

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The defeat of Marshal Victor, by General Graham, is one of the most brilliant achievements of the war.—The General's narrative, as given in the *Extraordinary Gazette* of yesterday afternoon, is so clear and distinct, and at the same time so modest, that it almost supercedes the necessity of any comment upon it. A supplement to the *Extraordinary Gazette*, containing the Naval Despatches, was published last night; and from this it appears that the number of British troops engaged in the expedition was 3000, and 7000 Spaniards. The former were the first to land; they landed at Algesiras, and from thence took the road to Tariffa. It was followed by the Spanish troops under General La Pena, who did not reach Tariffa till the 27th ult. On the next day they marched in the direction of Vegar, the road on their left being skirted by hills, and the Laguna de la Janda being on their right. Combined with the movements of the troops from Tariffa, an operation was undertaken from the Isla, and a body of Spanish troops under General Zeyas was to push across the Santi Petri, near the coast, throw over a bridge, and form a tete-du-pont. Hence the enemy were in a manner placed between two opposing bodies, and a communication with the Isla was opened to the troops advancing under General La Pena and General Graham. The enemy attacked the position of Gen. Zeyas on the nights of the 3d and 4th, but after an obstinate conflict were repulsed. Meanwhile the British and Spanish were advancing from Vegar. The British formed the advanced guard, having with them two Spanish battalions; the remainder of the Spaniards were in the rear. From Vegar the British troops proceeded to Barrosa heights, and from thence, leaving the two Spanish battalions on the heights, they marched to Torre de Barmesa on the sea coast, midway between Barrosa and the Santi Petri River in order to secure the communication across that river. The enemy coming down from Chiclana, threw themselves in the rear of the British, interposing between them and the main Spanish army, of which, after its march from Tariffa, we hear not a syllable. The object of the enemy was to make themselves masters of the Barrosa heights, where General Graham had left the two Spanish battalions attached to his division. These battalions, the Spanish General, instead of succouring them with the rest of his force, seems (for it is not clearly stated) to have ordered to retire on the enemy's approach. Aware of the importance of this position, (the Barrosa Hill) General Graham, who was advancing to Torre de Barmesa, measured back his steps with great judgment and promptitude, and reached the position of Barrosa just as the Spanish division were retiring from the hill, and the enemy's left wing ascending it—Rufin's division gained the hill, leaving Laval's division on the plain at the foot. Not a moment was now to be lost: advancing with their accustomed bravery and steadiness, the Guards and other corps under General Dikes, attacked the enemy on the hill, and after a sanguinary contest drove him from it in confusion, taking two pieces of cannon. Meanwhile our left wing were engaged with Laval's division on the plain, and gave it as decisive a defeat as that which had been sustained by Rufin's. This Victory over the whole of Victor's army, 8000 strong, was gained in less than an hour and an half. And it is of great importance to remark, and it is with pride and exultation we do remark, that though General Graham had under his immediate command 5000 men, 3000 British, and 2000 Spaniards (viz. the two battalions of Woollen Guards and Ciudad Real) yet as he left the latter upon the heights of Barrosa, from whence they had been ordered to retire before the battle\*, the victory was wholly gained by the British troops (including a Portuguese Regiment and part of the German Legion). Here, then, we have the glorious fact of 8000 French troops, under one of the ablest of the French Generals, having been completely beaten by 3000 British. Such great odds against us, nearly three to one, will account for the loss we sustained in Officers and men. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, equalled the whole of our force, and we took besides, two Generals, Victor's Aide-de-Camp, several other officers, an eagle and six pieces of cannon. So complete was the defeat of the enemy, that he never attempted to molest us afterwards, diminished as we were in numbers by the battle. We remained masters of the field for three days—for though, in consequence of the want of supplies, General Graham marched the main body of his army across the Santi Petri on the day after the victory, yet he left a detachment of the 95th on the heights, and for three days we were employed in burying the dead, and carrying off the wounded. It is of consequence to remark that we had none missing—that is, the enemy made no prisoners, another proof how complete their defeat was. And thus the expedition, which was to attack the rear of the enemy's lines, along the Santi Petri river, and open the communication over that river, was completely successful. What became of La Pena and his troops, where he was at the time of the battle, or after it, we are totally ignorant. The attack by our flotilla upon the batteries near Port St. Mary, was a most gallant and successful one, but it was not made till the day after the victory. We close this article with the remark with which

\* This is evident from General Graham's Despatch. After the battle had been over he says, "The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire. These battalions (Woollen Guards and Ciudad Real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged."

Admiral Keats concludes one of his letters, a remark, the justice of which every man will allow, that "the Victory has not been eclipsed by any of the brave achievements of the British Armies!"

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A messenger left town on Saturday, for Cadiz, with despatches for Gen. Graham. He is the bearer of the thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the General, and the other gallant officers and men under his command; and also of a letter from the Prince Regent, under his own hand, to the General, wherein his Royal Highness assures him, in the most flattering terms, of the lively sense of his gallantry with which his heart is filled; but expresses his regret that the restrictions which the two Houses had put upon the Regency prevent him for a time from conferring on him and his officers such marks of his approbation as might prove his gratitude, and that of the nation at large. If it should be the will of Divine Providence to re-establish His Majesty's health, the Prince Regent says, that he is sure it would be the first act of His Majesty to distinguish the eminent and glorious service of the General and his gallant army by some signal mark of his favour; and if it shall devolve on him to discharge this pleasant duty, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, it will be to him the happiest part of the functions he has to fulfil.

Sir James Saumarez is expected to leave town for the Baltic in a few days. The several line-of-battle ships that conveyed troops to Lisbon with Sir Joseph Yorke, are to be placed, as we have already stated, under the orders of Sir James.

Sir J. S. Yorke has resumed his seat at the Admiralty Board. His flag was struck at Portsmouth on Wednesday evening.

Another reinforcement for Lord Wellington sailed from Plymouth on Thursday. Detachments of the 31st and 1st (Royals,) and a number of cavalry and artillery horses, arrived there on Friday and Saturday, for embarkation.

A person who left Cadiz on the 15th ult. says, that the French had since their signal chastisement at Barrosa thrown between 30 and 40 shells into Cadiz, which fortunately did no mischief. A Court Martial was appointed to judge of the conduct of La Pena.

It is understood that Mr. Pinckney proposes to quit England in the Essex, on or about the 10th instant. It is probable, however, that he will not take his departure until he has acquired the knowledge of the ultimate proceedings of Congress, prior to its dissolution on the 4th of March.

#### STATE OF THE KING'S HEALTH.

Yesterday the following Bulletin and Notice were shewn at St. James's Palace:

"Windsor Castle, March 30.

"The King continues to go on well."

(Signed by five Doctors.)

"Windsor Castle, March 30.

"The Bulletins will in future be exhibited on Wednesdays and Sundays only."

#### NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

By the ship *Eliza-Gracie*, Capt. Brown, which arrived here this morning, in 29 days from Lisbon, we have received the following interesting intelligence:

Reports were in circulation at Lisbon, on the 18th March, when the *Eliza-Gracie* sailed, that the French army under Massena, had their head-quarters at Santarem, and on the 7th March, set fire to the said town and retreated in the night. After dividing the army in two divisions, the main body moved towards the village of Batalba, and the other to the town of Thomar. The latter, on reaching the branch of the river Zezere, found that Marshal Beresford had got to the south-east side with a strong force of British and Portuguese troops. The French, aware of the difficulty they must encounter in crossing the river, not having a sufficient number of boats, moved to the left, towards the main body of their army, and fell in with them on the 10th of March, near the village of Travacos, which occasioned them considerable delay, and afforded time for the advanced guard of the British army to come up with them. A smart skirmish took place, in which the British took some pieces of cannon, and made 700 prisoners, 200 of whom arrived at Lisbon on the 15th March.

The evening before the *Eliza-Gracie* sailed a report reached Lisbon, that on the 14th of March, General Massena occupied the town of Pombal, where his army was drawn up in line of battle, and that, on the evening of the same day, a partial action took place, the result of which was not officially known on the 17th of March; but the current report was, that Lord Wellington had cut off a part of the right wing of the French army, and that Massena had set fire to the town of Pombal, and retreated in the night towards Coimbra.

An account had reached Lisbon, that Bajados had been taken by the French—that the French army, under General Mortier, had reached Elvas on their way to join Massena. The English and Portuguese were fortifying the hills opposite Lisbon, on the other side of the Tagus, which are capable of being made one of the strongest places in Portugal. The troops in Lisbon were very healthy, and but few soldiers were on the sick list.

#### FROM HALIFAX MAY 6.

The Boston papers contain intelligence from France as late as the 22d March—Maria-Louisa has presented Bonaparte with a Son—it is said he was immediately titled—King of Rome and Hereditary Emperor of the West. The Berlin and Milan Decrees were most rigidly adhered to—and even American vessels detained in several French ports, which had arrived under the sanction of an Imperial licence.

Bonaparte has classed our countrymen, prisoners in

France, into 30 labouring battalions, of 400 each. They are to work on fortifications, the roads and bridges, and are to be paid the same as other labourers, the expence of subsistence, and medical attendance on the sick, is to be deducted from their scanty earnings, and the remainder to be placed at their disposal, as pocket money!

#### SAINT JOHN, May 13, 1811.

Arrived, Yesterday, Brig Brothers, Capt. Rawleigh, in 37 days from Liverpool.—Cargo, Bale Goods and Salt to Ezekiel Barlow, owner; Bale Goods to Noah Disbrow, Thomas Millidge, jun. Andrew Crookshank, Richard Sands, John Taylor, Samuel Nichols, and David Hatfield.

MARRIED] At Fredericton, 2d April, by the Rev. Mr. PIGEON, Capt. ROBERT MOODIE, of the 104th Regiment, to Miss FRANCES SPOULE, third daughter of the Hon. GEORGE SPOULE, of that place.

#### JOHN L. VENNOR,

Has Received by the *HERCULES* from JAMAICA, Few Puncheons of high proof RUM, and a few Hhds. excellent SUGAR, which will be Sold low for prompt payment. MAY 11, 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. 13

#### 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.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of ELIAS SNYDER, deceased, are requested to present the same within *Nine Months* from the date hereof; And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

PETER SNYDER, jun. } Administrators.

ELIAS SNYDER, }  
Sussex-Vale, 11th May, 1811. 31

#### To Cover this Season,

THE stout well made half-blooded ARABIAN Horse BRIAR, 14½ hands high, 4 years old in August next—Two pounds for a single leap—Three pounds for the season, ten shillings to be paid at the time of entering, and the remainder at the end of the season—Four pounds to insure. The Subscriber informs the Farmers that the Arabian Horse Briar will remain in the Parish of Lancaster for ten days, after which time he will go to Gagetown and from thence to Mougerville. STEPHEN FOSTER.

LANCASTER, 9th May, 1811. 13p

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a report is in circulation to effect, that the Subscriber is concerned in the publication of the 'New-Brunswick Courier,' lately published by Messrs. HENRY CRUBB, & Co.—And whereas such report is likely to prove highly injurious to the interest of the Subscriber, so far as regards his connexion in business with Mr. RYAN; this will certify that he is in no wise directly or indirectly concerned in such publication; but that the office of RYAN & DOWNES is still kept open, where Printing of all kinds will be done with neatness and despatch.

WILLIAM DURANT.

PRINTING-OFFICE, MAY 11, 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.