

British government knew of only two parties in Hayti, who were authorized to send out ships of war; and added, they must go with him to Jamaica; saying, also, he would land the troops. To which Admiral Gasper replied, he could not. Five minutes were given for the Haytian admiral to decide, before the expiration of which a broadside was fired into the English frigate. A desperate action then ensued for two hours and a half, and ended in the Haytian frigate striking her colours. The corvette and brig were pursued by Sir James, but got under the guns of the batteries near Mariguane. On board the Haytian frigate were 125 men killed, and 142 wounded in the corvette and brig could not be ascertained. The South Hampton had one man killed, and one midshipman wounded.

Important European News via Boston.

Boston Gazette Office, July 12.

By several recent arrivals from Europe, we have received English and French accounts to the latter part of May; from which we are enabled to select much interesting and important matter:

Official Particulars of the Battle of Lutzen.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

PARIS, MAY 18, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress and Regent has received the following news from the army:—

The battles of Weissenfels and of Lutzen are only preludes of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planned themselves before Thuringia, adopted the plan to give battle on the plains of Lutzen, and made a movement to take that position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army; yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 21st of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows:—The left of the army was on the Elster. It was formed by the Viceroy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, at the village of Kaitz. The Emperor, with the old and young guards, were at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa was in the defile of Pörsch, and formed the right with his three divisions; and Gen. Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to join the defile.

The enemy made a movement and passed the Elster, over the bridges of Zerkau, Pegau, and Zeitz. His Majesty, hoping in his future movements, and thinking he could only attack the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to Leipzig, in the end to discover the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the 3d, in a position entirely different from what the enemy expected to find it; and where it was effectively on the 2d, and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing the cannonading near Leipzig, repaired thither at full gallop. The enemy defended the little village of Lützen, and the bridges in advance of Leipzig. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, to put his whole army in movement in this direction, to wheel up on Leipzig, pass over the right of the Elster, take the enemy in flank—but at ten o'clock the enemy's army moved towards Kaitz in many columns under the advantage of extreme darkness.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Viceroy received orders to repair to the left of the Prince of Moskwa; but it took him three hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskwa, took arms with his five divisions sustained the battle, which at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself at the head of the guards, behind the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of Moskwa. The Duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right. General Bertrand had orders to repair to the rear of the enemy's army, at the moment when the line was the most warmly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown, with the most brilliant success, all these dispositions.

The enemy who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right, and to gain the road of Weissenfels; Gen. Compans, a General of the first merit, at the head of the Duke of Ragusa's first division, stopped all short. The regiments of marines sustained many charges with sang froid, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the enemy; but the grand efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, were in the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of Moskwa were already engaged. The village of Kaitz was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The Count of Lobau directed Gen. Ricard to retake the village; it was retaken. The line of battle occupied two leagues, covered with fire, with muskets, and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moskwa, General Souham, and Gen. Girard, were every where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain upon the field of battle. He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French, who had the heart, to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand. Instantly the Viceroy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of Terante attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time, the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of Kaitz was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disordered themselves; but these valorous youth, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, crying vive l'Empereur. His Majesty, judging that the crown had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Trevis to repair with 16 battalions of the Young Guards to the village of Kaitz, to

overturn the enemy and retake the village, and destroy every thing they found there. At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, Gen. Druot, (an officer of the greatest distinction,) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and to place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in echelon, as four redoubts to sustain the centre—all our cavalry was ranged in battle behind. Gens. Dulaudy, Druot, and Devaux, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces, in a body. The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides. The Duke of Trevis carried, without firing a gun, the village of Kaitz, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bonnet, commander of one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to make a movement on his left upon Kaitz, to support the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time Gen. Count Bertrand advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry wheeled in squares.

His march was not impeded; the Emperor ordered a change of the direction, by wheeling on Kaitz—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled, we pursued them a league and an half. We soon after arrived at the height that the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Brandeburg family occupied during the battle. An officer, (a prisoner) whom we found there informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners; but the number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire of the emperor to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said, "It is the battle of Egypt, good infantry, sustained by artillery, shall suffice."

Gen. Gourcy, chief staff officer of the Prince of Moskwa, was killed. Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000. The Prussian royal guards were destroyed. The Russian Imperial guards suffered considerably; and ten regiments of cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

The Prince of Hesse-Homburg and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, are said to be killed, and the Prince Royal of Prussia wounded.

The allied army consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 men, have been defeated and put to the route by less than half of the French army.

The young soldiers on seeing the Emperor on the field of battle, compromised their grief in crying, "Vive l'Empereur!" "For twenty years," said the Emperor, "I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil, if the Sovereigns and Ministers who direct their cabinets had been present on this field of battle. (How came Napoleon there?) They would pronounce the hope of making the Star of France to re-ignite. They would perceive that those who counselled the dismemberment of France are preparing for the ruin of their sovereigns.

Russian Official Account.

Despatch from Lord Cathcart, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Foreign Office, May 25.

DRESDEN, MAY 6, 1813.

MY LORD—My last dispatch informed your Lordship of the arrival of the RUSSIAN ARMY, and of the concentration of his forces near Euth, and towards the Saal, as also that of the allies upon the Elster.

I have the honor 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 instant, 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 General Tormay's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ultimo, 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 instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were, on the same day collected to the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Kutousff Smolensky, 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 army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, 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 Beuhausen from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his forces between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place their was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advanced corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the East of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to an hour in the morning, but with orders to retreat 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 north-west direction to the Saal, by which movement, which the ground favored. It was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipzig.

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 open, the soil dry

and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intercepted 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 Gorseben is the principal, with a hollow way in the front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the Allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12 pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line, had in 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 Gorseben 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 to it.

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 grape shot 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 expense, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

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

Late in the evening, Binaparte having called in his troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fires 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 were ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Binaparte and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

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 picture 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 the most precious proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was closely 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 anxious cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not infrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear at least to disturb his attention from the object to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

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

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

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

To Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Prussian Official Account.

The Prussian Official Account of the battle of Lutzen, is similar in its general remarks to the above dispatch. Its concluding part we however copy—

"The enemy was again to have been attacked on the 1st following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipzig during the battle. This obliges us to manoeuvre 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 many of his powder waggon blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose accomplished. Near 80,000 of our best troops have not been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings between two formerly 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."

The loss we have sustained may amount to about ten thousand men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded.

BERLIN, May 8th.—On the 6th inst. at two in the afternoon, preparations were made in all the quarters of this city for the organization of the levy en masse. All the inhabitants, from 15 to 60 years of age, without any distinction of rank, condition, or country, were summoned and assembled willingly & cheerfully to have their names entered on the different lists by the Commissioners of the districts to which they belonged. It was a fine heart-moving sight to behold fathers, sons, and grandsons, enrolling their lives for the defence of the country, with a cheerfulness and confidence founded on duty and attachment. Now, in case of necessity, every one

will know the place of assembling; now he will be able to regulate himself, and learn the use of arms in the manner that the Edict for the levy en masse prescribes.

It is estimated, that the levy en masse for the city of Berlin will produce 40,000 men, who are true sons of their country.

BERLIN, May 11.—A report has just now spread itself here, that a battle has taken place near Zwickau, which terminated in favor of the allies; and in consequence of which, Count Wittgenstein is said to have received the order of St. Andrew. To day or tomorrow we expect to hear again of a grand battle having taken place.

The forces of the contending armies in Germany, are estimated on the 30th of April to have been 196,000 French and their allies, and 280,000 Russians and Prussians.

The circumstance of the Allies remaining masters of the field after the engagement of the 2d May, is completely confirmed. It appears however, that they subsequently retired to the Elbe.—The Emperor was at Dresden on the 7th, and the heavy baggage had crossed the Elbe. It also appears that on the 2d the Allies under Bulow, beat the French severely at Halle; and that from the 2d to the 7th there were merely affairs of posts and the rear guard.

HAMBURG, May 10.—There seems no room to doubt that a grand plan for dislodging the French from all of their positions on the eve of execution, but every thing is being prepared, a precaution which the great number of open rivers is necessary. This evening accounts are received through various channels of a second battle, in which the French have been totally defeated with prodigious loss. A gentleman has just assured me, that a friend from Wittenburg has received a letter from his brother in law, in those parts, stating that the French had lost 21,000 men and 60 pieces of cannon.

Extract of a letter from a Prussian officer at Dessau dated the 6th of May.

Affairs look well. The theatre of war is on the Upper Elbe, drawn towards Dresden and Merseburg, where our army has taken a position which Napoleon's camp attack without running a great risk of coming off with ill success. Bulow's corps which pursued the enemy had nearly quitted Halle, and now in a very good position. It is said that Napoleon's army in the hands of Gorseben, was in a very strong position.

The Saxons General, who commands at Torzau, has refused to deliver up that fortress to the French; they look well, and the report comes to us in a shape which renders it less questionable than that which relates to the victory of the 2d.

PARIS, MAY 15, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress &c. has received news from the army to the 10th instant.

SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, Lestrange, began to replace the rails for a bridge at Preibitz, and towards 10 o'clock (on the 9th) 200 volunteers passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced; the cannon fire began, and three battalions were destroyed by our guns; the Emperor charged to the spot. We had established a battery to the amount of 100 pieces of cannon, which we directed to the enemy's position, in the form of a rifle shot. After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off. We waited all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May, the Emperor sent Charpentier's division into the town, by the bridge of Dresden, and the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the river. The enemy is retreating on the Elbe. Marshal Ney (Prince of Moskwa) is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston, at Torgau; the corps d'armee will pass the bridge of Dresden tomorrow. The guards are around Dresden. One division is at Ansbach.

The King of Saxony goes to Dresden his capital, tomorrow, escorted by 300 men; the end of the cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and artillery, and appear to be as clung on to the banks.

Swedish Papers.

CARLSBERG, MAY 13.—Yesterday the Crown Prince (Persson) embarked from here for Germany. On his departure he issued a farewell address to the Swedish army in the interior, in which he begged to be going to take the command of the army in Pomerania. He concludes his address thus:—

"Soldiers!—A new career of glory, and sources of prosperity, are opening to you. Let us be united upon your march, and which when the tranquility of the North for their object, guarantee the union of the people of Scandinavia. Let us make ourselves worthy of the splendid destiny that is promised us, and let not the people who stretch out their arms to us, in their eagerness to repeat their confidence."

Sweden.—Our victorious embassadors themselves by their boldness, and their steady courage. Let us unite to these warlike virtues the enthusiasm of patriots, and God will protect our arms."

At Carlsberg, May 13, 1813.

A letter from Koenig and May 12, says, that the French have succeeded in getting a division of 10,000 men (Barrabek) and they are thereby enabled to do much harm to Hamburg; signs of trace have frequently been exchanged between the French and Lutzen, the letter from the Duke taking possession of Hamburg until a general peace; but the former require that they should occupy the place as a French town. Tattenbaum has declared that he would not, so that case, leave Hamburg otherwise than in flames.

It is stated in a letter put on board just as the Packet was sailing, that the last division of the Swedish army, 5000 strong, having obtained by contrary winds sailed this morning the 18th for Mecklenburg.

Paris, May 17.

Her Majesty has received news from the army of the 11th May.

The Viceroy was at Beschoffwerder; Bertrand at Koenigsbrück; the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Reichenbach; Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) at Dresden; with the old and new guards.

The Prince of Moskwa, on the 11th, was on the right of the Elbe, a day's march from Torgau. Marshal Victor and Gen. Sebastiani near Wittenburg. Gen. Latour-Maubourg at Dresden, the 11th. Gen. Regnier commands 12,000 Saxons at Torzau.

Great exertions have been made to repair the new bridge of Dresden; and a stout telegraph has been traced out to defend it, and cover the new town.

PARIS, MAY 18, 1813.

Her Majesty has received news from the army to the 12th May.

On the 12th the Emperor received the Imperial Guards on the road from Piana to Gross Gauerz, (near Dresden) on which day the King of Saxony arrived at Dresden. The two Sovereigns embraced and then entered Dresden at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population.

The same day the Emperor reviewed 3000 horse from Italy; and was extremely well satisfied with them.

The Emperor has ordered the Viceroy to repair to Milan, on a special mission. His conduct during the whole campaign has acquired for him a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

PARIS, MAY 18.—The Empress Regent has ordered a Te Deum to be sung, for the victory at Lutzen.

