

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick,
August 23d, 1813.

WOOD.

WANTED for the Use of His Majesty's Troops at FREDERICTON, from One Thousand Five Hundred to Two Thousand Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be properly inspected, measured, and delivered into the Fuel Yard at that Post in such quantities as may be required by the Commissariat Clerk in charge of Stores—the whole to be completed by the 1st of April, 1814.

Sealed Proposals for supplying the above will be received at this Office previous to the 13th September next.

Upon delivery of 1000 Cords, payment to be made at Saint John, either in Cash or Bills of Exchange, at the current rate, at my option; and for the remainder, as soon as supplied.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the strict performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick,
21st August, 1813.

Fresh Beef.

WANTED for the Use of His Majesty's Troops and Departments in this Garrison, not exceeding 1500 Pounds per Day—For the Garrison of FREDERICTON, not exceeding 1500 Pounds per Day—and for the Garrison of SAINT ANDREWS not exceeding 500 Pounds per Day. The delivery of which to commence on the 25th September next, and to cease on the 24th April, 1814, both days inclusive.

The BEEF must be well fed, of an unexceptionable, wholesome market quality, and delivered to the Troops in entire Quarters with the Suet, and to the Staff and Departments as shall be applied for by Written Orders from this Office; the issues to the Regiments are to be made twice in each week.

Payment for the quantities delivered will be made every two months, in Cash or Bills of Exchange at the current rate, at my option.

Such Person or Persons as wish to Contract for the supply of the above mentioned FRESH BEEF, will leave Proposals at this Office previous to 12 o'clock on Monday the 13th September next; none of which will be attended to, unless the Price is expressed in words at length.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

RICHARD EDWARDS,
Assistant Commissary General.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the PEGGY and TRITON,
from LONDON, AUGUSTUS and ORBIT,
from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which are now opening for Sale on Reasonable terms for CASH.

St. John, July 13, 1813.

By the ORBIT and AUGUSTUS from Liverpool; TRITON and PEGGY from London,
DONALDSON and HAY
Have Received an extensive Assortment of Fashionable MERCHANDISE, Comprising

SUPERFINE Broad Cloth and Kersey-meres; Ladies Pelise Cloths, and flannels; Stocking Webbs; Ladies, Gentlemen, and Childrens Beaver Hats; Ladies fine Straw Hats and Bonnets; Ladies and Childrens Morocco and Kid Shoes and Boots; Printed Calicos; Ladies Fancy Muslin dresses; Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Black Bombazoons; Wildbore, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black, White, and Coloured Silk Hose and Gloves; Cotton and Worsted do. do.; Plain and Sewing Silk; Black Mode and Florentine; Black and Fancy Ribbons; Laces; Fashionable Hearth Rugs; Printed Table Covers; Sewing Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—India Cottons; Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Hyson & Souchong Teas; Pepper; Indigo; Starch; Vinegar; Copperas; Mustard; Olives; Sallad Oil; a few boxes London Hard Soap; Mould and Dipt Candles; London Porter in Bottles; Hardware of various descriptions; Round, Flat, and Square Iron; Steel; Grates; Pots; Ovens; Teakettles, &c. Stops of all kinds; Loaf Sugar; Window Glass, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

St. John, 21st June, 1813.

LONDON.

Supplement to Saturday's Gazette.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET JUNE 19.

A Despatch, dated Boltzenburgh, the 5th of June, 1813, of which the following is an extract, together with an enclosure, of which a translation is annexed, has been received this day from Brigadier-General Lyon, employed upon a particular service in Germany.

Having arrived here last night from Wismar, I avail myself of the earliest moment to transmit a copy of the official details received from General Czernicheff, giving an account of his affair with the enemy near Halberstadt.

HERNBURG, MAY 21, 1813.

SIR—I hasten to congratulate your Excellency on the signal advantage just gained at Halberstadt by the detachments which I have the honor of commanding.

Fourteen pieces of cannon, an immense park of artillery, more than 800 draught horses, above 1000 prisoners, including a General of Division (Ochse,) a Colonel, and several officers, and very considerable stores, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

Having received permission from your Excellency to act according to circumstances, I in consequence passed the Elbe at Ferchland on the night of the 16th, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall; here I learnt, from various letters which had been intercepted by my parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about 2000 men, were to pass on the night of the 17th, at Halberstadt. My horses having been sufficiently rested, and being in the best possible condition, I resolved on going the 15 miles (German) which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting. To my great surprise, I succeeded in performing the whole of this distance, without stopping in 30 hours.

On my arrival at Hadmersleben, I learnt that a second convoy was at Hassen, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in view of proceeding with greater safety on its march to the Grand Army. This last convoy was escorted by 4000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the fatigue of my men and horses, after so harassing a march, I resolved to continue my route, and to make an immediate attack upon the enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcement; and in order to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring at 4 o'clock in the morning, I ascertained that the enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by 250 horse.

whole formed a sort of fortress, almost impenetrable to cavalry. One of my first cares having been to cut off the enemy from the town, a single gate which the enemy had neglected to close, afforded me the means of getting possession of the town, where the brave Col. Trecoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other side, Col. Wlas saw, whom I sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the enemy, made two very fine charges against the square, but the enemy having notice of our march, and being upon their guard, opened a heavy cannonade from 14 guns, to which I could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the enemy's waggons were blown up. One of mine met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.

At this moment a regiment of Cossacks, which I had detached upon the road by which the enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought me intelligence that they were within two miles of us; this determined me to make a general and decisive effect against the square with all my troops. With this view I ordered all the scattered Cossacks to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. After exhorting my soldiers to do their duty, I ordered all my people to charge at the same moment. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by 14 pieces of cannon, surpassed my expectations and covered with glory the hussars of Isoum, commanded by Col. Tieman, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these 400 men. In an instant the batteries were carried; here the carnage was horrible, as the enemy defended himself obstinately even firing upon us from under the carriages; more than 700 were killed, the rest taken, and I venture to assert

that not an individual escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon my Cossacks, I was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners. From want of time I could carry off only 14 guns and 12 ammunition waggons; I blew up the rest in the very presence of the enemy. I destroyed or distributed to the inhabitants all the stores which were in the town, and at seven in the evening I retired with my booty to Cochedt. Such is the summary account of this exploit; it has the more merit from its having been undertaken after a march of 15 miles, which has been followed by an engagement of more than seven hours. It is beyond my power to express to your Excellency how well all my people have done their duty in this brilliant affair.

That the Cossacks should have been able to support a march of 15 miles, and a combat of seven hours afterwards, has not surprised me so much as to see my regular cavalry perform it as well as them, without leaving a single horse behind.

(Signed) CZERNICHEFF.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived at a late hour last night, and despatches were received from Lord CATHERART and Sir C. STEWART. They detail some military events subsequent to the Battles of Bautzen and Wurtzen, but of minor importance, and mention the Armistice. These despatches are dated on the 4th inst.

The above Mails have brought a report that the Austrians have joined the Allies, but we place no credit in it. Twenty times has the same report reached us from Gottenburgh.

It is reported on Change this morning that a Flag of Truce has arrived from America.

The first act by which the decease of Prince KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO was officially announced, was at the same time an act of munificence on the part of the Monarch, The Emperor ALEXANDER addressed to the Princess his widow, a letter, dated, Dresden, May 7, of which the following is a translation:

"Princess Catharine Henrichna,
"The Most High, to whom every mortal is subject, and against whom it is not proper to murmur, has been pleased to remove from this life your husband. Prince Kutusoff Smoleusko, in the midst of his high deeds and brilliant glory. This is a melancholly and great loss, not only for you, but for the country. It is not you alone who will shed tears on his account; I myself, have wept his loss, and all Russia laments him. That God, who has taken him to himself, will console you, by rendering his name and deeds immortal. A grateful country will never forget the services he has rendered it. Europe and the whole world will never cease to admire him, by placing his name among the most illustrious of Captains. A monument shall be erected to his memory, before which the Russian shall proudly stop to contemplate the image of the Hero; and strangers will pay the homage of veneration to a country which has given birth to so great a man. I have ordered the emoluments he enjoyed should be continued to you, and am your affectionate, &c.

BOSTON, August 17.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Yesterday arrived at this port the George & Albert, Capt. Dashiell, 36 days from Lisbon. We are indebted to the politeness of the passengers in this vessel for a file of the London Times to the 22d of June, and Lisbon Gazettes to the 7th of July.

The most important, and indeed the only article of news, or interest, brought by this arrival, is the INVASION of France by the Allied Armies. The Times speaks doubtfully of the report in our paper of yesterday of the refusal of Alexander to confirm the armistice, and of the determination of Austria to throw herself into the scale of the Allies. It will be remembered that this is an anti-ministerial point.

Extract from the Port. Telegrafo, 6th July.
Every day French officers are coming in as deserters: in the military chest was found 5,000,000 crowns, the money the soldiers have taken from the Prisoners and King Joseph's companions exceeds that sum.—The prisoners are about 3000, and killed and wounded 7000. Among the French officers' Ladies and those of Juramentadors, which are about 400, there are 3 General's Ladies, including Madam Sazan, to whom Lord Wellington gave permission to return to France. 76 coaches were taken, of which 36 belonged to Joseph, in which

were found diamonds and swords with gold handles and many other jewels—12 to 14,000 head of cattle and sheep were taken. It was currently reported on the 25th, that General Giron, with the Gallician army entered St. Juan de Luz, where it is said a deputation waited on him from Bayonne, offering 3,000,000 of rials, and every necessary his army stood in need of provided he would not enter the city. Pampeluna has a garrison of 5000 men, and is one of the strongest places in Spain.—The French left 700 men in Pancorvo, which is besieged by Gen. O'Donnell—in Santona 400 men—and in Bilboa 1700 men. On the 26th June Lord Wellington's H. Q. were in Orquin, 3 leagues beyond Pampeluna and 11 from Bayonne. On this same day the enemy entered France with their howitzers. It is said the convoy is taken.—The 5th division remains to besiege Pampeluna.—On the 27th the triumphant army entered the French territory, and on the 28th Lord W's head-quarters would be also there.

From the N. W. Frontiers.

The following is an extract of a letter from Johnstown, (100 miles from Sacket's Harbor) dated August 6.

"On Saturday night last [July 31] the crews at Kingston were ordered to be prepared for sailing at a moment's notice, and it is understood they did actually sail.

"Some boats on the passage from Oswego to the Harbor, were fired on by them, but escaped.

"On Sunday [August 1] was heard from the harbour as well as from Cape Vincent, a severe cannonade up the lake, apparently off Oswego, or near it. It continued from early in the morning till nearly noon. I have seen persons from the harbour who left it late on Monday [August 2] and no accounts yet from the fleet. It is believed the Commodore has had a severe brush with Sir James."

HALIFAX, August 23.

Arrived, Tuesday, His Majesty's Ship Rattler, Capt. Gordon, with the trade from St. John, N. B. for England and the West Indies.

Wednesday, His Majesty's schr. Bream, Lieut. Hare, from St. John, N. B.

Thursday, brig —, 80 days from Ireland, re-captured by La Hogue.

Friday, schr. Diana, 14 days from St. George's Bay, Nfld.—was chased on Sunday the 15th inst. off Beaver Harbor, by a vessel supposed to be an Am. privateer.

Yesterday, His Majesty's Brig l'Epervier, from the Gut of Canso; cartel ship Agnes, from Portland, 5 days; ship Flor-de-Mer, under Portuguese colors, from Fayal bound to Boston—detained by H. M. S. La Hogue; and a schr. from Mirimichie.

This morning, H. M. Ships Regulus, Melpomene, Loup Cervier and Wasp, with several transports and merchant vessels, from Quebec—14 days.

We have been favored with Montreal Papers to the 7th and Quebec to the 10th—from one of the former we have made the following extract:—

MONTREAL, August 7.

Important information is daily expected from Kingston.—The long expected contest between the two fleets on the Lake has probably been decided, as the last accounts state that the American fleet was at Niagara having proceeded there direct from Sacket's Harbour. Our fleet left Kingston in pursuit of them on Saturday, and was out of sight of the harbour on Sunday. The force of the American squadron is said to be from thirteen to seventeen sail. The force under Sir James Yeo consists of only six sail. The last accounts from the Upper Province do not mention any occurrence of importance.

A passenger in one of the vessels from Quebec, politely handed us the following list of the British and American Naval Forces on Lake Ontario.

Wolfe, Com. Yeo, 24 Guns, four of which are 68 lb. carronades; Prince Regent, 20, two 68 lb. carronades; Wellington 16; Beresford 14; Sir Sidney Smith 14; Lord Melville, 14.—Total, 102.—With 715 Sailors and Marines on board the whole.

AMERICAN FORCE.

General Pike, 32 Guns; Madison, 28; Oneida, 18; Hamilton, 9; Governor Tompkins, 6; Growler, 5; Pert, 3; Fair American, 4; Julia, 2; Ontario, 1; Scourge, 8; Elizabeth, 2; Lady of the Lake, 3.—Total, 124. Gloucester, 10 guns, repairing. With upwards of 1200 sailors.

We understand, that when the last vessel left Quebec, which was the 11th inst. a Telegraphic Report was received there, which stated that the British fleet under Com Yeo, and the American, under Com.