

particulars, with orders, if he saw Sir Arthur Wellesley, to inform him of his determination not to interfere in his command. His Aid-de-Camp returned in the evening, with an account of Sir Arthur Wellesley's victory, on that day, over the French, and that General Sir Harry Burrard had arrived, and had taken command of the army. This put all delicacy aside, and he landed on the morning of the 22d, without any information relative to the condition of the British army, or the situation of the French, or the disposition of the Portuguese towards our army. The army was encamped on the ground which they maintained the day before; the slain were lying on the field unburied, and the wounded had not been embarked. The first order he gave was for the army to hold itself in readiness to march; he conferred with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir A. Wellesley. He begged here to remark that, with respect to what many Officers had been led to think, he meant that the following up the enemy, on the 21st, would be attended with advantage, he had nothing to do with it; but from the great advantage the enemy possessed in their cavalry, compared to ours, consisting of a small number, badly mounted and equipped, it seemed to him that no great advantage could have been derived, and that the contrary might have been the result. At half past one o'clock there was an alarm in the camp that the enemy was advancing. He, Sir Hew, with the advice of the General Officers, made every disposition to meet them. It turned out to be General Kellerman, with a flag of truce, escorted by a parcel of cavalry. On General Kellerman's arrival he called Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as he knew nothing at the time of the local situation of the armies, and he was obliged to form his opinion upon the part that they took in the discussion. He confessed that he agreed the armistice should be longer than Sir Arthur Wellesley wished, and he did it apparently at the suggestion of General Kellerman; but it was because he wanted to give an opportunity to Sir John Moore to land his troops. Although he formed his opinion from the knowledge and opinions of Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley, yet he did not wish to attach any responsibility to them, for the entire responsibility, from the moment he assumed the command, he took on himself. The argument or threat used by Kellerman, although it had no influence upon his mind, might have been carried into execution; which was, that the Russians should land from their ships, and make common cause with the French, which would add 5000 men, an amount since proved far greater than their real number. Although the Convention had raised such a cry of calumny against it among the people of England, and of Portugal, there was not an article in it that differed from the Convention of Malta and Alexandria, which were received with shouts of applause in this country; he thought then, and was now convinced, that the removal of the French by treaty was the best possible mode, as their cavalry was so far superior to ours; the want of artillery besides, would have prevented the British army from doing any thing effectual. The chief part of the cavalry horses were blind, old, and lame; some of them actually died of old age. Gen. Junot, after the action of the 21st, retreated towards Lisbon, and sent a party before him express, who issued a fallacious Proclamation at Lisbon, setting forth that he had defeated our troops, and was returning triumphant. This had the desired effect; it quieted the inhabitants of Lisbon. On the 23d he sent Lieutenant-Colonel Murray with a copy of the armistice to Sir Charles Cotton; Gen. Freire made known to him his disapprobation of the armistice, but it arose from the Junta not being consulted. He explained to him, and gave his opinion, that they were not the legitimate Government, as they were not the same as appointed by the Prince Regent. He afterwards sent Gen. Freire a copy of the armistice to be forwarded to the Junta, which he did not think proper to do, but issued a Proclamation in the name of the Prince Regent, protesting against it. On the 27th Lieut. Colonel Murray returned from Sir C. Cotton, with his dissent from the article concerning the Russian fleet. He then perceived an appearance of guile on the part of General Kellerman; sent for Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley, and consulted with them. Sir Arthur Wellesley drew up a letter, which he sent by his own Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Col. Murray, as his instructions to negotiate. On the 28th he returned, when he, Sir Hew, convened all the Lieutenants-General, except Lord Paget, whose assistance he was deprived of, and which he should always regret. Sir Arthur Wellesley marked down the objections, which were sent to Lieut. Col. Murray. On the 30th, he returned with the Definitive Treaty, some parts of which he could not say had his entire approbation, but they were of minor importance. On Wednesday the 24th of August, he received an account of the arrival of Sir John Moore and General Hope at Mondego Bay; and that they had arrived on the Monday preceding, and were not able to debark.—He sent, for answer, they were to land as soon as possible. On the 25th Captain Malcolm arrived, with word that they could not debark on account of the surf. Next day Sir John Moore and Gen. Hope arrived, when it was settled that the troops should land whenever they could do so with safety. He then convened the Lieutenants-General, and declared that Sir Arthur Wellesley should not be put in a subordinate situation, for that his valour, and the victory he had gained, entitled him to a superior command, and proposed that he should command the left wing of the army. He would do the Generals justice in saying, that they all cheerfully acquiesced, although some of them were of higher standing in the army. He wished to observe, that although he had employed Lieutenant-Colonel Murray to write a letter to Junot, and also Sir Arthur Wellesley, from their having a more perfect local knowledge of the situations of the armies, that he meant not to make them responsible; for it never was his wish to charge acts that were his own upon any other person. When the Convention was brought to be ratified, although he acted with the most decided approbation with all the General Officers, yet he conceived himself only personally answerable for its consequences. Sir Arthur Wellesley's letter to Lord Castlereagh states his reason for acquiescing to the Convention: "The want of battering artillery and cavalry, and the uncertainty of provisions."

Here he begged leave to observe, that while our Army had to contend with the elements for provision, we ought not to think a Convention that gained every thing should be calumniated. The expulsion of Junot was only a secondary consideration. The grand object was the means it gave us of assisting the Spaniards with facility, which would make them have a confidence in us, and think that we are warm in their cause, effects which the consequences of a long siege would have prevented. The clause respecting property, in the Convention, was the same used in all treaties; but he admitted that there were some trifling things in the Convention, which he did not defend. He had received a letter from Lord William Bentinck, who, from his situation in Spain, must know the opinion of the Spaniards on the measure, declaring that it met with their highest approbation.—As to the hoisting of the English colours, instead of the Portuguese, on the entrance of the British into Lisbon, he declared it was entirely without his knowledge; and when he heard of it, he ordered the Portuguese to be hoisted.—He received a letter from his Majesty's Ministers, after the Convention, desiring him to act as he thought proper, and most advantageous to the Portuguese; and in cases where they could not be consulted, for him to take the responsibility on himself, and they would bear him out in it. He begged leave to inquire, if he had not, under these circumstances, a right to suppose that his Majesty's Ministers approved of the Convention? He sent Lord Proby and General Berresford to Lisbon, to prevent the plunder of the French from being embarked. Was it ever supposed by the Convention, that the French were to be allowed to carry away what did not belong to them? Without laying any stress upon General Kellerman's threats, that Lisbon should be destroyed, the French certainly might have plundered it, and left a part of their force to defend it, while the remainder made good their retreat with the plunder. However dissatisfied the Portuguese might have been at first with the Convention, when they saw what a great number of French were embarked, and of what a quantity of plunder they had been stripped, they were grateful, and rejoiced that it had taken place. He told General Kellerman, in English (first asking him whether he understood it? which he acknowledged) that if any person belonging to the French army, from the Commander in Chief downward was discovered to dare to take away any plunder, he or they should be considered as prisoners of war. He had received letters from General Castanos, expressing his happiness at the expulsion of the French from Portugal, and congratulating him that there was nothing to prevent the British army from marching into Spain, and going hand in hand with the Spaniards. In less than one month after the Convention, 24,000 French had embarked from Portugal, and 10,000 English were marching into Spain, and this could not have been done by four months siege. He was bold to say, every considerate person, the more he investigated the Convention, the more he would be pleased with it; and he concluded by observing, that he felt he had done his duty to his country in making it.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then rose, and observed, that on some future day, he should beg leave to deliver into Court, in writing, some remarks on that part of Sir Hew Dalrymple's narrative that alluded to Sir Harry Burrard and himself. The Court made no answer.

Lord William Bentinck's letter to Sir Hew Dalrymple, approving of the Convention, was then read, after which the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

(To be Continued.)

BARBADOES, FEBRUARY 11.

From the activity which prevailed when the last accounts left Martinique (the 6th inst.) there were a probability that our preparation for a general attack on the works would be ready in eight or ten days, the heavy cannon being at that time landing an Ance Noir, where the Admiral and several of his squadron, with the Ordnance ships, were at anchor, and using every exertion to forward the siege.

The inhabitants of the Island are throughout, at least neutral, if not friendly to our reduction of it.—They have not in any instance annoyed our troops, and towards the squadron have shewn great hospitality, having repeatedly supplied them with fruit, vegetables, &c. St. Pierre's has not been either attacked or summoned; but the inhabitants have, (it is said) sent to offer a surrender. Our possession of it can be no object, until the reduction of Fort Bourbon, with which it will consequently fall.

A vessel, arrived here this day, running down to windward of Martinique, heard a brisk cannonading during Thursday night, and saw a large fire in the same direction. This is the latest information from off that Island, but further particulars are momentarily looked for.

Half past Two P. M.]—A Portuguese sloop of war (supposed from Cayenne) has just come to in Carlisle Bay, and fired a Salute of 17 guns.—The Mullet man of war schooner, from Bermuda, has also just arrived; and a schooner from off Martinique.—Nothing yet transpired.

TRINIDAD, FEBRUARY 18.

Letters of the highest importance, respecting the operations of the British army in Martinique, were received yesterday. And it is with the greatest pleasure we lay extracts of them before our readers, holding, as they do, such marks of authenticity, with respect to the great success of General Beckwith and his troops, that we now entertain not the least doubt of the cause speedily terminating in the sovereignty of that Island to the British; a result that will very materially benefit the mercantile interest, and give fresh vigour to the trade to this quarter.

The following are extracts of two letters from an officer of the 90th regiment, to a gentleman in this Island:—

"Camp La Costa, Martinique, 6th February, 1809.
"Here I am, safe and sound, within a mile of Fort Bourbon.—We landed at St. Luce-Bay on Monday the 30th ult., and arrived here yesterday, after a march of above 50 miles. Our division under General Maitland, did not fire a shot—met nothing on the road to oppose us—we had very bad weather, hard rain most every day, and it is astonishing how well our men stood it.—Had pretty good living on the road, and cheap. General Beckwith's army is about six miles from us, and as near to Fort Bourbon, as

we are. We have huts for the men, being scarce of tents. To night the fortifications are to commence, but we shall not open our fire for some days—the enemy have fired but a few shots over us. General Prevost with the 7th and 23d, had an engagement with the enemy, the day before he came to La Croixee (a plantation near the Fort), the enemy had above 450 wounded and killed; Colonel Plinny who commanded the French troops of the line, was wounded in the thigh. We lost some men—a Major killed, 1 Captain, also an officer of the 8th West-India taken prisoner, with some wounded of the above Regiment. On our march yesterday, we saw a great number of graves, &c. &c. near the place of action. Most of the militia have surrendered to us—the only place we have to take, is the Fort Bourbon—Fort Royal is deserted—the frigate and some brigs are burnt.—There is the yellow fever raging with fury at Fort Bourbon, they have about 800 men sick in it, including the wounded in the three days action.

7th Feb.—They have just fired three shells towards us—about 50 of their men have deserted to our army."

"Camp La Costa, Martinique, 8th Feb. 1809.

"I wrote you Saturday, and gave you an account of our proceedings since we landed here.—We were favored with a few shots and shells yesterday and this morning, but as yet lost no men.—In a few days we intend opening our batteries, and giving them a hot breakfast out of five 13 inch mortars.—It wants two hundred yards of being a mile to Fort Bourbon, so we are pretty near.—The French are as yet very sparing with their shots and shells, but we shall get enough when they discover our working parties. Gen. Prevost with the 7th and 23d regiments, fought three successive days near the place they now occupy: two redoubts are deserted, but are not tenable by us without cannon.—We had about 350 of our men wounded and killed; Major Maxwell of the 8th foot, was wounded and since dead; Captains Taylor and Sinclair were killed; the Lieut. Col. of the 7th was wounded, also one or two Captains, and three subalterns, with an assistant Surgeon."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, dated Point de Negre, 8th February, 1809.

"All is going on very well, every place subdued except Fort Bourbon, and the best informed give it fifteen days to hold out; from what I have seen of the batteries to be opened on it this night, it will be a warm situation."

SAINT JOHN, April 3, 1809.

Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in Halifax, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, 25th February.

"The whole Island is now in our possession.—The British Forces marched into Fort Bourbon this morning at 8 o'clock.—The French Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War." We do not learn that there are any particulars of the Killed and Wounded.

Letters from Halifax, confirm the same account, and add, that Sir GEORGE PREVOST, with the 7th, 8th, 23d and some West-India Regts. went to attack Guadaloupe.

"We have farther accounts respecting the success of the Combined Forces in Spain and the Massacre at Madrid; a short time will relieve our anxiety."

"No British Mail, since that of November, had arrived at Bermuda on the 18th ult."

Arrived, Brig Ann, Capt. Howard, from Long-Island, Bahamas—Cargo, Salt, to Wm. Pagan, & Co.

SAINT JOHN THEATRE, DRURY-LANE.

THE PLAY advertised for THIS EVENING, in our last, is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, in consequence of the absence of one of the principal Performers. APRIL 3, 1809.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be RENTED at Auction, on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at the Subscriber's Auction-Room, for one Year from the 1st of MAY next.

THE WHARF and STORE thereon, belonging to the Estate of PETER BLAIR, deceased. April 3, 1809. ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 3d April, 1809. BILLS of EXCHANGE to the amount of £500 Sterling, 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.

COARSE SALT.

A CARGO of Excellent COARSE SALT for sale on board the Brig ANN, Capt. HOWARD, at a reduced price, if taken immediately from board.—For terms apply to WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co. Saint John, 30th March, 1809. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN COLVILL, Esq. deceased, are requested to call for payment; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to settle the same without delay.

RACHEL COLVILL, Executrix. ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Executor. Saint John, 3d April, 1809. 3w

TO LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THAT well known Dwelling House and Store, or either of them separate, situate in Prince William-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kinnear. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

Who earnestly requests his friends in the Country to call and settle their Accounts as soon as possible, to prevent trouble. SAMUEL WHITNEY.

Saint John, March 24, 1809. 1x