

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1809.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Captain Columbine arrived at the Admiralty yesterday afternoon with dispatches, announcing the capture of the settlement of Senegal. Major Maxwell, Commandant of the Island of Goree, having received intelligence that the garrison of Senegal was extremely weak, attacked it with 168 men, accompanied by Captain Columbine in the Solebay frigate. They passed the bar with the loss of a schooner; and the enemy, retiring to a battery about twelve miles up the river, Major Maxwell made preparations to storm it, but it was evacuated in the night, and next day the fort and Island capitulated. The garrison are prisoners of war. They are to be sent to France, but are not to serve till exchanged. They consist of 160 Europeans, besides which there were 240 Native Militia in the Island. We lost not a single man in the attack, and had only one slightly wounded. The Solebay frigate, however, unfortunately ran aground in silencing a battery near the Bar, and could not be got off.—The crew and stores were saved.

The settlement of Senegal is the great mart of the gum trade, from which 800 tons are exported annually.

Two letters from the Earl of Chatham were published in the Gazette of last night. One is of a date anterior to the surrender of Flushing—the other mentions that the number of the garrison was much greater than was at first supposed, and that the loss of the enemy in the Island of Walcheren, in killed, wounded, and prisoners of war, may be stated at 9000 men.—His Lordship transmitted in this dispatch a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of Zeiricksee and Bruwerhaven, and the Islands of Schowen and Duiveland, which were inserted in the Extraordinary Gazette of Sunday last. The possession of these two Islands will furnish us with ample supplies of cattle, spirits and biscuit.—From this mode of speaking of the supplies of our army, which can be drawn from Duiveland and Schowen, we infer that his Lordship sees no insurmountable obstacles to the carrying on the ulterior operations of the Expedition, and that he thinks the destruction of the naval force and arsenal at Antwerp may be accomplished.

We are told, however, in an Opposition Paper, that when Lord Yarmouth and Lord Lowther left the fleet last Saturday evening, "it was understood that the enemy had lightened all their ships of war, by taking out their guns and stores, and had carried them up the Scheldt into a situation totally out of the reach of our navy; since, by the sinking of old hulks, and other impediments, they had made the navigation of the river impracticable to vessels equipped for actual service. The French have been also allowed time completely to dismantle the arsenal of Antwerp. There were collected in that place timber, sail-cloth, ropes, and other stores sufficient for the equipment of twenty-one ships. Time has been generously allowed the enemy for the removal of this depot, and nothing is now left as a reward for the bravery of our troops, but the ramparts of the place!"

Whether the above information was or was not derived from Lord Yarmouth or Lord Lowther, we are not able to say. But we understand, that no such intelligence has been received by his Majesty's Ministers, either from the Earl of Chatham or from Sir Richard Strachan. The enemy indeed might give out that they had removed the depot, on purpose to induce us to desert from our enterprise. This might have occurred to the paper in question—it might also have struck them that it was just possible the effect of such a paragraph might be to render our troops less hearty in an expedition, where, according to that paper, so little benefit remained to be accomplished. But these considerations faded before the party with to attack Ministers, and the hope that some unpopularity might be attached to them. But as Antwerp is a place which a fleet cannot fail up to without obstacle or delay, and in view before the enemy are aware of our designs, we do not see that any thing we could have done could have been done sufficiently quick to have prevented the removing the sail-cloth and hemp, and other articles of easy carriage—nor indeed, if the river can be rendered unnavigable by the sinking of old hulks and vessels, could we have been so prompt in our operations as to have prevented the enemy from doing that, which would not perhaps occupy them more than a day or two. But does not this Opposition Paper see that, if the enemy had been so confident of our being able to take Antwerp by our navy, as to induce them to have recourse to measures which must destroy the navigation of the river, they have themselves contributed to the accomplishment of our objects, by rendering Antwerp and that branch of the Scheldt no longer useful either for the purpose of commerce or of annoyance?—Yet even still, if they have deprived us of the means of attacking them by sea, they have not placed themselves without the reach of our force by land. That that force may be able to give a good account of them, and accomplish all the purposes for which it was sent, we heartily trust—though the main object of securing the command of the Scheldt will have been accomplished by the capture of Walcheren.

A gentleman who is just arrived in town from Amsterdam, which he left about a week since, states, that the American Ambassador, General Armstrong, had arrived in that city, where he had taken up his residence at the house of the American Consul, Mr. Bourne. It was not positively known whether he had formerly resigned his diplomatic character, and had finally left Paris; but a ship was expected to arrive from America in September, in order to carry home the General, it being deemed impossible to restore amicable relations between France and the United States.

THE EXPEDITION.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

TER VEER, AUGUST 17.

"I have returned here from the batteries before Flushing, where I had been from the commencement of the bombardment at half past ten o'clock, P. M. on Sunday. The town capitulated about four o'clock on Tuesday, and the garrison consisted of nearly six thousand men. The town has been most dreadfully mauled. The tremendous fire of eight or nine ships of the line on one side, and the land batteries on the other, have reduced many of the houses to ruins. The Stadt House, the Old Church, the Exchange, and a great part of the quay, are levelled to the ground.—The town was on fire during two nights in several places, and would have been reduced to ashes, had we not in pity to the wretched inhabitants, sometimes suspended the dreadful work of destruction. The garrison made some desperate sorties during the siege, but they were always driven back with great loss by our troops. Their artillery, it must however be confessed, was remarkably well served, and most of their shot entered our embrasures. Captain Monro had five men killed at one gun, but fortunately our loss, upon the whole, has been comparatively trifling.

"I understand that Sir Home Popham has received information, that the French fleet, which was supposed to have ascended the Scheldt as high as Antwerp, is still on this side of Fort Lillo. We expect to be sent immediately against Antwerp. We shall be conveyed by the transports up one of the branches of the Scheldt, and it is said that a ford has been discovered at the extremity of South Beveland, where, at low water, 50 or 60 men can cross abreast.

"The whole of this Island of Walcheren is a garden; it is finely cultivated. Monnet, the French Governor of Flushing, tried to counteract our operations by an inundation, but this scheme had little effect, and scarce any injury has been done by the attempt.

"It is the opinion of the best informed men here that the Island can be maintained against any force the French may employ to retake it.—We have placed the men of war in situations where the oldest men in the Island believed there was scarce water enough for a brig. In fact, the whole fleet has been navigated through the narrow channels that separate the Islands of Zealand in a manner which astonishes the most expert Dutch pilots. The transports are stowed here in tiers as crowded as merchantmen in the river Thames."

AUGUST 24.

A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning, and the intelligence brought by it has rather clouded the prospect which the brilliant victory of Talavera had opened to us.—Whilst we were engaged with VICTOR and SEBASTIANI, SOULT suddenly entered the province of Estramadura, and marching upon Almaraz and Arcobispo, hoped to cut off our supplies from Portugal, and place us between two fires. Generalissimo Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY (he has been appointed to the command of the Spanish armies by the Junta) had early intelligence of SOULT'S march, and observing his intention, fell back from Talavera with his own and CUESTA'S army upon Arcobispo and Almaraz.—VICTOR, informed of this retrograde movement, immediately stopped his retreat, and turned on a sudden upon Talavera, which he entered.

Whether he has advanced further, we know not—there is a paragraph which would induce us to suppose that he had followed up the Spaniards to the bridge of Arcobispo, and that there had been an action, for it says that the French lost 4000 men there. However, we have nothing more than one loose short paragraph upon which to found such a suggestion.—There is also a report of SOULT having lost six pieces of cannon at Placencia.—But we know not of any force there by which we could have been attacked.—General BERESFORD'S army was on the 7th at Cuidad Rodrigo and Fuente de Genaldo, a long way from Placencia.

When the last accounts came away, NEY, SOULT, and MORTIER were with their combined troops at Placencia. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY had crossed to the left bank of the Tagus, and was at Deleitosa. The object of VICTOR is evidently to keep us on the left bank of the Tagus, whilst he advances along the right bank, joins SOULT from Placencia, and thus unites into one body all the French forces in Spain.

General VENEGAS is said to have repulsed the enemy at Aranjuez on the 5th.—They attacked him with from 14,000 to 15,000 men; but after an action of three hours, were forced to retire.

Dispatches have been received this morning from the Earl of CHATHAM, which are dated on the 20th, and state that all our troops were in South Beveland (those under General FRASER at Flushing excepted) and that they are immediately to be dispatched against Fort Lillo.

There was a report this morning, that the Armistice had not only terminated on the Danube, but that an action had been fought. We know not upon what authority this rumour rests.

AUGUST 25.—Much as we lament the necessity of Sir ARTHUR'S retreat, we must be excused for not viewing the relinquishment of all the objects we had in view, and the immediate retreat out of Spain as its necessary and unavoidable consequence. We are sure the active and vigorous mind of Sir ARTHUR does not contemplate such a termination to his career. Though SOULT made so rapid a march, it does not follow that BERESFORD and ROMANA will make no movements in his rear. VICTOR had made no demonstrations of an intention to cross the Tagus in pursuit of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY. General CATLIN CRAUFURD was on his way to join him with about 8000 fresh troops, and supplies of all kinds had been sent from Seville and Cadiz.

VENEGAS'S victory at Aranjuez has been pronounced by a party as a fable, though it was announced in a Gazette Extraordinary published by the Spanish Government.—So far from his sacrifice being certain, we think he has a most favourable opportunity, during the absence of VICTOR, to proceed direct to the capital, where the garrison is feeble, and where the victory of Talavera cannot but have raised the hopes and spirits of all those who are hostile to the French yoke, that is, of every Spaniard in Madrid.

AUGUST 25.

German papers to the 12th of August arrived just before our paper was put to press.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, AUGUST 11.

"All letters reaching us, via Berlin, from Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, render the prospect of peace very uncertain. The Prague official Gazette of the 3d instant even boasts of resources which the Austrian army still has for carrying on the war with effect.

"The Austrian army will, it is said, not including the Landwehr (militia) be shortly increased to 350,000 men.

"Yesterday the rumour of notice having been given by the Austrians to the French, on the 30th July, that the armistice would be broken, was general on the Hamburg Exchange.

"The rich Jew broker, HEKSCHER, actually received this intelligence by an Estafette, from a correspondent in Bohemia.

"The Berlin Gazettes, however, down to the 9th inst. are silent on this subject."

BRANDENBURG, AUGUST 8.

"There is not as yet any official account respecting the rumour of notice having been given to break off the Armistice.—(Correspondence, 11th August.)

MORAVIA, AUGUST 1.

"We learn that the Archduke CHARLES has, owing to bad health, resigned the command of the army, and that Prince JOHN of Lichtenstein has taken it ad interim."

Extracts from Dordrecht, Rotterdam, and Utrecht Courants, August 17.

"We have nothing to fear in Cadland, as we have a corps of 8 or 9000 men there.

"The head-quarters of the King of Holland were at Capelle, near Rosendal, on the 17th inst. An article from Antwerp says, reinforcements of 800 men arrive here daily from France, and proceed to Capelle.

"An article of the 12th inst. from Vienna, states, that peace had not been signed at that period.

"The corps of the Dutch General GRATIEN, consisting of 6500 men, has returned to Holland.

"Communications between Antwerp and Bergen-up-Zoom are difficult on account of the inundations that have been formed. The lines of Steinbergen are inundated, and the Polder of Bergen is likewise under water.

"The Westphalian troops are advancing to Holland by forced marches.

"An article from Vienna of the 10th inst. states, that the two Emperors were to have a meeting at Raab.

"Articles from Vienna and Paris state, there is no doubt that peace is about to be signed.

"An article from Paris, of the 13th, states, that peace has actually been signed."

To the Printer of the ROYAL GAZETTE.

THE late flagrant and open violation of the Election Law in King's-County, demands more energetic language than has been adopted by the "Friend to fair Elections" or the "Old Farmer"—and as I shall assume the appellation of an Independent Elector, I shall not hesitate to express my sentiments as freely as the subject requires.

The right of choosing Representatives to serve in General Assembly, has been the oldest, and dearest right of a British subject, and which by the Constitution he is allowed to exercise but once in seven years, unless by the will of the Governor or Executive Officer of the Government, or other incidental causes the House of Assembly may be dissolved, in which cases it is oftener exercised. Every well wisher therefore to the Constitution (in which the County of King's abounds) will for it, as well as for his own private interest reluctantly resign this privilege, and if he has a sense of independence, will not quietly and silently submit to have it wrenched from him, in the manner it has been at the recent Election at Kingston, where notwithstanding the repeated request of Mr. Belding, to have the Poll kept open until the third day at four o'clock, with an offer of paying the expenses attending it, and assurances to the Sheriff that Mr. Belding's voters were actually on their way to the Poll, still it was most illegally and unwarrantably refused, and upon what principle? we shall discover by the Sheriff's own words, "That no opposition appearing to take place that made it necessary in the opinion of the Candidates, (he must mean the two leading ones, as the other did not appear to be of that opinion) and the respectable inhabitants (to the amount of 38) then assembled to move the Poll to any other part of the County, it was closed," to the total exclusion of every other Freeholder in the County—Such an unfair advantage I will venture to say never has been taken since the existence of this Province, and can any, even the partisans of the persons (pretending to be Elected) say otherwise. I might even appeal to the signers of the fulsome and adulatory addresses, who I am sure would not wish to deprive their fellow voters of a right so highly valued and so seldom exercised.

If the Electors for the County of King's, do not after what has taken place, unanimously sign the Petition to set aside this partial Election, they will deserve to forfeit that right for which every British subject ought to contend.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

LONG-REACH, 12th OCTOBER, 1809.

MR. PRINTER,

IN your last paper there is a piece under the title of "An Old Farmer" who I suspect has assumed that name, as very few men engaged in that occupation would have written so presumptuously, accusing the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, tavern-keepers and school-masters, of arrogating to themselves the right of choosing Representatives for the whole County. This reminds me of some pettifogging Attorney writing for the pence instead of the cause.—For with more impudence than judgment, he proceeds against the Sheriff and the Candidates, and the whole grounded upon an exparte statement.

It requires no discernment to discover where this writer resides, and vain will be his attempts to set the County against the Inhabitants of Kingston, for however much they may differ amongst themselves, they will suffer no interference from a City Attorney, or any person out of their County, particularly when he so arrogantly attempts to censure the proceedings of a County Election. I shall therefore leave him for the present to be handled by those Farmers, on whom he has so liberally bestowed his abuse, who are both willing and able to scower his jacket, for thus indecently trespassing upon their fair name and character.

A YOUNG FARMER.

P. S. As the merits of the Election (if it should be at all called in question) will be decided before a proper tribunal, it appears to me highly improper and indecent to attempt to excite undue prejudices, by canvassing the subject in the public papers, which prevents my adding any thing prematurely respecting it.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of SAMUEL GOODWIN, late of this City, Cooper, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Three Months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to ELIZABETH GOODWIN, Administratrix. Saint John, 16th October, 1809.