

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 24th June, 1811.

CASH

Wanted for the Public Service in this District.
PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymasters-General, or Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, 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, when the lowest offer will be attended to.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 27th June, 1811.

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.

OFFICE of ORDNANCE, St. John, 27th June, 1811.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of the burthen of Three Hundred Tons, or thereabout, to load with Pine Timber and Plank, for the service of His Majesty's Ordnance.—The whole to be shipped in this Harbor, and delivered at Woolwich, England, or such other place in the River Thames, as shall be appointed by the Honourable Board of Ordnance for that purpose. Tenders will be received at this Office.

ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the Ship HERO, Captain LOVETT, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening for Sale, on the lowest terms, viz.—

JEWELRY, Gun Powder and Shot, White Lead, Paint Oil, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Starch, Teas, Loaf Sugar, White Wine Vinegar, Choice Old Madeira WINE of a superior quality. A few Sides of excellent Harness LEATHER, &c.

JAMES CODNER.

SAINT JOHN, 22d JULY, 1811.

DAVID MERRITT,

Has received per the HARMONY from LIVERPOOL,

AN ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD Cloths; Kerseymeres; Swansdown; Ser-ges; Linens; Flannels; Slops; Hats; Salmon Twine; Canvas; Ladies Straw Bonnets and Veils; Calicos; Hosiery; Umbrellas; Paints and Paint Oil; Brushes; Stationary; Combs; Iron; Steel; Nails; Loaf Sugar; Gun Powder; Shot; and Cutlery; which will be sold low for CASH.

He has also for Sale RICE; fresh Superfine and Rye FLOUR and TAR. 17th JUNE, 1811.

JAMES HENDRICKS,

Has Just received per Brig HELEN, Capt. MILLAR, from GLASGOW,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, VIZ.

DRY Goods, Slops, Mens' fine and coarse Hats, Stationary, Sadlery, Loaf Sugar, Ironmongery of all kinds, Best double refined British Flat, Square and Bolt Iron, German, Swedish and Blistered Steel, Joiners, Carpenters, Coopers and Shoemakers Tools, Portable Writing Desks, Back Gammon Tables, Window Glass, and Glass Ware, Paints and Paint Oil, Tin and Japaned Ware, Silver and Gold Epauettes, Silk Sashes, Swords and Belts, and a variety of other Articles, now opening and for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, North side of the Market Slip.

N. B. Also a few Puncheons of GOOD OLD SPIRITS, and 50 Chaldron of COAL of an excellent quality, which will be sold low if taken out of the Vessel, now at the Wharf.

Saint John, 3d June, 1811.

By the Ship OCEAN, from LONDON, and Brig ELK, from GREENOCK,

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

HAVE received an extensive supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, and daily look for the remainder of their annual assortment in the Ship Dykes, from Liverpool.

N. B. PORT, SHERRY, LISBON, and MADEIRA WINES, and Bottled PORTER, and a quantity of Scotch COAL.

St. John, 27th MAY, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CHARLES HAMM, late of Carleton, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY HAMM, Administratrix,
ANDREW HAMM, } Admini-
SAMUEL THEALL } strators.

Saint John, 29th July, 1811.

MATES' PROTECTIONS,

For Sale at this Office.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The speeches and proceedings at the meeting of the Friends to Parliamentary Reform, instructive in many lights, will, above all, open men's eyes to the important fact, that the men of property, who desire real improvements in the representation of the country adapted to the exigencies of the times, and who would leave the specific mode of effecting them to the wisdom of the Legislature, cannot possibly co-operate with those who never speak of Parliament but in the grossest slander, and who, both in their harangues and printed addresses, describe the practical government of their country in as strong terms of crimination, as a temperate man, who weighed the meaning of his words, would apply to the tyranny of Bonaparte in Paris. We appeal to the advertisement signed R. Waithman, Chairman, and request the reader merely to put the singular number for the plural, one man for a small body of men, the pretended 152, and then to ask himself, what else, and what more could I say of the most injured, impoverished, insulted, and enslaved country on the earth? These genuine Whigs, even though carrying their wishes of independent election beyond the due limits required for the due influence of property, can never meet with the Waithmans, Burdets, and other pursuers of vague ends by inflammatory means, but crimination and heats must be the result. They meet once to separate for ever. Yesterday was the death-blow of their scheme.

We anxiously look forward to the time when we may have room and leisure to devote to this important subject the space and attention which it deserves. We are no enemies to real reform, where real abuses have crept in, or to improvements and additional securities where these are both practicable, and required by the change in the circumstances of times and the country. But before we can join with any Reformer, we must first know what he means by the word—constitution: whether any thing that ever has existed, as a practical whole? And in what period of our history? Whether he mean by the word an ideal, having no existence but in the brains of certain individuals, and varying with each man's fancy and temper. In short, point out that year, since the revolution, in which the government of the country has been essentially different from its present state. Then we shall know what we have to deal with, and may temperately discuss whether such changes have been for the worse or for the better, the offspring of corresponding changes in the nation, or merely of corruption and criminal influence.

It were doing injustice to the Reformers not to state, that at the Dinner which succeeded their debate, not a single toast was given to our army or navy—nor the least mention made of those heroes who have achieved such glory as well as secured such solid advantages to the country, by the victories of Barrosa, of Fuente d'Onoro, and of Albuera. These self-styled lovers of freedom never by any chance, either in the sober moment of debate, or in the convivial hour after dinner, endeavour to animate the country against the greatest enemy freedom ever had, nor breathe one generous wish for the success of Spain and Portugal, nor indulge one glow of triumph at the defeat of the projects of the invader. If the people think of this, it were libelling them to suppose that they can for a moment feel a desire to trust their cause to those who, we have a right to suppose, feel no pleasure, because they never express any, at the triumph of their own countrymen and the defeat of the enemy.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 15.

The following extract, has been this day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lord Wellington, dated Quinta de Gramicha, 20th May:—

"We invested Badajos, on the 25th inst. on the right of the Guadiana; and the ordnance and stores for the siege having been brought forward, we broke ground last night. The enemy have retired their main body upon Llerena, and hold the advanced posts of their cavalry at Usagre. I enclose the copy of the report of Major-General the Hon. William Lumley of a very gallant affair of the cavalry near that place on the 25th. The Major-General has reported that he received very great assistance upon this occasion, from Major Holmes, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, who was acting in the department of the Adjutant-General; and from Lieutenant Heathcote, of the Royal Dragoons, who was acting in the department of the Quarter-Master-General; as well as from the Officers mentioned in his report."

Camp near Usagre, Two A. M. May 26.

SIR,—As will have been stated to you yesterday verbally by the Officer I sent for that purpose, I have the honor to acquaint you, that having, as I before reported, driven the enemy's rear guard from Usagre, I occupied that post on the night of the 24th, by placing the Spanish troops in front of the town, with their tiradores well in advance towards the enemy; and the Portuguese and British Cavalry with the four six-pounders, in rear of the place; a small brook, hollow and deep ravine, and narrow defile being on this side of the town. About six o'clock yesterday morning, it was reported to me that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in force, and that there was reason to believe they were accompanied by artillery and infantry; conceiving reports might exaggerate the fact, and not wishing to yield the post to inferior numbers, the 13th Light Dragoons and Colonel Otway's Portuguese brigade of Cavalry were ordered across the ravine to the left of the town, through the narrow fords and passes which had been previously reconnoitred, and Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of Portuguese Cavalry in like manner to the right, with orders to retire by the same

passes if necessary. The heavy brigade of British with the guns being still in reserve behind the town.

Upon the nearer approach of the town, it was evident they were advancing with the whole of their cavalry, and five or six heavy guns (eight pounders.) This being ascertained, and upon opening their first gun, the line was ordered to retire, which they did slowly, in excellent order, and without loss; the Spanish troops filing on the main road, through the town which had been left open for them. A smart cannonade now commenced from the opposite heights, the superiority of numbers and weight of metal decidedly in favour of the enemy; but the superior skill and well-directed aim of Captain Lefevre and his corps, with only four six-pounders, was most pre-eminently conspicuous. The enemy now committed a most daring attempt or rather an error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of two of our guns, which bore directly for a few paces on the road, three of their chosen regiments, the 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the town, and formed rapidly on the flank of the 3d Dragoon Guards; which corps, concealed by a small hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in front of the 4th Dragoons, themselves presenting two fronts. A charge of the 3d Dragoon Guards was at this moment ordered on the right, and a simultaneous movement of the 4th Dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier-General Long, at the same moment on the left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the point.

The enemy wavered before our cavalry reached them; but almost in the same instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. The affair took place so near the brook and bridge which immediately leads into the town, and which I had forbid the cavalry to enter, that it was impossible for them to pursue; it is difficult therefore to decide upon the enemy's loss; many severely wounded escaped through the town, others threw themselves off their horses, and escaped over the brook and through the gardens, but besides 78 prisoners, 29 lay dead on the spot, many were also observed lying dead on the bridge and in the first street; and a peasant reports, that from 30 to 50 were sent off wounded to their rear on horses and cars.

I must not omit to state that a portion of the Count de Peñe Villamar's Spanish Cavalry gallantly supported the charge on the left of the 3d Dragoon Guards, as I am informed Brigadier-General Madden's brigade did on the right; but the dust caused by the charge was so great, I was myself unable to observe on that flank. I am positively assured from the report of the prisoners, that the enemy had 13 regiments of cavalry in the field, which, though not exceeding from 200 to 300 men each, gave them so great a superiority over the force under my orders, composed of three nations, many of them as yet but little known to each other in cavalry movements, that I feel fully justified in not placing a deep ravine and defile in my rear, and attempting to defend the town, which is only defensible by infantry, from an attack on the other side.

I have the peculiar satisfaction to add, that the advantage gained has been almost bloodless on our part, although occasionally, for a few seconds, of necessity exposed to the range of artillery, and a charge made against a corps elite of the enemy, who, on the other hand, visibly suffered from our artillery, in addition to those lost in the charge.

The advantage gained will not only in some degree lessen the enemy's superior cavalry, but will, I trust, still further tend to render him fearful and timid in all his movements.—I have the honor to be, &c.

W. LUMLEY, Major-General.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

From Marshal Gen. Wellington, to Don M. P. Forjaz.

"H. Q. Gramicha, (near Elvas) June 6, 1811.

"We have continued the siege of Badajos, with the greatest activity, since my last despatches to your Excellency of the 30th ult.; commencing our fire in the morning of the 2d inst. from four batteries erected on the right of the Guadiana, against the outworks of fort St. Christopher; and the citadel of the place. We have also two batteries erected on the left bank of the river, which play on the eastern face of the citadel.—The fire of our batteries is incessant; and we have made a breach in the outwork of fort St. Christopher, which we shall make practicable for an assault;—we have also made progress in effecting a breach in the eastern front of the citadel.

"Notwithstanding our works have been thrown up with much rapidity, I have the satisfaction to assure your Excellency, that they are very complete, and the communications so well covered, that as yet our loss has been very trifling.—I regret however to state, that Lieut. Hawker, of the Royal Artillery, one of the officers who have greatly distinguished themselves in our operations, was killed this morning.

"The enemy have not made any movements to interrupt our operations; though I have heard that three of his battalions were removed from the blockade of Cadix, the last days of May; and that it has been communicated to me, that the battalions of the late 9th corps destined to reinforce the army of the south (Soult's) would arrive at Cordova the 5th and 6th inst.

"The army of Portugal (late Massena's) defiled on the Tormes the 3d inst. its first march being in the direction of the fords of the Tagus.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Wellesley, dated the first inst. informing me that General Suchet had invested Tarragona.

(Signed)

"WELLINGTON."

LONDON, JUNE 18.

By the most recent and authentic accounts from Spain we are informed, that the French are putting in motion a considerable part of their disposable force, which they are about to concentrate, with a view of