

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LISBON, JULY 14. THE ALLIED ARMY.

We have information that on the 4th inst. Lord Wellington's H. Q. were at Lawne, and that parties of the allied arms had entered the French territory.

Pancorvo [one of the garrisoned castles left by the French,] has surrendered to the corps commanded by Count Abisbal. The garrison about 700 men.

MADRID, JULY 9. Official information has been received from Gen. Giron, who commands the Spanish army of Galicia and the advanced left of the allied army, stating that on the 1st July, after a severe action, he succeeded in completely defeating the enemy at Bidassoa. The result is, that the enemy has been expelled from the soil of Spain, on the side of Irun.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH OF EUROPE.

LONDON, JUNE 30. Official despatches have been received by Lord Castlereagh, from Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart. They are dated at the Imperial H. Q. at Reichenback, the 6th June. The armistice for 40 days had been announced; but neither makes any mention of ulterior negotiations for Peace. Gen. Barclay De Tolly was at the H. Q. and Gens. Wittgenstein and Blucher in front of Schweidnitz.

LEIPZIG, JUNE 8. Our Gazette announces that the day before yesterday an interview was to take place between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, at Gitschin, in Bohemia (about equi-distant from the allied and French H. Q.) The Emperor of Austria has arrived in Gitschin, for the purpose, as his Court Gazette announces, of actively exerting himself to restore Peace.

ENGLISH SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 30. There was no truth in the story of the Emperor Alexander having refused to ratify the armistice. Mutual necessity, or at least mutual apprehensions, produced that measure. Both parties have since received reinforcements, and were making every preparation for the renewal of hostilities, probably, not without secret hopes of a Peace, which may enable them to withdraw from the sanguinary contest with honor.

It is the prevalent opinion in most parts of Europe, that the armistice will eventuate in negotiations of Peace.

Among other reports on the subject of Peace, one is, that suits of apartments were engaged in Calais for a British Minister; and that a diplomatic messenger was expected daily to sail from Morlaix for England.

French papers to the 27th June have been received. They continue to hold out the idea that Pacific Negotiations are to be carried on at Dresden; and that Ministers from England and Spain are expected there. It is next to impossible that there can be any grounds for the above expectation.—*Times*.

Mr. Mackenzie left town on Friday for the H. Q. of the allied army in Germany. He is supposed to be the bearer of the result of the deliberations of the British Government on the communications made to them relative to the Armistice.

An expedition for the Baltic, composed of 2000 troops, with 140 pieces of artillery embarked on board 45 transports, now lies at Deal, waiting for a wind. Four regiments have embarked at Harwich.

OF DENMARK.

We some time since announced the failure of the attempt made by the English, Russian and Swedish Envoys, to negotiate with Denmark, and the return of the negotiators to Stralsund.—Since then the Russians and Swedes have commenced hostilities against Denmark.

JULY 1. The American Envoys have arrived at Gottenburg; and were immediately to proceed to the Russian H. Q.

The allied and French armies have both received reinforcements. Dresden, the French H. Q. is to be strongly fortified.

No measures had been taken, at the date of the last accounts, for calling a Congress. On the contrary, Bonaparte does not appear to repose any confidence in Austria; and has ordered an army to be formed on the Adige in Italy, under the orders of Beauharnois—which demonstrates that he intends to arm himself against any invasion that might be attempted by Austria.

SWEDISH AUXILIARIES.

The Swedish contingent, under the Crown Prince Bernadotte, was, at the last dates, cantoned in the Dutchy of Mecklenburg, and vicinity of Stralsund; and were busily employed in fortifying that city. In these positions they were awaiting the close of the armistice, and junction of the Russian

and Prussian partizan corps; and volunteers from the German population. By treaty the command of Bernadotte is to amount to 50,000 men.

Some of even the ministerial papers have frequently hinted their distrust of the sincerity of the Crown Prince of Sweden:—In the debate on the Swedish treaty, on Wednesday, Lord Castlereagh expressly declared, that he had every reason to place the highest confidence, not only in the sincerity of his intentions, but his ability to lead his forces against the common enemy.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

GOTTENBURGH, JUNE 22. Yesterday arrived in this port, the American flag of truce Neptune, having on board Messrs. GALLATIN and BAYARD, American Commissioners, who will proceed in the same vessel to some port of the Baltic nearest to the Russian Head-Quarters.

LISBON, July 7. We learn by letters from the army, that great alarm existed in the South of France, at the approach of the allied army; and that at Bayonne every vessel in port was taken up to carry off property.

By the English Packet which arrived yesterday, we have London papers to the 1st July. It appears by them that American Plenipotentiaries have arrived at Gottenburg, on their way to the residence of the Russian Emperor. It is supposed, that through the mediation of Russia, the American Government will adjust their differences with Great-Britain.

ALICANT, (Spain) June 17. The French have precipitately abandoned Albaida, after having been completely routed by General Roche.

LONDON, JULY 3—7.

A Gottenburg mail arrived on Monday, with advices to the 30th ult. A Body of Danish troops entered Lubeck, on the 2d, the commander of which, has formally announced the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Denmark. The Swedish army is also stated to be in motion, with intent to march into Holstein and retake Hamburg. The war, for the partition of Denmark, is thus commenced. The Russian troops on their march to reinforce the army in Prussia are estimated at 40,000 men.

Altona papers to the 19th ult. reached town by the Gottenburg Mail. A proclamation has been circulated in Norway, by the Crown Prince of Sweden, in which he declares, that it is not his intention to commit hostilities upon the Norwegians, but to conciliate them if possible, to the Swedish Government, not only by forbearance, but by acts of positive kindness. He states that the Swedish troops; have taken up positions in Pomerania, for the purpose of carrying on war against Denmark, in Holstein, Jutland, or Zealand, if necessary; and thus to avoid all hostilities in Norway. A most agreeable expectation is held out in the latter part of his document, which we trust will be fulfilled—the guarantee of Austria to the annexation of Norway to Sweden, is said to be daily expected at Stockholm! This would be next to a declaration by Austria, against France, and most happy shall we be in announcing it upon official authority.

Letters from the head-quarters of the allies, to the 19th ult. received by the Gottenburg mail, assert with great confidence, that a commercial treaty or treaties, between Russia, Prussia, and England, had been signed. This, if authenticated, would not only be a valuable piece of information to the mercantile world, but it would afford to the Statesman, a tolerable strong criterion of the dispositions of the allied powers, with respect to their future policy.

A letter from an officer employed at the head-quarters of the allied Sovereigns in the North, states, that subsequently to the battle of Warchen the allied army received reinforcements which carried their amount to full 90,000 men. They were perfect in their discipline and equipments, and animated with the best spirit and the highest confidence.

A mail arrived on Wednesday, from Heligoland. The accounts state that the Swedish army was advancing against Hamburg, and was only eight miles distant from the city. The French force amounting to about 14,000, were busily employed in strengthening the fortifications, expecting an immediate attack.

Paris papers have arrived to the 3d inst. and they leave us just as much in doubt whether a Congress is to be held, as all the preceding Paris papers have done, since the conclusion of the armistice. There is a dispatch from Bonaparte, dated on the 24th ult. relating entirely to the armistice, and ing, not with

The silence of this despatch, with respect to any prolongation of the armistice, is a sufficient refutation of the report circulated at Frankfort, the day before, of the renewal of the armistice for three months.

The Emperor of Austria is gone from Gilchen to a castle not far off. The Emperor Alexander is at the castle of Opostchna, where he has been visited by the Austrian minister Count Metternich.

There is in one of the smaller Paris papers an article from Perpignan, dated the 24th of last month, giving an account of a battle near Tarragona. It says "the Spaniards disembarked at Jason, near Tarragona, in number 13,000 infantry, and 300 horse. They immediately marched upon Tarragona, hoping, no doubt, to obtain possession of that place before it could be succoured; they attempted to storm it, but the garrison every where repulsed the enemy with bravery, upon this General Mathieu arrived from Barcelona, and gave battle to the enemy, whom he completely defeated. The loss of the Anglo Espagnos, in this affair, is from 3 to 4000 killed or wounded, abandoned under the walls of Tarragona; the remainder precipitately, and in the greatest disorder, re-embarked."

Extracts of Private Letters relating to the great Victory.

"Assasua, eight leagues in advance of Vittoria, June 23.

"The attack commenced soon after nine in the morning, against the enemy's front and left, whilst a strong column, under the orders of General Graham, as well as the third division, under General Picton, were detached to turn their right—a most masterly manœuvre, and decided the defeat of the enemy, whose rout was the most complete thing ever seen. They were driven from their positions one after another, were beaten on all sides, and night only terminated the pursuit. Unfortunately the ground was so much inclosed and intersected with wide ditches, that the cavalry could not act, and consequently but few prisoners were taken. They, however, left nearly the whole of their artillery, ammunition wagons, an enormous quantity of baggage, carriages, mules, money, &c. For a league, near Vittoria, the country is strewed with their remnants. Joseph Bonaparte himself, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a party of the 10th hussars, who pursued his carriage, and were only prevented taking him by a mill dam, which unexpectedly separated them from it. Whilst they were making a detour, to turn this, his Majesty escaped on foot out of the carriage, where they found all his effects, gold snuff boxes, trinkets, money, and clothes. The Paymaster General's and military chest, are likewise taken, and large sums of money have been found by many people in the army. The loss of the enemy is said to be not more than 4000, owing, as I said, to the nature of the ground, which prevented the cavalry from acting."

Extract of another Letter, June 25.

"When the enemy gave way, our people pressed them so closely, that a squadron of the 10th hussars galloped through Vittoria before the French had time to quit it.—King Joseph had left the town in a carriage and six. Captain Henry Wyndham, who commanded this squadron, galloped on overtook the carriage, and fired his pistols into it. King Joseph instantly jumped out, mounted a horse, and rode off. Capt. Wyndham, then, finding that only two hussars had been able to keep pace with him, and that King Joseph had an escort of 50 dragoons, who fired upon him, was obliged to fall back, and King Joseph escaped.

General Thevenot, and another General Officer, were made prisoners at Vittoria. General Rey, and many other officers of rank, are among the wounded.

"The treasure, found in the French military chest, amounts to 680,000 francs; it was taken by the Blues.

"The number of cattle taken is estimated at 9000 head, which including those for provision, and those for draft, is not an exaggerated calculation."

The cities of London and Westminster were brilliantly illuminated on Monday evening, in honor of the great victory obtained by the Marquis Wellington. Great taste and ingenuity were displayed in the arrangement of the coloured lamps, transparencies, &c. Indeed nothing could exceed the joy expressed by all ranks of people on this occasion. It has been continued three nights.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 10.

ILLUMINATION.—On Thursday evening, the various streets of this ancient Borough were most brilliantly illuminated, in honor of the great victory obtained by Field

Marshal Wellington, and his brave brothers in arms at Vittoria. The public exultation was considerably heightened by the capture of the CHESAPEAKE by Capt. BROKE, of the SHANNON, whose name frequently harmonized with that of Wellington, and most of the illuminations bore some allusion to the gallant captain's merited success.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Accounts by the Iris frigate from Coruna assert, that 500 of the enemy were destroyed by the blowing up of the fortifications of Burgos.

JULY 9.

The official accounts from Dresden state, that the Congress is not yet assembled, but it is expected to meet in a few days. It is added "if a month has been lost, the fault is not with France." How it has happened that a month has been lost, or that it is not the fault of France, is not explained. To follow this, however, we have a very marvellous story. England, it is stated, having no money to pay the coalesced powers, a Treaty has been concluded between England, Russia, and Prussia, under the articles of which a new paper is to be created, amounting to several hundred millions, to be guaranteed by the three powers, and with which the expences of the war are to be paid. What is meant by this absurd tale, it is difficult to conjecture, unless it is an obscure allusion to a commercial Treaty.

Lord Wellington is said to have thus addressed Major Freemantle on the departure of that officer:—"Go, my friend; I wish you a speedy passage; but, it is probable, that I shall be in France as soon as you arrive in England, and thence you may expect to hear from me next."

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 16.

The north American fleets under convoy of His Majesty's Ships Albion and Primrose, are put into Portland Roads in consequence of the prevalence of Westerly winds.

At Sea off the Humber, July 9.—Commodore Rodgers sailed from North Bergen on the 2d instant, after watering and revictualing, he shaped his course to the North and will most probably cruise either for our Greenlandmen, Archangelen, or West-Indians going North about. The President was the only ship that anchored at North Bergen, and it was not known if she had any consorts. She laid there five days; we were off the coast the 5th, and got the information from a Dane, which left Bergen the same day. We in consequence gave up the cruise.

Lord Cochrane is appointed to the command of the Saturn, for North America.

Printed Cambricks, White Cambricks, White Shirting Cottons, &c. &c.

By the CALEDONIAN, to HALIFAX, and BRIG ANN, to ST. JOHN, from GLASGOW, ON CONSIGNMENT,

May be had of the SUBSCRIBER by the Package or Smaller quantity, at a Credit of Three Months, if applied for early:

10,192 Yards Printed Cambricks,
159 Dozen Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
3,568 Yards 6-4 Cambrick Muslins,
360 do. 4-4 do. do.
548 do. 7-8 do. do.
1,756 do. 9-8 Shirting Cottons,
457 do. 4-4 do. do.
1,280 do. 6-4 and 4-4 Lappet, Japan, Gauze,
Spot, Cluster, Seeded, Cut, Striped GAUZE;
Twill'd, Victory Stripe, Velvet Japan,
Book, Jaconet, and other Fancy MUSLINS; Fancy ROBES; Silk and Cotton SHAWLS, very large; SCARFS, &c. &c. &c.

HE HAS
About 1500 Yards coarse CLOTHS, chiefly BLUES; which may be had at a low rate.

ALSO,
PRIZE GOODS,
BRANDY, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Fans, Lace Veils, Silk Shawls, Writing Paper, &c. &c.
Public Sales on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The Smallest favor will be gratefully acknowledged, and every possible accommodation granted by

JAMES C. F. BREMNER.
St. John, August 21, 1813.

JACOB S. MOTT,
Has received by the PEGGY from LONDON, his usual supply of STATIONARY, &c. which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms for CASH. JUNE 24, 1813.

Blanks of various kinds may be had at this Office.