

and Trebbin, finding that the enemy had withdrawn the corps of Victor in that quarter, for the purpose of his general operations against the allied Army, has renewed the offensive, and has pushed his patrols to Baruth towards Wittenburgh.

The enemy did not advance above half an English mile on the side of Gorlitz, yesterday. This morning they have not pressed, and all retires in perfect order.—The allied army are moving in the direction of Schweidnitz.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Emma from Portsmouth for Botany Bay with female Convicts on board, has been captured and burnt; the women were landed at one of the Cape de Verd islands.

Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Paymasters of regiments, are in future to wear epaulets or wings, the same as the Captains and Subaltern Officers, according to the description of the corps to which they belong.

The American privateer Gen. Armstrong, J. Smith, of Salem, robbed a Spanish ship from Havana for Teneriffe, March 22d, of rum, sugar, and other articles to a large amount; giving the Spanish Captain, Vincent Lemos, a receipt, signed D. Lloyd, Lieut. of his Britannic Majesty's schooner *Antelope*, of Portsmouth. The same fellow afterwards offered to G. Bruce, Esq. Teneriffe, to ransom two bags of letters taken from the packet from Malta, captured by the G. A. privateer.

JUNE 4.

The gun boats ordered to be got ready at Chatham are all completed, their destination it is supposed will be the Elbe or the Weser.

The keel of a first rate man of war, to be called the *Trafalgar*, has been laid down upon the new stone slip in Chatham yard.

The *Blenheim* to carry 74 guns, was launched yesterday, from the Dock Yard Deptford.

JUNE 7.

CAPTURE OF HAMBURG BY THE FRENCH.

Extract of a Letter.

HELIGOLAND, MAY 31.—“I left Hamburg last night, at nine o'clock, two hours after the French had taken possession of the town. On Saturday last there was a very severe engagement at Ochsenwarder; the Hanseatic Legion, Prussians and English Riflemen, made a strong resistance; but owing to a blunder of Captain Muller, who took the French, who were commanded in English, to be English, 1500 men took possession of Ochsenwarder. The Swedes never attempted to assist us in this awful crisis. Early yesterday morning General Tettenborn informed the Senate, that he had no longer the proper means of defence, and left it entirely with the Senate what measures they deemed proper to adopt; and he left Hamburg, with his Cossacks, at three A. M. Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Danes, 5000 strong, and with a park of artillery, entered Hamburg, with the French General Bruyere at their head, who took possession of the town in the name of the Ruler of France; and at seven P. M. 1500 French chiefly Gens d'Armes and Douaniers, entered Hamburg. When I left that city no proclamation had yet been issued by the French, nor any acts of violence committed.”

HELIGOLAND, MAY 31.—We have just received the unfortunate intelligence; that Hamburg again fell into the hands of the French yesterday evening.

At 9 o'clock, 4000 Danes, cavalry and infantry and 20 cannon, entered the town; and a French General rode along side of the Danish Officer, who headed the Danes. Prior to the entering of these forces negotiations had been entered into between the citizens and the military commandant at Altona, and it was stipulated that the Hamburgers were to deliver up their arms, &c. Between 7 and 8 last night, the French who had crossed at Wilhelmsburgh, entered Hamburg, after having been fired upon by the inhabitants of the Deich, close to Hamburg, of whom several were in consequence cut down. The Douaniers and Gens d'Armes headed their columns.

The following Bulletin was exhibited yesterday at St. James:—

Windsor Castle, June 5.

“His Majesty has been tranquil and comfortable in general since the last monthly report.”

(Signed as usual.)

JUNE 9.

Sir C. Stewart's Despatches.

A Supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday was published last night, containing despatches from Sir C. Stewart, of the 20th and 24th ult. The first is a detail of operations from the battle of the 2d to the 19th, made by General Knesback, and transmitted by Sir C. Stewart. With the occurrences here

described, we have been already made acquainted. This account confirms what had been already stated of the order and regularity with which the Generals of the Allies conducted the retreat from the plain of Lutzen to the Elbe; and subsequently, when the conduct of the Saxon Government rendered a further movement imperious, to their recent position on the river Spree.—The reason assigned for a change of ground on the part of the Confederates, was, the advantage of retiring upon their supplies, and drawing the enemy from his. The second is a letter from General Stewart, describing the brilliant success achieved on the 19th by Barclay de Tolly over Lauriston, near Konigsverde, in which the French, as had been previously mentioned, lost 1,500 prisoners and 10 pieces of cannon, besides a great number of killed and wounded. In a postscript to the same letter, a short description is given of the battle of Bautzen on the 20th. In a despatch of the 21st, a more detailed account is given of that engagement, in which Sir C. Stewart bestows the brightest praise upon the gallant efforts of the Allies. In another letter of the same date, from head-quarters at Goldberg in Silesia, the occurrences of the sanguinary battle of the 21st are detailed. The Confederates fought with a degree of bravery and steadiness, and determination, that entitles them to the honors of victory; though causes, well explained, deprived them of its fruits. Numbers prevailed against heroism and patriotism; and 65,000 combatants, exhausted but not conquered, were obliged to cede the field to 120,000 of their opponents.—In retreat, as in action, these brave men displayed the same comparative superiority; and we may triumphantly oppose the word of a British General to that of Bonaparte that no confusion was visible in the ulterior movements of the allied armies. They retired in the greatest order, without the enemy making a serious attempt to disturb their march. The Allies conveyed every thing from the field, not leaving a single gun in the possession of the enemy. Their respective Monarchs shewed themselves worthy of the supreme command over such gallant men; and their conduct on those memorable days will add lustre, if possible, to the generous cause they support.

By the Heligoland Mail which arrived this morning, we learn that Marshal Davoust has levied 30 millions of Franks on the inhabitants of Hamburg.

The Treaty between Great-Britain and Sweden has been laid before Parliament—it was signed at Stockholm the 3d March—the most prominent articles are, that Sweden is to employ 30,000 men against the Enemies of the Contracting Parties, to act in concert with the Russians—England is to furnish one million sterling for their support the present year—Norway is to be annexed to Sweden, as also Guadeloupe.—Gottengurg Carlhamn and Stralsund opened to British Trade.

JUNE 11.

Accounts from Paris of the 5th, say that the French Northern army is rapidly advancing; and is to be assisted by the Danes with 12,000 troops.

JUNE 12.

There was an arrival from Holland yesterday, and the letters by this conveyance mention a serious disturbance which took place at Leyden; and which marks the disposition of the Dutch people, had their efforts been seconded at due time. It is stated, that on the 2d of May, some thousands of country people, who had been drawn for the conscription in that neighbourhood, assembled in the town, took possession of it, shut the gates, and declared that they would defend themselves. General Molitor assembled all the troops in the neighbourhood, and issued a proclamation, that he would burn the town if it did not surrender. In consequence, some of the inhabitants drove the country people from one of the gates, and let the French in. The French then fired on the people, killed many, and took some hundred prisoners of whom eighty were shot the next day. The Burgers who had joined the insurgents were disarmed.—At the Hague there was likewise much fighting between the conscripts and the French, and several persons were killed.

We are sorry to learn by the latest advices from Bombay, that owing to the failure of the crops of rice, an alarming scarcity prevails in that quarter.

LISBON MAIL.

Lisbon Papers have reached us to the 1st inst. from which the following are a hasty extract:—

“LISBON, MAY 31.

“On the 26th Lord Wellington entered Salamanca at full gallop, at the head of a Regiment of Hussars. Villas had retired in haste, but Lord Wellington came up with his rear, and took 300 prisoners. The town was not at all injured by the French.”

Official despatch from the Marquis of Wellington to his Excellency Don Miguel P. Forjas, dated Head-Quarters, Freynada, May 19:

“The enemy from time to time sends small corps of troops to Toledo, but he has not made at any time in this part, any change deserving of consideration in his position.”

“LISBON, MAY 28.

“It is calculated that the French armies of Portugal, the centre and the South which are at present before Lord Wellington, consist of 55,000 infantry and 7000 horse.”

LONDON, JUNE 11.

This morning a Mail from Gottenburgh arrived, by which we have received advices from thence to the 6th inst. They state, that the attempts at a negotiation with Denmark have proved abortive, and that a war between Sweden and that Power is considered as inevitable. According to an article from St. Petersburg, of the 18th ult. the dismissal of the Danish Minister from that capital had been demanded by Sweden.—The accounts from Stralsund by the present opportunity are not of so recent a date as we had previously received, and communicate nothing new, except the following article.

STRALSUND, May 24.—The fleet of transports from Gottenburgh, having on board the royal infantry regiments of Elfsborg, Skarburgh, and West Gothland, and likewise a battalion of the regiment of royal Yagers, came to anchor the day before yesterday in Perth road, and yesterday the whole of the troops were disembarked. The Royal Neke regiment is likewise arrived. The King's Horse Guards entered this place yesterday. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince continues to enjoy an excellent state of health.

The last convoy through the Sound was permitted by the Danes to pass, under the escort of a single gun-boat, unmolested.

BOSTON, JULY 24.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, JULY 16, 1813.

Letters from Major-General Nelson, at Mattox-bridge, state, that the British fleet which has entered the Potomac, consisted of 16 vessels;—that they were in full chase of the *Scorpion* sloop, of 6 guns, Lieutenant Kennedy;—that they also pursued an armed schooner belonging to the gun-boat squadron into the Yeocomico, which they boarded and captured from their barges; and that Capt. Liggany, who commanded her, was inhumanly killed, and one man refused quarters who called for them. A midshipman and a seaman jumped overboard and escaped;—that the enemy sat fire to the schooner, and left her; and the fire was extinguished, and exertions were making to save her guns, &c.

NORFOLK, July 14. The following are particulars of a gallant exploit of our militia:—The Plantagenet, 74 lying off Cape Henry, had been in the habit of sending watering parties to wells which they had sunk on Cape Point; when yesterday it was resolved to interrupt them; and in consequence detachments of two companies of the Princess-Ann militia, (about 50 men,) under Capt. Lawson, took a position behind some sand hills, about 40 yards in the rear of the wells. Early in the morning the crew of a barge proceeded to the wells, and were fired upon by the militia from behind the sand hills. The enemy, panic struck, fled in confusion to their boat; but were pursued so closely, that those who got into her, laid down in her. Capt. Lawson then ordered his men to cease firing, and summoned them to surrender, which they did. The party taken, consisted of Lt. Fossett, commanding; Lieut. Dickerson, (who was on shore for recreation;) a boatswain and 15 seamen; a sergeant, corporal and 5 marines.—Total 25. Lieut. Dickerson was wounded in the thigh, and has been brought to town, where every attention is paid to him which humanity requires. The prisoners have all been brought to town. The corporal and two marines were killed; and beside the above Lieut. two seamen, and two marines were wounded. We had not a man injured. The seamen were not armed.

It is said Capt. Lawson, seeing the disparity of the British force, called on them to surrender; when one of the Lieutenants levelled a carbine and fired at Capt. L. and missed. Capt. L. then ordered his men to fire. As the barge could not be removed, without exposure to the guns of the Plantagenet, the gun was taken out of her, and she was scuttled.

The official letters of Major Griffith, and another Virginia officer, who visited Hampton with a flag, admit, that the atrocities committed at Hampton, were solely by the French soldiers employed; though they add that the commanding General is responsible

for their conduct. He sent them immediately to Halifax. They had been engaged in Bonaparte's wars in Spain; where rapine has always followed assault. The public will recollect the levity with which the complaints of the Spaniards of the atrocities of the French in this particular, were treated in the papers. It was exultingly said, the ladies would prefer such embraces to those of the miserable Spaniards and Portuguese!

THE FRONTIER WAR.

BUFFALOE, JULY 13.

Attack on Black Rock.

The incursions of the British into our territory are becoming frequent and daring; and having possession of all the Niagara river, excepting the site of Fort George, their opportunities of invasion are increased. On the 11th inst. about 250 British regulars, said to be commanded by Colonels Bishop and Warren, crossed the river below Squaw-Island, and marched above the Navy Yard before they were discovered. The militia (about 200) were surprised, and those not taken prisoners, dispersed; and the British having undisturbed possession of the village, proceeded to burn the barracks and block-house at the Navy Yard, and those in the great battery; then took possession of the batteries, dismounted and spiked three 12 pounders, and sent off one 12 pounder and three field pieces;—they also took from the beach about 400 barrels of flour, pork, whisky, salt, &c. While the main body was employed in thus disposing of the public property, a party entered many houses in the village; but we have not ascertained that they committed any outrages on private property. Several of the inhabitants were carried across the river. Major Adams, collected his militia, and took a post near the road. Afterwards, such of the troops, militia, and Indians, commanded by General Porter, Major Adams, and Capt. William Hull, as could be collected, attacked the British party, who retreated in disorder to their boats, leaving 8 killed, and 5 wounded on the field, and taking ten others. Capt. Sanders, of the 49th regt. was mortally wounded, and has been taken to Gen. Porter's house. He mentions, that Col. Bishop was also wounded; and that several of their killed and wounded were carried to their boats. Our loss was only 3 killed, and 5 wounded, and probably a few militia were taken prisoners.—Our “savages” friends expressed a desire to scalp the dead, but were prevented.

Two hundred regulars from Erie, have arrived to strengthen the garrison of Black Rock.

On the 8th inst. a picket guard was attacked by the British near Fort George, and driven in. It was reinforced, and the enemy retired. Our loss was twenty, that of the enemy, of course, somewhat larger. The sickness at Fort George has abated, and Gen. Dearborn is again reported to be “fit for service.”

The British have appeared in some force at Queenstown.

The Indian warriors in our service have stipulated against crossing over into Canada; but are willing to meet any enemy who invades the country which protects them.

BUFFALOE, JULY 13, P. M. We have just learnt from fort Niagara, that Major Chapin, and his company, had escaped from British captivity, and had safely arrived there. They were in boats guarded by a Lieut. command, on their way to Kingston, when the Major and his men rose upon their guard and made them prisoners; and after desperately rowing all night, arrived as above. They were chased by some of the enemy's boats in vain. We hope the Major was not on his parole! His corps composed a part of the detachment of Col. Boerstler, which the *National Intelligencer* says were disgracefully surrendered the 24th ult.

P. S. The Vermont “*Washingtonian*” states, that Major Chapin had returned on parole; and gives the American loss at 673. His arrival probably gave rise to the Buffalo account.

“AVON, JULY 11, 1813. I have learnt, that on Friday morning last, one of the picket-guards of our army at Fort George was attacked by the British and Indians, and after a few minutes resistance retreated. A Lieutenant (Eldridge) and about 40 men, were sent out to aid in covering their retreat, but by mistake took a wrong road, passed our guard, and soon found themselves in the midst of the enemy. The work of death soon commenced, and a more horrid scene never was witnessed! only 9 of the party escaped. The remainder were most barbarously massacred or taken prisoners. Nineteen bodies were found on the field, cut and mangled in the most shocking manner.”

ALBANY, JULY 20. We learn from Sackett's Harbour, that the General Pike was ready for sea on Saturday last.