

to which we hastily add the following paragraphs:
LONDON, MAY 18.

Letters from Lisbon, brought by the Champion, state, that the British army by the latest accounts was at Leyria, and was expected at Coimbra, about 80 English miles from Oporto on the 2d of May. Sir Arthur Wellesley, as we stated in a former Paper, had set out for that town. It is not improbable that Sir Arthur means only to make a demonstration against Soult, and that his real object is to attack V. d. Azevedo, for which his great force of cavalry is well adapted. If by a successful movement he could cut off the division of the French under Victor, the impression given to the Spaniards would be most ardent and auspicious. The fall of Soult would afterwards be certain.

The dispatches received by Government are said to communicate the following statement of the French force at Oporto, Salamanca, and in the vicinity of Badajoz: At Oporto, 12,000; Salamanca, 12,000; Badajoz, 35,000.—Total 59,000.

The forces, British and Portuguese, under the command of Sir A. Wellesley and Marshal Beresford, are thus rated:—Sir A. Wellesley, 27,000; Marshal Beresford 35,000.—Total, 62,000.

Letters of the 30th ult. from Lisbon, advise that 37 transports with British troops on board, had failed for Figueras, to assist in an attack upon the enemy.

The Captain of a vessel who left Oporto on the 19th ult. gives a recital afflicting to humanity:—At the time of the advance of Marshal Soult to that unfortunate city, about forty French prisoners fell into the hands of the public, who barbarously put them to death. As soon as the Marshal was informed of this, he ordered bloody vengeance to be taken. In consequence, some thousands of the wretched inhabitants were bayoneted without distinction of age or sex. After the rage of the French was in some measure satiated, and the bodies of the slaughtered had been exposed three days in the streets, the bodies of some were permitted to be interred in the Churches and burial grounds, but the greater number of the dead bodies were cast into the river. Marshal Soult, it is said, gave strict orders to the soldiers not to hurt any of the British, as they, he was pleased to declare, generally respected the laws of war.

Lieut. Anderson, of his Majesty's ship Niobe, and Captains Goldfinch and Thompson, of the artillery, are prisoners at Oporto.

The following were the positions of the French and Austrians at the date of the last accounts:—

FRENCH.—Bonaparte on the Salza at Burghausen; the Dukes of Dantzig, Montebello's, Rivoli's, and Istria's divisions on the right bank of the Inn; the Bavarians under General Wrede form the advanced guard, and are at Laufen and Salzburg.—A French division is marching to the Tyrol; the Duke of Auerstadt and Massena are on the north bank of the Danube, proceeding to the Palatinate; Bernadotte, with the Saxons, is marching to the frontiers of Bohemia. In Italy the French occupy the right bank of the Piava. A division under Gen. St. Hilaire is marching to the Italian post of the Tyrol.

AUSTRIAN.—Gen. Hiller's army lines the left bank of the Trave, and the Emperor of Austria is at Lintz.—The Marquis de Castellar, is in the Tyrol with his division, and Gen. Jellacich is in the southern part of the Bithopric of Salzburg. The Archduke Charles is on the Regen, at Cham. The Archduke Ferdinand was at Warsaw. The Archduke John occupies the left bank of the Piava.

Orders from the Admiralty were received at Plymouth on Saturday, to fit out all the small vessels of war in that port which were deemed capable of being rendered fit for service, and to afford every facility and encouragement to the fitting out of Privateers. So urgent was this order, that numbers of the ship-wrights were ordered to work on Sunday.

Parliament is expected to rise on or before the 16th June, from the forward state of public business in both Houses.

On Saturday an Austrian Messenger arrived, charged with dispatches from Mr. Stuart, the British Envoy at that Court, the accounts he brings are favorable; the Archduke Charles had been reinforced by the corps of Generals Bellegarde and Klenau, as well as by several others, which has augmented his army to one hundred and sixty thousand men. Wertzburgh and Dresden are also said to be occupied by the Austrians. The capture of Warsaw is confirmed, and the accounts from Italy are not less gratifying. The spirit of discontent begins to manifest itself throughout Hesse, Hanover, Brunswick, Wetteravia, and Thuringia. Colonel Doernberg, of the Westphalian Rangers, is reported to direct the operations of the malcontents, and is said to be at the head of a numerous and well organized force.

Gen. Santaug has just arrived in London from Lisbon with dispatches, with intelligence that Marshal Soult had offered to capitulate to Gen. Hill.—The terms being referred to Sir A. Wellesley, were rejected; and Sir Arthur was proceeding with a formidable force to Oporto.

General Beresford has published an intercepted letter from Gen. Kellerman, in which he says:—"The war in Germany, produced by the intrigues and gold of Britain, cannot but be attended with the most dreadful consequences for us; and must, for the present, render our situation extremely critical."

The Alcmena frigate of 32 guns is lost off the French coast—officers and crew saved.

The 31 French Bulletin is dated Burghausen, April 20, and contains a great deal of low abuse—the 4th, Brannau, May 1, is said to be very short, with no further account of battles, defeats, or any fact of importance.

Lieut. Gen. Edward Morrison goes to Jamaica.

BOSTON, JUNE 29.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the brig Favorite, Capt. Stacey, 37 days from Lisbon, we have been favored with papers of that city to the 16th May. They speak favorably of the state of the combined English and Portuguese troops—that they had been to greatly increased and disciplined as to afford the strongest assurance of safety to the inhabitants:—that business had revived; and the public

houses again opened for the amusement and accommodation of the people;—that the Theatre was opened, on the 14th May, for the first time since the departure of the Prince Regent. Of the military operations of the armies, and other information, the following sketch from the latest date, will furnish examples:—

Lisbon, May 16, 1809.

Authentic letters from Lumago, of the date of the 9th current (May) affirm that the Portuguese have rendered themselves masters of the passage of Regoa, and of other strong positions on the opposite side of the Douero, and that our troops in consequence have a free passage to the other side of the river. The French have not yet given us battle.

By a vessel, which sailed from Oporto for Brazil, and which has been obliged to enter the Tagus, we are assured, that the French have retired from Amaranta, to take a position on the Douero. In a few days, we expect to give the details of an action, which cannot fail to take place.

The captain of the same ship reports, that the province of Galicia had recovered its liberty; that the French are shut up in the fort of Corunna, and that the troops of Romana surround them, and that there is no doubt that they will be obliged to surrender in a few days.

Copy of a dispatch from General Beresford, to his Excellency Perreira Forja.

"I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, that on the 9th of May, I had caused a detachment to advance to take a favorable position between Awaranta and Mezaio Frio, which are occupied by the French, having met with no other enemy than a small detachment who fled.—I had an opportunity of placing 2 pieces of cannon in an excellent position. I ordered a constant fire upon the division of the enemy, who at the end of two hours beat a retreat in great disorder. Major Harding, whom I had sent to observe the effect of this fire, reports to have seen the French carry off 5 waggons of wounded. Their force consisted of 2500 infantry and 500 cavalry, commanded by General Loison. I have ordered a reinforcement, commanded by the General Francisco de Silveira, to keep this position, and to cut off the communication between Amaranta and Mezaio Frio. The conduct of the enemy was horrible, having burnt all the villages and huts in his retreat.

(Signed) BERESFORD.

Head-Quarters at Lumago, 11th May.

Copy of a letter, dated 11th May, at the advanced posts. "I have the honor of informing your Excellency that the French have abandoned Mezaio Frio. I shall do my utmost to maintain the good position I have taken.—By the advices that I have received I can say that the French have lost 30 cavalry and 80 infantry, and that they have had a great number wounded, and have abandoned one ammunition wagon and a great quantity of waggons loaded with provisions. (Signed) FRANCISCO DE SILVEIRA.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency M. Villiers, Minister of his Britannic Majesty, to his Excellency Perreira Forja, May 11th.

"I have this instant received the news that the troops commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley have completely beaten the French to the number of 4000.—The 16th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves.—We have obliged the enemy to abandon their positions."

The following article is received in a letter from Lisbon, dated on the 17th May:—"There have been great rejoicings here to day, on account, as I understood by the Guards, of the French being defeated at, or near, Oporto."

In confirmation of the above intelligence, Capt. Stacey verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure, (18th May) official accounts were received of the retaking of Oporto by the English and Portuguese troops;—that the French had retreated five miles from the city; but their communication with Spain being completely cut off, and surrounded by a superior force, news was momentarily expected of their unconditional surrender and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in consequence of this agreeable intelligence; Capt. Stacey also reports, that the armies were in high spirits; and that the greatest good will and unanimity existed between the English and Portuguese armies.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 17. "We have just received the glorious news, that Oporto is re-taken by the English; the retreat of the French is cut off, and their surrender as prisoners of war, inevitable."

A vessel had just arrived at Lisbon from England, bringing the agreeable intelligence of a final adjustment of our differences with England. Capt. Stacey did not understand that they had been officially received.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon May 17—at night. "The political news which is in my opinion of primary and essential consequence to our common country, and which was brought here to-day by a packet arrived from England, is, that the Orders in Council are rescinded; other news of great importance is, that the English and Portuguese have gained a complete Victory over the French at or near Oporto. I have not learnt the particulars as to dates, &c. as I am performing quarantine and cannot go on shore.

"There has been great rejoicings here to-day on account of the victory, and to-night while I am writing, the whole city is illuminated to such a degree that it appears to be almost a solid coal of fire for above three miles distance; with heavy guns firing, bells ringing, musick playing, rockets ascending, fireworks blazing, &c. in such numbers and quantity, that the whole has such a brilliant and grand appearance from the vessel, that I cannot sufficiently describe to you the effects of it. It surpasses every thing for grandeur I ever saw before, and I believe a person can scarcely conceive the magnificence of it."

NASSAU, JUNE 5.

Arrived his Majesty's Brig Variable, Lieut. Yates; and the French schooner La Sentinelle, her prize. Off the Little Caicos, on the 15th ult. the Variable descried a large armed schooner, supposed to be an enemy. Lieut. Yates immediately made all sail to chase, and continued it for six hours, when he came up with her, and the instantly struck, and proved to be the Imperial schooner La Sentinelle, of three 6-pounders, and an 18-pounder on a swivel, with 65 men, belonging to the city of St. Domingo. She had been

out 26 days, during which she made prize of a Spanish brig from Old Spain to the Havana, valuably laden with silks, laces, &c. and a schooner and a sloop from St. Thomas's bound to St. Domingo. The cargoes from these vessels were all taken on board La Sentinelle, and they were burnt. The prize arrived here on Saturday.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Anna and Maria, Murdock, Aberdeen; Economy, Neven, London; Ship Floria, Galken, Boston; Schr. Ranger, Mackie, New-York; Snow Mary, Young, New-Castle; Snow Dromedary, Mackie, Halifax.

CLEARED.—Ship Triumvirate, Green, London; Brig Ruby, Phillip, Dublin; Schooner Lilly, Seely, New-York; Ship John and Mary, Hanfon, Liverpool; Schooner Hiram, Yeament, United States; Ship Oxenhope, Sharp, London; American Schooner President, Allen, New-Orleans.

JOHN L. VENNER,

Has just received by the VENUS from LONDON, PORT, SHERRY, and VIDONIA WINES, BRANDY, Holland's GIN, BROWN STOUT in bottles, 50 Chests of SOUCHONG TEA, in addition to his former stock of this article—LOAF SUGAR, STARCH, MUSTARD, SOAP, PAINTS and OIL, INDIGO, LEAD, SHOT, IRON, STEEL, NAILS and STATIONARY.

Also.—A few Bales CANVAS, DUCK, and White COTTONS; and an Assortment of LINEN Goods consisting of SHEETING, DOWLAS, PLATILLAS, CHECKS, BED TICKS, &c. All which will be sold on his usual liberal terms.

Z. WHEELER informs the Public that from the probability which existed this Spring, of the Embargo continuing in the United States, Mr. VENNER had consigned him from LONDON, in the Triumvirate and Venus, a large quantity of TEAS—but the intercourse with that Country, from whence this Province is chiefly supplied with the article, having again opened, Mr. WHEELER finds he shall be under the necessity of keeping his Stock on hand a great length of time, or selling it as low as it can be smuggled. He has determined to adopt the latter plan, and pledges himself to sell Bohea and Souchong Teas as cheap as those which may be brought from the States, although some loss will doubtless be sustained by doing so.—He therefore presumes all purchasers of Teas will give him a preference, as they will thus secure to themselves the real advantages of a superior quality in the article, which is acknowledged in favor of the Teas from England; and of keeping and transporting them about the Country without risk of the use of clandestine means. 6w. St. JOHN, 6th JULY, 1809.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, Junr.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

45 Puncheons of High Proof and well flavored JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4 Half Pipes London Particular MADEIRA WINE, 15 Barrels of Fresh Baltimore FLOUR, 75 ditto do. Philadelphia do. 20 Half do. do. do. 200 Bushels yellow Northern Corn, Which he will sell low for Cash, or barter for Fish. St. JOHN, JULY 10, 1809.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The SCHOONER MARY-ANN, JAMES BEATTEAY, Master, WILL positively sail on WEDNESDAY next.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of John L. Venner, Market-Slip. St. JOHN, 10th JULY, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN CASPER EFFER, late of this City, deceased, Gun-Smith, are requested to present them for payment within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GEORGE HARDING, Administrator. St. JOHN, 10th JULY, 1809.

JAMES CODNER,

Has Received by the Ship Triumvirate from London, A general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the Season. ALSO, By the Barque VENUS, A fresh Supply of STATIONARY now opening and will be Sold on the lowest terms at his Store, corner of Kings-Street, Market-Square. Saint John, 3d July, 1809.

Just Received from New-York,

And for Sale by NEHEMIAH MERRITT, Fresh SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR, Also, RICE, PITCH and TAR. Saint John, 3d July, 1809.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 26th June, 1809. 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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers caution all Persons having demands against the shipping consigned to them, to present their Accounts (attested by the Captains) previous to the sailing of the Vessels, otherwise they cannot be paid. JOHN BLACK, & Co. St. JOHN, 24th JUNE, 1809.