

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
LONDON GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 20.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 19.

Major Wyndham arrived this evening with a Despatch from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, of which the following is an extract—

A battery was constructed in the horn-work with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of St. Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham's report, and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege, is stated to have amounted to two thirds of their numbers at its commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the Ordinance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success therefore is proportionally increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the Castle. Capt. Sir George Collier and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham particularly mentions Capt. Bloye, of the Lyra, and Captain Smith; and Lieut. Col. Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieut. O'Reilly, of His Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 10th ultimo, along the left bank of the Ebro, with about four thousand men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray, the Chief of the staff of the Army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the staff.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ervani, September 9.

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honor to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case I trust your Lordship will think I did right to grant to a garrison, which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ultimo, the vertical fire of mortars, &c. of the right attack was occasionally kept up against the Castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of 17 24-pounders in the horn-work, another of three 18 pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of the artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 54 pieces, including two 24-pounders, and one howitzer on the island opened at ten, A. M. against the Castle and with such effect, that before one, P. M. a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus, giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition to the Allied Armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

Capt. Stewart, of the Royals, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is

unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of Capt. Smith, of the Royal Navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service.—Capt. Bloye, of the Lyra, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

Besides the officers of artillery formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Capt. Cameron of the 9th Foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

[Here follow the articles of Capitulation; they are eleven in number; the Garrison are Prisoners of War—to be embarked for England; the officers retain their swords, and, with the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, their private baggage—Women, children, and the old men, non-combatants, sent to France, &c.]

Return of the Garrison which surrendered;
80 officers, 1756 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Return of Ordnance taken:
31 pieces iron, and 58 pieces brass, cannon.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

We have through Vienna obtained very important news from the Tyrol. The army of the Viceroy, with which Bonaparte presumed to threaten Vienna, has been completely defeated on the mountains of Leber, and on the shores of the Save. The ancient subjects of Austria in the Tyrol and the Venetian territories, have manifested the best spirit, and an important revolution is expected in the neighbourhood of the Adriatic.

It is said that great preparations are making in all the French harbours for the different squadrons putting to sea—their destination is said to be America.

ST. SEBASTIANS.—A letter from an officer Sept. 11, says—"We have at last gained the prize;—two days ago the Castle of St. Sebastian surrendered to us—They have got good terms as you will see. We thought our loss prodigiously great, but theirs has been much greater—The town is a mere heap of ruins.

Another letter of the same date says—"Pampeluna will surrender on the 30th; this was discovered by an intercepted despatch from the Governor to Soult, carried by an old woman in a quilt."

The latest accounts from Lord Wellington's army all concur in opinion that his Lordship will penetrate into France—He has now an effective force of 150,000 men, including 57,000 British troops.

Letters from Vienna state that the army of Eugene Beauharnois had been completely defeated by General Hillier, near Laybach, 40 miles from Trieste, with the loss of 9000 prisoners and many pieces of cannon.

Great apprehensions appear to be entertained at Copenhagen, of being attacked by a combined British and Russian naval force.

The Montague, Capt. Dixon, has arrived from Rio Janeiro, with plate, bullion, &c. to the amount of £1,450,000 sterling.

Orders have been sent off to Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope, in Ireland, to prepare with all speed to proceed for St. Sebastian, to relieve Sir Thomas Graham.

Four squadrons of Westphalian Hussars, have deserted to the Allies; in consequence of which the Brigade has been disbanded and their colors are said to be burnt by order of Bonaparte.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Letters have to-day been received from Paris which mention that Bonaparte continued at Dresden on the 20th inst. They contain no additional intelligence as to the operations of the hostile armies.

Reports still continue in circulation of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Dresden about the 17th inst. The intelligence is said to have come by the way of France.

This morning the election of a new Lord Mayor for London, during the ensuing year, took place with the customary formalities at Guildhall. Mr. Alderman Domville, who is next in rotation, was chosen.

The Niger frigate has carried £150,000 sterling in specie, to the north coast of Spain, for payment of the troops.

SEPTEMBER 30.

His Majesty's ship *Tweed* sailed yesterday from Portsmouth with the Newfoundland convoy.

Accounts are said to have been received from Admiral Young on the Dutch coast, relative to the War in Germany, which state that a series of desperate battles had been fought near Dresden on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. in which the Allies succeeded in separating the right and left wings of Napoleon's army from the centre, and compelled him to abandon Dresden. But these reports are considered doubtful.

It was reported in Madrid on the 9th inst. that Suchet had evacuated Barcelona.

French papers to the 26th inst. complain of absurd reports having been circulated in Paris relative to the war in Germany.

Viscount Melville returned yesterday from inspecting the Naval Arsenals.

A general volunteering of the Militia in England and Ireland, will be ordered to take place previous to the ensuing meeting of Parliament.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, has sailed in the President frigate for St. Andero—He is to be second in command to Lord Wellington.

The latest despatch from Mr. Thornton, is dated Juterboch, Sept. 10, and states, that the French were withdrawing their heavy artillery across the Elbe, towards Leipzig and Erfurt, which indicated their intention of quitting entirely the right bank of that river.

The Swedish bulletin of the same date says, the results of the battle of Donnawitz become every day more important—already we reckon more than 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three colours and one standard, taken from the enemy.

GLASGOW, OCTOBER 2.

No intelligence of much interest has, since last publication, been received from the seat of war in Saxony. Paris papers to the 26th ult. contain official notices from Bonaparte to the 18th. The French army was nearly in the same position it occupied at the renewal of hostilities. Macdonald had three corps on the left of the Spree, 35 miles from Dresden. Ney had three at Torgau, and was about to be reinforced by Murat and Marmont, who had already arrived at Grossen-Hayn. The remainder of the Grand Army was stationed under the Emperor between Leipsic and the Bohemian frontiers. In consequence of the army of Austria pushing forward a third time in the direction of Dresden, Bonaparte moved against them on the 14th; and having, without any important fighting, recovered Peterswalde, he on the 17th returned to Pirna. A corps of Austrians had moved from Marienberg to Colditz; and Thielman, with his patriotic Saxons, infested the enemy on the Saale. It appears from an article in the French papers, dated at Frankfort, that these corps had completely succeeded in cutting off the communication between Leipsic and the cities on the Maine; and Bonaparte had been compelled to despatch a considerable force to counteract their operations. The portion of Silesia subjected to the calamities of war is represented to be completely desolated; and the French writers are not ashamed to ascribe the destruction to the invaded.

From the positions occupied by the different armies, it is probable that fighting would ensue in three distinct fields; but it is most likely that the first great battle we shall hear of will be fought between Ney, reinforced, and the Crown Prince.

An article received by the Corunna mail dated at Valladolid on the 12th September, mentions that the Allies, with 15,000 men, had penetrated 18 miles into France with the view of besieging Bayonne, and living in the enemy's own way, upon the country. The speedy surrender of Pampeluna is again prognosticated from want of provisions.

The prompt and prosperous exertions of Lord Castlereagh in behalf of Spain, joined to his conciliatory management of the House of Commons, and mild government of the country in general, promise to make him the most popular Minister that we have had since the epoch of the immortal Chatham. The reinforcements on their way for the Marquis of Wellington are stated to exceed 12,000 men.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 8.

Arrived, Monday evening, H. M. Brig *Ringdove*, from Jamaica, 23 days.

Tuesday, barque *Paris*, from Liverpool bound to Mirimache—had been taken by the American privateer *Yankee*, and was retaken by the *Ringdove*.

Friday, H. M. Ships *Success*, Capt. Barclay, and *Nemesis*, Capt. Maude, from Quebec, 8 days.

Saturday, American privateer *Industry*, prize to his Majesty's brig *Arab*; Schooners *Shannon*, Smith, from Bay Chaleur; and *Broke*, Snow, from Shelburne.

Yesterday, H. M. S. *Diadem*, from Quebec, 7 days; ship *Thomas* from St. John, N.

B.; brigs *Swift*, *Maria*, and *Louisa*, from Jamaica; brig *John & Mary*, of and from Poole for Newfoundland—had been captured by the *Yankee*, and was recaptured by H. M. Brig *Loup Cervier*; also, several schooners from Eastern Harbours.

We are sorry to learn by the *Ringdove* the loss of His Majesty's Ship *Laurestinus* Capt. Graham, on the *Silver Keys*, a short time since.—The Officers and Crew, however, were fortunately saved.

The *Paris* was captured the 9th October, on the Banks of Newfoundland, by the privateer brig *Yankee* of 19 guns and 112 men, after a gallant defence of an hour—she mounts six small guns, and had at the time of action, a crew comprising ten men; before she surrendered she had become a complete wreck, and had one of her men wounded.

The *Yankee* had one man also wounded and her mainmast so badly cut with a shot, that she was obliged to give up her cruise, and make the best of her way to an American port, carrying with her the master and crew of the *Paris*.

This action reflects great credit on those on board the *Paris*, and is an example worthy of imitation by all engaged in the merchant service.

[That the *Yankee* was obliged to return to port in consequence of the damage she sustained in her action with the *Paris*, is confirmed by a Boston Paper of the 1st inst. received yesterday, which mentions her arrival at Newport after a seven weeks' cruise, that was originally intended for four months.—The *Yankee* is stated to have captured nine British merchant vessels, liberated two of them, and ordered the others to American ports—four of which, however, have been fortunately recaptured already and have arrived in this port.]

NOVEMBER 12.

A strong Naval and Military expedition was said to be preparing against Copenhagen, to compel the Court of Denmark to recede from its unnatural alliance with France.

Parliament was to meet on the 4th of November.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to grant the dignity of BARONET of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, to Admiral Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH; PHILIP BOWEN BROKE, Captain in the Royal Navy, and several other distinguished characters.

We are extremely sorry to state the loss of H. M. S. *Atalanta*, Capt. Hickey; which ship most unfortunately struck upon the rocks called the Sisters, near the light house, about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and went to pieces in a few minutes. Happily, by the great exertions of the Captain and Officers, the crew, and prisoners, were saved in the boats, &c.

The *Atalanta* was from off New-London—the United States and Macedonian frigates, with the *Hornet* sloop had made an attempt to put to sea; but the United States, 'tis said, got on shore and beat her rudder off.

Admiral Curson is to succeed Sir Francis Laforey, on the windward Island station.

The *Alpheia* schooner, Lieut. Jones, is supposed to have foundered; and 'tis feared that all on board perished.

Court of Vice Admiralty.—Thursday, Nov. 4.—WARD CHIPMAN, Esq. of New-Brunswick, was admitted and sworn in as a Proctor and Advocate in this Court.

NOVEMBER 15.

Thursday last arrived, H. M. S. *Barossa*, Capt. Sherriff, with a convoy, from Bermuda, 11 days; H. M. Brigs *L'Epervier*, *Fantome* and *Manly*, from a cruise, ship *Diadem*, from Greenock, 38 days; and Brig *Ann*, of Teignmouth, for Newfoundland; captured by the *Yankee*, re-captured by the *Jasour*.

The *Diadem* brought London Papers to the 30th Sept. and Glasgow to the 2d ult. they confirm all the gratifying intelligence which we had the pleasure of given in our last—and add to it the particulars of the capture of St. Sebastian.

On Friday evening last a most dreadful gale of wind was experienced here from the S. E.—It commenced a little after five o'clock, and ceased its violence about seven, when the wind suddenly veered to the N. W. and the sea gradually sunk into a calm. Seldom has been witnessed a more melancholy, awful sight, than that exhibited on Friday evening—the day had but just closed when the gale commenced, the evening was extremely dark, the tide was flowing; and the rain at intervals fell in heavy showers—Many vessels in the harbor soon drove from their anchors; others broke from the wharves, notwithstanding the care which had been taken to secure them, and all seemed doomed to destruction. Frequent