

of force, and of the concentration of his force near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also of that of the Allies upon the Elster.

I have the honor of inclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d instant, between the two armies; and after which the Allies remained in possession of the Field of Battle, and of the position from which, in the course of the day, they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General Tormasoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ultimo, the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve, and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensky was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.

During the preceding week the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the east and north of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet which, rising near the Elster, runs in a north west direction to the Saale; by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels, and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipzig.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernible till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschau is the principal, with a hollow way in front and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance of twelve pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gross Gorschau with artillery and infantry, and the mean while to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry; but the showers of grape shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the village at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Bonaparte having called in the troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack and to change it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Bonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontrovertible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.  
The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

GLASGOW, TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

A letter was received in Glasgow this morning from Heligoland, dated the 23d May, which says, "You may rest assured Hamburg is now safe. The French have retired from the Fidel; 1200 Swedes arrived at Hamburg on the evening of the 21st. The Swedes and Danes are on an amicable footing. The Danes retired to Altona."—We have seen other letters to the same purport, one of which mentions, besides the arrival of Bernadotte at Stralsund on the 12th.

French papers to the 25th ult. were received in London on Saturday, bringing intelligence from the French Armies down to the 18th. Nothing of importance had taken place. The French Head-Quarters were still at Dresden, and, though Bonaparte was there himself on the 8th, his army had not, on the 18th, advanced 20 miles beyond that city. Bonaparte, as appears in one of his despatches, wishes for an armistice, and has proposed the assembling of a Congress at Prague for a General Peace. A convincing proof that he has no very sanguine hope of success in his present excursion to the North.

The surrender of the fortresses of Spandau and Thorn, is at length acknowledged in the French Papers.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.  
London, Saturday Evening, half-past seven.

FRENCH PAPERS.  
Much speculation has been naturally excited amongst all ranks of people, in consequence of its having been stated, upon the authority of private advices from Paris, that an armistice had been agreed upon between the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia. Groups of merchants upon "Change the whole of the day, were intent in speculating and reasoning upon the probability of this important event having taken place. We feel ourselves highly fortunate in being enabled, by the arrival of French papers, just come to hand, till the 26th (a day later than those last received) to lay before you the true state of the case, which, although it does not confirm the statement that an armistice has been agreed to, yet, nevertheless, gives us some ground to hope that that desirable object—A General Peace—may not be considered altogether hopeless.

The following are extracts:  
PARIS, MAY 23.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the Armies on the 18th May.

"The Emperor was still at Dresden.—On the 15th the Duke of Treviso set off with Gen. Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry, and Gen. Dumentier's division of infantry of the young guard. On the 16th, the Division of the young guard, commanded by General Barrors, also left Dresden.

The Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Tarentum, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in line opposite to Bantzen. The Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston arrived at Hoyers-Verda. The Duke of Belluno, Gen. Sebastiani and Gen. Ragusa were marching upon Berlin. What had been foreseen happened. On the approach of danger the Prussians ridiculed the regulations of the Land's rum.—A Proclamation informed the inhabitants of Berlin that they were covered by the corps of Bulow; but at all events, if the French arrived, that they should not take up arms, but receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German disposed to burn his houses, or to assassinate any body. This circumstance forms the eulogy of the German people.

Count Bubna arrived on the 16th at Dresden. He was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return to Vienna.

The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the assembling of a Congress at Prague, for a general Peace. On the side of France there would arrive at this Congress, the Plenipotentiaries of France, those of the U. States of America, of Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the allied Powers; and on the opposite side those of Britain, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other allies of that Belligerent mass. In this Congress might be laid down the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether Britain will submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censure and opinion of the Universe. For there is no power however small, which does not as a preliminary claim the privileges annexed to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, as to the maritime negotiation. If Britain, from the egotistic sentiment on which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this ground work, in the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the Universe from the Element which forms three-fourths of our globe—the Emperor nevertheless proposes the meeting at Prague of all the Plenipotentiaries of all the Belligerent Powers to settle the Peace of the Continent.—His Majesty offers to stipulate at the moment the Congress shall be formed an Armistice with the different armies, to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. These principles were conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the Courts of Britain, Russia, and Prussia will do. The distance of the United States of America ought not to cause them to be excluded. The Congress might still be open, and the deputies of the United States would have time to arrive before the conclusion of affairs, to stipulate for their rights and their interests.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, of the 15th May.—Kotzebue's Russian and German paper of this day, contains as follows—  
"A view of the latest occurrences will not at present be given in this paper, for the reason of their being still so intricate, that one can in no wise clearly see through them. But this much we can say for general joy and satisfaction, that Austria has actually joined the allies, and that the troops are marching towards Bavaria and Italy—that Saxony will again unite with Austria, so soon as she possibly can. That the Crown Prince of Sweden is actually arrived, to add to his well earned laurels—that the allied troops are still animated with the same courage, of which they gave proofs on the 2d—that the national armament and the insurrection are all under arms—Correspondent, 18th May.)

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.  
SAINT JOHN,  
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

In our columns of this day we present our readers with London dates down to the 29th May;—The affairs in the North of Europe continue to wear a pleasing aspect. The campaign in Germany has been opened by a most bloody battle; Prussia and Austria have joined the just cause, a levy en masse having been ordered throughout the dominions of the former; and Bonaparte proposes assembling a Congress at Prague for a General Peace; thus far, has the powers of the Continent united, in subverting the power of the would-be-master of the Universe.

WANTED,  
To be employed in the Royal Engineer Department.

A FEW good STONE MASONS and BRICKLAYERS—Particulars to be had by inquiring at the Commanding Engineer's Office, Portland, near the Provision Store. St. John, 19th July, 1813.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
St. John, New-Brunswick,  
20th July, 1813.

WANTED for the Public Service in this District, Five Hundred Tons of flat building Stone, to be from one and a half to four feet long, and not less than three inches thick, to be delivered at the Public Landing at Carleton, on or before the 30th September next ensuing.

Any Person or Persons desirous of contracting for the above Stone, will send sealed Proposals to this Office, written upon "Tenders for Stone," on or before two o'clock on Monday the 26th instant, when the lowest offer if approved of, will be accepted; the time or times of delivery to be specified in the Tender.

Payment will be made, either in Cash or Bills of Exchange at the current rate, at my option, upon the delivery of the whole.

Unexceptionable Security will be required for the true and faithful performance of such agreement as may be entered into.

R. EDWARDS,  
Assistant Commissary General.

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 5th of AUGUST next, will be Sold at Public Auction on the Premises, at 12 o'clock;—that valuable and pleasantly situated House and Lots in German street, the property of the Rev. Dr. BYLES, and now occupied by him. The premises consists of two large Lots, making 100 feet on German street and running 200 feet back, on which are a comfortable two story dwelling House, a Stable, and other convenient out-houses, with an excellent Garden well planted with abundance of choice Gooseberries and Currants; in which there is a Well that has always afforded, in the driest of times, plenty of the best of Water.—The above property can be viewed at any time previous to the sale, the conditions of which can be known by applying to ANDREW CROOKSHANK.  
July 17, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS SMITH,  
Has received per the TARTON, from LONDON, his SPRING and FALL GOODS, which he offers for Sale on very reasonable terms, whole Sale and Retail, for Cash or good Bills—among which are a great variety of—

SUPERFINE, Second, Forest, and Pelise Cloths, Silk, Buttons, and Tassels, Salisbury Flannels, Salampores, Printed Cottons, White furniture Dimity, 1/2 Irish Linens, French Cambricks, 1/2 and 3/4 Cotton do. Russia Sheetings, 1/2 Shirting Cottons, Hand Towels with fringes, Long Lawns, Damask Table Cloths, Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, Corded Dimity, Clouting Diaper, Moreens, Worsted and Cotton Fringe, Bed Lace, Imitation Sarcenet, Gingham, Plain and Figured Muslins, newest patterns, Lenos, Thread Lace, newest patterns, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, India Silk ditto, Gent's fine worsted Shirts, lined with fleecy, Ditto fine worsted Frocks, Blue, red, yellow and white Flannels, Fine white Welch Flannels, Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Gloves, Saint John, July 20, 1813.

White kid ditto, Coloured ditto, Cambrick ditto, White Cotton ditto, Tortoise shell combs, Ladies fine Beaver Hats, Childrens ditto, Gentlemen's fine elastic Hats, Boys Hats, and Leather Caps, Gent's fine shoes, Ditto Pumps, Ladies shoes, with cork heels, Boys Shoes, Childrens knit shoes, Bracelets and Clasps, Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Knitting boxes, Marking Ink, Hand Lattens, Dram Bottles, Day and Night Glasses, A few boxes of Pipes, A great variety of Slops.

GROCERIES.  
Hyson and Souchong Tea, Nutmegs, Almonds and Raisins, French Plumbs, Pearl Barley, Black Pepper, Ginger, Stone Blue, Writing and Wrapping Paper.

WINE.  
Port, Madeira, and Sherry,—also, A few Hogheads of Brown Stout.

FOR SALE—Superfine and Bye Flour, and Flour of the Store of CONRAD MANKS.