

HALIFAX, JULY 12.

Arrived Tuesday, His Majesty's ship *Nymphé*, Capt. Epworth, from a cruise, with Am. privateer *Thomas*, captured off Beaver Harbour.

His Majesty's Ship *Melpomene*, Capt. Falcon, from Malta, and Gibraltar.

His Majesty's ship *Loup Cervier*, Capt. Mends, from Nassau, N. P.

His Majesty's Brigs *Manly*, from the St. Lawrence; and *Emulous* from a cruise.

Wednesday, H. M. S. *Victorious*, Captain Talbot; the *Bostick*, Transport; and four American ships, prizes, with *Flour*, 8 days from the Chesapeake;

His Majesty's ship *Dover*, Capt. Drury, from Malta and Gibraltar;

The Cartel ship *Agnes*, Barratt, from Boston, 8 days; and,

American ship *Liverpool Packet*, *Nicholls*, from Lisbon bound to Boston, 35 days, detained by the *Dover*.

Thursday arrived, H. M. S. *Regulus*, Capt. Taylor, from Gibraltar; schooner *Lille Bill*, from St. Barts, detained by *Loup Cervier*, and a schooner with flour; ship *Hamilton*, Parker, 29 days from Tenerife.

Saturday, H. M. S. *Indian*, Capt. Jane, from Martinique, with the following vessels under convoy:

Brigs *Express*, *John-James*, *Lapwing*, and *Parker* and Sons; sch'rs *Friendship*, *Trafalgar Nelson*, and *Porcupine*.

Yesterday, H. M. S. *Fantome*, Capt. Lawrence; and Royal Yeoman, transport, *Willis* from Bermuda; and a brig from Newfoundland bound to Barbadoes—she had been captured by the Am. Letter of Marque sch'r. *Whig*, from Bourdeaux, and was recaptured by the *Fantome*.

The *Dover*, *Regulus* and *Melpomene* sailed from Malta the 5th May, and Gibraltar, the 4th June, having on board the Regiment *De Meuron*, 1100 strong, destined for Canada.

The *Dover* fell in with H. M. S. *Bellerophon*, and another of the ships belonging to the Newfoundland Station, on the Grand Banks; and was informed that they had recaptured a British ship from the West-Indies, which had a few days before been taken by the U. S. ship *President*, the Congress and *Argus* in co.—so it is probable the American squadron is cruising near the Banks.

The Passengers in the *Liverpool Packet*, from Lisbon, state, that the last accounts from Lord Wellington left him at Salamanca.

The *Liverpool Packet* brought London Papers to the 18th May, and Lisbon to the 31st.—the following are extracts from them:

PARIS, MAY 8.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army:—

The battle of Weiffenfels and Lutzen were but the prelude to events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with their forces the latter end of April, learning that the French army had debouched from Thuringia, adopted the plan of giving battle on the plains of Lutzen, and put itself in motion to occupy the position; but they were anticipated by the rapidity of the movements of the French army; they, however, persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army, to drive it from the positions it had taken.

The position of the French army was, on the 2d May, at nine in the morning, as follows:—The left of the army leaned upon the Elster; it was formed by the Viceroy, having under his orders the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, in the village of Kara. The Emperor with the young and old guards was at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa was at the defile of Poserna, and formed the right, with his three divisions. Gen. Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to proceed to this defile. The enemy debouched and passed the Elster at the bridges of Zwenkau, Pegau and Zeitz. The Emperor hoping to anticipate him in his movement, and thinking that he could not attack till the 5th, advanced Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extreme of the left, to march upon Leipsic, in order to disconcert the enemy's projects, and place the French army, for the day of the 3d, quite different to that upon which the enemy had calculated to find it, and in which it was in reality on the 2d, and by this means carry confusion and disorder into their columns.

At nine in the morning, his Majesty having heard a cannonade from the side of Leipsic, proceeded there at full gallop. The enemy defended the small village of Tassenau, and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty only waited the moment when these last positions should be

carried, to put in motion all his army in that direction, make it pivot on Leipsic, pass to the right bank of the Elster, and take the enemy *à revers*; but at ten o'clock the enemy's army debouched towards Kara, upon several columns extremely deep; the horizon was obscured by them. The enemy presented forces which appeared immense.

The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. The Viceroy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of Moskwa; but three hours were necessary to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskwa placed his men under arms, and with five divisions supported the battle, which, at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself marched at the head of the last guard behind the centre of the army supporting the right of Prince of Moskwa. The Duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions occupied the extreme right. Gen. Berusa had orders to debouch upon the enemy's rear, at the moment in which the line should be most strongly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions. The enemy who appeared certain of the success of his enterprise, marched to reach our right, and gain the road of Weissenfels. Gen. Compans, General of battle of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him quite short. The marine regiments supported several charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the best of the enemy's cavalry. But the great efforts of infantry, cavalry and artillery, were directed against the centre. Four of Prince Moskwa's five divisions were already engaged. The village of Kara was taken and retaken several times. The village remained in the enemy's power. Count de Lobau directed Gen. Ricard to retake the village: it was retaken.

The battle embraces a line of two leagues, covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. The prince of Moskwa, Gen. Souham, Gen. Girard, were every where making head against every thing, wounded with several balls. Gen. Girard wished to remain on the field of battle; he declared he wished to die commanding and directing his troops, as the moment had arrived for all Frenchmen, who possessed any heart, to conquer or perish. However, we began to perceive from afar the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand's corps, at the same moment the Viceroy entered in line upon the left and the Duke of Tarentum attacked the enemy's reserve, and reached the village upon which the enemy rested his right. At this moment the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre; the village of Kara was again taken, our centre gave way, (*stetchit*;) some battalions fled (*se debanderent*;) but these valorous youth, at the sight of the Emperor rallied, exclaiming "*Vive l'Empereur*." His Majesty judged that the critical moment had arrived; there was no longer a moment to be lost. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso to march with 16 battalions of the young guard to the village of Kara, overthrow the enemy, retake the village and overcome every thing he met with there.—At the same moment his Majesty ordered his Aid-de-Camp, General Drouet, an artillery officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces, and placed in advance of the old guard, which was formed in echelons, as 4 redoubts to support the centre; all our cavalry ranged in battle behind. Generals Dulanly, Drouet and Devaux, set out, at full gallop, with their 80 pieces of artillery in the same groupe.

The fire became dreadful; the enemy gave way on all sides. The Duke of Treviso obtained possession of the village of Kara, overthrew the enemy, and continued to advance, beating the charge. The enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery all retreated.

General Bonnet, commanding one of the Duke of Ragusa's divisions, received orders to make a movement upon Kara, by his left to support the success of the centre; he sustained several charges of Cavalry; nevertheless General Count Bertrand advanced and entered the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry capered about his squares; his march was not relaxed by it. To rejoin him the sooner, the Emperor ordered a change of direction, by pivoting on Kara. The whole of the right made a change in front, the right wing foremost. The enemy then fled, and we pursued him for a league and a half; we soon arrived at the heights which had been occupied by the Emperor Alexander, King of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family, during the battle. An officer who was taken prisoner there informed us of the circumstance. We have made several thousand prisoners. The number could not be more considerable, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire which the Emperor had shewn of sparing it.

At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said to the troops—"It is a battle like those in Egypt, a good infantry, supported by artillery, should be sufficient for it."

General Guerre, Chief of the Prince of Moskwa's Staff, was killed, a death worthy of so good a soldier.

Our loss amounts to 10,000 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000 men. The Royal Prussian Guards are destroyed.—The Emperor of Russia's Guard have suffered considerably, and the two divisions of the 10th regiment of Russian cuirassiers are destroyed. His Majesty cannot pay a sufficient eulogium to the good will, courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers took no danger into consideration. They have in this great instance shewn all the nobleness of the French blood.

The chief of the Staff, in his relation, mentions the fine actions which have shed a lustre on this brilliant day; which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverised the chimerical hopes, and all the calculations for the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The cloudy train collected by the Cabinet of St. James's, during a whole winter, are in an instant destroyed, like the Gordian knot by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Homberg was killed. The prisoners say, that the young Prince Royal of Prussia is wounded, and the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz killed. The infantry of the old guards, only six battalions of which have arrived, by their presence kept up the affair with that *sang froid* with which they are characterised; they did not fire a musket—Half the army was not engaged: for the four divisions of General Lauriston's corps have done nothing but occupy Leipsic; the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were still two days' march from the field of battle. Count Bertrand did not charge but with one of his divisions, and so lightly that he did not lose 50 men; his 2d and 3d divisions did not charge at all. The 2d division of the young guards, commanded by General Barrois, were still five days' march off; it was the same with half the old Guards, commanded by General Decowe, who was then only at Erturt.

The Duke of Belluno's corps was also three days' march from the field of battle. General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry, with three divisions of the Prince of Eckmuhl, was on the banks of the Elbe.

The allied army, 150 to 200,000 men strong commanded by the two Sovereigns, with a great number of the Princes of the House of Prussia, has been thus defeated and put to the rout by less than half the French army.

The field of battle presented a most afflicting spectacle; the young soldiers on seeing the Emperor, forget their sufferings, and exclaimed, "*Vive l'Empereur*." It is now twenty years," said the Emperor, "that I have commanded the French armies; but I have never yet witnessed so much bravery and devotion."

Europe would at length be at peace, if the Sovereigns, and the Ministers who direct their Cabinets could have been present on the field of battle. They would give up all hopes of causing the star of France to set, and perceive that those Counsellors who wish to dismember the French Empire, and humble the Emperor, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereigns.—(*Moniteur*, May 9.)

PARIS, MAY 9.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 3d of May, nine o'clock in the evening:

The Emperor at break of day of the 3d, traversed the field of battle. At ten he put himself in motion to follow the enemy. His head-quarters were on the 3d, in the evening at Pegau. The Viceroy had his at Wichstaden, half way between Pegau and Borna, Count Lauriston, whose corps had taken no part in the battle, had set out from Leipsic to march upon Zwemkau, where he had arrived. The Duke of Ragusa had passed the Elster at the village of Lutzkowitz, and Count Bertrand had passed it at the village of Gredel. The Prince of Moskwa was in a position upon the field of battle.

The Duke of Reggia, from Naumberg, was marching upon Zeitz.

The Emperor of Russia passed through Pegau on the night of the 2d, and arrived in the village of Loherstet at eleven o'clock at night. He reposed there four hours, and set out on the 3d, at three in the morning, in the direction of Borna.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 4th of May, the evening;

The Emperor's head-quarters were in the evening of the 4th at Borna. Those of the Viceroy at Kolditz. Those of General Count Bertrand at Frehberg. Those of Gen. Count Lauriston at Malbus. Those of the Prince Moskwa at Leipsic; and those of the Duke of Reggio at Zeitz.

The enemy is retiring on Dresden, in the greatest disorder, and by every road.

BERLIN, MAY 5.

A Courier has brought us the official intelligence that the great battle fought on the 2d inst. between Lutzen and Pegau, lasted from 10 in the morning till 12 at night.

Scarcely any but Prussians were engaged. His Majesty the King commanded in person. Providence protected him amidst heavy showers of bullets. We have lost the Prince of Hesse; Gen. Hunerbein had an arm broken. Gen. Blucher, notwithstanding his wound in the left arm, remounted his horse; and Gen. Scharnhorst was shot through the loins.

Our cavalry did not once attack the enemy's lines, being too thickly planted with cannon; but our infantry and artillery alone defeated the enemy.

The Emperor Napoleon commanded in person, and has lost two Marshals.

We remained Masters of the Field of Battle, and fired a round for Victory.

Three places were set on fire, viz. Naumberg, Cutzka, and Weissenfels. The enemy had earlier endeavoured to push a reconnoitring party of 600 men to Leipsic, but which is now cut off, and must surrender.

On the 2d inst. Lieutenant-General Von Bulow defeated the Viceroy of Italy, at Halle, who lost three pieces of artillery, with a number of powder waggons, 1500 men killed, and 600 prisoners.

The King had made dispositions for attacking the enemy again on the following morning.

LONDON, MAY 18.

It was obvious, both from the German and French accounts of the late battles in Germany, that the Prussian army was failing back to join the Russians, between the Mulda and the Elbe. The last French accounts left their army on the evening of the 5th, at Colditz, Wurtzen, and Rochlitz; the advance, under Beauharnois and MacDonald, at Harta. At Geroldorf, between Colditz and Harta, the Prussians fell in with part of Miloradovitch's corps, probably the advanced part of the main Russian army, which they would join the next day. There are reports, that on the 6th and 7th, there were fresh affairs between Colditz and Harta; that on the 9th and 10th there was a most sanguinary battle, in which the French were defeated, and obliged to fall back towards the Saale. We know not upon what authority these rumours rest: Government have not received any later accounts than those which arrived on Sunday.

SAINT JOHN, 24th MAY, 1813.

Public Notice is hereby given

THAT a PACKET is established between Digby and St. John, New-Brunswick.—She will leave Digby every Friday, and St. John every Sunday, wind and weather permitting.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master.

WILLIAM HAY

INFORMS the Friends and Customers of his Father JOHN HAY, deceased, that he carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in Duke street, where the best of Loaf Bread, and small Bread of all kinds may be had, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. St. John, 26th April, 1813. Jfb.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of HENRY LEAVITT, late of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, duly attested, within twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES LEAVITT, } Admini.
EDWARD SIMONDS, } strators.
Miramichi, 1st July, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late GARRET DYKEMAN, of Waterborough, Queen's County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

GILBERT DYKEMAN, } Admini.
JACOB DYKEMAN, } strators.
Queen's County, 10th July, 1813. 4jfg