New Palermo is about 110 miles from Messina and 162 miles from Naples. We leave it to our readers to reason on the probability of occurrences, which must have taken place at Palermo between the 20th of March and 24th April, being known at Naples and unknown at Messina on the 30th March. It is indeed possible not very probable, unless we may ascribe the silence of the Messina papers

to some prohibition by the ruling authorities to publish the accounts.

An article dated Messina the 20th March says, that Major General Campbell was about to leave Alicante to take charge of the Government of the Ionian islands.

An article from the same place under date the 17th March mentions that a vessel which had arrived from Lissa in six days and which had reached that place in the course of the preceding week, had brought an account of the arrival of the Pope at his Palace in Rome, to resume his functions in conformity with the concordat concluded between him and Napoleon I and that Te Deums had been ordered to be sung in honor of such a happy event.

The Captain of the above vessel also added, that the Emperor of Austria had taken possession of the city of Trieste and of Fiume; and whether by force of arms or by virtue of any treaty, was not known.

Lieutenant General Sir John Murray had arrived at Alicante, to take the command of the corps.

FRANKFORT GAZETTE, 19th April, 1813.

Amsterdam, 3d April.

A letter from the prefect of the Eastern Pms of the 28th March, and another from General Janssens, commanding the 31st Division—dated the 29th of the same month, announces that Order is restored in the Eastern Pms, that all the public functionaries have returned to their duty; and that the evil has not been near so great, as was from terror believed.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of our City has published a decision of Government which forbids until further orders the transmission by land or by water, of Colonial produce from the Departments of Ancient Holland for the interior of the Empire.

Bremen, the 26th March. General Carra Saint-Cyr has established here the Head Quarters of the 32d division—General Moutard is at Lunenburg.

The 24th General Carra St. Cyr sent Major Palis with 600 men towards the village of Brunowitz, all this Canton being in a state of insurrection, having hoisted the French flag, aided by a descent of 100 English who had brought to them 2000 muskets and two pieces of cannon. The insurgents having repulsed the Donners, Major Palis advancing towards the enemy was received by a discharge of cannon, he found before him about 200 men and distinguished a group of red coats. After a smart fire he caused the charge to be bear and dispersed them, took one cannon, killed 2 or 300 men, and immediately pushed for the battery of Carlsburg. The English had cut down the bridge and defiled the opposite bank with 2 pieces of cannon, our troops were not a moment. They stormed the battery and killed fifteen English. Our loss was 4 men killed. Major Palis notices favorably the chief of battalion. Harding commanding the 4th battalion of the 152d regiment as well as the Captains Piston, Dissenbach, and Levassour grenadier. All three swam over the Goerte under the fire of the enemy to attack the draw bridge.

During this time the chief of battalion Altonis at the head of a column of 800 men pushed forward on the left bank of the Weser. At noon he arrived at Belxim, charged, carried it, and shot the cannoniers of the guard of the coast who had taken part in the insurrection and who had been taken with arms in their hands.

APRIL 10, 1813.

Osnabruck, the 26th March.

General Vandamme arrived this day in our town and passed in review the eight battalions which have just arrived. The roads of Munster and of Bremen are covered with troops. We bless the protecting hand which comes so promptly to our assistance and which keeps us safe from the horrors of a civil war to which the English and the Russians appear to have devoted all the north of Germany.

SUNDAY, the 11th April, 1813.

Bremen, the 4th April.

Order of the day—Head Quarters of Bremen the 3d April. In the position which the corps of the army the Emperor has been pleased to confide to me finds itself, I am forced to take the extraordinary measures which circumstances dictate, and which my duty commands.

Habituated from infancy to all the chances of war, I have early learnt not to be astonished at any thing, and to prepare myself with firmness for all events. The post that I occupy imposes on me difficult obligations, but I have the assurance that aided by the public officers of note which surround me, and who partake with me the obligation of serving our August Master well, the enemy will pay dear for what he will dare to undertake against us. Happy in my enterprises, until now I have not to reflect on a misfortune. I will not injure the Country unless forced by necessity. But brought up in the principles of the most delicate honor, I will never depart from my duty. I will give in every thing the example of what we owe to our Sovereign and to our country. I hope that the Magistrates and the inhabitants of the departments, the superior Command of which is confided to me, will conduct themselves with the prudence and circumspection that their situation requires. I reckon particularly upon the sagacity and goodness of the good City of Bremen. I am authorized so to do from the oaths that I have received by the means of their respectable Mayor. No one without doubt will impute the foolish conduct of the Hamburgers who appear to have been seized with madness—Good & free by character, just by habit, I become terrible to that city entirely given to my profession and to that duty it calls for from me. I will spare nothing when the will of my Sovereign, the good of my country and the glory of our arms, demand it.

MILITARY DISPOSITION.

As the General of Division Baron Carra Saint-Cyr will command all the troops which are at Bremen and the environs he will form the advanced guard of the Reunited division.

As the General of Division Duloue will command the course of the Weser, from Rehlem, by its right; and Verdun on his left, he will establish himself in person at Nienburg. He will put his place and that of Minden in a state of defence with the utmost promptitude, he will cause all the bridges to be broken, and collect all the boats upon the left side, so that the enemies parties pass not the river to intercept our communication.

The General of Division Dumonceau will command the reserve which he will reunite promptly at Osnabruck, and be ready to march wherever wanted.

The troops which are in Oldsburch and at Pappenburgh, will remain under the orders of the Major of the 30th, who will correspond directly with the Lieut. General in superior command.

The General in Chief recommends to each chief to understand well his duty, and to see that all serve with zeal and exactitude.

20th April.

Paris, 15th April. The Emperor set out for Massene this day at one o'clock.

Situation of the French Armies in the North on the 5th April.

The news from Dantzic is very satisfactory. The numerous garrison has fortified camps without the Walls. The enemy keeps at a distance, and seems in no disposition to attempt any thing. Two English frigates have appeared before the place.

At Thorn nothing new had occurred. They had profited of this inactivity to repair the fortifications.

The enemy had but few troops before Modlin; General Dendelski had made a sortie, drove back the enemy and took a large convoy consisting among other things, of 500 oxen.

The garrison of Zanost is Master of the country for six miles round, the enemy walking that place with a few light cavalry only.

General Fremont and Prince Poniatowski maintain their position on the Elbe.

Stetten, Custrin, and Glogau are in statu quo. The enemy appear to have some designs against Glogau, the blockade of which is very close.

The enemy's corps which, passed the Elbe at Werdun on the 27th March, whose rear guard was defeated and driven into the river on the 28th by general Montbrun, was marching to Lunenburg.

On the 20th General Morand, quitted Bremen and marched to Lunenburg, where he arrived on the 1st April. The inhabitants supported by some light troops of the enemy wished to make resistance; the gate were blown open by a few cannon shot, thirty of the rebels were shot and the town submitted.

On the 24th the enemy's corps, consisting as was supposed, of three or four thousand men, appeared before Lunenburg. General Morand marched against it, with his Columns consisting of 800 Saxons and 200 French with thirty horse and two pieces of cannon. The cannonade began. The enemy was compelled to quit many of his positions, when General Morand was killed. The town devolved on a Saxon Colonel. The troops continued at the loss of their commander, retired into the town, and after defending themselves for half the day, they evacuated. The enemy took 700 Saxons and 200 Frenchmen prisoners. A part of the prisoners were retaken.

On the following morning General Montbrun commanding the advanced guard of the corps of Prince of E. knuhl arrived at Lunenburg. The enemy, informed of his approach, evacuated the town in parts repeated, the Elbe. The Princes of E. knuhl arrived on the fourth, compelled the enemy to withdraw all his parties from the left bank of the Elbe and occupied Stedde.

On the 5th General Vandamme reunited the divisions St. Cyr and Lufour at Bremen. General Dumonceau was at Minden with his division.

The Viceroy fell in, on the 3d April, with a Prussian division before Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, routed it, pursued it several leagues and took many prisoners.

The Bavarian brigade, making part of the division of General Durutte had an affair with the enemy's cavalry at Calde on the 20th March. The infantry repulsed every attack of the enemy; killed 100 men amongst whom was a Col. and several officers. The loss of the Bavarians only 15 men wounded. After this General Durutte continued his march without interruption, towards Bernbourg on the Saale.

A detachment of enemy's cavalry entered Leipzig on the 5th.

The Duke of Belluno was on the look out at Calde and Bernbourg on the Saale.

APRIL 21, 1813.

FROM CHARLESTOWN, THE 12th FEB. 1813.

CONGRESS—MEETING OF THE 2d. Mr. Campbell of Tennessee in the name of the Committee charged to make a report, has submitted the following bill, which authorizes the President of the United States to use reprisals in the cases therein specified.

It is declared and decreed, &c. &c. That if any Citizen of the United States in the Military Service of this Republic, or of one of the States which makes a part thereof, or doing duty on board any Vessel of War or Privateer, and who has been, or shall be, made prisoner by the enemy, and who has been, or shall be, subjected to a capital punishment, or any other, by order of the English Government, or of any Court of Justice, Officer or Agent whatever acting in the name thereof, under the pretext of being born within the English territory, or under any other pretext whatever not admitted by the Laws and Customs of War amongst civilized nations; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized in the following cases, to make use of reprisals by inflicting a similar punishment on individuals taken with arms in their hands in the service of Great Britain against the United States, selecting for this purpose a prisoner, who having been born a Citizen of this Republic shall have been taken voluntarily carrying arms in the service of Great Britain against the United States; or if there is no prisoner of this kind, then by selecting another prisoner born in one of the English Colonies and who has been a Citizen of the United States; and in case there are no prisoners of the class above mentioned or an insufficient number, it shall then be lawful for the President of the United States to order reprisals to be made and executed upon any English subject or subjects wherever they may be found whether with arms in their hands or not against the United States.