

CHEAP GOODS.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the Brig BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL and Ship OCEAN from LONDON,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

LOOKING GLASSES, Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Cotton Shirting; Calicos; Shawls; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Diapers; Silk and Twist, Threads; Tapes; Ladies Spider net Sleeves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Irish Linen; Brown Holland; Striped Cotton; and sundry other articles which he will sell low for Cash at Mr. STENING'S New Store.

Saint John, 16th May, 1811.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of DONALD M'DONALD, late of the Parish of Sussex, in the County of King's, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEO. LEONARD, Jun. } Admrs.
JOHN M'DONALD, } Strators:

St. JOHN, MAY 20, 1811.

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CHEAP GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has just received by the BROTHERS, THOMAS RAWLEIGH Master, from LIVERPOOL,

His Spring supply of Merchandize,

Consisting of a very handsome assortment, suitable for the season, which are just opening at his Store, and for Sale on the most reasonable terms for prompt payment.

Also, a few Crates of well assorted EARTHENWARE, and 12,000 Bushels of SALT, which will be Sold low if taken out of the vessel immediately.

Saint John, 13th May, 1811.

NOAH DISBROW,

Has just received by the Brig BROTHERS, Capt. RAWLEIGH, from LIVERPOOL,

A very General and Handsome Assortment of ENGLISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for good payment, at his Store in Prince William-Street.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

2500 Bushels of the best coarse Turk's-Island SALT, at a very reasonable rate.

Saint John, 13th May, 1811.

Picked up in the Harbour

On the 6th May 1811, by JAMES STEWART and others,

AN ANCHOR about 10 cwt. with a piece of 10 inch Cable about 20 fathom long and part of a Buoy Rope.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Anchor, Cable, and Buoy Rope is laying at York-Point, and will be Sold at Public Auction on the 29th instant, by the Subscriber.—All those concerned therein, are hereby called on to come forward with their claims.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 11th May, 1811.

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 6.

Captain Camac arrived this morning with Despatches from Lord Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Villa Seca 14th, and Louzao 16th ult. of which the following are extracts:

Villa Seca, March 14.

The enemy retired from their position which they had occupied at Santarem and the neighbourhood in the night of the 5th inst. I put the British army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 6th.

Their first movements indicated an intention to collect a force at Thomar, and I therefore marched upon that town, on the 8th, a considerable body of troops formed of part of Marshal Sir William Beresford's corps, under Major-General the Hon. William Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zezere, and of the 4th and 6th and part of the 1st division of infantry and two brigades of British cavalry. The enemy, however, continued his march towards the Mondego, having one corps the 2d, on the road of Espinhel; General Loison's division on the road of Ancaio, and the remainder of the army towards Pombal. These last were followed and never lost sight of by the light division and the Royal Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, who took from them about 200 prisoners.

On the 9th the enemy collected in front of Pombal the 6th corps, with the exception of General Loison's division, the 8th corps, and the 9th corps, and General Montbrun's division of cavalry. The Hussars, which, with the Royal Dragoons and light division, were immediately in front of the enemy's army, distinguished themselves in a charge which they made on this occasion under the command of Colonel Arenschidt. A detachment of the 16th Light Dragoons, under Lieutenant Weyland, which had been in observation of the enemy near Leyria, made prisoners a detachment, consisting of thirty dragoons, on that morning; and had followed the enemy from Leyria, and arrived on the ground just in time to assist their friends the Hussars in this charge. I could not collect a sufficient body of troops to commence an operation upon the enemy till the 11th. On that day, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the light divisions of infantry, and General Pack's brigade, and all the British cavalry joined upon the ground immediately in front of the enemy, who had commenced their retreat from their position during the night.

They were followed by the light division, the Hussars and Royals, and Brigadier-General Pack's bri-

gade under the command of Major-General Sir William Erskine and Major-General Slade, and made an attempt to hold the ancient castle of Pombal, from which they were driven; but the 6th corps and Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, which formed the rear-guard, supported by the 8th corps, held the ground on the other side of the town, the troops not having arrived in time to complete the dispositions to attack them before it was dark.

Upon this occasion Lieut. Col. Elder's Battalion of Portuguese Cacadores distinguished themselves.

The enemy retired in the night; and on the 12th the 6th corps, with Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, took up a strong position at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal, with their right in a wood upon the Soure river, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of Redinha. This town was in the rear.

I attacked them in this position on the 12th with the 3d and 4th and light divisions of infantry and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade and the cavalry, the other troops being in reserve.

The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir William Erskine with the light division.—We were then able to form the troops in the plain beyond the defile; and the 3d division under Major-Gen. Picton were formed in two lines in the skirts of the wood upon the right; the 4th division, under Major-General Cole in two lines in the centre, having General Pack's brigade supporting their right, and communicating with the 3d division; and the light division in two lines on the left. These troops were supported in the rear by the British cavalry, and the 1st, 5th, and 6th divisions were in reserve.

The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lieut. General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, and some prisoners.

Major-General Sir William Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52d regiment and Colonel Elder's Cacadores in the attack of the wood; and I must add that I have never seen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant style.

There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford close to it over the Redinha river, over which our light troops passed with the enemy, but as the enemy commanded these passages with cannon some time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack the heights on which they had again taken post. The 3d division crossed however, and manœuvred again upon the enemy's left flank, while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light division, drove them upon their main body at Condeixa.

The light infantry of Major-General Picton's division, under Lieut. Col. Williams, and the 4th Cacadores, under Colonel de Regoa, were principally concerned in this operation.

We found the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the second corps, which was still at Espinhel, in a very strong position at Condeixa; and I observed that they were sending off their baggage by the road of Ponte de Murcella. From this circumstance I concluded that Col. Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had been so pressed in their retreat that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore marched the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, through the mountains upon the enemy's left, towards the only road open for their retreat; which had the immediate effect of dislodging them from the strong position of Condeixa; and the enemy encamped last night at Cazal Nova in the Mountains, about a league from Condeixa.

We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enemy's cavalry which were found upon the road.

We found the 6th and 8th corps formed in a very strong position near Cazal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in their out-posts.—But we could dislodge them from their positions only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th division under Major-General Cole upon Pannella, in order to secure the passage of the river Esa, and the communication with Espinhel, near which place Major-General Nightingall had been in observation of the movements of the 2d corps since the 10th; and the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, more immediately round the enemy's left, while the light division and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, turned their right; and Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the 6th division, supported the light troops by which they were attacked in front. These troops were supported by the cavalry, and by the 1st and 5th divisions, and Col. Ashworth's Brigade in reserve.

These movements obliged the enemy to abandon all the positions which they successively took in the mountains, and the two Corps de Armee composing the rear guard were flung back upon the main body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the river Esa, with considerable loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In the operations of this day the 43d, 52d and 95th Regiments and 3d Cacadores, under the command of Cois. Drummond and Beckwith, and Major Patrickson, Lieut. Col. Ross and Majors Gilmour and Stewart, particularly distinguished themselves; as also the Light Infantry battalions of General Picton's division under Lieut. Col. Williams, and the 4th Cacadores under Colonel de Regoa, and the troops of Horse Artillery under the command of Captains Ross and Bull.

The result of these operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages, and we have opened the communications with the Northern Provinces, and we have obliged the enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Murcella, in which they may be annoyed by the Militia

acting in security upon their flank, while the Allied Army will press upon their rear.

The whole country, however, affords many advantageous positions to a retreating army, of which the enemy have shewn that they know how to avail themselves.

They are retreating from the country as they entered it, in one solid mass; covering their rear on every march by the operations of either one or two Corps de Armee, in the strong positions which the country affords, which Corps de Armee are closely supported by the main body. Before they quitted their position they destroyed a part of their cannon and ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the horses were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the spot; or having plundered what the soldiers carry on their backs; and live cattle.

I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head-quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their position; and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed. The convent of Alcobaca was burnt by order from the French head-quarters. The Bishop's Palace, and the whole town of Leyria, in which General Drouet had his head-quarters, shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country of any class or description, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reason to repent of it, and to complain of them.

This is the mode in which the promises have been performed and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the proclamation of the French Commander in Chief; in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal, that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of one hundred and ten thousand men to drive the English into the sea.—It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country will teach the people of this and of other nations what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances, and that there is no security for life or for any thing which renders life valuable, excepting in decided resistance to the enemy.

I have the honor to inclose returns of killed and wounded in the several affairs with the enemy since they commenced their retreat.

I have received the most able and cordial assistance throughout these operations from Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, and Marshal Sir W. Beresford whom I had requested to cross the Tagus, and who has been with me since the 11th instant; from Major-Generals Sir William Erskine, Picton, Cole, and Campbell, Major-General Slade and Major-General the Honourable C. Colville, and the General and other Officers commanding Brigades under their orders respectively.

I am particularly indebted to the Quarter-Master-General Murray for the assistance I have received from him, and the Deputy Adjutant-General the Hon. Colonel Packenham, and the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's department, as also to those of my personal Staff, who have given me every assistance in their power.

LOUZAO, MARCH 16.

Major-General Cole joined Major-General Nightingall at Espinhel, on the afternoon of the 14th, and this movement, by which the Esa was passed, and which gave us the power of turning the strong position of Miranda de Corvo, induced the enemy to abandon it on that night. They destroyed at this place a great number of carriages, and buried and otherwise destroyed or concealed the ammunition which they had carried; and they likewise burnt much of their baggage, and the road throughout the march from Miranda is strewn with the carcases of men and animals, and destroyed carriages and baggage.

We found the enemy's whole army yesterday in a very strong position on the Ceira, having one corps as an advanced guard in front of Foy d'Aronce on this side of the river.

I immediately made arrangements to drive in the advanced guard, preparatory to the movements which it might be expedient to make to cross the Ceira this morning.

Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade had been detached in the morning through the mountains to the left, as well to turn the enemy in his position at Miranda de Corvo, as in view to any others they might take up on this side of the Ceira. The light division, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, was ordered to possess some heights immediately above Foy de Aronce, while Major-General Picton's division was moved along the great road to attack the left of the enemy's position and of the village.

The 6th division, under Major-General Campbell, and the Hussars and 16th Light Dragoons, supported the Light Division and the 1st Division of the 14th and Royal Dragoons, the 3d.

These movements succeeded in forcing the enemy to abandon his strong positions on this side of the Ceira, with considerable loss. The Colonel of the 39th regiment was made prisoner.

The Light Troops of General Picton's Division under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and those of Major-General Nightingall's Brigade, were principally engaged on the right, and the 95th Regiment in front of the Light Division; and these troops behaved in the most gallant manner. The Horse Artillery likewise under Captains Ross and Bull, distinguished themselves upon this occasion. The troops took much baggage and some ammunition carriages in Foy de Aronce.

I had been prevented from moving till a late hour in