

and opened a communication with the Isle of Leon. Lieutenant-General Graham having received directions from the Spanish Commander in Chief to move down from the position of Barrosa to that of Torre de Beringa, received notice on the march that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advanced towards the heights of Barrosa. In this position a most desperate action took place, in which the enemy was completely repulsed, with the loss of an eagle and six pieces of cannon. The General of Division, Ruffin, and the General of Brigade, Rosseau, were wounded and taken; the Chief of the Staff, General Belgrade, an Aid-de-Camp of General Victor, 1 Colonel, 9 Captains, and about 480 rank and file were made prisoners. The field was covered with the dead bodies of the enemy, and it was supposed that their loss amounted to about 3000 in killed and wounded.

"The loss on the part of the British troops amounts to 2 Captains, 5 Ensigns, and about 190 rank and file killed; 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 14 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, and about 940 rank and file wounded. It appears that the enemy had about 8000 men engaged, and that the British, with the Spaniards attached to them, amounting to 5000.

"Lieut. Gen. Graham, with the troops under his command, had crossed the St. Peter River, and re-entered the Isle of Leon.

"I have the honor, &c.

"LIVERPOOL."

"To the Lord Mayor."

PORTSMOUTH.

COURIER OFFICE, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1811.

From the Plymouth Dock Telegraph.

RETREAT OF MASSENA.

His Majesty's ship *Ganges*, of 74 guns, arrived here last evening from Lisbon; left the Tagus the 9th inst. She brings the gratifying intelligence of the retreat of the French army from their position at Santarem. It took place on the 4th inst. the day on which the troops conveyed by Sir J. Yorke arrived from England. In order to deceive our piquets, Massena attempted a *ruse de guerre*, by placing effigies, dressed in uniforms, with muskets, in front of his entrenchment; it was, however, soon detected, and an order being given for our army to advance, they discovered that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind a great part of his baggage, gun-carriages, camp equipage, &c.—Exaggerated accounts as to the number of the reinforcements received by General Lord WELLINGTON, added to their own necessities, are supposed to have determined the enemy to the adoption of this desperate expedient. When the intelligence reached Lisbon, his Lordship had been three days in pursuit. These accounts are further corroborated by a number of private letters, with which we have been favored; they state that several skirmishes had taken place between our van and the French rearguard, in which a number of prisoners had fallen into our hands; that the streets of Santarem were filled with dead horses, baggage, gun-carriages, &c. from the latter circumstance it is supposed they buried their park of artillery, the badness of the roads rendering their conveyance impracticable. A report was likewise prevalent at Lisbon, that the Spaniards had intercepted an immense convoy of biscuit, destined for MASSENA's army. The respectable quarter from which we derive our information prompts us to entertain the pleasing hope of being able to lay it before our readers in an official shape in the course of a few days, as a cutter was waiting at Lisbon for the purpose of bringing home the despatches from Lord WELLINGTON.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"The French have broke up from their position at Santarem. They commenced on the 5th inst. the day after Sir J. S. Yorke arrived with the reinforcement. The retreat was not discovered till the morning of the 6th inst. as Massena had placed effigies with muskets in front of his entrenchments. The enemy left behind them a large number of gun-carriages, and a considerable quantity of camp equipage. When the *Ganges* sailed, Lord WELLINGTON had been three days in pursuit of the enemy, and several skirmishes had taken place between our van and the rear of the French army, in which we had taken a number of prisoners. A cutter was left waiting at Lisbon to bring home Lord WELLINGTON's official despatches.

"Various causes are assigned for this retrograde movement of General MASSENA. Some attribute it to his having received exaggerated accounts of the strength of Lord Wellington's reinforcements; and others think he has made the movement to fall back on his reinforcements and supplies, and to draw the British Army from their entrenchments.

"The Spaniards have intercepted a large quantity of biscuit, destined for the French army."

Extract from the *National Register* of the 25th March.

"We understand from what we believe unquestionable authority, that Lord WELLINGTON has come up with the rear of Massena's army and cut them to pieces."

THE KING.

We received this morning the following letter from Windsor:—

"WINDSOR, MARCH 24.

"On Friday and Saturday His Majesty had slight symptoms of a cold; to-day he is nearly recovered, but in no stage of it was His Majesty confined an hour within doors in consequence of indisposition. His Majesty's general remedy is a little sal volatile and water, which, on this recent occasion, has entirely dissipated the slight attack.

"This morning His Majesty is considerably amended in his health, and at twelve walked on the Terrace, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge. Drs. Hallford and Willis were in attendance; at one His Majesty went into his apartments to dine.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses, attended Divine Service in the Palace Chapel this morning. At one, her Majesty, with the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, went to Frogmore-house in two coaches, where they were met by the Duke of Cambridge. After passing more than an hour there, and partaking of a comfortable luncheon, the Queen and Princesses returned to the Castle, and the Duke of Cambridge went on to London.

"His Majesty walked again on the Terrace this afternoon for more than an hour and an half, attended only by General Manners.

"A great number of strangers were in the town to-day, and assembled in the Home Park to see His Majesty. The Park is now become a fashionable Promenade."

BULLETINS.

"WINDSOR-CASTLE, MARCH 24.

"The King has been a little better these two last days."

(Signed by the five Physicians.)

"WINDSOR-CASTLE, MARCH 26.

"His Majesty is going on very favorably."

"W. HEERDEN."

MARCH 25.

We are wound up, by the following Article, to the highest pitch of impatience for news from Lord WELLINGTON. The retreat of MASSENA is undoubted. He is said to have been foiled in an attempt to cross the Zezere. A battle, says a Letter from Lisbon of the 11th, was momentarily expected:—

"GUERNSEY, MARCH 24.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, with several letters of the 11th instant, all stating, that the French army had broken up, and was retreating. Our army was following, and a general battle momentarily expected. The French had been foiled in an attempt to cross the Zezere with the loss of 700 prisoners and two pieces of cannon."

An extract of a letter from a British Officer to one of the Royal Dukes, dated Santarem, 6th of March, mentions that the French had evacuated that place, and marched in two columns towards the north-eastern frontier, leaving some sick in Santarem. It also states, that they had destroyed a convent in Santarem, for the purpose of using the wood-work in the construction of a raft, intended to be used in the passage of the Tagus.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 9.

Mr. Noah Freer, Esq. to be Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of Nova-Scotia, vice *Ligertwood* promoted.

Acting Assistant Commissary *Goldsmith*, to be an Assistant Commissary General of the Forces.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General to the Forces:—

Acting Assistant Commissaries—*Robert Duport*, *Thomas Bennett*, *W. H. Snelling*, and *David Gardner*, Gent.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In consequence of the great success attending the exertions of British Officers in training the Portuguese troops, Spaniards are also to be trained on a very extensive scale, under the auspices of the British Officers and the British Government. An establishment is now forming for this purpose in the Island of Majorca, where the Spaniards can be disciplined without danger of interruption until they are perfected in the use of arms, an advantage they cannot have in Spain, as the moment they assemble in any very great body, an army of Frenchmen proceeds to disturb and attack them.—Arms, accoutrements, and cloathing, are now preparing in England for the equipment of thirty thousand men in Majorca, all Spaniards, to be sent into Spain ten thousand at a time, when they are perfected in the use of arms, and the necessary manœuvres, a process which will take about two months. Lord Wellington has spared many of his best Serjeants, and some excellent officers for this purpose, and numbers are going from other quarters. The uniform of the Infantry is to be scarlet coats, of the Cavalry lemon-coloured jackets, of the Artillery dark blue, and of Rifles of Sharpshooters, of which there are to be two or three regiments, dark green. The uniforms will therefore very much resemble the British. Should this way of proceeding be found as successful with the Spaniards as it has been found with the Portuguese, it is supposed it will be continued to a very great extent. There can be no want of Recruits to any number; Recruits, too, whose hearts and souls are enthusiastically embarked in the cause.

A letter from Memel, dated Feb. 1 says, "In regard to trade, the Russian Government has rather become more lenient, and the vessels with Swedish and American papers, have at last been declared free.—Hemp has got up, in expectation of orders from England. Should your Government, however, refuse granting licences for the importation of Russian articles, the consequences will prove very fatal to Russia, and might produce a change in the politics of that country in favour of England. The price of hemp in Riga is 21 silver roubles per *Slb*. The Alberts dollars have been called in, and the silver roubles have been issued all over Russia."

Accounts from Constantinople, through Vienna mention, that the influence of France was secretly exerting to prevent the successful termination of the negotiations between the Porte and Russia. A letter from that city, dated January 4, states as follows:—"The accounts published by the Russians of their victories over the Turks are, to say the least of them, grossly exaggerated. The latter have certainly beaten them on several occasions, and lately obliged them to raise the siege of Varna. It is generally believed that a peace will soon take place with Russia, notwithstanding the intrigues and insidious manœuvres to throw all possi-

ble impediments in its way. Both Governments, I believe, have been sincerely disposed to an amicable arrangement for some time past, but the practices I have alluded to have hitherto frustrated all attempts at pacification."

MARCH 21.

A bag of letters from Heligoland was received this morning, from which we have been favoured with the following interesting communication respecting the state of affairs in the North of Germany:

HELIGOLAND, MARCH 15.

Although the weather has been very favourable of late, we have had no arrivals from the Continent, from which it is supposed the Decrees prohibiting all intercourse with this place, are rigorously enforced.

The last Hamburg papers, received here, announced that the new Authorities established at Hamburg have entered upon the discharge of their functions. It is said that the greater part of the cicerant Senators have been placed in situations under the new Government, for the purpose, no doubt, of reconciling them to their degradation, and loss of their former power and importance in the State.

The Police of Hamburg are at present extremely busy in reviewing all the places that can be spared for the accommodation of troops, from which it is naturally inferred more troops are to be stationed in that city; though, perhaps, it may be only part of the routine of duty attached to the French Police.

All accounts, latterly received, continue to mention the march of French troops towards the interior and the confines of Prussia, and speak most confidently of approaching hostilities between Russia and France.

The conscription is expected to be carried into execution at Hamburg with the utmost rigour, and no exception will, it is said, be allowed. The distress occasioned in that city, in a mercantile point of view, is beyond all description: money is uncommonly scarce, and numerous bankruptcies are expected.

In Holstein the quantity of grain upon hand is immense, and the farmers, in consequence of having no market for the sale of it, are reduced to such great distress that the greater part will not be able to pay their rents. The number of troops in this part of the Danish territory is stated at 16,000 men.

The old report of an attack on this Island has, within these few days, been revived. In the *Jahde* the French have 25 armed vessels, 12 of which are brigs of the size of our sloops of war, and more are expected to rendezvous in the neighbouring rivers from Antwerp, where they have a safe passage by inland navigation.

P. S. 2 P. M.—We have just received positive information, that the French gun-brigs and gun-boats (seven in number) have got round to the Elbe, and are now stationed in Cuxhaven, so that for the present we can expect little or no intercourse from that quarter.

Yesterday His Majesty walked on Windsor Terrace before and after dinner. In his former walk he was accompanied by Drs. Heberden and Baillie; and in the latter by Generals Manners and Garth, his Equiries in waiting.

MARCH 23.

Two transports, which have arrived at Plymouth with returned and damaged stores, and which left the Tagus, one on the evening of the 7th, and the other on the 8th instant, report, that the troops which arrived in the Tagus, in the men of war under Sir J. S. Yorke, had all disembarked, and marched to join the British army at Cartaxo, previous to their sailing; and that on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. in the Bay of Biscay, they fell in with upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen and transports, steering for Lisbon, with a favourable wind.—These were no doubt the convoys with troops, stores and provisions, which were so long detained at Plymouth and Falmouth by contrary winds.

WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Have Received per the Brig *MARS*, Capt. ROBSON, from LIVERPOOL,

Part of their Assortment of SPRING GOODS.

The remainder they daily expect in the Ship *OCEAN*, from LONDON.

They have also received by the *MARS*, LIVERPOOL FINE SALT; Crates of EARTHEN WARE well assorted; Stone Butter Pots and Jugs from a half to five gallons, all which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

6th May, 1811.

DAVID HATFIELD,

Has Received by the Brig *MARS*, Capt. ROBSON, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which are now opening, and will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange.

Saint John, 6th May, 1811.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 8th April, 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.

Post-Office, St. JOHN, April 22, 1811.

DURING the Summer Months the MAILS for Great-Britain and Nova-Scotia will be closed every Friday evening precisely at 6 o'Clock, those for Canada and Fredericton two hours after the arrival of the Packet from Digby.

N. B. The inland Postage to Halifax must be paid here.

Wm. CAMPBELL, Post-Master.

Males' Protections for sale at this Office.