

Translated for the [N. Y.] Mercantile Advertiser.

FROM THE LISBON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 3.

Extracts from Dispatches from His Excellency Marshal BERESFORD to the Minister of War—August 27 and 29.

In the morning of the 26th, our army learned that the enemy were firing upon Almeida. In the afternoon of the 25th, and in the morning of the 26th, we could not discover what was passing at Almeida on account of the obscurity of the atmosphere. From two until three in the afternoon of the 26th, when the weather became more clear, a very brisk firing on both sides was distinguished. On the 27th, it was observed that the firing continued but with less activity until near two in the afternoon. It afterwards ceased; between ten o'clock and midnight, it was repeated with great violence, after which we did not hear another shot.

29th—Almeida fell into the hands of the enemy on the 28th: until the 26th the enemy made no general movement. In the night between the 25th and 26th, the grand magazine of powder in Almeida blew up, and there were some other explosions of powder, in consequence of the bombs thrown by the enemy. That accident destroyed half the town, and killed many artillerymen, and it is probable that a considerable part of the garrison was also destroyed. All this caused such a general consternation, that the governor for want of powder was obliged to treat with the enemy on the 27th. He demanded that the garrison should join our army, and that the inhabitants should also be permitted to leave the place; but Massena refused those conditions, and threatened to repeat the fire if they did not surrender prisoners of war. In fact the firing was repeated that night. The place surrendered in the morning of the 28th, after the garrison had expended the rest of their powder. The enemy offered them the choice of entering into the service of the Emperor, or being sent to France as prisoners. There was not a single man who did not prefer going to France as a prisoner. This is a noble example, and does much honor to the nation, especially when we consider that the greater part of them were militia. All this information we have obtained from prisoners who were afterwards taken. Thus was Almeida lost by an accident, and not through the fault of the garrison, or the valour of the enemy. That event could not have happened but for the coincidence, as extraordinary as it was unforeseen, of the misfortune of the explosion, and the state of the atmosphere for exactly the two days of the firing: for otherwise Lord Wellington would have known that extraordinary circumstance, which made it necessary that the place should be immediately relieved) which he could not suppose to be the case without such an occurrence) and having already advanced with his whole army on the preceding days, it was probable that he would have obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

FROM THE SAME.

Copy of a Dispatch from His Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjas.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

The enemy opened their fire upon Almeida late on Saturday night, or rather in the morning of Sunday last the 26th inst. and I regret that I have to add, that they obtained possession of the place in the course of the night of the 27th inst.

I cannot conceal from your Excellency, that this unfortunate event affects me sensibly; so contrary is it to what I had reason to anticipate, considering the manner in which the garrison was provided with every thing necessary for the defence of the place, the respectable condition of its fortifications, and the spirit and courage which, as I had understood from the governor, the garrison exhibited; for all these reasons I expected that the place would have held out to the last extremity, should I have no opportunity to relieve it; and that at all events, the enemy would be delayed until a late period of the season.

I have no intelligence upon which I can rely, relative to the cause of its surrender.—Some prisoners taken yesterday relate, that the castle (which however was bomb proof) blew up on Saturday night; that on Monday the Governor requested to capitulate, with the conditions that the place should be delivered to the enemy, but that the garrison and inhabitants should be permitted to join this army; which proposal having been refused and the firing recommenced, the Governor held out as long as any ammunition remained, until upon its being wholly expended, he surrendered yesterday morning; after this the enemy having offered to the soldiers of the garrison either to take them into the service of the Emperor, or to send them to France as prisoners of war, the latter offer was accepted by the garrison.

This account deserves credit, as coming from an Enemy; and it is partly confirmed, as I had an opportunity of observing that there was a cessation of hostilities from one in the afternoon until nine at

night on Monday, and that after that hour the firing recommenced, and continued until two in the morning, when it again totally ceased.

A great explosion was also heard at our advanced posts, and I observed on Monday that the steeple of the Church in that place was destroyed and many of the houses unroofed.

I hope that this account may prove correct in all its most essential points, and may give me the satisfaction to find that the loss of Almeida, and the acquisition by the enemy of the military stores and provisions which the place contains, has not been occasioned by the fault of the Governor, or of the garrison.

I had a telegraphic communication with the Governor; but unfortunately the badness of the weather did not permit us to avail ourselves of it on Sunday, nor during the greater part of Monday, and when the atmosphere cleared on the latter day, I was informed that the Governor was communicating with the enemy.

Considering the position which I had taken with the army so near to the place, I have to lament that I had not an opportunity of ascertaining its situation, after the loss of the magazine.

The enemy twice yesterday attacked our pickets; but they made that attack weakly; in both they were repulsed; in the afternoon they obliged General Sir Stephen Cotton to call in his posts to this side of Freixedas; in these skirmishes the Captain of the light dragoons, No. 16, named Lygon, was wounded, and also two soldiers of the regiment of royal dragoons.

A picket of this regiment made a valiant and bold attack on a party of the enemy's infantry and cavalry; the result was successful, and they made some prisoners.

The 2d corps commanded by General Regneir has not made any movement of importance since the last dispatch that I transmitted to your Excellency. A patrol belonging to that corps encountered a squadron of dragoons which consisted of a part of the British regiment No. 13, and of the Portuguese Regiment No. 4, belonging to the army under the command of General Hill, and was commanded by Captain White of the same regiment, No. 13; this encounter took place on the 22d inst. and the result of it was that the enemy's patrol was wholly taken, with the exception of the Captain and one soldier, who I have since heard were killed. I transmit a copy of the dispatch which Brigadier General Fane sent to Gen. Hill, relative to this skirmish, which is doubtless greatly to the credit, and proves the bravery of Captain White and the allied troops, who had a share in it.

There has been no movement or occurrence of importance in Estremadura since my last dispatch which I forwarded to your Excellency respecting the transaction in this part of the country.

In the north of Spain the enemy marched on the 20th instant, a small body of infantry and cavalry toward Alcanizas; but General Silveira marched from Braganza in that direction; in consequence of which the enemy immediately retreated.

My last accounts from Cadiz are to the 16th inst. I learn by them that General Graham, was on the point of sending from Cadiz 2000 men towards the Tagus. Nothing extraordinary had occurred in that quarter.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Alveria, Aug. 29.

The loss of Almeida was unexpected by us; but we are in the situation of Phillip II, who, when he lost by tempests the grand Armada, denominated the Invincible, said, that he did not command it to combat with the elements. There are disasters which can be neither foreseen nor avoided; such is ours: the principal magazine of the place being lost, and there being no more powder, defence was impossible: but to explain the magazine taking fire, though bomb proof, is what we are not as yet able to do. The regret we feel, however, is only on account of the place itself, and the manner in which it was lost: for, in regard to the defence of the Kingdom the possession or loss of it is of little importance; it is situated beyond the river Coa, and all our positions; and appears rather a place to defend Spain than Portugal. In the force and discipline of the armies, in the hatred which the people have to the yoke of the Tyrant, and in the love of liberty, our defence and or safety consists. We are in the same circumstances as Spain; a war by the troops, and by the inhabitants, carried on by skirmishes, the removing or burning the means of subsistence, are the infallible method of destroying the enemy, they cannot advance into the interior of our country without great danger; because the Spanish provinces in their rear, being completely in a state of insurrection render the carrying of provisions almost impracticable; and in their front is a formidable army. Disasters do not depress but animate brave souls. We expect shortly to be able to announce events which shall counterbalance and more than compensate for the loss of Almeida.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.

BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in September next; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Tuesday in December next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

BY THE HONORABLE
MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,
PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intitled "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Colonies belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies." I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Near-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported into this Province by British Subjects, in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date: And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late EBENEZER WHITNEY, Senr. of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are hereby required to render their accounts duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment

RICHARD SIMONDS, } Administrators,
ANTHONY ROGERS, }
MIRIMACHI, 27th August, 1810.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of DANIEL MORRELL, late of Hampton, King's County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JEMIMA MORRELL, Administratrix.
SALYER MORRELL, Administrator.

Hampton, 23d July, 1810.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ANDREWS, late of Windsor, in the County of Hants, and Province of Nova-Scotia, Esquire, High Sheriff, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE ANDREWS, Administratrix.
WILLIAM FRASER, } Administrators.
ELIJAH DEWOLF, }

WINDSOR, JULY 7. 1810. 67

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN MOREHOUSE, Merchant of this Town, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MOREHOUSE, } Executors.
ICHABOD CORBITT, }

Annapolis, 7th May, 1810.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of ARCHELAUS CARPENTER, Senr. 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

ARCHELAUS CARPENTER, } Executors.
THOMAS CARPENTER, }

Queen's County, 6th September, 1810.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of GEORGE NASH, late of Digby, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

DENNIS RUTHERFORD, Administrator.

DIGBY, 12th JULY, 1809.