In this murderous battle the villages of Klien Gorschen and Rhann as likewise the village of Gross-Gotschen, were early taken by storm. and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages ; but the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved forward, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of Gen. Winzingerole on the left wing and the corps of Gen. York, with a part of the Russian troops under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the bat-We stood opposed to the enemy at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn near the field of battle to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near 7 o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At 7 o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klien Gorschen-probably with the vicerov's army; made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to terr from us the advantages we had gained.

The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of Gen. York's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of York, Blucher and Winzingerode, the whole day) was now continued till night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder wagons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harrass him. to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between intended to move. two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance : and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those powers who have no object but their independence and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours have not been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse Homburg. Our wounded are on the Russian part, General Von Kanonierzyn; on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Hunerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed. Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are aiready brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy. Although the numerous, villages lying near to each other in this territory and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the tributed throughout the line, and in gen. Bulow, at Halle. .

open plain, nid not afford our cavalty in opportunity of charging in and the regiment of Brandenburg cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have obtained in this murderous battle; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which ensured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms! He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he further

## more bless and preserve them to us!

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS. Foreign Office, May 25, 1813. DESPATCH. Lord Castlereagh to Viscount Castlereagh. DRESDEN, NAY 6, 1813. MY LORD,

My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the ruler of France and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also that of

the allies upon Elster.

I have now the honour of enclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of Gen. Tormazofi's corps having crossed the Elbe, on the 28th uit. the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st inst. with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in that place.

Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensko was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the

He had on that day reconnoitered the enemy and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general at tack to take place on the following morning at day break.

During the preceding week the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg and the approach of Beauharnois from Quodlinburg had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with gallantry.

On the evening of the first the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weisenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsic, to which place there was clear evidence that he The advance corps of Count

Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening to the East and North of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster, at Pegau, and bear down and to follow the course of a rivulet which rising near the Elster runs in a northwest direction to the Saale, by which movement the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weizenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his lest between the latter place and Leipsic.

As soon as their majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and o-pen, the soil dry and light, but with a very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernable till closely approached.

The enemy placed behind a long ridge and in a string of villages of which Gorschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.

the villages ; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

. The plan of operation determined upon on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Groschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged according to circumstances, by the corps opposed

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grapeshot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost and retak-

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under every heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infan-

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsick, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it. I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was dirested, and which he followed without any ostentation.

Gen. Wittgenstein, with the army is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the confinand of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realized the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium.

I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART. (Signed) The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. .

> London, May 21. GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

BERLIN, (Prussia) May 11-We have a report that a battle has been fought at Zwenkau, in which the al lies have been successful. A general grand battle may be expected today or to-morrow.

SAXONY, May 8. The combined Russian and Prussia an army are now in a strong position along the Elbe, where they await reinforcements.

BERLIN, May 8. Orders have been given for a levy en-masse of all the citizens to oppose

Yesterday arrived here 420 French He had an immense quantity of soldiers, eight officers, three pieces 12 pounders and large calibres dis- of cannon, and tembrills, taken by

Lateste, May 4 The great battle of the old was fonglir with the utmost obstinacy. Napoleon had the greatest number of men; the allies were superior in cavalry. In artillery both sides were equal-The French moved in square masses, garnished at the corners like bastions, with cannon, which by their cross fire might keep off the attacks of cavalry. Night alone put an end to this battle; and the allied army birouaked on the field. The 3d passed over without fighting.

VIENNA, May 5. Lieut. Gen. Hiller has, it is said. been appointed to the command of an army corps which is assembled in Upper Austrias

The Hulan regiments of the Arch duke Charles, and the Holentohe dragoons, have received orders to join the corps which is in Styria and the head quarters of which are at Pattau. Magazines are forming at Raab and Radkersburg.

Augsburg, May 11. The Vienna public are extremely impatient to learn the purport of the Imperial Declaration which is now in the press, and the publication of

which is momentarily expected.
We learn from Vienna that the Count de Mettermich, Austrian Minister for foreign affairs, has frequent conferences with the count de Narbonne, ambassador from France.

We have just learned the death of Prince Kutusoff, & the appointment of Wittgenstein as his successor in the chief command of the Russo-Prussian army. The chief com-mand was offered to General Bennigsen, who declined it, and who remained at his post, as quarter master general of the Emperor Alexan-

Posen, May 3.

To-day the Russian Gen. in Chief of the Western army, Barclay de Toily, arrived here with his Staff, with him are Lt. General Salancoff, Chief of the Staff, and several other Generals. The army has already arrived in this vicinity. It marches by different roads in several columns. Lt. Gen. Saus commands the reserve, and Lt. Gen. Ischapliz the advanced guard, which has been here for some time, and yesterday began its march for Frankfort on the Oder, for which destination the army will follow the day after to-morrow.

Neighborhood of Dantzic, April 30. According to the account of a Prussian officer lately arrived from Dantzic, all there have been arrested. Of the 17,000 men of which the garrison consists, there are, by the same account, 10,000 sick, and of these 100 die daily. Three thousand of the garrison of Dantzic lately made a sally in which they carried off a considerable quantity of cat-

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards— \$2 00 Bound,

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the

DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1813.

J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a con-

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs,

&e. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lec's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

15 To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length provents there being herewith inserted. In Council.

Previous to the appointment of cottractors for the everal counties in the State, the Executive are desirous of n ceiving proposals from such persons in may be disposed to furnish supples on the Militis. Each contractor is to he nish supplies for the rounty for which he is appointed. Every ration referen he is appointed, when the state of one pound and a fourth of a pound sist of one pound and a fourth of spound of beef, or three quarters of a point of pork; eighteen ounces of bread a flour; one gill of rum, whisker or bready; And two quarts of sait, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, all one pound and a half of candles, to overy hundred of rations. It is expect that those who will energe to appear ed that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms soon as possible to the clerk of dicouncil. Bond and security will be quired for faithful performance of the

duties 2 By order, the To be published once in three welr successively in the Maryland Gizee. Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Melsheimer's German Pipe, Federal Gazette and American, of hely timore, the Hagar's-Town Gazette, the People's Monitor of Easton, and the Maryland Herald.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23

June, 1813. In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and will a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, to tice is hereby given, to stockholden ca the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House is the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of chose. ing, from amongst the stockholden sixteen Directors for the Bank at Arm polis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

## NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and gring judgments in all cases of appeal and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order,

THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

Annapolis, June 17.

## William Duvall,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against hin to present the same for payment, as be intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice wil. prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executor of Francis Tucker, may rest assured that further indulgence cannot be given, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them

for payment.

A person will be authorised to obtain the settlements in his absence.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel country court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district Maryland, by petition in writing of Groats Poole, of said country, praying for the best of the act for the relief of sundry insolved debtors, and the several supplements therea on the terms mentioned in said ass, a serious of the serious property, and a list of his grown. on the terms mentioned in said acts, a scat-dule of his property, and a list of his ordi-tors, on oath, being annexed to his petitor; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediate. By preceding the time of his application; hav-ing also stated in his petition that he sincon-finement for debt, and having prayed to be adjudge, that the person of George Pool ke discharged from imprisonment, and by casing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successful before the shield Mandau of Samenhar ext. before the third Monday of September min give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the pa-pose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have why the said George Poole should not him the benefit of the acts as prayed for Great under my hand this twenty-third day of Arrivelletten hundred and thirteen.

Binkand H. Harrond

Ap. Richard H. Harwood Anne-Arundel County, St.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as a associate judge for the third judicial district, Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Writinam Writeronorr, of said county, praying fathe benefit of the act for the relief of tandy insolvent debtors, and the several supplementation on the terms mentioned in said sha a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his priored in the state of Maryland two years is sided, in the state of Maryland two years is mediately proceding the time of his applicates, having also stated in his petition that he as in confinement for debt, and having praying to be discharged if I do hereby order and judge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft be discharged from timprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be incomined in the Maryland Gazette for three membs successively, before the third Monday in September, the county country of said country, on the said whill am Whetcroft should be a fixed monday of September, the purpose of recommending a trustee for the said third Monday of September, the purpose of recommending a trustee for the said whill am Whetcroft should be should be should be said third Monday of September, the said will liam Whetcroft should be said third Monday of September, the said will liam Whetcroft should be Anne-Arundel County, St. Richard H. Harwood

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

IVOL LXX

T BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the report of the secre-tary of state respecting our foreign relations.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, May 12, 1812. " After the date of my letter, of

which I have the honour to enclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I despatched the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as

"I am confident that the president will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowedge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the ubject. When in the conversation ove alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had teen so long concealed from me. and probably from you. I only askd him if that decree had been published : he said, no : but declared had been communicated to my redecessor here, and likewise sent o Mr. Serrurier with orders to ommunicate it to vou. I assured im it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never beore had heard of it, and, since he had consented to answer my note, I resired him to send me in that offiial manner, a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that hight prove to the incredulous of ny country (not to me) that the de-rees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally reealed with regard to the U.S. He hen promised me he would do it, ad he has performed his promise.

"I send you a copy of the April ecree, as likewise of the letter of he grand judge and that of the miister of finances, though the two atter pieces have been before comunicated to our government and

(B.) he Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow. [TRANSLATION.]. Paris, May 10, 1812.

"In conversing with you about e note which you did me the onour to address to me on the st of May, I could not conceal om you my surprise at the doubt hich you had expressed in that ote, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. hat revocation was proven by may official acts, by all my correspon-ence with your predecessors and ith you, by the decisions in favour American vessels. You have neeme the honour to ask a py of the lesters which the grand dge and minister of finances wrote n the 25th December, 1810, to sere the first effects of that measure, d you have said, sir, that the dece of the 28th April, 1811, which oves definitively the revocation of e decrees of Berlin and Milan in gard to the Americans, was not wo to you.

4 Thave the honour to send you, You have desired, a copy of these the acts; you will consider them ithout doubt, sir, the plainest aner which I could give to this part your note. As to the two other restions to which that note relates, will take care to lay them before e. Emperor. You know already,

jesty has e merican c disposition to appoint with you rest.

ANI

11/4/16

Acr (Signed)
The L

Copy of a of finan Gouncel neral of cember ! "On the ster of fo Mr. Arms

tentiary of were revol of Nov. th effect, it be in consequ the Englis ders in co new princ they wish the U.S. communic rights to l On the note, the

issued on

mation, w

cation of crees, afte and which quence the imposed b 1809, sho France an The sar partment of the cus rects ther and wate French v them to a next, the 1809, prol

lation, to

descriptio

ductions

commerce

pendencie

His ma two piece measures propose - t February rights to me to in and Milar plied to a have ente of Nov. o that those tered, as these dec a special

On the you with peror wit measures guishing a can navig I have The (5 TH

> FI Copy of cy the Justice State of Priz MR. PRES The m by order. ror and l

of Aug. 1 of the U containin I am at that the lan are re 1st of N effect; i that, in c tion, the orders in new prin

U. S. in have just their rig English. Invoor cation o