

fate of the battle was instantly decided.—The enemy's army beat a retreat, the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Dahme.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armee—those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and of that of the Duke of Padua, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa.—The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnwitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, five thousand prisoners, three standards, from five and twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and upwards of two hundred ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewn with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; six thousand of the former have been already collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening, General Wobeser, who had been ordered to proceed with 5000 men from Luckau upon Dahme, attacked in that town, where the Prince de la Moskwa and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made 2500 prisoners. Major Helwig, with 5000 horse, advanced upon Sweinitz and Hertsburg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. Gen. Oruck, at the head of his cavalry, had made upwards of 100 prisoners and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and Gen. Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharpshooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost up to this moment in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, more than fifty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition waggons.—The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince of Moskwa was killed; the Duke de Reggio charged himself the infantry of the Count de Tauenentzien. The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between 4 and 5000 men in killed and wounded.—However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon Legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the Sovereigns and of the liberty of Germany. The Prince Royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the allied powers.

—O—
Twentieth Bulletin of the Crown Prince. Head-Quarters, Juterboch, Sept. 10.

Every day brings fresh proof that the consequences of the battle of Donnwitz are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three pair of colours, and one standard, were taken.

After that Gen. Wobeser had put to flight the enemy's army at Dahme, it continued its retreat to Torgau. Our light troops did not desist from following him and taking prisoners, ammunition waggons and baggage. The enemy has broken down the bridges over the Ester, in the vicinity of Amberg and Hertzberg. The cavalry indeed may cross the river, but the bridges must be repaired before the artillery can be got over it. Eight hundred prisoners were taken close to the *tete de pont* at Torgau, and some battalions, which found it impossible to reach Torgau, have turned towards Muhlberg, and taken their route towards Dresden.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl had in the night between the 2d and 3d of Sept. left Schwerin with the whole of his army.—Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony. The enemy had time enough to put every thing in readiness for his retreat, so that we could not come up with his artillery and baggage. He had, besides, a great start of Gens. Waldmoden's and Vegesack's corps the first of which was at Crewitz, and the latter near the Waren. The corps d'armee under the Prince of Eckmuhl marched in two columns on the road from Gadenusch and Rhens, and halt-

ed about half a German mile from Ratzburg. Gen. Loison's division retreated in the same direction from Wismar, through Grevesmuhlen to Schenberg. At this place the Danish troops separated from the French. The latter marched to Ratzberg and the first to Lubeck, where they left a garrison, and afterwards encamped farther off, at Oldislope. The whole French army has retired across the Sticknitz, on the banks of which entrenchments are thrown up, and they have destroyed all the means of crossing the river. The enemy's loss in this hasty retreat exceeds 1000 men, of whom upwards of 600 have been taken prisoners.—The Cossacks of the corps of Lutzo and Von Reiche, with the Hanseatic cavalry, have made several attacks on the enemy's rear-guard.

On Gen. Vegesack's side the enemy was pursued under the guns of Lubeck. Major Armin, who commanded the Hanseatic cavalry with great ability, was there killed by a cannon ball. The Mecklenburgh yagers attacked a Danish squadron, and beat it.

Gen. Vegesack had again taken his position at Grevesmuhlen. Gen. Count Waldmoden had again returned to Schwerin, but marched from thence to Domitz, where he caused a bridge to be built to cross the Elbe, on the ground of a part of the enemy's force being detached to the left side of the river. Gen. Tettenborn's advanced posts are near Boitzenberg.

Wittenberg is blockaded by Gen. Czernicheff. A number of troops are observing Mecklenburgh [Magdeburgh] on the right bank of the Elbe. The remains of General Girard's corps have escaped in that fortress from the left bank of the Elbe. The sallies of the garrison are now restrained to felling of wood in the forest of Biederitz, which is done merely to destroy the forest, which belongs to the King of Prussia.

The advanced posts of Gen. Tavenentzien's corps are at Senftenberg, Elderwerds, and Rutland, and reconnoitring parties are pushed as far as Hogerswerds, and into the vicinity of Grossen-Hayn. The light Russian troops stand along the Elbe as far as Muhlberg and keep Torgau inclined at a short distance.—Swedish, Russian, and Prussian detachments are sent near Bautzen to fall in with the corps of Gens. Benningsen and Blucher.

Gen. Vandamme's corps d'armee was annihilated on the 30th of August, on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde. This General, with five other Generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favourable affairs, the combined army again moved forward into Saxony, and on the 5th of September marched, by the way of Peterswalde and Altenberg, against Pirua and Dippoldeswalde. Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the Emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops; the Prince of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his Royal Highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th have spoiled this plan: the army of the Prince of Moskwa is dispersed—it has lost two thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of twenty thousand men. The Emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of Gen. Von Blucher follow him, and will in all probability cause him a severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany is, therefore, in communication, by his left wing, with the army of Silesia.

General Benningsen follows all these movements. —O—

LONDON, SEPT. 25, 1813, P. M.

Official despatches were yesterday received from Lord Cathcart, dated Toplitz, Sept. 7, of which the following Bulletin has been issued:

“Gen. Moreau died of his wounds on the 2d. His remains are embalmed and sent to Petersburg.

“Wittgenstein and Kliest have advanced by Peterswalde and Marienberg, and his advanced posts are within sight of Dresden.

“Prince Schwartzburg has gone with 50,000 men to Zittau, in order to be in communication with Blucher, who having retired before Bonaparte had again advanced upon the latter's return to Dresden. Bonaparte had been intending to attack Blucher with 150,000, but Ney's defeat on the 6th drew him back suddenly to Dresden.

“Benningsen, with the first Army of reserve, more than 80,000, was already upon the Bober.

“Large corps of Austrians, had been sent in the direction of Leipsic and Chemnitz, in order to cut off Bonaparte's communications.”

VIENNA, AUGUST 23.—Gen. JOMINI, who late came over from the French army, has received the rank of Russian Lieutenant-General; and has taken a command. He is an officer of great talents.

AUGUST 31.—The French border battalion of *Szuzner* have left the Viceroys army and joined the Austrian. In every part of Illyria our commanders found the people who have groaned under the French yoke, ready to aid the cause of Austria.

CASSEL, SEPT. 5.—His Excellency the Minister at War, Count VON HONE, has issued an order of the day, denouncing the scandalous treachery of the four squadrons of the 1st and 2d regiments of hussars, in deserting to the allied army on the 22d, at Reichenberg, instigated by their Colonels VON HAMMERSTEIN and VON PENTZ, and notifying that his Majesty [the *manikin Jerome*] has ordered the Hussar brigade to be disbanded—the regiments No. 1 and 2 to be struck from the list of the royal army; the colors which belonged to these regiments to be burnt and such officers as shall be proved not to have taken any part in this shameful desertion, shall until they are appointed, be put at the bottom of the list in the army.

—O—
MONTREAL, OCTOBER 19.
GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the forces has the deepest regret in announcing to the army that Lieut. RIPPENSTEIN, Staff Adjutant, arrived yesterday, and is the bearer of the following unpleasant intelligence—that Major General PROCTOR, having sustained by the unfortunate capture of the squadron on Lake Erie, the loss of a very considerable portion of his military force, which was serving on board that fleet, as well as the principal heavy ordnance necessary for the defence of his military positions—commenced his retreat from the Fort of Sandwich, on the 24th of Sept. having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg and Detroit, and burned and destroyed every public building and stores, of every description.

The retreating regular forces consisting of a small detachment of Royal Artillery, a troop of provincial dragoons, and the remains of the 41st regiment in all, about 450 rank and file—which was accompanied by a body of Indian warriors from 10 to 1500.

The enemy's fleet and army appeared off Amherstburg on the 26th of Sept. and landed on the following day, but soon reembarked their troops and proceeded by Lake St. Clair to the mouth of the Thames River. The American army was again landed, and accompanied by gun-boats, followed the route of Major Gen. Proctor's corps, which having been much retarded by the slow progress of his loaded batteaux, they were enabled to come up with the rear guard and loaded boats on the 3d inst. and succeeded in capturing the whole. Major Gen. Proctor being thus deprived of the means of supporting his little army, was under the necessity of awaiting the enemy's attack; which took place at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst. near the Moravian village.

A six-pounder on the flank, was, by some unpardonable neglect, left destitute of ammunition, and the enemy, availing himself of this unfortunate circumstance, pressed upon that part of the line, which wanting the support of artillery, was forced by the superior numbers of the enemy. Maj. Gen. Proctor exerted himself to rally the troops, who, being exhausted with fatigue, not having received any provisions the preceding day, were unable to make adequate exertions to resist the superior numbers by which they were assailed.

The safety of Major Gen. Proctor, the officers of his personal Staff, and some few others, together with about fifty men, has only as yet been ascertained. The Indian warriors retreated towards Mackedash.

The enemy's forces employed on this service is estimated from 10 to 12,000 strong, including troops of every description.
EDWARD BAYNES, *Adj. Gen.*

—O—
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Newfoundland, where he expects to remain for some time—All Persons having demands against him either by Bond, Note or Book debt, or in any way whatever, are requested to furnish the same immediately, to Mrs. RYAN, or JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Chamberlain, &c. St. John, who are fully authorized to adjust and settle them without delay—And all those indebted, it is hoped, will pay their respective balances within one month, otherwise suits at Law will be commenced for the recovery thereof.

JOHN RYAN, late Editor of the Royal Gazette, City Saint John, New-Brinswick.
21 November, 1813.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1813.

Arrived, Sunday, His Majesty's brig Curlew, Capt. Head, with a convoy from Halifax.

Since our last Boston and Portland papers to the 1st instant have reached us; they contain General STEWART's and Lord CARTICART's official Letters, addressed to Lord CASTLEREAGH, detailing the operations of the campaign in Saxony—the centre of the Great German War theatre—and a faithful abstract of other despatches relating thereto—these highly interesting and important Letters and many extracts which we have copied, will be found in the preceding columns of this day's Gazette.

DIED] On Saturday last, Mr. JOHN BOOTH, aged 43 years.

PRIZE SALE

At Public Auction.

ON Saturday next the 13th instant, will be Sold the Prize Schooner JEFFERSON, 99 tons, and the Privateer Sloop WASP, with two long 6-pounders on traversing carriages complete.

By order of the Agent,
ANDREW CROOKSHANK.
Monday, November 8, 1813.

Prize Sale at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Market Wharf, will be Sold the Schooner HERO, with all her tackle, apparel, &c.—Sails and running rigging may be seen at DONALDSON & HAY'S Store any time previous to the Sale.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
8th November. Auct oneer.

WILLIAM BLACK, & Co.

HAVE just received by the Ship COMET, Captain GILLIES, from LIVERPOOL, An Assortment of CORDAGE, DUFFLE BLANKETING, and LIVERPOOL SALT, to be Sold low for Prompt payment.
St. John, 8th November, 1813.

NOW LANDING

OUT of the Ship JAMES BAILLIE, Capt. HOGSHED, from DUBLIN and BELFAST, and for Sale by JOHN L. VENNOR, at low Rates for Cash—

150 Firkins BUTTER of this year's make, and of the Brand the highest in repute in Ireland.
100 Boxes SOAP,
150 ditto CANDLES, moulded and dipt,
346 Pieces LINNENS and DOWLAS.

It will be necessary for any Persons desirous to purchase the BUTTER, SOAP, and CANDLES, to apply within a few days, that they may not be stowed away with the Ship's West India Cargo, as is proposed unless Sales can be made here on fair terms.
9th November.

ROOMS TO LET.

CHATEL ROOMS to let in a central situation, and possession given immediately—apply to the Printer.
9th November, 1813.

FOR SALE—Inquire of JACOB S. MOIT, 3 Hogsheads of PORTER, and 2 ditto of ALE.
November 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who stand indebted to the firm of RYAN & DURANT previous to March 1st, 1811, and to WILLIAM DURANT, & Co. since that period, are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM DURANT, in order that a final adjustment of all Accounts of the before mentioned Firms may take place.

One half or the whole of this Printing Office with its present Establishment to be disposed of—Enquire of Mrs. RYAN, or Wm. DURANT.
City Gazette Office, 6th Nov. 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of ROBERT M'KEEN, late of the County of York, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to
BENJAMIN TIBBETS, } Executors
BENJAMIN SLOOT, }
Queensbury, 2d Nov. 1813. 35p