

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1828.

## ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

## SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

## COMMISSIONER OF ROADS.

Murphy Gibertson, to expend the sum of £70, granted at the last Session, towards building a Bridge over the Mungat in the Parish of Kent, in the room of George Morehouse, Esquire.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
22nd November, 1828.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief, finding it necessary to form an additional Battalion of Militia in the County of York, directs that the first Battalion be divided; and that portion of it occupying the Eastern side of the River Saint John, be organized into a Battalion, to be called the FIFTH BATTALION YORK COUNTY MILITIA: to the command of which His Excellency has been pleased to appoint John Robinson, Esquire, with the rank of Major Commandant. His Excellency has also been pleased to order a Troop of Cavalry to be raised at Fredericton, and to appoint the following Officers thereto;

William Woodforde, Esquire, to be Captain.  
Thomas Langen, Gent., to be Lieutenant.  
William H. Odell, Gent. to be Cornet.

## Promotions, &amp;c. in the First Battalion York County Militia.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

George Frederick Street, Gent., vice Payne who retires with his rank (dated 22d November, 1828.)  
Charles S. Putnam, Gent., vice Taylor appointed Paymaster, (dated 23d Nov., 1828.)  
Lieut. D. L. Robinson, (dated 24th Nov., 1828.)  
J. F. W. Winslow, Gent., (dated 25th Nov., 1828.)

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Gent., (Artillery,) dated 22d Nov., 1828.  
Ensign Bartlett Rainsford, vice Robinson, promoted, (dated 22d Nov., 1828.)  
Ensign John F. Taylor, vice Cameron, deceased, (dated 23d Nov. 1828.)  
Geo. J. Dibblee, Gent., vice G. W. Hartt, who retires with his rank, (dated 24th Nov., 1828.)  
George E. Ketchum, Gent., (dated 25th Nov., 1828.)  
Lemuel A. Wilmet, Gent., (dated 26th Nov., 1828.)  
Henry Vavasour, Gent., (dated 27th Nov., 1828.)  
Nathaniel Walker, Gent., (African Company,) dated 25th Nov., 1828.  
Thomas Gardiner, Gent., (African Company,) dated 29th Nov., 1828.

## TO BE ENSIGNS.

G. F. H. Minchin, Gent., vice Rainsford, promoted, (dated 22d Nov., 1828.)  
W. J. Byrdell, Gent., vice Taylor, promoted, (dated 23d Nov., 1828.)  
Haley Smith, Gent., vice Bradley, removed from the District, (dated 24th Nov., 1828.)  
G. W. Marsh, Gent., (African Company,) dated 25th Nov. 1828.

Captain Taylor, to be Pay-Master.

G. F. S. Berton, to be Quarter-Master, with the Rank of Lieutenant, vice Roberts.

By Command,  
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M. R.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, in our columns of to-day, very late and interesting intelligence. The article on the Blockade of the Dardenelles, is so complete, in itself, that it is quite sufficient simply to direct the reader's attention to it. The accounts from the Seat of War increase in interest, while what has already transpired tends to evince the extensive (tho' secret) preparations the Ottoman Government must have made for the reception of its formidable adversary. Extracts from some of the latest dates will be found below.

## LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 14.

The intelligence of last week from the East is highly important, inasmuch as it shows that the Russians have been defeated in the great object of this year's campaign, the capture of Schumla. Their troops, deplorably thinned by disease and the constant attacks of the Turkish garrison, have retreated from before that fortress, and its safety is perfectly assured by the arrival of the Grand Vizier with a re-

inforcement of nearly forty thousand men. The capture of Varna is now the ultimate object of the Campaign, and to achieve this the Emperor is directing all the energies of his army. It seems probable, from the regular advance of the besiegers' works, and the breach made in the Turkish fortifications, that Varna will be conquered; but it will only be after the town has been reduced to ruins, and many thousands of the Russians buried before its walls. If the Grand Vizier should march to its relief, the fate of Varna may yet be changed.

Sir Edward Codrington arrived on Tuesday at Portsmouth in the Warspite, 74 guns; and on Friday the Vice-Admiral had a long interview with the Board of Admiralty.

Arrival of the Earl of Dalhousie.—On Sunday morning his Majesty's frigate Challenger, Capt. Fitzclarence, arrived at Leith from Quebec in twenty three days, with the Earl of Dalhousie, his Lady and suite on board. His lordship, lady, and attendants, landed under a salute from the Challenger, and immediately stepped into their coaches and proceeded to Dalhousie castle.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The King's Health.—Rumours, that would be very distressing if true, have been for the last two days in circulation, respecting the state of his Majesty's health. It was some weeks since announced in a demi-official form, and no one doubts the fact, that his Majesty had been for some time suffering from gout; but if his disorder had assumed any serious appearance, that his Ministers would think it expedient to keep his faithful subjects in ignorance of his state, is what we cannot easily believe; nor do we perceive any of those appearances in the movements either of Ministers or Household Officers, which might be naturally expected if the life of the Sovereign was considered in danger. It is certain that his Majesty has not, for some weeks past, been able to take his accustomed rides; but those who have ever either felt gout, or heard of it, must know, that the necessity of avoiding the open air, by no means implies that the patient affected by gout must be in a state of danger. For our parts, we think it impossible that if there were any appearance of serious danger, Ministers would incur the very heavy responsibility arising from not issuing bulletins.—*Observer.*

In Asia, General Paskewitch defeated the Turks near Akhalzik on the 24th of August, and afterwards took the town by assault. He continues to advance, and flying reports state, that Erzerum had fallen into their hands.

The defence of Akhalzik appears to have exceeded in obstinacy every thing that we have before heard on such occasions. The Russians were 13 hours in carrying it by storm. Every street, every house was obliged to be carried like a separate fortress. Of the garrison consisting of 4000 men, and of 10,000 armed inhabitants, very few escaped except the 2000 men in the citadel; and the town is reduced to a heap of ruins.—*Dutch paper.*

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 14th ult. state, that the Sultan remained at Constantinople, that the standard of Mahomet would not be unfurled, as the Tartars had brought intelligence from the frontiers that the Russian soldiers were in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease and want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties from the Turkish garrisons. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provisions, was ordered to proceed to Varna. The most important intelligence is that of the naval preparations of Turkey; the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and cut off the chance which the Russian armies had in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20.

The accounts from the theatre of war become more and more serious; those from Schumla are to the 15th of Sept. and those from Silistria to the 19th.

On the 9th Hussein Bey being informed of the preparations of the Russians to evacuate, made a general attack upon their intrenchments. The Imperial troops displayed the most brilliant valour and repulsed him; but, nevertheless, they fell back to Jenibazar, where they stopped only one day, and prepared to retreat towards Bazardjik. The privations of all kinds have produced excessive misery in the ranks of the Muscovites. The road from Schumla to Jenibazar is literally covered with dead, sick, and wounded, and carcasses of Russian horses. Such ravages have been caused by the excessive heat of the climate, which could not be overcome

by the most admirable perseverance, and all the efforts of incomparable valour. Immediately after the departure of the Russians, Hussein Bey also quitted his intrenchments at Schumla, and at the head of 70,000 men proceeded on the road to Bazardjik, in pursuit of their army, hoping to destroy it entirely, and even raise the siege of Varna.

[The following highly interesting article on the "ATTACK ON NEW ORLEANS," was politely handed to us yesterday, for which we beg to return our best thanks. We are under similar obligations to another gentleman who very kindly offered to supply us, from time to time, with valuable materials for our pages; and from which we have already derived the satisfaction of laying before our readers many interesting and important extracts.]

From the London Literary Gazette.

## BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans, in the Years 1814-15. By the Author of the "Subaltern." 3d edition, corrected and revised. 12mo. pp. 387. London, 1828. J. Murray.

A REVIEW of this volume, so justly a favourite, not only with the army, but with the general public, in the last Number of the Quarterly Review, has reminded us of a duty which we owed to its very popular author. But after it has run the gauntlet of the whole class of military readers, and been so fully discussed by Reviewers in periodicals of every kind, we could hardly venture to produce any thing new on its subject, were we not enabled to present a statement, which we flatter ourselves will excite a deep interest, especially among the profession to whose exploits it relates, and give a more perfect and accurate view of the principal event that occurred during the war, than has hitherto met the public eye, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic.

Few who have treated on military events have succeeded in throwing so great a degree of interest on what they relate, as the author has effected in his account of the American campaigns; but it is greatly to be lamented, that he did not, in a work obtaining so extensive a circulation, enter more fully into all the circumstances influencing the unhappy termination of the New Orleans expedition; as, if such had been the case, he could not have failed to have led every soldier to the conviction, that Sir Edward Pakenham, under the peculiar and unprecedented combination of difficulties incident to the position in which he found the troops on his assuming the command, had yet completely succeeded, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained on the left bank of the Mississippi, in rendering the position of the enemy utterly untenable; and had thereby laid the basis of the fullest, the most inevitable, and most immediate success. To prove all which strong, and, perhaps to some, unexpected assertions, we will adduce the incontestable evidence of General Jackson himself, in his public despatch; and of the American chief engineer, in his official account published of the operations.

Intimately acquainted, as we are, with the truly extraordinary concatenation of untoward events which occurred to render unavailing the judicious plan of attack and operation of the 8th of January, we deeply regret that our limits do not permit us to enter into those details in our possession, which are calculated so fully to explain and to make apparent all the circumstances which led to the unfortunate result of the expedition, and thereby to render such ample justice to the memory of one of the most accomplished soldiers that ever graced the profession of arms.

But although our space does not admit of our doing that which our feelings would dictate, yet it is sufficient to enable us to place this matter in a true, and, to the public, entirely new, light; and, beyond all question, to substantiate the facts, that the general result of the combinations of the British leader was eminently successful, and that, if the advantages he had secured had been followed up, after his lamentable fall and irreparable loss, to the army, General Jackson must have been compelled to abandon his position, and to resign to us the possession of New Orleans.

Before, however, the irrefragable proofs alluded to are produced, it is necessary to bear in mind, that, according to the plan of attack for the 8th of January, a corps was to cross over to the right bank of the Mississippi, so as to reach and carry the enemy's works there a little before day-break, that being the period fixed on for the result of the American lines on the left bank of the river, which were ordered to be attacked in three columns, supported by a strong reserve.

And it is likewise proper to call the reader's attention to the fact, that the heavy loss sustained by us in the latter attack was, as stated by the author, mainly attributable to the misconduct and disobedience of the officer commanding the battalion, whose duty it was to carry the fascines, &c.

In redeeming the pledge we have just given, we now submit to the reader the following decisive extract from General Jackson's despatch:—  
"Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines, he had thrown over in his boats a considerable force to the other side of the river. These, having landed, were hardly enough to advance against the works of General Morgan; and, what is strange and difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confidence approaching to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcements, in whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the forces; and thus yielding to the enemy that most formidable position. The batteries, which had rendered me for so many days the most important service, though bravely defended, were, of course, now abandoned,—not, however, until the guns were spiked.\* This unfortunate rout had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now oc-