

kind from Badajoz, which I was induced to believe, not only that the place was not in any actual danger, but that the fire made on the enemy was much superior and effectual to that received from him; and that with the exception of the loss sustained in the death of gen. Menacho, it had suffered scarcely any; that there was no want of provisions or ammunition, and that it was in fact in so good a condition, that it was probable it might hold out a month.

Gen. Imaz a person of equal reputation with the late Governor, succeeded to the command, and the greatest confidence was reposed in him; but he surrendered to the enemy on the day following that on which he received my assurance of success, at the same time that I urged him to defend the place to the last extremity.

It is useless to make any reflections on the fact stated; the Spanish nation has lost in the course of two months the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivenza and Badajoz, without any sufficient cause; and at the same time, Marshal Soult, with a corps of troops, which never was supposed to exceed 20,000 men besides the capture of the two last places, has made prisoners, and destroyed above 22,000 Spanish troops.

I have the honor, &c. &c. &c.

WELLINGTON.

Head Quarters at the town of Seca, }  
March 14, 1811. }

## SECOND DESPATCH.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Major general Cole formed a junction with major general Nightingale in Espinhal, in the evening of the 14th inst.: this movement, by which the river Eza was passed, enabled us to turn the strong post of Miranda de Corvo, and induced the enemy to abandon it that night. They destroyed in that place a great quantity of carts and waggons; they hid and rendered useless the ammunition that they had; they did the same with a great part of their baggage, leaving the road from Miranda strewn with dead men and animals, as well as with baggage and waggons rendered unserviceable.

We yesterday again found the enemy's army completely formed in a very strange position upon the river Ceira, having a corps of the van opposite Foz de Aronce on this side of the river.

I immediately made the necessary dispositions in order to drive back their van, preparatory to the movements which might be judged necessary for the purpose of passing the river Ceira this morning.

Brig. gen. Pack had in the morning been detached with the brigade across the mountains, and on the left side, not only for the purpose of turning the enemy in their position of Miranda de Corvo, but also with the view of doing the same in any others that the enemy might take on this side of the Ceira.—The division of light troops, commanded by major gen. Sir W. Erskine had been sent to take possession of some heights situated immediately above the Foz de Aronce, while the division of major gen. Picton proceeded along the royal road for the purpose of attacking the left of the position in the place and out of it. The 6th division commanded by major gen. Campbell, the regiment of hussars, and that of dragoons, No. 16, supported the light division, the 14th regiment the 1st division, & the royal dragoons the 3d.

These movements had the effect of forcing the enemy to abandon their strong position on this side of the Ceira with a very considerable loss. The colonel of the enemy's regiment No. 39, was taken prisoner.

The light troops of gen. Picton's division, commanded by col. Williams, and the brigade of gen. Nightingale, had the principal share in the right, and the regiment, No. 95, in front of the light division, all which troops exhibited the utmost bravery. The flying artillery commanded by captains Ross and Bull, also distinguished themselves.

Our troops took a considerable quantity of baggage, and several waggons of ammunition in Foz de Aronce.

I was prevented from putting the army in motion, in consequence of a thick fog, which lasted until very late in the morning, and it was dark when we took possession of the last position of the enemy's van.

During the night the enemy destroyed the bridge of the river Ceira, and retreated leaving a small guard beyond that river.

The destruction of the bridge of Foz de Aronce, and the fatigue which the troops had suffered on the preceding days, with the want of provisions, have induced me not to march the army any further this day.

Since I sent to your excellency my former despatch, dated on the 14th instant, I have learned more particulars relative to the surrender of Badajoz. It appears that the enemy had on the 9th made a breach in that place, which was near 18 feet long, but was by no means practicable.

On the same day the governor acknowledged the signal, & receipt of the message that I had sent to him, on the 10th he suspended

hostilities, and on the 11th he surrendered the place, the garrison remaining prisoners of war, and marching out with the honors of war to the number of 9000 men, while the enemy's army amounted only to 9600 infantry, & 2000 cavalry. The garrison was in no want of either provisions or ammunition. In my letter of the 6th inst. I requested the governor of Elvas to urge the governor of Badajoz to be silent relative to Massena's retreat, in order to prevent its coming to the knowledge of the enemy by means of deserters, as I expected to find him still in the vicinity of Badajoz; but he divulged the information as soon as he received it, saying at the same time that he did not believe it. He also communicated it to the French general.

As soon as Badajoz surrendered, the enemy directed their operations against Campo Major, in which direction they have moved.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

H. Q. Loufa, 16th March, 1811.

List of the killed, wounded and missing, from the 6th to the 15th March, in the Portuguese corps to the northward of the Tagus.

March 11.—Third regiment of chasseurs, 10 soldiers killed, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants and 12 soldiers wounded.

March 12.—First regiment of chasseurs, 1 captain, 2 sergeants and 23 soldiers wounded—1 soldier missing—3d regiment, 6 soldiers killed, 10 do. wounded—4th regiment, 1 ensign, 2 soldiers killed, 7 soldiers wounded, 4 soldiers missing—6th regiment, 1 ensign wounded—1st regiment of the line, 1 soldier wounded and 1 missing—11th regiment, 1 captain, 2 soldiers, wounded—16th ditto, 1 soldier killed, 3 wounded and 4 missing—23d ditto, 1 soldier wounded.

March 14.—First regiment of chasseurs, 1 soldier killed and 1 lieutenant wounded—3d do. 1 soldier killed and 2 wounded—9th reg. of the line, 12 soldiers and 1 sergeant wounded—21st do. 5 soldiers wounded and 5 missing.

March 15.—First regiment of chasseurs, 2 wounded.

Total loss of the Portuguese, 21 soldiers killed, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 20 soldiers wounded; 1 sergeant, 9 soldiers missing—Grand total 123 men.

Total loss of the English—Killed, 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 27 soldiers, 6 horses—wounded, 1 major, 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 of the staff, 16 sergeants, 264 soldiers, 7 horses.—Missing, 16 soldiers, 8 horses. Grand total, 348 men, 21 horses.

LONDON, April 8.—Yesterday morning (Sunday) the Wrangler gun-brig arrived at Yarmouth from the Baltic, and landed a lieutenant with dispatches from the Island of Anholt, which island has been invaded by 3000 Danish troops, who were gallantly attacked by the little garrison of British, and totally defeated, with the loss of the Danish general and his aid-de-camp, and upwards of 190 rank and file killed, and 600 of the invaders prisoners. Our loss is very trifling, only having about two killed and sixteen wounded. We have taken two of their gun-boats, and sunk another. The prisoners are already on board of transports, and will be sent immediately to England.

April 10.—The great fleet we are sending to the Baltic, gives rise every day to reports and speculations on great events. A gentleman is said to have arrived in London from Copenhagen, who affirms, the island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen stands, is to be occupied by English troops, at the desire of the Danes, notwithstanding their Anholt expedition. Russia, it is said, refuses to acknowledge Bernadotte as Regent of Sweden; that she has given up all American property confiscated in consequence of its coming from British ports, and that the government intends issuing licenses for the introduction of coffee, sugar, and other articles of colonial produce from England into Russian ports.

In consequence of an application from the Lords of the Admiralty to the corporation of the Trinity House of Hull, for Baltic pilots, ten pilots proceeded last week to join the fleet in the Downs, which is shortly expected to sail for the Baltic, under the command of Sir James Saumarez.

It is said that no fresh troops have lately entered Spain from France; and that it was known in the Peninsula that a misunderstanding exists between France and Russia.

April 15.—Two Anholt mails have arrived. They furnish a new proof of Bonaparte's fears of an attempt in the Hanse Towns and their vicinity to free themselves from his galling yoke. All strangers within the city and jurisdiction of Hamburg, are ordered to present themselves with their passports before a magistrate, and give a satisfactory account of the object of their visit, with surities for their good behavior. Those who do not comply with this requisition are ordered to quit the country. In Holland, too, the increased vigilance of the new police evinces the fears and suspicions of the tyrant. No

letter must pass through the post-office alone, and are not allowed to be carried by boats or other vessels.—A printing-office at Amsterdam, which was the great source of popular songs, has been lately suppressed.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—It was well said by Mr. Perceval, when on Wednesday last he moved a grant of 100,000l. to the suffering peasantry of Portugal, that "it had been the good fortune of the Prince Regent, during the short time he had held the government of the country, to see the character of the British nation displayed in a greater variety of brilliant and glorious exploits than had, perhaps, ever been achieved in an equal space of time, during any period of our history." The capture of the Isles of France and Banda, the battle of Barrosa, the forced retreat of Massena, and the defence of Anholt, present a proud list of successes, displaying in different portions of the globe the power of the British empire, and exhibiting us as alike formidable by land as by sea; on the continent, where we have been so often warned from venturing, and on the islands of the ocean. To these recollections every Briton turns back with exultation. They dissipate the gloom which has so long hung over the destinies of Europe; and, if followed with courage and wisdom, instead of proving only a brilliant and transient meteor flitting through the darkness of the horizon, like the ruddy streaks on the east, they will harbingers a day of comfort and deliverance.

It greatly adds to the value of these exploits, and to the pleasure of reviewing them, that with the exception of the battle of Barrosa, they have been achieved with a loss astonishingly trifling. Our laurels are scarcely tinged with blood. The boasted strength of the Isle of France yielded to the very preparations for attack. Banda fell by a bold and almost bloodless coup de main. Fewer than 400 men defended Anholt against 4000 Danes, and captured more than their own number in prisoners, with the loss of but two men killed and thirty wounded. And, Massena, after wasting his army by sickness and want, has been forced to a retreat as destructive as a general battle, by an army which never moved out of its position. The effective strength of the British force has thus been preserved. It has inflicted losses without feeling them, and remains adequate to pursue the career of victory which has been so gloriously opened.

## KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1811.

A gentleman recently from the States, reports the occurrence of an unfortunate action, off the American coast, between one of the frigates of the United States and a British sloop of war: meeting in the night, and one mistaking the other for a French privateer, an action commenced, and several broadsides were exchanged before the error was discovered. Thirty men are stated to have been killed on board the sloop, which was severely injured. The loss sustained by the frigate is not recollected.

We learn from New York, that a fire broke out in an umbrella manufactory in that city, about a fortnight since, which consumed upwards of one hundred houses before it was got under.

## MOST HORRIBLE!!

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord Wellington's army, dated Luzao, March 16, 1811—received in London.

"The cruelties of the French are degrading to human nature. They BURN THE PEASANTS ALIVE, AND DRAW OUT THEIR SINEWS to make them confess where money or provisions are concealed. An order has been issued by MASSENA to burn every village when his rear guard quits it, and the order is unfortunately but too well executed. From Pombal to Louzao, we have hardly passed a town, village or farm-house, which was not in flames. All the animals they leave on the road, have their back sinews divided. A copy of the General Order for burning all the towns through which the French retreat, has fallen into our hands, and in it Coimbra is designated for destruction. That fine city has happily been saved by the vigor with which Lord Wellington has pursued Massena, who is a wretch, a ruffian, and a demon, but an able General."

## SKETCHES OF NEWS.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned on the 11th of April, to meet again on the 24th of the same month. The report of the Queen's Council upon the state of the King's health, was presented to both houses the night

previous to their adjournment. It is stated, that the King's health is not so good as to be capable of assuming his royal authority; but that physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery.

The king of Naples has arrived at Paris, to see the infant King of Rome!

A letter from Lisbon of the 25th March, says—"The excesses of the French in their retreat are enormous—they hang all the priests, and butcher the women and children.

At Hamburg, 101 cannon were fired on the news of the birth of the young Napoleon.

Lord Wellington writes, that he shall send his prisoners home in the transports, as they were no longer necessary.

By a late French decree, the poor Hamburgers are compelled to give up their arms, ammunition, &c. to the French government.

The new French minister to the court of Russia, Lauriston, has left Paris. He replaces Caulincourt. The expectation that Russia is effecting a change in her policy is still supported by letters from the North.—The emperor is said to have come to a determination to declare his neutrality, and his purpose of trading even with England. The anxiety discovered on his part to come to terms with Turkey corroborates this. A formal negotiation has commenced. The Russian negotiator arrived at Bucharest on the 14th of December. The great difficulty in the way of peace appears to be that Alexander demands cessions of territory from the Porte which the Sultan obstinately refuses, and therefore continues his preparations for the renewal of the war. An uneasy feeling appears to exist in Sweden and in other parts of the Baltic coast. The defence of Anholt by a handful of British against 4000 Danes, cannot fail to have a good effect on public opinion, and the presence of so large a British fleet as that now in preparation, will encourage, especially in Sweden, the hostility of the patriots to their present oppressors.

## DETACHED THOUGHTS.

THE temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular, and his life is calm and serene because it is innocent.

He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, none below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious in a wrong place.

That is a mean and despicable kind of pride, that measures worth by the gifts of fortune, the greatest portion of which, is too soon in the hands of the last descending.

Proud men never have friends; neither in prosperity, because they know nobody; nor in adversity, because then nobody knows them.

KINGSTON, CENTRE STREET.

DOCT. ROBERTS, Army Surgeon, and Member of the Royal College, London, may be consulted free of expense every Saturday from eleven o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, by such persons whose situation renders them unable to defray the charge of medical advice.

## A HOUSE TO BE LET—

ALSO, THREE excellent ROOMS, in the House now occupied by the subscriber.—For terms inquire of

JOHN PONCET.

Kingston, 3d June, 1811.

THE Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and those who have Licenses of occupation in the Midland District, are once more requested to make immediate payment of their arrears of rent to the subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same and grant receipts.

Those who do not attend to this notice shall be returned as defaulters.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 3d June, 1811. 24

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership of SMITH & LYONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the concern will be settled by Andrew Smith; and all those who are indebted to them either by note or book account, are desired to make immediate payment to Andrew Smith, who is duly authorized to receive and discharge the same.

ANDREW SMITH,

JAMES LYONS.

Elizabethtown, April 24th, 1811.

The business will be conducted in future by ANDREW SMITH, who will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

## Wanted Immediately,

AS AN APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a smart active lad, from 13 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended. One from the country would be preferred. Apply at this Office.