

PORTUGAL.

FROM A LISBON PAPER.

From Lord Wellington to Don (Regent) Forjas, dated "Head-Quarters, Frenada, Nov. 6, 1811.

"In my despatches of the 23d and 29th October, I informed your Excellency of the orders I had given Lieutenant-General Hill to put himself in motion for Estremadura. On the 27th General Hill marched for Aldea del Cano by Alcuera, and on the morning of the 28th surprised the enemy's troops, commanded by General Girard, in Arroyo Molinos, dispersing a division of infantry and cavalry; making General Brun, and the Duke Arenburg, and above 1300 others, prisoners; taking three pieces of artillery, &c. and killing a great number of men in the action and subsequent pursuit. General Girard, being wounded, narrowly escaped. From all accounts that I have received, General Dubrowski is reported dead."

[Lord Wellington then refers to General Hill's report below.] "I have frequently had the pleasure to announce to your Excellency, the zeal and promptness with which General Hill executed the operations left to his charge, and now I feel just satisfaction in repeating the eulogiums which this General deserves, as also the troops under his command; and particularly on this occasion, in which the capacity of the General and the valour and discipline of the officers and men have been so conspicuous.

"General Burrell, the new Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, left Salamanca the 30th October, and arrived the 1st inst. in the garrison, escorted by a division of infantry, and 600 cavalry, bringing with them many cattle. Since the 2d, the movement of our troops directed to cut off communication with the garrison, has been impeded by the state of the Agueda, and the escort has returned to Salamanca. [The other parts of this despatch are unimportant.]

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

Substance of Gen. Hill's Letter to Lord Wellington. MERIDA, OCTOBER 30, 1811.

"MY LORD—The progress of our columns were not perceived by the enemy until they were very near; at which time they were retreating from Arroyo de Molino, on the road leading to Merida. The rear of their column, part of their cavalry, and some of their baggage, were still in the town (Arroyo). A brigade of their infantry had marched for Medellin an hour before sunrise. The 71st and 92d regiments rushed into the city and forced them to evacuate it at the point of the bayonet. After the retreat of the enemy, Major General Howard's column continued to move to the left, and our cavalry advancing to cut off the enemy's cavalry from the infantry, making repeated charges and putting the enemy to the rout. The 13th light dragoons took possession immediately of the enemy's artillery; the 2d regiment hussars and the 9th light dragoons made a most courageous charge; the last commanded by Capt. Gore, and the whole by Major Busche. I should however have previously mentioned that the British cavalry were delayed for some time, in consequence of the darkness of the night and badness of the roads; the Spanish cavalry commanded by Count Villa Mur, was the first that engaged with the enemy on this occasion until the British came up. The enemy at this time were in full retreat, but the column under Major General Howard having gained the position determined upon, enclosed the enemy on every side, and left them no alternative but to surrender or disperse through the mountains. Preferring the latter, they were closely pursued by the 28th and 34th regiments infantry, whilst they were surrounded by the 39th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Col. Ashworth, who encircled the mountain by the road to Truxillo, to turn the flank; and at the same time the infantry of Brigadier-General Morillo followed at some distance on the left with the same intention. The enemy's troops at this time were, as may be imagined, panic struck. The cavalry flying, attempting to escape; Gen. Howard making prisoners at every pass; but his men being few in number and much fatigued, he was obliged to halt in order to secure the enemy that had fallen into their hands; and leave the pursuit to the Spanish infantry under Gen. Morillo.

"Since waiting the despatches, more prisoners have been made; the number taken will undoubtedly amount to 13 or 1400. Gen. Morillo has returned from pursuing the fugitives.—He affirms that besides the killed, he found in the mountains 600 wounded.

"The French Gen. Girard escaped in the direction of Serra, with about 2 or 300 men, many without arms. It is said that he and his Adjutant are both wounded."

BOSTON, DECEMBER 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Galen we have London papers and advices to the 18th November—many days latest.

On the affairs of the United States there was nothing in the papers but speculations. It was thought by many in London, that on the expiration of the restrictions on the Prince Regent, a partial change of the Ministry would take place—the Marquis Wellesley retiring to resume his former situation in India, and Mr. Percival descending to a Peerage;—that Mr. Russell would furnish evidence that the French decrees, though not revoked, had ceased to operate against the commerce of the United States, and that the Orders in Council, so far as they affect our neutral rights, would also cease. This is the report, which we hope will be realised.—The Parliament will positively assemble early in January; and the restrictions, if not repealed, will die a natural death in February, and will not be renewed.

Mr. Russell our late Charge des Affaires in Paris, had arrived in London, to exercise the same functions

in England. He arrived in the Constitution frigate, Capt. Hull, which was to revisit France before her return to America.

The London papers, among numerous official naval letters, contain one giving an account of the capture of La Renomme and La Nereide, of 44 guns each, near Madagascar, by which it appears, that their consort the plundering La Clorinde, struck her colors in the action, but skulked off in the night and escaped.

The official accounts of the surprise and dispersion of the French division of Gen. Girard, near Merida, in Spanish Estremadura, by Gen. Hill, are received; and are given in part, on our first page. We had before received reports of the event. Since that part of our paper was put to press, we have received General Hill's official letter intire. It is very long and minute; and the sketch of it inserted, is but an indifferent abstract of it. Gen. Hill's force consisted of six battalions and two companies of English, and a regiment of Portuguese infantry; a brigade of Spanish foot; four regiments of English hussars, chasseurs and dragoons; a corps of Spanish horse, and a corps of Portuguese artillery, with four six-pounders and two howitzers.—He had with him Generals Erskine, Howard, Long, de Penne, Villamas and Morillo. The Spanish troops were very active, and shared in all the burthens and glory of the day. The surprize was complete; though Gen. Hill had marched upwards of thirty miles; and the attack was so unexpected and followed up so briskly, that "the enemy's troops," says Hill, "were in the greatest panic—their cavalry fled in all directions—the infantry threw away their arms, and the only efforts of both were to escape!" Those which escaped fled into the mountains, and were pursued by a Spanish light corps eight leagues; the General of which affirms that there were found in the skirts of the mountains more than 600 dead. When the action began, Gen. Girard had 2500 infantry, and 600 horse; and he escaped with between 2 and 300 men, many without arms. The returns state that the French officers taken, were Gen. Brune, the Duke of Arenburg, (a General of dragoons,) one General Staff, one aid to Gen. Girard, two Lieut. Colonels, one Commissary, 30 other officers, and rising 1300 privates. [The officers we know had arrived in Lisbon]. The loss of the allies was not great; but Lieut. Strenwitz, an aid of Gen. Erskine, in his ardor precipitated himself into the midst of the French retreating cavalry, and was carried off. The total loss, killed, of the English was 7 rank and file; wounded, Lieut. Col. Cameron, Majors Dundas and Bussche, Capt. Schultz, Saunderson, M'Donald, and M'Pherson (the three last severely,) 4 serjeants, and 47 rank and file. The Portuguese had only 6 rank and file wounded. Two French field-pieces, a howitzer, and seven ammunition waggons, were taken, besides small arms. After resting a day in Merida, Gen. Hill returned to his cantonments, unmolested, though he must have passed in the vicinity of Badajoz.

The English papers contain official accounts of the above events; and that the French expedition under Godinot, which had advanced to near Gibraltar, had returned to the points in Andalusia from which it had proceeded.

JANUARY 4.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 22, 1811.

"You may depend on the following to be fact:—Soon after the Committee of Foreign Relations made their report to the House, Mr. MONROE called on Mr. PORTER, the chairman, and assured him the sentiments expressed in the preamble to the Resolutions reported, were directly repugnant to the objects which the President had recommended in his message—which were—to put the nation in a defensive—not an offensive attitude. The Resolutions, I believe, were all recommended by Mr. MONROE, but he had no knowledge of the preamble; which, with some truth is a compound of froth, falshood, and juvenile office-seeking folly.

"A few days since, Mr. NEWTON introduced a bill to prevent the exportation of all articles from the United States, in vessels sailing under Foreign Licences. He was called upon by Mr. WIDGERY to explain the object of the bill;—which he did by saying, that it was to prevent the trade with France from the ports of New-York, Baltimore and Charleston, for which exclusively NAPOLEON had issued Licences, and placing all the ports on the same footing—after this explanation the bill was laid on the table."

"The hum of preparations has now succeeded to the din of war;—though the majority mean to make a fearful display on paper: They confess, in private, that they have been over-reached and duped by NAPOLEON and his Ministers; and that the administration have been driven into toils from which nothing but the sword can extricate them. They will not, I imagine, commit themselves by open and offensive War; but will spin out the time, and wait for some lucky occurrence to help them out of the slough. They boast that they have depended on luck, and have had it; but do not appear to recollect, that "Heaven sometimes gives men luck to excuse its after wrath."

INDIAN BATTLE.

The subject of the late Battle on the Wabash, and its effects begin to arrest the attention of Congress—"in part." A resolution to make provision for the families of the killed and wounded has been introduced in the House; and has been received rather coldly.

Mr. Jennings (of Indiana,) remarked, that "whether the expedition was proper or not, relief ought to be offered to the men engaged in it. They had no command over their own conduct: [we have thought that a large proportion of them were "volunteers"] they were under a commander."

And the famous Doctor Mitchell, of New-York, remarking on the expedition said, "An enquiry ought to be instituted into the cause of the late Indian war—

or rather he was inclined to call it—"the Indian war."—Those causes were as yet mysterious.—If he comprehended the character of "The Prophet," he was, in the language of our red brethren, a Good Man—He was "a man more sinned against than sinning." He had used many exertions; and taken every means, to ameliorate and civilize the condition of the Indians. At the same time that he was in favor of the principle of the Resolution, he wished to know the excitements which had been given to the Prophet to wage war."

The above extracts are from a sketch of the debates of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 18th December last: and are copied from the Philadelphia, "Democratic Press," an infuriated advocate of the Madison and Snyder administrations. Let the reader so mark them. The above assertion of a legislator of the rank, influence and information of Dr. Mitchell, is a full contradiction of, and must put to everlasting silence, the tales of those surface politicians who have charged the copper-coloured "Prophet" of having been instigated to the war, not by the wrongs practised upon his brethren; but by "British Gold" "British Influence," and "British Agents." If this Schemer, had been thus instigated, would not Dr. Mitchell have known it? And if thus informed would he have said that the Prophet was "A good man—more sinned against than sinning." The idle tales of the Indians' being armed with British guns, &c. must appear ridiculously contemptible when it is well known that three quarters of the whole militia of the United States are at this moment armed with British guns, bayonets, and swords.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

THE SAILOR BOY.—The French privateer which captured the Fame, of London, on the 25th ult. off Shields, took out all her crew save an old man and a boy, and put six Frenchmen on board, to carry her to the nearest port of France. The next day the wind shifted suddenly to the north-west, and blew a furious storm; night came on, and all the candles being thrown overboard, they could not distinguish where they were by the compass, but were driven furiously into the mouth of the Forth. The boy recognised Inchkieth, and daringly assuming the command, carried her up the Frith. On approaching the Rebecca, anchored by St. Margaret's Hope, the undaunted boy hailed aloud that he had six French prisoners on board, and demanded assistance in the broad Scottish tongue, to get them secured! When the manned boats came alongside, the boy resolutely seized the Frenchmen's pistols as his by right of conquest; and all the threats of the Rebecca's crew could not make him part with them. The prisoners acknowledged the boy to be an excellent steersman, and considered themselves obliged to him for saving their lives, as well as the ship and cargo. Conduct like this, in a boy of only 18 years of age, is truly British, and will certainly not be allowed to pass unrewarded. It is rather an uncommon occurrence to see a vessel commanded by the enemy taken in the Forth above the Ferries.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1812.

A Royal Salute was fired at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, in honor of Her MAJESTY'S Birth-Day.

We have, since our last, been favored with Boston papers to the 4th instant, from them a sketch of Mr. RANDOLPH'S speech, and several articles of moment have been extracted for this day's Gazette.

MARRIED] At Fredericton, on Thursday the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. PIDGEON, H. H. CARMICHAEL, Esq. Paymaster of the 104th Regiment, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Major HAILES, Brigade Major to the Forces in New-Brunswick.

NOTICE.—A Column or distinguishing Land-mark, in the form of a pyramid, has lately been erected on Cape Elizabeth, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. W. from the S. E. extremity of the Cape; it is stone, the lower half painted white, the upper black, height 50 feet from the foundation, 125 feet above the level of the sea. The column bears from Portland light S. 1 deg. W. distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. [The bearing, distance, &c. of several dangerous rocks near the entrance of Portland harbor with useful observations, have been lately completed by A. Scott, T. Brown, L. Moody, and D. Bragden; which the want of room will not permit us to publish this day.] Boston, December 25, 1811.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

For Sale by Andrew Crookshank,

On the 31st instant,

THAT tight, staunch and commodious STORE on the North side of the Market-Slip, now in the possession of ROBERT SHIVES & Co.—Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale. Saint John, 15th January, 1812.

Saint John, January 20, 1812.
at Mr. M'Pherson's, King-Street.
Inquire of ELIAS HARDING,
Also, a few barrels of TAR.
INDIAN MEAL by the barrel.
For three or more—if applied for immediately.
Good, at 12 dollars by the single barrel, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ for FRESH SUPERFINE (Richmond) FLOUR, warranted for Sale.
FRESH FLOUR, &c. for Sale.

FOR SALE AT J. S. MOTT'S OFFICE,
An ALMANACK for 1812,
Calculated for the Meridian of SAINT JOHN,