

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 18, 1811.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, that we inform our readers, that His MAJESTY has been most graciously pleased to reward the zeal and discipline of the New-Brunswick Fencibles, by ordering on the 20th September last, that corps to be numbered the 104th; it is well known that the ranks of that fine Regiment are chiefly filled up with the sons of our brave veterans; we observe with loyal pride that our Province, although the last settled, has been the first that has raised a Regiment of the Line for His MAJESTY, and insert with great pleasure the following Address and Verses forwarded to us by one of our subscribers.

"To the Honorable Major-General HUNTER, and his Regiment, which formed under his auspices, by the indefatigable and well conducted efforts of Lieut. Col. JOHNSTONE and Major M'CARTHY, seconded by the zeal and assiduity of the Officers in general, has so soon been found worthy of His MAJESTY'S Royal approbation."

SONG—Tune, Hearts of Oak.

For the Hundred and Fourth, let the Muses entwine,
An unfading wreath from New-Brunswick Pine:
On Ocean transplanted, aloft it displays,
That Flag which the proudest of nations dismays;
Hence a wreath from this cloud piercing Pine shall pro-

A Brave Competition, (claim,
The Soldier's Ambition,
To rival the Lords of the Ocean in fame.

Belov'd by Apollo, the Laurel has long
Deck'd the brows of the Hero, and bloom'd in his song:
But Daphne shall now in a Chaplet combine,
Her bright polished leaf with a Tuft from the Pine:
Far and near, like a Trumpet, my song shall proclaim,
The Brave Competition,
A Soldier's Ambition,
To rival the Lords of the Ocean in fame.

Mature for the Field, and enroll'd in the Line,
You burn with impatience in action to shine;
Well tried are your leaders, and well may you vie,
With all who resolve or to conquer or die:
Far and near, let your own Silver Trumpet proclaim,
The Brave Competition,
Your Ardent Ambition,
To rival the Lords of the Ocean in fame.

Frederickton, 4th February, 1811.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 14.

From Lisbon papers to the 29th November received by the Brig Corporal Trim, Elwell, arrived at Charleston in 27 days from Lisbon. The gentleman who obligingly translated the following articles, assures us that they are the only ones of any interest that the Lisbon papers contain. Capt. E. brings verbal accounts to the 3d of December—Nothing decisive between the two armies had occurred at that date.

LISBON, NOVEMBER 22.

Copy of an official letter from Lord Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated at Cartaxo, November 21.

The enemy has retired from the situation they occupied last month, and went direct for Sabrol with their left posted at Riba-Tego; they took possession of these posts on the night of the 14th instant; their right is directed towards the road of Alemguer and Alcontre and Villa Noys; in these situations they have remained, extending towards Santarem.

Our army on the 15th inst. filed off and took possession of the posts the enemy evacuated, following and keeping close to the enemy's rear, until we got to Alemguer, on the 5th inst. On the same day the English Cavalry with the advanced guard, arrived at Azambuja and Alcontre and took possession of these posts on the 16th and 17th inst.

During the above movements, we made near 400 of the enemy's troops prisoners.

The troops above mentioned were followed by a division, commanded by Sir Brent Spencer, and the 5th division of infantry commanded by Major General Leith.

On the 17th inst. I received accounts from Major General Fane, sent to me from the left bank of the Tagus, communicating that the enemy had constructed a bridge above Zezere. The same General further informs me, that the enemy on the same day, sent a powerful corps from Santarem to Galgoa, and its vicinity, which caused General Hill, with the troops he commands, to immediately pass over to the left bank of the Tagus, in the boats lately sent to Vallada, by Admiral Berkeley, to assist the troops as occasion might require.

On the 18th inst. the British Cavalry with the advanced guard, found a strong party of the enemy in front of Santarem, which were so strongly posted as to find it impossible to attack them with any hopes of success.—I am further informed by our posts situated on the Tagus, that the enemy continue sending troops along the main road on the Tagus, direct for Zezere. However, from the number of the troops I have near Santarem, I am under no apprehension of an attack from the enemy. In the mean time have to advise you, that the great rains that have happened from the 15th to this date, have broken up and destroyed the roads, and have filled the valleys and rivers in such a manner, as to make them almost impassable. During all this time we have not been able to dislodge the enemy from their strong holds at Santarem—nor could they move from thence, owing to the great rains, freshets in the rivers, and bad roads, I do not think they would remain so long but for the aforesaid causes.

Great corps of the enemy's troops are moving from Santarem towards Nascente and Zezere, nor can I know their intentions—it must be either to quit Portugal en-

tirely, or to fall back to get provisions, and join their forces on the frontiers.

I have not received any letters or despatches from General Silveira, of Beira Alto, since the 9th inst. At this date he informed me of the movements of the enemy's troops in Castella, which he supposes amount to 20,000 men, and chiefly employed in raising contributions of eatables for the enemy's army in Portugal.—These accounts are further confirmed by later dates from Salamanca.

It is very probable the French army will shortly be reinforced; therefore recommend to your Excellency, to get all the strong holds and places, lately evacuated by the French, repaired and put in the best order of defence, as probably they will return and strive to regain them, but am of opinion, that they have not any force on the Peninsula able to force us—at all events, consult and employ Colonel Fletcher, and the officers of the Royal Corps of Engineers, in which I particularly mention Capt. Chapman, of whose capacity I have the highest opinion.

In my despatch of the 20th October, to your Excellency, I mentioned that the Marquis de la Romana, having united his force, and fortified them in front of Lisbon, with a strong army of Spanish troops, under your superior command. Said Marquis continually sends me despatches and counsels of the greatest value—I have the highest opinion of his valor, and good intentions in the present cause.

During all the foregoing movements and service, I have to acquaint your Excellency that the troops, though made up of different nations, acted with zeal and regularity, and entirely to my satisfaction; and also the commanders and officers in their different departments, which I am sure will give singular pleasure to your Excellency; but must particularly mention Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, and some others high in command, who have been of the greatest use to me. Dated at Head-Quarters, Cartaxo, November 21.

WELLINGTON.

From the same to the same, dated Cartaxo, Nov. 24.

The enemy has not made any movement of importance since my last of the 21st inst. Our troops have made some small movements towards Santarem, but have met many obstacles in the way, occasioned by the heavy rains, which still continue, and consequently have filled the rivers and greatly obstructed the roads; notwithstanding, a number of the enemy's troops attacked our piquets as far as Calhariz, but without effect; during the night the enemy retired. This circumstance and other information received, lead me to think the enemy has again made an attempt to regain Santarem and its neighbourhood. The enemy now occupies Penhetaito to the left of Zezere. I have also information that no detachment of enemy's troops have lately passed the frontiers, except 1500 men, near Beira Baxio, commanded by General Foix, probably the same I mentioned to your Excellency in mine of the 10th inst. which came by Sobreira Formosa, and afterwards by Ville Vellia, where they found the bridge across the Tagus destroyed; this same detachment afterwards marched for Ciudad Rodrigo.

In order to prevent sickness and contagion spreading among the troops and inhabitants, request your Excellency will order the Disembargador, Joas Guadencio Tores, to issue orders to have the places and strong holds lately occupied by the French cleaned, washed, and purified by burning tar, salt, vinegar, &c. and whatever further improvement your Excellency shall think proper.

WELLINGTON.

P. S. Accounts from Gen. Silveira, whose advices were to the 16th inst. state that an enemy's corps had arrived at Pinhel, which the General attacked and repulsed on the 14th, and took four officers and a large number of soldiers; at the same time killed and wounded a vast number of the enemy. General Silveira mentions his having about thirty killed and the same number wounded, and enlarges much on the good conduct and valor of his troops, officers &c.

A letter from Lisbon, as late as the 5th of December, states, "that, nothing in all human probability, will enable Massena to escape with his army—he must surrender to Lord Wellington."

A letter from Baltimore, enclosing the Federal Republican, mentions the arrival of the schooner Leopard from Lagaira.—The news is, that General Miranda was called to a Council of War at Caracas on the 12th December to assist in the plan of operations against Coro. It was determined to send 4000 men against them under the command of a brother of the Marquis del Toro.

A King's packet had arrived from Porto Rico, with a messenger and despatches proposing to submit, with the privilege of sending a representative to the Cortes—the packet was waiting for an answer.

A Caracas extra Gazette of December 18, which details an official but unsuccessful attempt of the Marquis del Toro, of the army of the West, in his attack upon Coro, which the Junta of Caracas is endeavouring to compel to adopt the revolutionary system. The Marquis lost 23 in killed and 21 wounded—the loss of the enemy he says, must have been considerably more. In his retreat, he was attacked on the 30th by Mirallas, with 800 men, whom he defeated with the loss of many men. The city of Coro was garrisoned by 6 or 8000 men, contrary to his expectations.

The brig Helen, arrived at Alexandria, left Lisbon November 30. The news then was, that Massena had been joined by Soult, and was returning towards Lisbon—and that Lord Wellington's force, sent in pursuit of the French, had returned to his entrenched camp, where they were considered perfectly safe.

Capt. Rutter, of the brig George, arrived at Baltimore, in 33 days, from Cadiz, states, that the French Forces in the neighbourhood of Cadiz are computed at

from 14 to 18,000 men, too few to attempt an attack on the Island.

General Massena's army is computed to have lost since the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, upwards of 30,000 men, in sickness, in the battle of Busaco, at Coimbra, but chiefly by desertion.

JANUARY 17.

A Gentleman has obligingly favored us with a German paper, containing a list of all the troops which had been sent into Spain up to the first of September last—the whole number up to that time was 397,600 men!!

From WASHINGTON, January 13.

The subject which Congress have had under consideration in conclave, was finished in the House of Representatives last evening, at 9 o'clock.

The committee of foreign relations have under consideration a bill respecting the Non-Intercourse Law, of which the following are the principal features.

Sec. 1. That in case Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, &c. &c. the President shall declare the fact by proclamation, which shall be the only evidence of the fact in any suit or prosecution and is the 4th Section of the act to which this is in addition.

Sec. 2. That in case said proclamation shall not have been issued on or before the 2d of February next, the several provisions of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 13th sections of the Act, entitled "An Act to interdict, &c." shall from that day be carried into full effect.

Sec. 3. That any vessel or merchandize seized prior to the fact being ascertained that Great-Britain has revoked, prior to the 2d of February, shall be restored to the owners, on giving bond with approved security, equal to the value thereof, to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States—and said bond shall be considered as satisfied in case Great-Britain shall have revoked or modified, &c. on or before said 2d day of February.

4th Sec. exempts from seizure any vessel which had departed from any British port before the 2d of February, and merchandize which shall have been put on board before knowledge of the President's proclamation of the 2d of November.

5th Sec. provides for employing any part of the land or naval forces of the United States or any part of the militia, and if the seizures shall be made within the waters of the United States, that part of the forfeiture which may according to existing laws accrue to the United States shall, after deducting the duties, be distributed among the persons making the seizures in such proportion as may be directed by the President.

6th Sec. gives that portion of forfeitures which belong to the United States, except as above specified, to be divided between the informer, inspectors and captains of crews, &c.

7th Sec. puts the burden of proof on the defendant in all cases of seizures near the colonies and possessions of Foreign Nations.

8th Sec. authorizes the President to hire, arm, and employ not exceeding 100 vessels, and not exceeding 130 tons each, and so many seamen as may be necessary to man them for a term not exceeding one year.

This bill will probably be reported by the committee.

JANUARY 22.

From an obliging correspondent at Washington we have the agreeable and important intelligence of the United States having obtained quiet possession of the territory heretofore called W. Florida, eastward of the Perdido, as ceded to us by France.

FROM WASHINGTON.

House of Representatives, January 18.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Bill for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Porter of New-York, spoke two hours in support of the motion for striking out the first sec. of the bill. Immediately after he had finished his speech, the question was called for and carried, 59 in the affirmative, and 46 in the negative. The chairman then reported the Bill to the House, with the amendment, (which, if concurred in by the House destroys the Bill.)

January 19.—Mr. Love, considering the fate of the National Bank decided by the vote of the Committee of the whole House yesterday, introduced a resolution to the following effect: That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Law, passed in May, 1800, as makes it the duty of the Collectors to deposit bonds taken for duties in the Bank of the United States, or any of its Branches, and that those which are now so deposited be withdrawn. Lies on the table.

FRANCE.—The Boston Centinel of Saturday came to hand last night. The editor says he has searched the French papers by the brig Ida in vain for the revocation of the French decrees—nothing is said about them. The custom-house officers at Bordeaux had orders not to clear out American vessels without special permission, to obtain which was very difficult—3 months constant exertion was made by the supercargo of the Ida before she was permitted to sail. The opinion there was that the British Orders in Council must be done away before the French decrees would cease to operate. A fleet of American vessels was advertised to be sold at Auction, Dec. 15.—we gave their names yesterday. The ship Commodore Rogers, is not among them, but, was loading for New-York.

Troops were continually marching into Spain—Bonaparte did not wish them ever to come back again.

A letter from London, of the 29th Nov. states, that seven American vessels had arrived in France from the middle to the end of Nov.—all were admitted to an entry on paying the duties. It was universally believed in London, that the Orders in Council would be repealed, if the French government respected American ships and property arriving in her ports.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated December 5. Massena's army has taken up a strong position on