

six thousand prisoners, for whole battalions were forced to lay down their arms, and we are every instant hearing, that during the present day, additional prisoners are hourly bringing into head quarters.

"We have taken twelve pieces of cannon, and a great many wagons of ammunition, and a good deal of arms. The regiments of Fauchers (siths men) having demanded arms, we have assigned to them those left by the army on the field of battle; they went to seek them, and are returning armed with muskets. The combat having lasted till ten o'clock at night, and the army being fatigued after more than twenty hours hard marching, and fighting, it was impossible to pursue the enemy."

"Nevertheless, the effects of this combat promise us immense results, for the commander in chief, conformably to the plan which he had so happily conceived, proposes to attack the dispersed cantonments of Marshal Diebitch, and to separate him from the line of his reinforcements. We hope that this bold military operation, so well and ably combined, will lead to important results, and assure a complete victory to the noble defenders of liberty and national independence."

"The President of the National Government, Prince Czartoriski; M. Beccy kowsky, member of government, and Count Malachowski, minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the commander in chief since the commencement of the affair until nightfall, and after having shared his dangers, they have been witnesses of the triumph with which he crowned this memorable day."

The following is the letter of the Generalissimo, written from the camp of Dembiewelke, the 31st of March, at 10 o'clock, at night. [Dembiewelke is four miles German from Warsaw, and one from Minsk.]

To the National Government

"Before I inform you of the important events of this day, I must premise that as the army has fought and marched during the whole day, it is impossible to collect all the particular reports so as to render a full account of the affair. For

"ced to postpone this duty to a more certain moment, I hasten to communicate to the government the general result."

"This day the advanced guard of the national army precipitated itself upon the corps of general Geismar, which occupied a strong position at Wawer—

"After a combat of two hours, this corps was beaten and pursued upon the road to Minsk. Every where as the enemy, aided by fresh reinforcements, which he continually received, wished to profit by the positions which this road so often presented him, his efforts only drew up on him additional losses. Finally the whole corps of general Rose, united at Debewielke, endeavored to stop us—but the battle which we fought there ended in the entire defeat of the enemy, and the carrying of all his positions."

"During the day, so glorious to the Polish arms, the enemy has suffered a considerable loss. More than five hundred or six hundred of his men have been killed and wounded, as far as we can judge at this moment."

"Among the prisoners are general Lewandowski, and a great number of superior and other officers. We have taken two standards, fifteen pieces of cannon—of which a part have all their harness—fifteen wagons filled with ammunition, and some thousands of muskets."

"This victory is the more advantageous to the Polish arms, inasmuch as it has not been bought on our side by any very considerable loss. This is attributable to the surprise of the sudden attack which we made—an attack which we followed up throughout the day with the greatest vigor. Many of the enemy's were cut to pieces on the field of battle, others were made prisoners in a body—Being above twenty hours on horseback, it is impossible for me to furnish a more complete report. I only pray the national government to order a solemn service, to thank God for having deigned to shed his blessing upon our arms."

To the Commander in-Chief,

SKRYNECK"

The Paris papers of April 11, state that new and decisive victories had been obtained over the Russians on the 2d of April, of whom six thousand have been made prisoners, besides twenty six pieces of cannon. This news rested on the authority of a despatch from Strasburg, but was confirmed by other collateral reports. The insurrection in Lithuania seems to be placed beyond doubt. Wilna is in possession of the national forces, who, after having recaptured all the arms taken from them, proceeded to Georgenburg, driving the Cossacks before them out of every village in the route. Other bodies, armed and organized, have shown themselves in the environs of Taurogen.

The other reports which were prevalent in Paris on Tuesday, were, that Courland was in insurrection; that the grand seignior had positively refused to pay the least instalment of his tribute to Russia, and was still pushing his military preparations; and that the king of Sweden, thinking this a favorable season for taking advantage of the distractions of the Autocrat, was making an attempt for the recovery of Finland, which his predecessors had lost to Russia. Communication had been opened between the Poles and the Turks, and an ambassador was actually on his way from

Warsaw to Constantinople, to rouse the czar? They have all perished, and now port to a co-operation. Considerable stress had been laid upon a ukase published in the St Petersburg Gazette, by which the emperor disbanded the Finnish regiment of Carabiners, as showing the distrust of the fidelity of that province. These reports sovoring as they did of war, had had the effect of rather depressing the funds in Paris.

The French papers seem to calculate with increased confidence on a favorable issue to the campaign to the Poles. The *Messager* contains a long article to prove the great advantages which the patriots will acquire by being able, as they now are, to act upon the offensive against the Russians. The German accounts in these papers state that the Russians, upon the 2d instant, attempted to cross the Vistula, near Puiawy, but were repulsed, which is an admission of the victory.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA

From the Warsaw state Gazette of the 28th March.

We hasten to publish a proclamation just found on an officer, decorated with the order of St George, who was killed in a recent affair, dated,

"SAMARAD. Jan. 29, on the banks of the Wolga:

"It is an old man, seventy years of age, who has lived during the reign of four sovereigns, and who now, towards the end of his life, disgusted with the despotism with which he is surrounded, revives in your hearts sentiments of national liberty, and will die free. Raise your heads, O Russians. All Europe, and particularly that part which the more civilized and enlightened, acknowledge that there is nothing so despicable as to support slavery, and the yoke of despotism. Have you not vigorous arms, have you not souls inaccessible to fear, why, then should you not be able to shake off the chains with which you are fastened?

"Russia, the queen of the north of Europe, having saved the liberty of others, will not fail for herself: why do you tremble without the daring courage you slaves of a despotic czar? You tremble at the very name of liberty; and the idea of it is in your eyes, the greatest of crimes! Is it then possible, that those who were the terror of the world, can suffer to remain the slaves of prejudice and ignorance?

"Russians, the eyes of all Europe are turned towards you; the straight forward labourer and the high spirited noble are known; but of what use are these qualities, where despotism reigns in the name of regal power—there where pride raises its bold front, treats its neighbor with disdain, and, spreading its wings, tries to smother liberty and honor? What is it that stops your course?

Why do you not fly to obtain estimable liberty? It is, perhaps, prejudice that prevents you. Your ancestors were born and died slaves. Oh! may the light of liberty now dispense the clouds of slavery! There are now no Russians in any class who do not understand the true value of liberty; but they look for an impulse they cannot give themselves; they sigh in silence—they await the moment to conquer their liberty.

"There is not an example in the history of any people, that those who are firmly determined to obtain their liberty do not succeed. God protects their efforts. Look to the happiness of other people, while you remain the victims of increasing despotism. You see even at home, the love of a people for a sovereign who commenced his reign with justice and clemency; but, alas! it was only the commencement; for at length, blinded by pride, nourished by vile flatterers, he cruelly deceived the hopes which he raised. Look to the fruits of that justice and clemency. We must suffer punishments till then unknown; victims of his suspicions, but neither tried nor convicted; and all this only that he might reign despotically. Our warriors are returned from Turkey covered with new laurels; all are not come back; many are missing. Where are they?—They are beyond the Balkan; their ashes repose in foreign land, if at least the Russians could say they have perished; but they perished for their country—But alas! not they are sacrificed, offered up to the pride and the barbarism of two despots. Where are our fathers, our brothers, our children? They will never return; but in their just vengeance, they send us the companions of their tombs—sickness and the plague, which as auxiliaries, will end in giving the death blow to those who would obtain their liberty. You will see the vengeance of an offended and insulted God; these insults increasing, in an awful degree, even in our holy church, from the reign of the czar Alexander Federowicz.

"Oh, Russians, fear that each minute will make your situation more terrible; every thing proves that the wisdom which is the dawn of national happiness is smothered amongst us. Commerce is left without protection, the merchants oppressed with enormous taxes, the cultivator is almost forced to purchase his subsistence, as if it was the gift of the czar—the ancient Russian citizens are despised, and strangers fill the principal places in the state; it is not, therefore, astonishing that they oppress and ruin us, for they are not our brethren. And what has become of our martial spirit? where are those who armed themselves in the name of God, the nation and the

We gather from the report of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road company, the following important results:

"1. All doubts as to the adaptation of rail roads to the transportation of heavy commodities are removed by the plain fact, that the Liverpool and Manchester road has reduced the price 15s. per ton, the price heretofore charged by the canal, to 10s that is to two thirds.

"2. Its advantage in the conveyance of passengers is so great, that the charge has been reduced from 10s to 5s. that is one half.

"3. Its capability of extensive transportation is for all practical purposes unlimited. In all the different channels of communication hitherto open between Liverpool and Manchester, four thousand tons were conveyed daily; now by the single channel of the rail road, this whole amount can be carried without occupying any particular part of the road more than fifteen minutes, that is 1/96th part of the 24 hours.

"4. As to speed the regular travel between the two places is performed in less than one hour and a half, and the distance being thirty two miles an hour.

"5. It is ascertained from the experience of a winter unusually severe, that there need never be any positive interruption of this travel from the accidents of the seasons, even when that in ordinary modes may be wholly prevented.

"6. Travelling on roads of this description, with all this enormous increase of speed, is declared to be the safest kind of travelling, fewer accidents occurring for the number of persons conveyed.

"7. And connected with the last fact is another, that carriages have been constructed of strength quite sufficient to bear this increase of velocity.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

On the first Saturday in April was commenced a periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principle and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention. We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

Light Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected *PRICE CURRENT* of Stocks and the grain market. The latest Foreign and Domestic intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper—In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in their more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shewn by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

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