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Latest European Intelligence,  
Received by the Ship ROSINA, Capt. POTTER.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Catholic question underwent a discussion on Tuesday night, in the House of Lords, in length and in ability almost proportionate to its importance. The motion for a Committee was proposed by the Earl of Donoughmore, and seconded by the Duke of Sussex, in able speeches; and the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Grenville, and other noble Peers, supported the Catholic claims, in eloquent and forcible appeals to the justice, wisdom, and policy of the House. The debate lasted till half-past six o'clock on the following morning, and on a division, the motion was negatived by a comparatively small majority of 72. The numbers being, Contents 67, Proxies 35, total 102—Non-contents 103, Proxies 71, total 174.

It is reported, that in consequence of some expressions that fell from the Earl of Donoughmore, in the debate upon the Catholic question, a duel took place this morning, between his Lordship and the Earl of Yarmouth—the latter was wounded, at the second fire, in the body.

On Wednesday morning a most important document was published by Government, on the subject of Bonaparte's decrees and our Orders in Council. This declaration is too long for insertion in a provincial paper, but, though the whole of it is written in a most masterly manner, the concluding part will suffice to convey a full idea of its nature.

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then and from henceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked.—His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy, Great-Britain will be obliged, reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral Powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

The Contents of the despatches from France have not transpired. There is, however, a rumour that they contain merely a proposition for the exchange of Lord Blaney for General Simon. Information, we understand, had before been received at the Transport Office, of Lord Blaney having been put into close confinement by the French Government, under the pretence of retaliating for the mode of General Simon's imprisonment in this country.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 25.

## FALL OF BADAJOZ BY STORM.

The long dearth of intelligence, under which the political world has laboured for some weeks past, is at length dissipated by information from the Peninsula, which must be hailed with proud welcome, by all who respect the fame of their country. We rejoice too much in the success mentioned in the following particulars, to state with any calmness, at the present moment, the glorious consequences that must result from the intrepid exertions of our countrymen. The Eagles of France seem doomed to cower before the British lion, and we have little doubt that, through England, if she prosecutes the war in Spain with the same vigour as she has lately done, ere long, the ferocious tyrants of the Continent will be compelled to hide their diminished heads in their own territories.

The Fantome sloop of war, Capt. Lawrence, arrived here on Wednesday evening, in eight days from Lisbon, having on board Capt. Canning, senior Aide-Camp to Lord Wellington, with despatches from his Lordship, containing intelligence of the fall of Badajoz by storm, on the night of the 6th inst. and the French colours that fell into the hands of the captors. Soon after the Fantome's arrival, Capt. Canning set off from Murch's hotel, with a king's messenger, in a chaise and four for London. In the absence of the official accounts, we have anxiously collected some valuable information, from private sources which may be relied on. After two or three practicable breaches had been made, separate divisions were allotted to each breach, the light division having to enter by the small

er one. The fifth division was directed to cover the whole of the storming parties, which were most gallantly led by Generals Leith and Picton. The noble troops under their command were twice driven back by the enemy; but General Picton, at length braving all difficulties, scaled the walls in an unsuspected spot, took the garrison in the rear, and shortly mastered the citadel. His conduct is the theme of universal praise. The forlorn hope was conducted by Major O'Hara, who fell as a soldier always would wish to fall, in the field of honor. All the accounts we have heard concur in stating that the defence was a most determined one, and the fire from the batteries much more tremendous than any ever witnessed by the oldest soldiers.—It is not to be supposed that a bright achievement of this nature was to be obtained without a great sacrifice of valuable lives, as will be perceived by the annexed list of the killed and wounded. The enemy lost nearly 3000. The Portuguese fought most bravely, and the spirit of the allies is so justly elated by their success, and their superiority to the French in numbers, as well as in the excellence of their cavalry, is such as to render the event of any contest with the enemy, no longer a matter of speculation. When the Fantome sailed, it had been ascertained, that Soult had only 25,000 men under his command, while the force actually under Lord Wellington, is computed at more than 60,000. A telegraph message had been received, that Ballasteros was at Seville, to which place General Graham had been detached, for the purpose of drawing Soult's attention from that city, and a battle between him and Soult is confidently anticipated. As a counterbalance to this gratifying intelligence, Ciudad Rodrigo has been invested by Marmont, but as he has only two field pieces and no battering train, little apprehension was entertained of the result of his operations. When the Fantome left Lisbon, that city was most splendidly illuminated, and the greatest demonstrations of joy were evinced among all classes.

The following letter, from a most respectable source, will be found to contain many interesting particulars, which we are proud, as well as grateful for being permitted to communicate.

Lisbon, April 7, 1812.

"The telegraph has just announced the fall of Badajoz by storm, on the night of the 6th (last night;) I shall therefore give you a short account of it when the Aide-Camp arrives, which, I suppose will be tomorrow. Sir Thomas Graham has advanced nearly as far as Seville, in pursuit of Soult, and we have every reason to hope, that by this time, he is in possession of that important city. I much fear that our loss at Badajoz will be found very severe, as Phillepon, the Governor, was determined to hold out to the last extremity; and we hear that Lord Wellington destined 20,000 men to storm in all directions.

April 10.

"Last night private letters reached us, giving a short account of the storm, which was conducted by Generals Leith and Picton; the former had a shot through his hat, and the latter was slightly wounded. Every resistance was made by the enemy, and the storming parties in the different breaches were driven back twice. Phillepon is said to be slightly wounded, but he is now on his way to Lisbon, and having before broken his parole, it is most probable that he will now be taken good care of. I am sorry to say that our loss has been very severe, a return of which we have not yet received; but the following will give you an idea of what a hard fought thing it has been:

"Generals Bowes and Walker are badly wounded; Generals Colville, Kempt, and Harvey, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonels M'Leod, 43d, Ridge, 5th, and Gray, are killed; Lieutenant-Colonels Gibbs, 52d, Erskine, 48th, Blakeney, 7th, Harcourt, 40th, and Elder, Cacadores, are severely wounded, Colonel French, 74th, slightly; Majors Kerr, 83d, Murphy, 85th, Murphy, 88th, Pakenham, Broke, and Algero, badly; Major O'Hara, killed.

"This, I am convinced, is by no means correct, but it shews that our officers of rank are foremost in the fight. Phillepon retired to a small fort, called St. Christoval, and there surrendered. We have made between three and 4000 prisoners, and the garrison, at the beginning, was supposed to consist of 6000.—We hear that Sir Thomas Graham has fallen back to Albuera, and Soult is supposed to be coming on in great force. However, I saw a letter from an officer in Sir Thomas Graham's division, in which he says "I hope Soult will come on, as I think we are fully equal to him." This was before the fall of Badajoz, and, of course, he can now be reinforced by Lord Wellington, whose presence adds confidence to the whole army; in fact, he is by land what Lord Nelson was by sea; and should his life be spared, he will make Bonaparte tremble."

## KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED—British—60 Officers, 46 Serjeants, 715 Rank and File.

Portuguese—12 Officers, 6 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 195 Rank and File.

Total—killed—72 Officers, 52 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 910 Rank and File.

WOUNDED—British—251 Officers, 178 Serjeants, 14 Drummers, 2564 Rank and File.

Portuguese—55 Officers, 38 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 684 Rank and File.

Total—Wounded—306 Officers, 216 Serjeants, 17 Drummers, 3248 Rank and File.

Grand total killed and wounded 4823.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED—Lieut. Col. M'Leod, 43d; Lieut. Colonel Ridge, 5th; Lieut. Col. Gray; and Major O'Hara.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—Lieut. Colonel Gibbs, 52d; Lieut. Col. Erskine, 48th; Lieut. Col. Blakeney, 7th; Lieut. Col. Fadcomb, 40th; and Lieut. Col. Elder, Portuguese Cacadores.

BADLY WOUNDED—General Bowes; Gen. Walker, since dead; Major Kerr, 83d; Major Murphy, 85th; Major Murphy, 88th; and Majors Pakenham, Broke, and Alger.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Lieut. Col. French, 74th; and Generals Kempt, Colville, Harvey, and Picton.

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LONDON, APRIL 18—21.

By the following letters it will be seen that a Flag of Truce arrived off Dover Sunday morning from Calais, with despatches from the French Government. The French Officer who brought it was not suffered to land, but delivered his despatch to the Naval Officer at Dover, who immediately carried it to the Port Admiral at Deal, by whom it was sent off to Lord Castlereagh.

It came from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is addressed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under cover to the Naval Commandant at Deal.

The despatches from France were laid before the Regent on Tuesday, and were submitted to a Cabinet Council.

"Dover, April 19.—Between twelve and one o'clock this day, a flag of truce from Calais arrived in our roads, with despatches addressed to the commanding officer on the station; they were delivered to Captain Brazier, of the Insolent sloop of war, the French officer and the crew of the boat that he came in, were taken out on board the Insolent. Nothing at present is known of the contents of the letter; various are the conjectures on the contents of the despatches, after so long an interval, in which no communication has taken place between this place and the continent. It appears likely, however, that it is something of more importance than an exchange of prisoners, as the despatches of that nature usually come and go by the way of Morlaix and Plymouth. Some conjecture that it is proposals for peace, previous to the commencement of hostilities between France and Russia, agreeably to the conduct of Bonaparte in his former wars; but as no communication has taken place between the French sailors that came in the boat, and any of our boatmen, nothing more is known than what I have stated."

ANOTHER LETTER, same date.—You will have heard of the arrival of a French flag of truce, but perhaps not be fully acquainted with particulars. It came from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under a cover addressed to the naval commandant at Dover. Captain Brazier, of the Insolent sloop of war, lying in Dover roads, received it, intending to proceed himself with it immediately to London, but was afterwards advised to take it first to the Admiral at Deal."

Nothing farther has been suffered to transpire this day, (Tuesday) respecting the despatches from France. The general impression seems to be, that they propose, in some shape or other, a negotiation for peace; but not with any serious intention to facilitate the attainment of so great a public blessing. Nor is it surprising that such should be the general belief, when we recollect the negotiation in 1801. On that occasion Napoleon so far from adopting any thing like a sentiment of justice for the basis of the proposed pacification, persisted in branding the universal Spanish nation as *Insurgents*—Even the Emperor of Russia forgot himself so far (in the part delegated to him to perform on that occasion) as to stigmatize the Spanish efforts as *insurrection*. Has Napoleon since changed his system in any respect towards that oppressed people? Or have we any reason to be less satisfied with their efforts, or less sanguine in our hopes?

Spain has since suffered, but she has struggled with a noble and heroic heart.—All things are more favourable now than they were then. It is a great element in our calculation, that Spain has persevered, and that