

and encouraged the enemy boldly to charge; but Major Brown flanking them with the Grenadier Companies of the 46th, under Capt. Ogilvie, by a well given fire, compelled them to give way; again, however, they rallied—but again they were driven back; and the first Brigade at this time arriving on the hill, and the Royal York Rangers having pushed on, the enemy's retreat was general; and on this side Major Brown was left master of the field. On the other hand the Yorks had advanced to direct upon Matauba, that they had seized the only pass to it, and made 150 of the enemy prisoners; while Gen. Harcourt was pushing in advance towards it, in the face of 100 men, and a field piece brought to oppose them. Two companies of the 3d W. I. Regt. and some Riflemen of the W. I. Rangers, pushed forward, and soon made them retire; and for the remainder of the night hostilities ceased. On the morning of the 4th, after a few shot on both sides, the enemy being pressed in every direction, he threw out the white flag at the moment the Yorks were entering the picquet house he had abandoned; and directly after it was also thrown on the tent of the Captain General Erneux, who sent his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Dalvimar, to propose an armistice for 25 hours to our General in Chief, but on four were granted; and at about one o'clock P. M. Mons. De Fougas, Commandant de Troupes, with Lieut. Col. Dalvimar, arrived at the Head Quarters of Sir George Beckwith, when an armistice was agreed upon, until four the next morning. Commissioners being appointed on both sides to conclude a definitive Capitulation by ten in the morning. Sir Alexander Cochran arrived at the General's Head Quarters in the evening; and on the 5th, Brigadier General Harcourt and Captain Balford, R. N. on our part, and Mons. Fougas and Lieut. Colonel Dalvimar on the part of the French, having met at Ducharnois, the Capitulation was arranged, by which Guadaloupe, St. Martin's, &c. were surrendered up to His Majesty's Arms, and their Garrisons made prisoners of war, to be sent to England, not to serve until regularly exchanged.

The conduct of General Harcourt's division of the Army, was also most brave and zealous, and called forth his highest approbation, but thus unostentatiously expressed:—

"Brigadier General Harcourt takes the earliest opportunity his duty has permitted him, of expressing his perfect satisfaction with the general conduct of the troops engaged on the heights on the 3d instant; but he feels it requisite particularly to record his admiration of the gallantry displayed by the Grenadiers of the 46th Regiment, and the cool and steady conduct of the Rifle Companies of the Royal W. I. Rangers."

The Thanks of the Commander in Chief are given, in General Orders, to Major General Hillop; Brigadier Generals Harcourt, Barrow, Maclean, Wale, Gleditsnes, Ramsay, Sir C. Shipley—Colonel Burton, R. A.; to the General's personal Staff, Com. Gen. Bullock, Dr. Baillie, and the Medical Officers; to the Officers of all ranks, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers,—in very handsome terms.

Major Henderson, York Rangers, (late of 89th Regiment) is highly spoken of by Brigadier General Wale, for his "invincible intrepidity."

FEBRUARY 20.

The dispatches from the Commander in Chief were sent home in the Scorpion sloop of war; those from Sir G. Beckwith, in care of Capt. Wilby, Aid-de-Camp; and Sir A. Cochran's, in that of Captain Stanfel, Royal Navy.

We have not yet seen any regular or correct return of the killed and wounded—according to the best information we have obtained, General Wale's division appears to have lost about 70 in killed, and 100 wounded, Officers included; and General Harcourt's, 50 killed, and 120 wounded. The following are the names that have reached us of the Officers killed and wounded:—

STAFF—Brigadier General Wale, commanding the Reserve; and Captain Grey, Assistant Quarter and Barrack Master General—wounded.

KILLED—Lieutenants Symmonds, Copley, Martineau, and Gregg, and Lieut. Saddler, who died of fatigue.—York Rangers.

WOUNDED—Major Henderson, Captains Starke, Blossett, Ware, and Darling, York Rangers; Lieut. Campbell, 96th Regiment, Captains Cassidy and Winkler, 1st W. I. Captain Ross and Lieut. Glosier, 3d W. I. Capt. Reed, 4th W. I. and two officers of the 4th bat. 60th.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The incertitude and mystery which have for some time involved the political connection between the Russian and French Governments, are by no means removed by the accounts before us. The general opinion in Germany is, that Napoleon, no longer needing the friendship or co-operation of the Northern Autocrat, has disincumbered himself of some attentions and promises which had before been necessary; and that Alexander had added temerity to his credulity, by resenting insults he cannot punish. The accounts from Warsaw, however, state, that vast bodies of Russian troops were assembling along the Niemen and Bog, and that a numerous army, to be commanded by General Kutuzow, was forming in Russian Poland.

The United States frigate John Adams which had been appointed to sail from Cowes yesterday, has been directed to remain at that port a few days longer. It is reported that some new occurrences in the pending negotiation between Mr. Pinkney and the Marquis Wellesley has caused this delay; but that it is not of a nature to disturb the arrangements which have been already made; and, it is hoped, will terminate in the restoration of complete harmony between the two Governments.

It has frequently been represented to Government by the merchants, that the country might derive great benefit by permitting a free exportation of cotton. Yesterday a meeting took place between the Board of Trade and a deputation from the merchants trading to the Brazils on this subject, when Government came to the determination of granting licences for the free exportation of it to all ports and places not declared in a state of blockade. Under this regulation, the licences will extend to the North of the Ems.

MARCH 5.

Previously to the departure of the 74th, 79th, 87th and 94th Regiments, from Portugal for Cadiz, the amount of the forces in Portugal, we are informed, on the authority of a British Officer at head-quarters, was 40,000 Portuguese regulars, and about 24,000 native militia. The same officer speaks of the British troops in Portugal, fit for service, as amounting to "16,000 or 18,000 men;" he adds, "I am happy to learn that the whole of our army, speaking generally, is in good health." Speaking of their positions, he says, "Pinhill is our advance; from Guarda to Abrantes we have no troops. General Hill's division, with the cavalry under General Payne, is marching towards Badajoz. Two regiments garrison Lisbon: the small reinforcement just arrived is for the present at Lisbon also. The north of the Douro, is opened, as is the South of the Tagus. Works have been thrown up on the hills in the immediate vicinity of Lisbon, and a very strong chain of works extends from Villa Franca to Torres Vedras." "Lord Wellington is now inspecting the position which I have pointed out above." On the 10th it was reported, that the French army was approaching under General Junot, who is again pitted against Lord Wellington. Ney's army is on the frontiers of Galicia. And it appears by the French papers that these Generals had a consultation on the 4th at Toro. It is expected that the enemy will invade Portugal on the North-east.

MARCH 14.

SPAIN.—Government have received dispatches from Gibraltar of a late date, by which it appears, that much of the alarm which had been excited in the garrison, in consequence of the approach of the enemy, had subsided. The measures that had been adopted were merely those of precaution, not of apprehension.—Through the same channel we also learn that at Cadiz the people begin to be inspired with confidence worthy the cause in which they are engaged.

The natural and artificial means of defence of the Isle of Leon and Cadiz, are so strong, that unless the inhabitants should be reduced by famine, or betrayed by treachery, the enemy can have but little chance of success. We are happy, however, to hear that the place is now abundantly supplied with provisions. The two British Frigates that have arrived at Cadiz, from South America have brought over 6,900,000 dollars.

It appears also from the Gibraltar letters that the Governor of Ceuta has at length consented to admit a British garrison to take possession of that fortress.

The Spanish officer, in explanation of his previous refusal to admit our troops, stated, that he had received no orders to that effect from the Government, and that he was but imperfectly acquainted at the time with the precise situation of affairs in the Peninsula. He added, that he had since become better informed, and would receive the British without any orders whatever. In consequence of this invitation, troops embarked at Gibraltar on the 23d, and were landed the next day at Ceuta.

A small Island, at the mouth of the Bay of Algeiras, has been strongly fortified by the British, and is in a state to overawe the enemy, should he make his appearance again in that place, and will effectually prevent gun-boats and privateers from putting to sea. This Island is small, and not more than 200 yards from the town, but its situation is commanding; and from thence it was, that his Majesty's ship Hannibal was assailed, and compelled to strike, a few years since.

Besides the demolition of the lines and batteries at St. Roch, all the forts between Malaga and Gibraltar were destroyed. According to the accounts received at that garrison, the inhabitants of Malaga made a most obstinate defence. The firing from the houses continued for some hours after the enemy entered the town. This circumstance is alluded to in the French official account of that affair; but it assigns a more limited duration to the resistance of the inhabitants.

Letters from Alicante, of the 11th of February, state, that at that date the enemy had not advanced on that town, but a small force was at Almanza, about twenty leagues distant. It is stated, that a correspondence had been detected between some Americans, residents in Alicante, and the enemy, in consequence of which every American had been secured and thrown into prison, by order of the Governor. The American Consul, Mr. Montgomery, is said to have been implicated, and was compelled to share the fate of his countrymen.

The Americans are said to have complained loudly of having been compelled by the Spaniards to enlist in their Militia, and to have been made to work in common with them, in raising works to oppose the approach of the enemy.

We last night received five Gottenburgh Mails; but their general contents have been anticipated by the late arrivals of Dutch and German Papers. The following are the only features of novelty we could select:—

General Miolles is said to be on his way to Stockholm, as Ambassador from France.

His Majesty has been pleased to raise Gen. Baron L. B. Gyllaur Von Sieding to the rank and dignity of a Count of the Swedish Empire.—(Stockholm Gazette, March 1.

A few more French Papers have been received. The preparations for Bonaparte's marriage are going on with great activity; and in order to add to the splendour of the scene, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria have been ordered to accompany the Archduchess on her journey to Paris, and to assist at the fetes. Eugene Beauharnois, who is likely to be materially affected by the marriage of Bonaparte, has been nominated by him, by way of compensation, successor to the Prince Primate, in the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt.

We have learned nothing further respecting the contents of the dispatches of the Austrian Messenger that arrived on Monday. It continues to be reported that he brought an official notification of the intended marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, and an offer, on the part of the Austrian Monarch, to mediate between Great-Britain and France, for the restoration of Peace.

It is also reported, that, to hasten the acceptance of this mediation, a hint has been thrown out, that, in the event of delay, Hanover will be annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. We sincerely wish that no arrangement may ever restore that country to a situation which would expose the inhabitants to new dangers, whenever the French Sovereign might be inclined to inflict a wound on Great-Britain.—This Country, or its Sovereign, should hold no territory whatever, placed beyond the power of British protection.

SAINT JOHN, April 23, 1810.

Arrived, Saturday, Ship Neptune, Capt. Smith, in 43 days from Whitby, Eng. to John Black, & Co. in ballast.

Yesterday, Ship Mars, Capt. Tinley, in 29 days from Shields, Scotland, to John Black, & Co. in ballast.

DIED] At Fredericton, on the morning of the 12th inst. Capt. DUGALD CAMPBELL of the New-Brunswick Fencible Regiment, in the 53d year of his age.

On Monday evening last, aged 85 years, Mrs. ANN CHALONER, (relict of Walter Chaloner, Esq. late of this City) after a long illness, which she bore with exemplary patience, and met her dissolution as a sincere Christian.

COARSE and FINE SALT,

For Sale by WILLIAM PAGAN & Co. Also, A few Casks and Boxes of FRESH RAISINS of a superior quality. APRIL 23, 1810.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 23d April, 1810.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

JOHN L. VENNOR,

HAS FOR SALE,

Received by the Schooner Hercules, from Jamaica, A SMALL IMPORTATION OF

Rum and Sugar of the best quality.

SAINT JOHN, 23d APRIL, 1810.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,

TO-MORROW, at XI o'Clock, will be Sold, (weather permitting.)

THE Schooner Lively, about 19 tons burthen, and her cargo, seized by the Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty as forfeited to His Majesty; the cargo consists of

Candles, Soap, Tea, Printing Paper, Apples, Flour, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pepper, Cordage, Gin, Wine, Pot Ash, Butter, Pork, Rosin, Tar and Onions.

The Money must be paid before the Goods are delivered. Custom-House, St. John, 23d April, 1810.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

Pursuant to a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL, on Thursday the 30th day of May next,

A HOUSE and Lot of LAND in the Town Plat of FREDERICTON, being the Real Estate of the late THOMAS BOWDEN, of the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased.

ISAAC CLARK, Administrator.

Fredericton, 17th April, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2400 Acres of Land for Sale in York County, on the Northeast side of the River of SAINT JOHN, opposite the upper end of FREDERICTON, and His Excellency Governor CARLETON's Country Seat; which is a pleasant situation, and large enough for three Farms; mows at present seventy-five tons of Hay, and when cleared and improved, there is Meadow Land sufficient to mow as much more; there is also a large quantity of Timber and Wood on the tract more than will pay the price asked for it; there is also many fine Springs and Streams, one of which is a very good Mill Stream sufficient for a Saw and Grist Mill for eight months in the year, where one is much wanted.—The whole will be Sold together, or in Lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.—The terms may be known by application to the Subscriber on the premises, 20th APRIL, 1810. CALEB JONES.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JOHN SHAW, late of Queen's County, deceased, are requested to present them within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN SHAW, Junr.  
MAYES CASE, or  
THOMAS CARPENTER,

Administrators.

Queen's-County, 20th April, 1810.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,

St. JOHN, New-Brunswick, 16th April, 1810.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymasters General, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letters.

Payment to be made in Dollars.

CHARLES STEVENSON,

Acting Assistant Commissary General.

FOR SALE,

A SEINE of the following dimensions, 80 fathoms in length, 16 feet deep at the Bunt, and 3½ ditto at the ends, small marl, and of excellent twine—any person may have the same paying cost and charges—imported in the Spring 1807.—Inquire at the Gazette Office, St. JOHN, 16th APRIL, 1810.

DANCING SCHOOL BALL.

ON Easter Wednesday, April 25th, Mr. POWELL'S Scholars will make their debut in Public, for the general inspection of their Friends, and those who may honor Mr. P. with their Children on a future day; and whereas his School has been very much frequented of late, he most humbly and earnestly solicits the indulgence of Ladies and Gentlemen to suspend their visits for the present in justice to the Scholars, for as Mr. P. has not had them under his Tuition more than two months, which is no time to bring a School forward; he feels it his indispensable duty due to them to continue their private instruction, it being, he perceives, very unpleasant to the young Ladies to receive as it is to Mr. P. to give correction in their Dancing before visiting spectators.

N. B. The Dancing will commence at 6 o'clock, and continue until 10 by the Scholars, after which the Music will be retained for those Ladies and Gentlemen who should wish to Dance for the rest of the Evening.

Tickets one Dollar each, to be had at the Coffee-House, at Mrs. COCK'S and at Mr. M'CARNEY'S opposite Mr. Duran's Printing-Office.

Nothing but a Ticket will be taken at the BALL on THURSDAY next, instead of "Wednesday," as above, Monday Morning, 23d April, 1810.