

In town, confirming the accounts we have before had of the calamity that has befallen the Island of Jamaica. Three Regiments of blacks, who had been organized and armed by the government suddenly revolted, put many to death, and sacked and burnt the town of Montego Bay. The number of insurgents is computed at about 3000 and no immediate prospect of quelling them. It was one of these same regiments that rebelled about three years ago and shot several of their officers on parade. Strong apprehensions are entertained for the fate of Kingston itself.

**SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.**

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 6.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lord Viscount Wellington.

*Quinta de Granicha, June 13, 1811.*

In consequence of a report from the Chief Engineer, Lieut. Col. Fletcher, that the fire from St. Christoval might occasion the loss of many lives in the operations on the left of the Guadiana, and the breach in that out-work having been apparently much improved by the fire throughout the 6th, I directed that an attempt might be made to carry St. Christoval by storm that night. Major-General Houston, who conducted the operations of the siege on the right of the Guadiana, accordingly ordered a detachment under Major Macintosh of the 85th regiment to make the attempt. The men advanced under a very heavy fire of musquetry and hand-grenades from the out-work, and of shot and shells from the town, with the utmost intrepidity, and in the best order, to the bottom of the breach; the advanced guard being led by Ensign Dyas, of the 51st regiment, who volunteered to perform this duty; but they found that the enemy had cleared the Tubbish from the bottom of the escarp; and notwithstanding that they were provided with ladders, it was impossible to mount it. They retired with some loss.

The fire upon St. Christoval, as well as upon the place, continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, on which day the breach in the wall of St. Christoval appeared practicable, and I directed that a second attempt should be made on that night to obtain possession of that out-work.

Major-General Houston ordered another detachment for this service, under the command of Major M'Geachy, of the 17th Portuguese regiment, who, with the Officers destined to command the different parties composing the detachment, had been employed throughout the 8th and 9th in reconnoitring the breach, and the different approaches to it.

They advanced at about nine at night in the best order, though opposed by the same means and with the same determination, as had been opposed to the detachment which had made the attempt on the 6th.

Ensign Dyas again led the advance, and the storming party arrived at the foot of the breach; but they found it impossible to mount it, the enemy having again cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp. The detachment suffered considerably, and Major M'Geachy, the commanding Officer, was unfortunately killed, and others of the Officers fell; but the troops continued to maintain their station till Major General Houston ordered them to retire.

When the reinforcements had arrived from the frontiers of Castile after the battle of Albuera, I undertook the siege of Badajos, entertaining a belief that the means of which I had the command would reduce the place before the end of the second week in June; at which time I expected that the reinforcements for the enemy's southern army detached from Castile would join Marshal Soult.

I was unfortunately mistaken in my estimate of the quality of those means.

We had failed in two attempts to obtain possession of Fort St. Christoval; and it was obvious to me that we could not obtain possession of that out work, without performing a work which would have required the labour of several days to complete.

On the morning of the 10th instant, I received the inclosed intercepted despatch from the Duke of Dalmania to the Duke of Ragusa, which pointed out clearly the enemy's design to collect in Estremadura their whole force; and I had reason to believe that Drouet's corps, which had marched from Toledo on the 28th and 29th of May, and was expected at Cordova on the 5th and 6th instant, would have joined the Southern Army by the 10th; and it was generally expected in the country that the southern army would have moved by that time.

The movement of this Army alone would have created a necessity for raising the siege; but on the same morning I received accounts from the frontiers of Castile, which left no doubt of the destination of the French Army of Portugal to the Southward; and gave ground for belief that they would arrive at Merida on the 15th instant. I therefore ordered that the siege might be raised.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops employed at the siege of Badajos, whose labours and exertions deserved a very different result.

[Here follow the names of the Officers that distinguished themselves during the Siege]

We still maintain the blockade of Badajos.

I have not yet heard that the enemy have moved from their position at Llerena, and I imagine that the arrival of the 9th Corps has been delayed longer than was expected; and it is probable that Soult will be unwilling to move till he will hear of the movements of the Army of Portugal.

They broke up from the Tormes on the 3d, and their advanced guard arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo on the evening of the 5th.

They moved forward again on the 6th, and Lieute-

nant General Sir Brent Spencer withdrew the advanced guard of the troops under his command, first to Nave d'Avar, and then to Alfayates.

The enemy patroled on the 6th into Fuentes de Honor, and into Nave d'Avar.

I imagine that the enemy's march in this direction was intended as a reconnoissance, and to cover the march of a Convoy to Ciudad Rodrigo; as on the following day, the 7th, the whole moved from thence to Moras Verdes, in the direction of the Pass of Banos, near which pass General Reigner had been with two divisions of the army of Portugal, since the 5th. On the 8th in the evening, one division of General Reigner's troops had come through Banos, and I expect that those divisions will have arrived at Placentia the 9th, and the whole army on the 10th.

P. S. Since writing this despatch, I have received accounts that General Drouet's troops joined on the enemy's right at Berlanza and Azuaga yesterday, and a report that their cavalry were in movement towards Los Santos this morning. The British cavalry, and the 2d and 4th divisions, were about to march from Villa Franca and Almedralego towards Albuera, and I have ordered there General Hamilton's division, and shall proceed there this night myself, if I should find that report confirmed.

Names of British Officers killed, from the 30th May to 5th June, 1811, inclusive.

Royal British Foot Artillery—Lieut. Edmund Hawker.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Lieut. Sedgwick.

British Officers killed near Badajos, June 6, to 11.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Hunt.

61st Foot—Lieut. Westroop.

85th Foot—Lieut. Hogg.

Major M'Geachy (11th British Regiment) 17th Portuguese.

**PRESIDENT AND LITTLE BELT.**

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 11, 1811.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the Coast of North America, to John Wilson Croker, Esq dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th June, 1811.

SIR,—Enclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Capt. Arthur Batt Bingham, Commander of His Majesty's ship Little Belt at Halifax; by which their Lordships will perceive he was attacked on the evening of the 16th May last, when cruising between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, by the United States frigate the President, of 44 guns, commanded by Commodore Rodgers; and that after a close action of three quarters of an hour the American ship made sail from him.

Capt. Bingham's modest, but full and clear statement, renders any comment from me unnecessary; and I have only to admire the extraordinary bravery and firmness, with which himself, his officers, and ship's company supported the honor of the British flag, when opposed to such an immense superiority of force. I have, however, deeply to lament the number of valuable British seamen and royal marines who have been either killed or wounded on this unexpected occasion; a list of whose names are also enclosed, together with a copy of my order, under which Capt. Bingham was cruising.—I have the honor to be, &c.

H. SAWYER, Rear-Admiral.

[Capt. Bingham's letter is followed by the instructions given by the Commander in Chief, previous to the Little Belt leaving Bermuda—which were,—To endeavour to fall in with the Guerriere; or, in the event of not meeting that ship, to cruise as long as the provisions and water might last, and then repair to Halifax:—"To pay due regard, to protecting the Trade of n. m. subjects, and to the capture or destruction of the ships of the enemy.—To be particularly careful not to give any just cause of offence to the Government or subjects of the U. S. of America; and to give very particular orders to this effect to the officers you may have occasion to send on board ships under the American flag.—Not to anchor in any of the American ports, but in case of absolute necessity; and then to put to sea again as soon as possible."—Such were the orders under which Capt. B. acted—and it now becomes necessary for the American Government, not merely to deny that their instructions to Commodore Rodgers justified his proceeding; but, literally to shew what those instructions were, on his proceeding to sea.]

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 2.

**HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.**

On Monday last, the Honorable ALEXANDER CROKE, Judge of the Admiralty, in consequence of the departure of His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, for Quebec, to succeed to the Command both Civil and Military of British North America, was sworn in, agreeably to His Majesty's Instructions, as President and Commander in Chief of the Province.

**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.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1811.

**ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.**

Ship Dixon, Capt. Brown, from Newfoundland; Schooner New Escape, Capt. Watts, Tobago; Brig Selina, Capt. Andrews, St. Ubes; Ship Gunson, Capt. Barhrooth, Jamaica; Brig Margaret, Capt. Shand, Peterhead; Ship Pallas, Capt. Robinson, London.

Major-General BALFOUR and Suite, arrived here on Friday last from Halifax, via Windsor, in His Majesty's Schooner Cuttle; and this morning left this City for Fredericton, the seat of Government.—The usual discharge of cannon announced the Major-General's arrival and departure.

Post-Office, Fredericton, 3d September, 1811.

I Certify that Moses Gilbert, Courier from Fredericton to Saint John, has at his own desire, resigned that situation.

A. PHAIR, Post-Master.

**Wanted for the Ship Bellona,**

TWO or THREE APPRENTICES—Apply to JOHN BLACK, & Co. Saint John, September 9, 1811.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

DESERTED from the Ship Bellona last evening, the following Seamen—DONALD GELLESS, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, very stout—WILLIAM THOMSON, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, and has a bruised face. Any person who will give information so as they may be apprehended, shall receive the above Reward.

GEORGE BELL, Master.

Monday, September 9, 1811.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of DANIEL LYMAN, Esquire, late of London, deceased, are requested to render in the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to P. FRASER, Administrator.

Fredericton, September 2, 1811.

**An ALMANACK**

For the Year 1812, will be published at the ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE on the 15th of November next. Monday, September 2, 1811.

**Beef, Pork and Flour Cheap.**

JOHN L. VENNER,

Has Just Received on consignment,

**MESS BEEF and PORK,**

For Family use, in Barrels and half Barrels.

COMMON ditto, and ditto.

EIGHTY-SEVEN Barrels RYE FLOUR—and a few Barrels SUPERFINE.

All which will be sold considerably under the current prices, for Ready Money, as it is requisite the Sales should be closed without delay.

St. John, August 31, 1811.

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**SUGAR.**

JUST Landing from on board the CHATHAM from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

41 Hogsheads of MUSCOVADO SUGAR of an excellent quality, and will be sold low for CASH.

EZEKIEL BARLOW.

Saint John, 30th August, 1811.

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FOR SALE AT THE

**CITY MILLS,**

Best Northern CORN and MEAL, A few Barrels Prime PORK, Superfine RYE FLOUR from Southern grain, by the hundred or barrel, cheaper than can be imported. Shorts, Bran, &c. PORTLAND, 26th AUGUST, 1811.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

DESERTED last night from on board the Ship CALEDONIA, MAGNUS ORMAND, Master; JOE KING ANTONIA, an articulated seaman, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, wearing his hair tied.

Any person giving information or apprehending the said seaman, so that he may be secured, shall receive the above Reward—All persons are hereby Cautioned from harboring or secreting said seaman, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

MAGNUS ORMAND.

Saint John, September 2, 1811.

DAVID MERRITT,

Has received per the HARMONY from LIVERPOOL,

**AN ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD Cloths; Kerseymeres; Swansdown; Seriges; 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.