

also Judge Peck, who happened to be here; exhorting the companies to proceed—but all in vain.

At this time, a large reinforcement from Fort George, were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there was left only 20 shot for the 18-pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliged to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding, to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pass over, seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence; and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I despatched a note to General Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation—leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment—with assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeavour to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were dispersed—many of the boatmen had fled, panic struck—and but few got off. But my note could but little more than have reached General W. about 4 o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced, and continued about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musquetry. The enemy succeeded in re-possessing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add, that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement. *One third part of the idle men might have saved all.*

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negotiating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this despatch at as early an hour as I could have wished. I shall soon forward you another despatch in which I shall endeavour to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers. But I cannot in justice close this without expressing the very great obligation I am under to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, Colonel Van Rensselaer, Colonel Scott, Lieutenant-Colonels Christie and Fenwick, and Capt. Gibson.—Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of crossing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded and prisoners. The slaughter of our troops must have been very considerable. And the enemy have suffered severely.

General Brock is among their slain, and his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to Captain Dox, the bearer of this despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) STN. VAN RENSSLEAER,
Major-General.

Major-General Dearborn.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28.
GRAND ARMY.

Accounts from the frontier state that all the forces destined for a *third* invasion of Canada, were concentrating at Plattsburg; and would amount (so says letter writers) to 10,000 men; who will be commanded by Gens. Dearborn, (who had left Albany,) Bloomfield, and Chandler of the regulars, and some Militia Generals.

FROM CADIZ PAPERS.
TO SEPTEMBER 19.

Ballasteros writes from Prado del Rey, August 26th, That the Enemy had been compelled to evacuate a line of Posts on Guadalete, &c. destroying the fortifications, spiking up the cannon, and rendering the ammunition useless.

The French evacuated the city and castle of Arcos, on the 25th of August, leaving great quantities of ordnance stores, 4000 fanegas of wheat, a quantity of codfish, &c. and the following day, they precipitately left Bornos also.

Don Francisco Ballasteros, General in Chief of the Fourth Army, communicates the following, to the Chief of the General Staff.

Head-Quarters, Antiquera, September 3.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I attacked this morning a corps of the enemy consisting of 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, with six pieces of cannon, commanded by Generals Villate and Simelot, which covered the rear-guard of Soult's army; that, having dislodged them from their positions, and pursued them for more than a league and a half, I compelled them to leave in our possession a number of prisoners and two pieces of cannon, and made myself master of this city, which they endeavoured in vain to defend.

(Signed)

F. BALLASTEROS.

Another letter from the same General, dated Loza, September 6th, says:

“Without losing a moment after our success at Antiquera, I made a secret and rapid movement with five battalions, and a division of cavalry; and falling on the enemy yesterday morning at day break, in this place, surprised, and obliged him to risk a serious action; which has cost him dear, and my troops have had the honor of beating him; This town looked on with ad-

miration, to see a handful of men pursue a body of 8000 foot, 2000 horse, and a division of artillery, for two leagues, without suffering them to rest for a single moment. I give your Excellency this information for the satisfaction of his Highness; my troops are somewhat wearied with such fatigues, but still impatient to follow the *retreat of Soult*; and as these inclinations are conformable to my own, his Highness may rest assured that no time shall be lost for fighting.”

A letter from Don Juan de la Cruz Mourgeon, dated Seville, August 27th, says—The Allied forces under his command had compelled the Enemy to abandon that important position. General SKERRETT, with his brave troops, on this occasion, performed prodigies of valour, and to the military knowledge and prowess of that officer, were principally to be attributed the glory of the day. The French lost upwards of 500 killed, wounded and prisoners; and immense quantities of warlike stores, and provisions of every description were found in the city.—It was impossible to describe the rejoicings of the Inhabitants of all ranks.

Astorga capitulated on the 18th of August to General Castanos:—Gen. Losada commanded at the siege.

On the 30th August large bodies of the Enemy, retreating from Palencia and Valladolid, entered the city of Burgos with most of their heavy artillery; they took the cannon from the top of the castle and placed them around it, after having destroyed more than 70 houses in the quarter of St. Stephen, to enable them to use the ordnance to advantage in defending that part of their position.

The forces under General Maitland near Alican had commenced their operations—Gen. Freyre had advanced to the neighborhood of Almanza, occupied by the French division under General Harispe.

General Mina had been severely wounded; but was recovering so as to be able to sit on his horse.

Desertion from the French armies was very great; more than 1500 cavalry and infantry, with their horses and accoutrements had deserted from one division alone, within the lapse of eight days.

In consequence of the unfortunate war which has taken place between Great-Britain and America, the Government of Portugal have renewed the Order of 1780, prohibiting the entry and sale of all prizes taken by privateers or ships of war; which will only be permitted to enter the respective ports of the Kingdom in the event of distress; but must depart again immediately.

Extract of a letter from Marquis Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated September 7.

I left Madrid on the 1st inst. to direct the movements of the troops ordered to form a junction at Arevalo, as I mentioned in my letter of August 30.

We marched from Arevalo on the 4th, and on the 6th, crossed the Douro by the fords of Herrera and the Abrojo.

When General Foy saw that the Garrison of Astorga had surrendered by capitulation, he returned to Elza, and marched upon Carvajales, with a view to surprise and cut of the corps of Portuguese militia, which had been employed under the command of Lieut. Gen. the Count Amaranthe, in the siege of Zamora. The Lieut. Gen. however made good his retreat, without loss, to the frontiers of Portugal; and General Foy withdrew the Garrison of Zamora on the 29th of August, and marched for Tordesillas.

I cannot help calling your Lordships attention to the conduct of the Count Amaranthe, and of the Militia under his command, in these operations. The zeal of the militia of the province of Tras-los-montes in serving voluntarily, beyond the limits of the kingdom, is entitled to the highest praise.

All the remains of the army of Portugal having collected between this place and Tordesillas, we, yesterday, found their vanguard strongly posted on the heights of Cisterniga; and I knew that there was a considerable body of troops within this city, and in its environs. As it was late ere our troops had completed the passage of the Douro we advanced no farther till this morning.

The Enemy retired from the Cisterniga in the night; this morning, as we approached he quitted the city, crossed the Pisuerga, and blew up the bridge. He was still closely pursued by the Hon. Lieut. Col. Frederick Ponsonby, who, with a detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons, passed through the middle of the town; but some time having elapsed before the infantry could come up, it was not possible to prevent the enemy from destroying the bridge.

He then retired along the Pisuerga to Duenas; where it is probable, his rear guard will halt this night.

When Gen. Foy moved towards Astorga the army of Galicia retired, but has again advanced to Elza since his march to the Douro.

The Empecinado informs me that he has made prisoners of the troops which were in garrison at Cuenca, and had evacuated that town, after the surrender of the Retiro. These troops amount to 1000 men, with 2 cannon, and belonged to the army of Suchet. My last accounts from Lieut. Gen. MAITLAND are of the 24th ult.

Extract of a letter from Marquis WELLINGTON, to Earl BATHURST, dated Valladolid, September 8.

Since writing you my letter No. 28, I have received another dated on the 29th from Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, from Llerena, whither he had gone in pursuit of the troops under the command of Gen. Drouet.

He has sent me the inclosed letter from Gen. Skerret who commands the British and Portuguese troops which form part of the detachment of Gen. Cruz, by which I see that the Allies entered Seville the 27th. I conclude that the blockade of Cadiz has been raised, in-as-much as I have received several accounts of the destruction of military stores in Seville, by the enemy, before they withdrew their forces from that place. But no authentic account has reached me of the raising of the blockade. I inclose the only one which has come to hand.

Permit me to congratulate your Lordship on these events.

I have halted here, to-day, for the purpose of refreshing the troops, after a march of many days.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1812.

Arrived, yesterday, brig Only Son, Capt. Mackie, from Sierra Leon, last from the Isle of May, Cargo, Salt, to T. Hanford.

We understand there are letters in town from Passamaquoddy, stating, H. M. brig Emulous, (formerly the United States brig Nautilus) was captured by the American ship of war Wasp, after three hours hard fighting—and that soon after they were fallen in with by H. M. S. San Domingo, who captured and sent them both to Halifax. Our last accounts from Halifax mention nothing of their arrival.

The Brig Harmony, Hanford, of this port, had arrived at Halifax, from Cadiz and Madeira.

The American privateer Globe, Capt. Murphy, has it is said, returned to Baltimore from a cruise, during which she had a desperate engagement with a British Letter of Marque of 22 guns and 30 men; and succeeded in capturing her after seven hours hard fighting, by boarding, in which Capt. M. had 30 of his men killed, and several wounded, himself amongst the latter. The prize is said to be a large ship with a very valuable cargo on board, and has arrived off the Capes.—*Bos. Rep.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,

FREDERICTON, 2d NOVEMBER, 1812.

His HONOR the PRESIDENT has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

1st Battalion, Northumberland Militia.

Lieut. Patrick Taylor, to be Captain of a Company.

2d Battalion, Northumberland Militia.

Andrew Christian Holm, Esq. to be Captain of a Company of Sea Fencibles.

Lieut. Thomas Powell, to be Captain of a Company, vice Smith.

To be Lieutenants—Ensigns John Wheaton, and David M'Elman.

To be Ensigns—Andrew Farrish, and James Pine, gentlemen.

To be Adjutant—Serjeant Samuel M'Kann.

J. GUBBINS, Lieut. Col.

Adj. Gen. Militia Forces.

MARRIED] At Fredericton, by the Rev. Mr. Pidgeon; the 19th ult. Mr. JAMES AUGUSTUS MILES to Miss MARY JONES, daughter of Capt. William Jones, of Northampton.

DIED] At Fredericton lately in the 76th year of his age, JOSEPH LEE, Esq. eldest Justice in the Commission of the Peace, and one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of York. He was a native of Old England and before the American Revolution resided in the state of New-Jersey, where he raised a company in one of the Loyal Provincial Battalions, at the commencement of the American War; and at its close removed with the other Loyalists from New-York in the year 1783 to this Province, where he has been distinguished as one of its most active and useful settlers, and universally respected and esteemed for uprightness and benevolence and the faithful and exemplary discharge of his duties in the various relations of life.

In the Parish of Portland, on Monday last, in consequence of a wound in his arm, received some time since, MASTER CHARLES HENRY DALTON, a promising lad in the 18th year of his age, son of Mr. Benjamin Dalton.—His remains were interred on Thursday last. The Coroner's inquest which sat on the body, brought in a verdict of *wilful murder* against Harry Young, a black man, late a private in the 104th Regiment.

BEEF CATTLE, &c. WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS the Public of the Counties of York, Sunbury, and Queen's, that he will want this Fall, a number of Beef Cattle; and during the Winter and Spring season, a number of Small Stock, viz. Sheep and Calves—the highest prices will be given, and payment in Cash on delivery if required.

H. A. HARTT.

Fredericton, 29th September, 1812.

JOHN L. VENNER,

Has just Imported by the Ships GRATITUDE, from LONDON, and HERO, from LIVERPOOL.

A GENERAL AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

WOOLLEN GOODS,

ALSO—FISHING TWINES AND LINES,

CONSISTING OF

HERRING, Fine and coarse SEINE, SHAD, and SALMON TWINES—COD and SED LINES.

Saint John, 5th November, 1812. 6s

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S

EVENING SCHOOL commences in a spacious room in Mr. P. WADE's new house, in Cooper's Alley, on the evening of Monday next, the 9th inst.

BERNARD KIERNAN.

Saint John, November 2, 1812.