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DEPUTY PAY MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HALIFAX, 25th JANUARY, 1813.

THE Reduced Officers on the British American Establishment residing in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, are hereby notified, that the Half-Pay and Military Allowance respectively due to them, for the period between the 24th June, 1812, and 25th December following, will be issued at the Army-Pay-Offices in Halifax and St. John, on Monday the 8th day of February, at the usual Office-hours. From those Reduced Officers who may have lately come to reside within any of the above-mentioned Settlements an additional Certificate will be required of the latest period up to which they have received their Half-Pay from England.

R. A. TUCKER,
Deputy Pay Master General.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 14th January, 1813.

WANTED,

FOR the use of the ROYAL ARTILLERY in this City, Three Tons of good STRAW, to be delivered at the Artillery Barracks in the Lower Cove.

ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.

SUGAR and RUM.

Just Received per Schooner BRITANNIA, JOHN WOODWORTH Master, from MARTINIQUE,

113 Hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
7 Puncheons of Rum,

For Sale by the Subscriber cheap for CASH.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT.

St. John, 8th February, 1813.

ARCHIBALD R. HENDERSON,

IS extremely sorry to be under the necessity of requesting those persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M'CALL, of Firm of M'CALL & HENDERSON, to call and settle them without delay, otherwise he will be compelled, though very reluctantly, to put them in the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.

St. JOHN, JUNE 25, 1812.

S. GROSVENOR,

Has Received by the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
Which he will Sell on the very lowest terms for CASH.
FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

JAMES FRASER,

Has Received by the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,—

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
British and East India Goods,
SICILIAN and other WINES—GIN and BRANDY
—Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms for CASH, or on short Credit.
ALSO, on Consignment, an Elegant LANDAULET, complete.
FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

CURRIE and HANFORD,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Swallowing from on board the HARMONY, from CADIZ,
A FEW PIPES CHOICE
London Particular Madeira Wine,

Which will be Sold on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.
St. John, 21st Nov. 1812.

NOTICE

THE Firm of JOHN BLACK, & Co. being, by the consent of all the partners dissolved: All persons having any demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to the said Firm are desired forthwith to make payment and settlement with WILLIAM BLACK, & Co. JOHN BLACK, & Co. Saint John, New-Brunswick, January 1, 1813.

BERTON and NEEDHAM,

Have Just Received by the HERO and FRIENDS from LIVERPOOL, and AIRWELL from GLASGOW,
A neat and fashionable assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.
FREDERICTON, 13th MAY, 1812.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, December 3, 1812.

Despatches, of which the following are extracts, were received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquess of Wellington.

Pittagua, November 7, 1812.

The enemy repaired the bridge at Toro at a much earlier period than I expected. I therefore desired Sir Rowland Hill to continue his march by Fontiveros upon Alba de Tormes, and as soon as I found that he was sufficiently forward, I broke up yesterday morning from the position which I had held in front of Tordesillas since the 30th of last month, and I am in march towards the heights of St. Christoval, in front of Salamanca.

The enemy has not pressed at all upon the rear of the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, nor have those on the Douro followed the march of the troops under my command: I conclude that the two corps will unite, which, in consequence of the situation of the Douro, I could not prevent.

Ciudad Rodrigo, November 19.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 8th instant, and those under my command took their position on the heights of St. Christoval de la Cuesta on the same day; Brigadier-General Pack's brigade occupying Aldes Langua, and Brigadier-General Bradford's Cabrerizos on the right; and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba, with Major-General Howard's brigade of the 2d division, leaving Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Portuguese division on the left of the Tormes to support those troops; while the 2d division was posted in the neighbourhood of the fords of Encinas and Huerta; and the 4th divisions remained at Calvarassa de Ariba in reserve.

On the 9th the enemy drove in the picquets of Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and Major-General Long was obliged to withdraw his troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th. In the course of the day, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they attacked the troops in Alba with twenty pieces of cannon and a considerable body of infantry. They made no impression on them, however, and withdrew the cannon and the greater part of the troops on that night, and this attack was never renewed.

I enclose Lieutenant-General Hamilton's report to Sir Rowland Hill of the transactions at Alba, which were highly creditable to the troops employed. From the 10th till the 14th the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops under my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Salamanca; and on the 14th the enemy crossed that river in force, at three fords near Lucinas, about two leagues above Alba.

I immediately broke up from Saint Christoval, and ordered the troops to move towards Arapiles; and as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the fords, I moved with the 2d division of infantry, and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them; leaving Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill with the 4th, and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's divisions, in front of Alba, to protect this movement, and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position.

The enemy, however, were already too numerous, and too strongly posted at Mozarbes to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position.

In the evening I withdrew all the troops from the neighborhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and following morning I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca, and placed Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right, at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguen, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communication with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca.

On the 15th in the morning I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, which they had taken up the night before; at the same time that they were moving bodies of cavalry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in march

in three columns, and crossed the Zunguen, and then passed the enemy's left flank, and encamped that night on the Vamusa. We continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow.

The enemy followed our movement on the 16th with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerable body of infantry, but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear guard, consisting of the light division, under Major-General Charles Alten, on the 17th, on its passage of the Huebra at San Munoz, and occasioned some loss.

The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 15th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.

I am sorry to add, that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the centre column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the roads and swelled the rivulets, there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, and, as the road passed through a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road, and fell into their hands in the wood. I understand that Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his assistance at this moment.

In my despatch of the 7th inst. I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen. I have since learnt that General Caffarelli, with the army of the North, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal. Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 4th instant, and arrived at Penaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Colonel Don Juan Palarea the Medico took possession of that city.

Your Lordship will have seen General Ballesteros's letter of the 24th of October, to the Regency, from which you will observe, that he had disobeyed the orders of the Government, given to him at my suggestion, to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies.

The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month; and they were certainly not less than eighty thousand men, but more probably ninety thousand; of these ten thousand were cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had one hundred pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than two hundred pieces.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

Alba de Tormes, November 11, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to report the steps I have taken to carry into effect your instructions for the defence of this place, which, I am happy to say, have obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest part of the force opposed to us; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long as you may deem expedient.

I yesterday garrisoned and provisioned the castle, and by the exertions of Captain Goldfinch of the engineers, it is put into as good a state as circumstances will admit; he is continuing strengthening it. Capt. Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me.

I have appropriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the commanding officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner. Brigadier Da Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes. Brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss, in their attempt to pass a ford near his position.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that, united with the position of the two brigades of infantry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

Early yesterday morning Major-General Long commanding the cavalry in front, reported that the enemy were advancing in great force; I was therefore induced to retire the cavalry.

About ten o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable force of cavalry, and a few infantry, covering, as I conceived, a reconnoissance of several officers of rank. About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to fifteen squadrons, and six thousand infantry, and twenty guns, including six six