Late Foreign Intelligence By the Bramble, arrived at this Port.

LONDON GAPETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Foreign Office, Nov. 3, 1813. Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, From Leipsic, with duplicates of dispatches from' Lt. Geni the hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies. The originals, by his Aaid-de-Camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

Skenditz, Oct. 17.

The giorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces of cannon, 12.000 killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this bactle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany, on the 14th inst .- When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsic, at this time the P. Royal was at Cothen, and General Brucher at Helle. The former occupied with his advance guards the leit bank of the Mulda, and the latter Mersburg and Schenditz.

General Blucher moved his head quarters on the 14th, to Gross Kugel, pushing his advance on the great roud to Leipsic, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still hoiding Debittsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Helle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right on Wittin, and the left near the Petersberg. Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersherg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerole was on the left at

Zorbig.

Gen. Blucher found the enemy's farces, consisting of the 4th, 6th and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guard under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and Gen. Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their lest at Lindenthal. This country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent near Radefelde; and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows :

The corps of Gen. Langeron was to attack and carry Freydora, and then Radefeld, having the corps of G-n. Sachen in reserve. The corps d'arme of Gen. D'York, was directed to move on the great chaussee. leading to Leipsic, until it reached the village of Sischer, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian

The corps of Gen. St. Priest, arriving from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of Gen. Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gros and Klien Wetteritz, as also the villages of Mockern and Mockan, on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musquetry fire was most gailing, and this was the hotsuperior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of husar manner, and supported by infant-ry, charged a battery of 8 pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Werte ritz, and Ilchausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they brought an additional number of rogen. Blucher, that Buonaparte had there army was to attack from the of German infantry, with all their preserved the reputation of the

troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's bourhand of Duben, However, the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful-night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. Gen. Klop's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of General Emanuel five. The enemy drew off towards Siegniz and

Pfosen, and passed the Partha River. Gen: Sachen's corps, which supported General Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Buonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of Gen. D'York, which so conspicuously distinguished it-self, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded, among the latter are Cols. Heinnitz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Lau reta: Majors Scohnand Bismarck The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigales, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding, that his Screne Highness the Prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gullant corps took 500 prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are general Chinchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average Gen. Blucher's whole loss be-

hars de combat. I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in en leavouring, feebly, but I hope a thfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship, will I am persua led. justly appreciate the enthusiasm and neroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty. one combats since hostilities recommenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit, and very eminent services of Gen. Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me, on this fresh occasion, to allude to them.

wen six and seven thousand men

I attached Gen. Lowe to General Biucher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My aid-de camp, capt. During, an

flicer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your lordship in possession as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the prince royal or Sweden and general Blucher by prince Schwartzenburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of general Guiav, prince Maurice, Lichenstein, Thielmann and Platoff, were collected in the neighborhood of Markras ted, and were to move forward on Leipsic; keeping up the communiguards and advanced guard, were to cation on one side with gen. Blu-press on the main road to Leipsie. cher's army, and on the other these corps were to detack to their right, to racilitate the attack of the corps of gen. Mereveldt, and the divisions Bianchi Weissenworf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. Gen. Nostiltz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to tetire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Rotha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the prince of Hesse Homberg, generals Mereveldt and Wittgenstein, were

also to take post at this station. General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, gens. Wittgen stein, Kleist and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on the Leipsic, the Russian guards forming their reserve. Gen. Colloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to gen. Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chen-mitz. Gens. Wittgenstein, Kleist & Kleinau's on Aitenburg and Penig.

The army of gen. Bennigsen from Coldlitz was to push on Grinuna and Wurtzen. The corps of count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsic by gen. Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th, from the grand

the allies, and forting his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an spening it the combined army before all its cavalry could come up ; he was, nowever, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am

as yet wholly ignorant. On the 14th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The prince royal who had his head quarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at 2 o'clock in the morning-and arrived at Brittenneld, with gen. Winzingerode's and gen. Bulow's corps towards mid-day on gen. Bulow's left. Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonading being heard on this side of the grand army (though gen. Blucher's corps was under arms and as it was also understood gen Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, & part of the prince royal's army being still in the rear. it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed him self in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations, and the husbars of Mecklenberg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsic : and took three cannon and some prisoners of the

bulans of the guards. The state of affairs is such that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence which has hitherto so conspicuously favored us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) CHARLES STEWART.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 19, 1813.

My Lord.

It will be my endeavor to give you as succinct and clear account as I am able, first, of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely the movements of the prince oyal and general Blucher.

My dispatches, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by prince Schwartzenburg that it was the intention of their majesties, the allied sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, & the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made:

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th by the grand army, occurred in the neighborhood of Liebert Wolkovitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this arm, and an artillery exceeding in number 600 pieces, between theopposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, ried with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat. were then brought forward they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they suc-

Ceeded in forcing.
To oppose this powerful cavalry. six regiments of Austrain enirassiers charged in columns: Nothing could surpass either the skill of the desperate bravery or this movement; they overthrew all before them; destroying, I am told, whole regiments and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left seven hundred dragoons within the enemy's

Many officers were killed and wounded. General Latour Mauburg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armics remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipsic, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of Saal, and upon the enemy's position along the Par-tha river. Gen. Blucher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden thirty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery of his army, and with this

attacked in pers w the whole line of heights of Fautha, while, General Bircher Was to retain his position before Lelpsier and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each of ther and concert further inquements; that part of the enemy's force which for sometime had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden & Gen. Blucher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha having its right at the strong point of Faucha, and its left towards Leipsic. .

To force the enemy's right, and outain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under Gen. Winzingerode, and the Prussians, under Gen. Buiow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plausen and Mockau.

The passage was effected without much opposition. Gen. Winzinge-rode took about 3000 prisoners at Faucha, and some guns.

Gen. Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollintz and Probestheyda, and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over that plain, in line and column, towards Leipsic, occupying Somerfelt, Paunsdorff, and Schonfeldt, in strenght, protecting their retreat. A very heavy cannonade and some

brilliant performances of General Winzingerode's cavalry, marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schonfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back when the most positive orders were sent him by Gen. Blucher to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of General Bu low's corps were warmly engaged. also at Paunsdorff, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the P. R. directed the rocket brigade, under capt. Bogue to form on the left of a Prussian battery, & open upon the columns retiring. Congreve's formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic struck) when that gallant and deserving officer, Capt. Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession. and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieut. Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the P. Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action, twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars & two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the inant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would head them immediately against the enemy, which they, to a

man accepted. The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff, Milaradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal. communicating the events carrying on in that direcli-

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probethede, Stelleritz, and Connevitz, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them General Bennigson taking the village upon the right of the Reutschove, having been joined by General Bubna from Dresden, General Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and General Guilay manœuvring with twenty-five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, Gen. Thielman and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, sixty five pieces of

staff and generals, which cathe one in masseiduring the action.

The armies remained upon the ground which they had so bravely conquered that night. The Prince Royal had his bivouse at Paundorth. Ceneral Blucher remained at Witter. itz, and the Emperor's and King at Rhoda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring By Weissenfels and Naumburg; Gen. Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that directions The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon Erfurth has long since been lost to them: the line of the Saal alone remains & as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipsie. was attacked and carried after ashore resistance by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, and Gen. Bennigsen, and the grand army. Marshals Marmont and Macdonaldcom. manded in the town; these with marshals Augereau and Victor, parrowly escaped, with a small escott.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, er. tered the town at different points, and met in the Great Sonare. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant atchievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the blodness of the conception of the commander in chief, Field Marshal P. Schwartzenberg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfeel detail, which I hope however, to do hereaster.

I send this dispatch by my aid-decamp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. General.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of the physical, economical and moral forces of Flapoleon, in the years 1812 and 1813. (From the Petersburg Gazette of the 24th of S.ptember.)
January 1812.

1. Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French Empire, the Kingdoms of Italy, Illyria, and the Northern part of Spain.

2. He was indirectly master of the States of the confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the Kingdom of Naples, and the grand Duchy of Warsaw. He had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.

3. Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her his ally; she consented to give him \$0,000 men.

4. Russia kept her ports shut; she had 120,000 men upon the frostier to defend her independence, bat she was at war with England and the Porte, and soon after with Satden.

5. This latter power was in a state of neutrality with France, and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for

6. Napoleon had an army of 500, 000 veterans upon the Oder and the Vistula, to attack Russia; this wir has drawn more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 2,000 pictors of artiflery from his arsensis: the Poles supplied him with 80,000 men and 100 millions. He brough into the war 70,000 cavalry.

7. Napoleon had in his own hards the monopoly of colonial produce throughout all Europe. This no nopoly brought him one hundred millions.

8. Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussis, and from Illyria. He had the revente of all Italy, from the confederation of Germany, from Poland, and tha of the French Empire, which a mounted to nearly 1,000 million tournois. Notwithstanding those to sources the deficiency for the year 1812 was doubled.

9. Natwithstanding the battleso Aspern and of Eylau, Napoleon to

Windible; he enjoyed an mi that nothing could resist his was sufficient for him to order every thing gave way to his wi order and it was done; to and every thing bended to his to announce an event and, the diction was fulfilled. Spain-formed an exception, which ver had not dissipated the bel

dugust 1813. 1. Napoleon has lost a p the 32d military division, a p livera, all Spain and the Dalr

Islands. " 2. Prussia, Meckienburgh the Grand Duchy of Warsay no longer his dependents. P and Mecklenburgh on the co are in arms against him?

3. Austria has an army wards of 400,000 men, she longer allied to France, but h ceded to the new alliance a 4 Russia has beyond her

tiers 200,000 men; she occupi Grand Duchy of Warsaw ports are open; she is unite England, Prussia, Sweden Spain; she is at peace with T which considerably increase miral force; and it has been t by acls that she cannot be 5. Sweden having entered in

new war turnished more than men who are acting on the

6. Those 300,000 veterans po'eon hive disappeared; he h all his cavalry, several marsh generals; of this army only thousands of officers remainst The cannon, army effects, t nillions are lost, with the P and Polish contingents. He l ly of the latter 15,000 men the maledictions of the count

7. That monopoly has alm tirely disappeared since the p Russia and Prussia have been ed, the war terminated between Russians and Turks, and th lish occupied all the Dalmat .8. The Austrian, Polish an

sian contributions have ceas bria is exhausted-the war my expenses have doubled. then will be the deficit for t 1813? There no longer e continental system against E It is in fact destroyed.

9. The battles of Smoler

Berodino, of Kraznoi, of I and all the last campaign, pre with inferior forces he can sisted and beaten, and that quently he must be beato equal forces, and destroye superior ones.

From this comparative st it results that Nap deon's po glory have insensialy decline the year, 1812. His army h besides 110,000 auxiliaries, Poles, 30,000 Prussians, and Austrians. His enemy nov auxiliary force of \$30,00 200,000 Austrians, 100,000 ans, and 30,000 Swelles. venues have decreased 100 t and the diminutions will much greater, if we take it sideration what he drew by tions from Prussia and th tries of the confederation Rhine, and the war contr of Russia, Prussia and Aus

The Americans have o reward of 1500 dollars for t of Rear Adm. Cockburn, a for that of Sir I. B. Warrer

MARYLAND GAZET AKNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JAN

The Emperor loves the An After the extreme tenderne has been so repeatedly ma to this nation by the ty France, it is not extraordin there should be many among deplore every disaster which panies his efforts towards domination, as a calamity country. Hence it is, that their apprehensions express democratic Gazettes, which ergans of their feelings, th this enemy of liberty. It' ciple of our nature that w experience painful emotion misfortunes of our friend fore it is that they sympat Buonaparte in his defeats they view him according to fessions, our best and lavi When this nation was