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Latest European Intelligence.

VICTORIES OVER GENERAL JUNOT.

Language cannot describe the rapturous applause with which all ranks in this immense capital received yesterday the intelligence of the splendid Victory obtained by Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY and the gallant British Army now in Portugal.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 2, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were last night received from Lieut. General Sir Harry Burrard and Lieut. General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated from Head-Quarters at Lourinha, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-Quarters, at Caldas, the 16th of August, 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Aho-baca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British Infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy; who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer, who had gone out to Ebidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood.

In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieut. Bunbury, of the 2d Battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Capt. Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost some men, of whose number I have not received the returns.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Action at Lourinha, August 15, 1808.

5th Battalion 60th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded; 17 rank and file, missing.

2d Battalion 95th Foot—4 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

95th Foot—Lieut. Bunbury, killed; Captain the Hon. H. K. Pakenham, wounded.

G. B. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. General.

Head-Quarters at Villa Verde, August 17, 1808.

MY LORD—The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Ebidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry, declined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier-General Bowe's Brigade of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a Brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was declined, under the command of Major-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Ebidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the

Valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also declined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who, I had heard, had moved from Rio Major towards Alcentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Craufurd's and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson), and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine-pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were declined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Ebidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the Valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns; and to protect the march of the former along the Valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the Valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-General Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st), and half of the nine-pounder brigade were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position he had taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant Officer the Hon. Lieut. Col. Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally to my want of cavalry, and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy—their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the General and other Officers of this army. I am par-

ticularly indebted to Major-General Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him; to Major-General Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column, and to Major-General Hill and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieut. Col. Tucker and Lieut. Col. Bathurst, in the offices of Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and from the Officers of the Staff employed under them. I must also mention that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieut. Colonel Robe.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieut. General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. on the 17th August, 1808.

Head-Quarters, Lourinha, August 18.

General Staff—1 Captain, killed.

Royal Artillery—1 Captain, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 Captain, wounded.

1st Brigade—Major-General Hill.

5th Foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 1 Lieut. 2 Serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

9th Foot—4 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

38th Foot—4 rank and file, wounded.

3d Brigade—Brigadier-General Nightingale.

29th Foot—1 Lieut. Col. 2 Serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 105 rank and file, wounded; 1 Capt. 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

82d Foot—6 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. 1 Serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

5th Brigade—Brigadier-General Craufurd.

45th Foot—1 Ensign, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

50th Foot—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

91st Foot—None killed or wounded.

4th Brigade—Brigadier-General Bowe.

6th Foot—1 Captain, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

32d Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade—Major-General Ferguson.

36th Foot—None killed or wounded.

40th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

6th, or Light—Brigadier-General Fane.

2d Batt. 95th Foot—1 Serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 Serjeants, 25 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—8 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 3 Serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing.

Cavalry.

20th Light Dragoons—1 horse, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Total—1 Lieut. Col. 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 63 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 3 Majors, 6 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 20 Serjeants, 205 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 68 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 17th of August, 1808.

General Staff—Capt. R. J. Bradford, 3d regiment Foot Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, killed.

Royal Artillery—Capt. H. Geary, killed.

Royal Engineers—Captain Howard Elphinstone, badly wounded.

5th Foot—Major Emes, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Doyle, wounded.

9th Foot—Lieut. Col. Stuart, severely wounded; Major Malle, wounded; Capt. Sankey, wounded; Ensign Nichols, wounded.

29th Foot—Lieut. Col. the Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed; Majors G. Way and Thomas Egerton, wounded; Captains P. Hodge and A. Patison, wounded; Lieutenants R. Birmingham, St. John W. Lucas, and R. Stannus, wounded; Capt. George Tod, missing; Lieutenants W. Birmingham, Ambrose Newbold, and Thomas Langton, missing.

6th Foot—Capt. John Carrey, slightly wounded.

45th Foot—Ensign Dawson, killed; Lieut. Burke, slightly wounded.

82d Foot—Lieut. R. Reid, dangerously wounded.