

on these stations with celerity and effect.— If successful, they were well calculated, to ensure the fruits of victory, and, if beaten, to save him from the disasters of retreat.— Yet from all these positions he was completely forced, and dreadfully cut up in his retreat, which it required all his efforts to cover, in any way, so as to prevent its being converted into a disorderly flight; notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the ground, which in many places defied, combined and extensive movements. Lord Wellington was struck by a spent musket ball, which lodged in his sash, but, thank Heaven, did no harm to our beloved Commander. His Lordship says he never met with so daring and powerful an enemy; but it seemeth only to rouse the British lions more to vanquish him. Indeed, nothing can describe the devotedness and ardor of our forces.—The Portuguese acted nobly. The Marquis of Worcester was struck by a ball and fell from his horse; but this brave young nobleman was only stunned, and was soon ready again to partake in the glory of his comrades. The defiles and passes which abound in this district, afforded much facility and security to the flying foe. We have nevertheless taken great abundance of stores, baggage, &c. Numerous prisoners are hourly bringing in, and I do not think their total loss can be less than 20,000 men.

PRIVATE LETTER.

Head-Quarters, Lazaca, August 3, 1813.

"I am happy to inform you that Soult, has completely failed in his attempt to relieve Pamplona, besides suffering the disgrace of three defeats in different battles, and the loss of nearly 15,000 men, baggage, &c. On the 26th ult. partly by surprise, he forced the pass of Maya with an immense army, and pushed on by our right towards Pamplona; of course it became a race between us, (such marching I had never before) and a trial of skill between the Generals. Lord Wellington succeeded, and threw his army between the French and Pamplona, occupying a strong position, as did the enemy.

"On the 28th, I had the pleasure of witnessing British valor and constancy defeat French impetuosity; four times did they storm a hill occupied by our fourth division (already weakened by severe fighting the preceding day,) and with such determination, that I am sure none other than British troops could have maintained their position. Luckily for us we had them on that hill; for if it had been lost, Pamplona would have been delivered, our right turned, and the army cut off from the Vittoria road. The slaughter was immense—You may guess what the French lost, charging in great numbers, four times up a steep hill, and being driven back every time. The 4th division, you may with truth say, did cover themselves with glory. On the 29th, we had little or no fighting.

"On the 30th, Lord Wellington attacked them, I got up early in the morning, expecting a battle, and with great difficulty ascended a mountain, about one mile and a half in front of Pamplona, which gave me a view of both armies already engaged; the 6th division was attacking a village called Cerolea, at the bottom of a mountain occupied by the French columns, and after some sharp work, drove them out of it; I got close down the hill as fast as I could and kept close up to Capt. Cairns' brigade of artillery, belonging to the 6th division, who opened upon them a dreadful fire.—Mind, when Capt. Cairns began, three French columns were not above 200 yards from our guns, engaged with our infantry: I was 100 yards on one side of Cairns' guns, so that I could see plainly the effect of our fire; for one hour the French stood exposed to five pieces of artillery playing upon them with spherical shells: I saw them falling down by dozens, such gaps in their lines; at last they moved off slowly, and in capital order, and in about one hour all were off except 2500, who laid down their arms, being surrounded. Certainly they behaved well on this occasion, their dead which I saw in the village and on the hill were very numerous, as I got up the hill to see what effects the shells had. I cannot give you any account of Gen. Hill's battle, a great way to our left;—he was too strongly attacked at first, and it was necessary to reinforce him. From the 31st of July to the 2d Aug. we have been driving Soult back with great loss, over the passes of the Pyrennes.—Yesterday as we marched to this place, the road was strewn with their bodies, the villages full of their wounded; in several houses I saw them lying on the same spots where they had been placed, their wounds dressed, but few were alive. Some of our soldiers were there too; they were dressed as well or better than their enemies. They have behaved very well to those few wounded prisoners of our's whom

they took. Soult has fled into France, some say; others, that he is wandering in the mountains. We are about two leagues from the French frontier; I can see Bayonne, and about 50 miles into Gascony.

Extract of another letter, dated Aug. 4.
"On the retreat of the enemy, we came up at Elezando with Gen. Gaulier, and 1500 men, escorting the convoy of provisions (100 cars and 250 laden mules) intended for Pamplona. We had only 400 men of Gen. Byng's brigade. The enemy was, however, attacked without hesitation and fled precipitately, leaving all the convoy and 500 prisoners in our hands; in fact, the spirit of the French army is broken, and I do not believe that the presence of Bonaparte himself would re-organize it. I considered this victory to be greater than that of Vittoria, and indeed the greatest ever gained by Lord Wellington. Soult had seven divisions of infantry, 8000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery, in all 45,000 men. I expect we shall move in a few days into France, and that we shall take up a position on the river Adour, which enters the sea at Bayonne.

"In the late action the French charge was more impetuous than ever was known. They charged our troops, and were as often repulsed with immense loss, frequently with the bayonet. Their bayonets were actually crossed with ours, a circumstance never before known."

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 12.

On Sunday last the Steam Boat left this place for Quebec, having on board 36 American prisoners of War; and on the same day the new corps of Invincibles, under the command of Colonel Dechambault, crossed the river for Longueuil, on its route to join the Army on this frontier.

We are extremely sorry to state, that in addition to the loss of several boats and small vessels returning from our army near Fort George, about 300 men, part belonging to the 89th Regt. and the remainder to De Watteville's, have been captured by the enemy.—It is melancholy to reflect, that so little precaution should have been taken in the protection of these brave, but unfortunate men, in a situation so exposed, and where it could not be expected that they could defend themselves if met by the enemy's fleet.—Neither this misfortune, the loss of fifteen boats laden with provisions, captured two months ago on their way to Kingston, nor the fatal issue of the naval action on Lake Erie, will we think, be attributed to Lord Castlereagh or his colleagues by the most violent declaimers against them, either here or in England.

We have nothing of any importance from the other side, nor from the Upper Province. Our fleet was near Kingston by the last advices, and it was supposed that an attack on that Post was meditated by the enemy: no apprehensions, however, seem to be entertained for its safety.

We understand by late advices from England, that there is a probability of Mr. Canning soon joining the Administration, at the head of the Admiralty Board.—The talents of this Gentleman as a Statesman and a man of application, have long been known and generally acknowledged; his accession to power, particularly at this period, when a want of energy seems to pervade the general system, so far as respects the war with America, and especially that part of it dependant on naval operations, will be hailed by the people of these Provinces as an auspicious omen to a change of measures—his knowledge of the American character, policy and views, of which he has long expressed an unequivocal opinion, and having no prejudices in favor of, or connections with people of that country, point him out as a most valuable acquisition to the Administration at this important juncture; and we are confident that a bold, decided and vigorous system of offensive operations, would be the immediate consequence, and which if these Provinces are worth preserving, will be the only means of securing their ultimate possession; the presumptuous claim of America to maritime privileges, we are no way alarmed about, as no Administration in Great Britain dare to accede that point.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 11.

It is with little satisfaction we at this moment turn our view to the state of things in this country. The feeble diversions to the southward have enabled the enemy to appear in force on our frontier; it is not a force, however, that comes armed with much terror to this province whose strength we confidently look upon to be sufficient to look down any numbers that can be brought against it. We wish we could speak with equal confidence of the Upper Province, the greater part of which, with grief we speak it, has been lately lost to us, together with

a portion of acquired territory of great extent, for want of means being employed adequate to the end of protection. Where shall we look for a parallel of a tract of country equal in extent to many kingdoms; of a trade of the greatest importance to Great-Britain and still greater to these provinces; of the fate of several nations of Indians, faithful and active allies; and of a portion of our army maintaining the possession of the extensive conquest they had achieved; all put at hazard upon six small vessels inadequately manned? History furnishes nothing like it. It may be said that the physical state of the country made all to turn on the defence of the lakes. True, and therefore should our armaments, on the lakes, have received the first and greatest attention.

Our misfortunes are not confined to lake Erie. The late capture of our small vessels on lake Ontario have also their important results, the means being lost of conveying supplies to the army, batteaux being inadequate to the duty, at this time of the year. The consequence, we fear, will be that Kingston will be the farthest limit of our possessions in Upper Canada, to which post our troops at the head of the lake, will soon, we fear, be obliged to retreat. Our only consolation is in the hope of better times.

OCTOBER 14.

Letters by last night's Post from Montreal, state that Sir James Yeo had returned to Kingston; and that Chauncey had got into Sacket's Harbor, where the four transports captured off Kingston had arrived.

The enemy still threatens an irruption into this Province, by the frontiers from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence at St. Regis. He is at the same time bringing down forces from Niagara to the vicinity of Kingston. It is probable that if ever the United States seriously invade Lower-Canada, their principal force will proceed by water from Lake Ontario. Sacket's Harbour, at this end of the Lake, is the most central point on the northern frontier for collecting troops and magazines. The whole force from the Detroit and the Niagara frontier, can assemble there in a week.—From Sacket's Harbour to Montreal the distance is only three days by a water communication capable of transporting all the requisites of an army, even battering cannon, which may be landed at Quebec in six days from Sacket's Harbour. We speak of the facility afforded by the natural state of the communication, without taking into account the opposition which may be made. On this subject, as well as with the navigation of the river, the Americans are probably better informed than we are; there being in the United States upwards of twenty thousand men who have been in the habit of bringing down rafts, boats, and scows from Lake Ontario to Quebec.

We do not know upon what authority it is asserted that Gen. Proctor has commenced his retreat from the Michigan Territory and the Western District of Upper Canada. We understand that the army was short of provisions before the late action on Lake Erie, and that the hope of supplies was founded on our fleet being able to open the communication by that Lake. That hope having vanished by the loss of the fleet, want of provisions may probably have induced that distinguished officer to retire from a country, the occupation of which was of so much importance, and in which, with the assistance of the Indians inhabiting the country south of the Great Lakes, a few hundred British troops have furnished occupation to from five to ten thousand of the enemy, and captured more than four times their own number. If it be true as is stated, that a thousand of these Indian warriors have followed Gen. Proctor, it is an example of fidelity, under the most trying circumstances, of which those who denominate themselves civilized, have rarely been found capable. Yet these are the people, whom some persons would have us believe that England is about to abandon! We venture to assert that not one inch of the territory belonging to Great-Britain, or of her allies in this war, will ever be abandoned to the United States. Whatever successes they may obtain, to use a common expression, is only "cutting out employment for themselves."

NEWPORT, OCTOBER 18.

This afternoon arrived in this harbor the British Packet Morgiana, Capt. Cunningham, of 18 guns and 50 men, prize to the privateer Saratoga, Capt. Addington of N. York. The Morgiana sailed from Falmonth 27th Aug. with the mail for Surinam, and was taken on the 26th September, off Surinam Bank, by the Saratoga, after an action of one hour and five minutes, by boarding. The following is an extract from the Saratoga's journal:—

"Sept. 21, commenced with light winds, and fine weather; at half past 5, A. M. saw a sail on the weather bow; made sail in chase—at 3 P. M. she hoisted English colors, and commenced firing with her stern chasers;—at 3 20, P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot, and continued till 25 minutes past 4, when we carried her by boarding, with the loss of our first Lieutenant and one man killed, and 6 wounded, one of them mortally. The prize proved to be the King's Packet Morgiana, of 18 guns and 50 men, from England bound to Surinam. Her loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded, 5 of them mortally—among the wounded is Capt. Cunningham, and the first officer of the Packet. The quarters of the Morgiana were superior to those of the Saratoga."

The crew of the Saratoga, were repulsed in two attempts to board.—In the third attempt they succeeded. The mail was thrown overboard soon after she struck. Captain Cunningham was severely wounded in the thigh and arm.

The Saratoga had captured previous to the Packet, two brigs, one of which she gave to the prisoners, and burnt the other after taking out her guns. The Saratoga was chased on the first of August, by a frigate, and was compelled to throw all her guns but two overboard.

The Morgiana anchored last night off Watch Hill Reef, but was discovered this morning by the Loup Cervier and a sloop of war (supposed to be the Atalanta,) which obliged her to cut her cables and run for this port.

The Loup Cervier, and a sloop of war (supposed to be the Atalanta), were off the entrance of our harbor this afternoon, and at sunset this evening they were joined by a frigate from the eastward."

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1813.

Arrived, Thursday, H. M. S. Martin, Capt. Senhouse, and schooner Bream, Lt. Hare, from a cruise.

Schooner Mary-Ann, Capt. Bates, from Martinique.

Schooner Columbia, Capt. Hutchings, from Newfoundland, and

Two brigs from the Eastward, to join convoy for the West-Indies.

Sailed yesterday, H. M. schooner Shelburne, Lieut. Hope, with the European trade, for Halifax; and,

H. M. S. Martin, Capt. Senhouse, and schooner Bream, Lieut. Hare, on a cruise.

Montreal, Quebec and Boston papers of late dates have been received since our last—they contain nothing of importance.

MARRIED] Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. VEITS, WM. CHARLTON, Esq. Field Train Department, to Miss THERESA AGNEW, daughter of Stair Agnew, Esq. of Monkton House, Fredericton.

Lately at the Long Reach, by the Rev. Mr. SCOVIL, Mr. SAMUEL HOLDER, to Miss LUCRETIA BULYEA.

Lately at Mougerville, by the Rev. Mr. BISSET, Mr. SAMUEL C. SMITH, to Miss JANNET N. DICKEY, daughter of Wm. Dickey, Esq. of Cornwallis, Nova-Scotia.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Newfoundland, where he expects to remain for some time—All Persons having demands against him either by Bond, Note or Book debt, or in any way whatever, are requested to furnish the same immediately, to Mrs. RYAN, or JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. Chamberlain, &c. St. John, who are fully authorised to adjust and settle them without delay—And all those indebted, it is hoped, will pay their respective balances within one month, otherwise suits at Law will be commenced for the recovery thereof.

JOHN RYAN, late Editor of the Royal Gazette, City Saint John, New-Brunswick.

21 November, 1813.

WANTED at the ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE, a Lad from 12 to 13 years of age, of good morals. 2d November, 1813.

FOR SALE,

A Few Puncheons of First Quality ST. CROIX RUM,

low for Cash, by THOMAS HANFORD. St. John, 30th August, 1813.

MERRY ANDREW Playing CARDS of a good quality, for Sale at J. S. Mott's Office, by the dozen or single pack,