

cleared itself, killing a great many of the enemy, especially of his cavalry.

The enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his progress, but when the enormous superiority of the enemy's force is considered, and that we had no artillery, and that the Puerto de Banos on the Estremadurian side, is not a pass of such strength as on the side of Castile, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance for nine hours, which must have cost the enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means.

I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on this occasion by Col. Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fermén Marquis, Adjutant-Major of the dragoons of Pavia, Capt. Charles and Mr. Bolman; and to express the greater appreciation of two companies of the Merida battalions advanced in front, and of the Commanding Officer and soldiery of the battalions of Seville, and the Portuguese brigade.—I have already noticed the distinguished conduct of Don Carlos, and his battalion merits the highest encomiums.

I have not yet been able to collect the returns of our loss. From the nature of mountain warfare, many men are missing who cannot join for a day or two, but I believe the enemy will only have to boast that he has achieved his passage, and his killed and wounded will be a great diminution of his victory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

Sir A. Wellesley, &c.

Downing-Street, September 2.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of CHATHAM, dated head-quarters, Bath, August 29, 1809.

MY LORD,

Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, the General Officers, and other troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the Artillery and Engineer department, his Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction.

I had the honour, in my last dispatch, of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship, that from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation.

I had certainly early understood, on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling, in considerable force, on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere, until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than thirty-five thousand men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was, by this state of things, rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must, at an early period, have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard.

The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupations of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about twenty-three thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communication, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoek, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a very complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up, and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here, and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant-Generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate, at this unhealthy period of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already is little short of three thousand men.

It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this Island, and after sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and hold them in readiness to await his Majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Admiralty-Office, September 2.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN, Bart. K. B. to the Hon. W. WELLESLEY POLE, dated on board his Majesty's ship the St. Domingo, off Bathz, 27th August 1809.

I have now to acquaint you for their Lordship's information, that the flat boats, of every description of vessels, being assembled, and every necessary arrangement made, on the part of the navy, for landing the army near Santfleeter, on the beach, which had been previously reconnoitred, and not hearing from the Earl of Chatham respecting his intentions, I communicated with his Lordship on the 24th inst. and, on the following day, I found his Lordship had not come to a determination, on account of the increased force of the enemy, and the army getting sickly, and that he had sent for the Generals to consult. I, therefore, on the morning of the 26th, wrote to his Lordship, and I soon after went on shore to the meeting of the Lieutenant-Generals of the army, taking with me Rear Admiral Sir Richard Keats. I found them decidedly of opinion that no operation could be undertaken against Antwerp, with any prospect of success, at this advanced season of the year, and the enemy increasing in strength, and our own forces diminished by sickness; and that, as the taking of Lillo and Liefkenshoek would not insure our obtaining the ultimate object of the expedition, without Antwerp being reduced, and the country near these fortresses being inundated, it was also their decided opinion, that the army ought not to make any attempt on them. I had already, in the most unqualified manner, offered every naval assistance to reduce these fortresses, and also in aid of every other operation of the army. Conceiving the subject of the deliberations of the Generals perfectly military, I withdrew with Sir Richard Keats. The ships of the enemy, which were above the town of Antwerp about five miles, have come down, and are now extended along the river face of it, except two of the line, lower down, in the reach above Liefkenshoek; and four frigates went to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom; behind them a crescent of sixty gun and mortar brigs. The battery between Lillo and Fredrick Hendrick is finished; it has ten guns. The enemy has been driven from that which he was constructing on the Doel side, with loss, by the fire of our bombs and gun-vessels.

EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 7.

Prepared as the public mind has been, for some weeks past, the official notice that all farther operations at the mouth of the Scheldt were abandoned, excited little or no surprise. It will be seen, from Lord Chatham's dispatches in the Gazette, that, after a consultation with the Lieut. Generals of the army, it was unanimously decided that, owing to the increased force of the enemy, and the decreased state of our own, all farther attempts would be unavailable.

The causes which led to the failure to this expedition are sufficiently obvious. A series of unfortunate circumstances have attended it from its commencement. The two principal objects for which the expedition was originally designed were—a diversion in favor of the Austrians;—and the carrying off or destruction of the ships at Antwerp. The first of these objects was assuredly the primary one; but, before the expedition sailed, it was rendered nugatory by the armistice. As every thing was in readiness, and the public expectation ran high, the expedition was dispatched on the secondary object, though it certainly never would have been set on foot solely for such a purpose. The unexpected holding out of Flushing (which it was judged necessary to secure first) completely rendered all attempt on Lillo and Antwerp desperate and unavailing; for the length of time enabled the enemy to collect an immense force, to strengthen their fortifications and partially to inundate the country.—The rapidity with which a defensive force would be collected, on such an occasion, may be judged of by what might possibly occur to ourselves. Should a French armament, eluding the watchfulness of our squadrons, appear at the mouth of the Firth or Forth, and its further progress were suspended, for a short period, by contrary winds, we will venture to say, that such a force would be collected, in as many hours as the enemy at Antwerp have had days, as would render every attempt at landing impracticable.

It is so far consolatory, that the loss of lives on this occasion has been comparatively small; and that the good sense of our commanders has proved superior to that false pride, or mistaken point of honor, which might have induced them to sacrifice the lives of our brave troops in desperate and fruitless attempts.

It is not clearly ascertained whether the possession of the Island of Walcheren is to be temporary or permanent. The mouth of the Scheldt can only be closed by a naval force.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Government have received dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated Truxillo, August 21, brought by Captain Stewart of the Royals, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Mackenzie, who came home in the Pickle schooner, from Lisbon, in eleven days. By these it appears, that his Lordship had been under the necessity of falling back towards Elvas, in consequence of his army being short of provisions. The dispatches describe the sufferings and privations of our gallant troops to have been of the most afflicting kind. Not a pound of meat was to be obtained, and the most common articles of subsistence were procured with the greatest difficulty, and even then in very insufficient quantities. They had been exposed to the most trying distress, the forage having completely failed, without the probability of a supply. Lord Wellington had, notwithstanding, maintained his situation to the very last possible moment, under the hope of supplies, in which finding himself disappointed, he had been obliged to retreat.

There had, however, been no appearance of the enemy, who, it seems, had not passed the Tagus, except with a body of cavalry near Arzobispo, which took the cannon of Cuesta's rear guard.

The enemy's army had separated. Soult's was at Placentia; Ney was gone back to Salamanca; Mortier, Victor, and Sebastiani in Estremadura and La Mancha.

Sir R. Wilson had engaged, with his small corps, Ney's army, on its return from Salamanca, near Banos. After

nine hours gallant contest, he was obliged to retire through the mountains—his corps behaved with great gallantry.

When the Pickle left the Tagus, the most active measures were taken to forward supplies to the British army.

Cuesta gave in his resignation on the 12th ult.; a poor atonement for the mischief he has occasioned, whether proceeding from treachery or obstinacy. He has been succeeded by a General of the name of Equira.

It is stated in a letter from Ciudad Rodrigo, dated the 31st of July, that 4000 English had been there for two days at Coria; these, we presume, were the division of Major-General Lightburne. We apprehend that this force will now return to Lisbon.

SAINT JOHN, November 6, 1809.

Since our last, we have been favored with Edinburgh, Greenock and London papers to the 13th of September, received by the Ship Jeanie from Greenock; for extracts from them, see preceding columns.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Elizabeth, Falcon; Barque Hibernia, Hardie; and Brig Anglim, Thornton, Liverpool; Schooner Hercules, Woodworth, Newfoundland; Ship Suspence, Simonds, London; Ship Jeanie, M Kenzie, Greenock.

DIED] On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Mr. JACOB ROOME, in the 79th year of his age, an old and respectable mechanic.

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 a GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on the Second Tuesday of NOVEMBER next; I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second Tuesday in DECEMBER next ensuing; whereof 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 October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Fiftieth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By the PRESIDENT's Command,

JON. ODELL.

By the Ships Argo and Suspence from LIVERPOOL and LONDON,

JOHN L. VENNER,

HAS IMPORTED A SUPPLY OF WOOLLEN GOODS,

In which is included, a fashionable assortment of PELISE CLOTHS and SALISBURY FLANNELS, Herring and Salmon Twine, small Cordage; GLASS WARE, some small packages containing half-pint Tumblers only; a quantity of SWEDISH IRON, and a Cargo of SALT.

All which, together with his Extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, previously on hand, will be sold very low and on the most liberal terms of payment.

Saint John, 6th November, 1809.

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JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the Ship SUSPENCE, from LONDON; THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SECOND and coarse CLOTHS; 6-4 Fearnought; Patent Web for Pantalons; Lisbon Baize; White, Red, and Yellow Flannels; Point Blanketing; Rose Blankets 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 12-4; Calimancoes; Durants; Wilbores; Bombazets.

Which with his former Stock he will sell on reasonable terms.

Saint John, 6th November, 1809.



FOR LIVERPOOL, The New Brig AVIS,

JOHN DICK, Master:

TO sail about the 25th instant, wind and weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN STANTON, sent, or the Master on board. Saint John, 6th November, 1809.

SAINT JOHN THEATRE.

IN consequence of the bad weather on SATURDAY last, the Meeting of the Subscribers to the THEATRE is postponed until WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'Clock, when it is hoped there will be a general attendance. 6th NOVEMBER, 1809.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, 30th OCT. 1809.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS drawn on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter.

Payment to be made for the Bills in Dollars.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Acting Assistant Commissary General.

FOUND,

ON Friday last, a Lady's Silk THREAD-CASE; the owner may have it again by calling at this Office and describing the same. 6th November, 1809.