

his possession of the property designated. And all persons may with safety, apply to this Tribunal.

"We may think it necessary also, to make known to whom it may concern, that any purchase made of articles taken from the public arsenals or stores since the 30th of August, or whatever shall on trial, be proved to have been illegally sold or disposed of at any time, even previous to the 30th of August, shall be null and void, the articles seized, and the persons purchasing subject to what the law may further direct.

"The Committee assembled to receive reclamations, and facilitate the restitution of property, hold its sittings at the house of St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, No. 8, Carga do Loreto.

"W. C. BERESFORD, Major General.

"PROBY, Lieutenant Colonel,
British Commissioners."

"Le General KELLERMANN,
Le Commissaire Francais pour l'execution
de la Convention, du 30 Aout."

LISBON, 10th September, 1808.

The circumstances that led to this inquisition are thus stated in a letter dated September 12:—"Junot had allowed his Generals and Officers to plunder Lisbon—in consequence of this permission, the Bishop's Palace, the Public Offices, and the Churches, were exposed to the most open and barefaced pillage, after the Convention had been signed with the British Commander. The Magistrates of Lisbon, and the principal persons, preferred a complaint to the Commander in Chief of the British forces. About 8000 French had been already embarked—but Junot was still in Lisbon. The British Commander instantly sent an order to him to cause every thing to be restored that had been taken from the Portuguese previously to the Capitulation, and down to yesterday. How astonished the French were, who thought they should have carried off every thing quietly, I leave you to judge.—Junot and his Generals and Officers are in the greatest rage—but it will avail them nothing.—A Military Committee has been appointed, to which all the property plundered, whether Portuguese or English, is to be delivered. The amount will, it is said, be immense—some say a million or two sterling."

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HEW DALRYMPLE, COMMANDING THE BRITISH FORCES IN PORTUGAL, TO THE PORTUGUESE NATION.

The success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the British arms, has brought about the moment when it becomes my duty to address the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this country. I seize the opportunity with eagerness, in order to tranquillize the minds of the timid, to repress the designs of the disaffected (if any such remain) and to assure the nation at large, that the effort of the British force under my command have no other object in view than to insure the prosperity of the inhabitants of Portugal, by the restoration of that Government which has so long and so gloriously profited over them, and the return of which will be welcomed, no doubt, by the united voice of a loyal people. The presence of an hostile army, in possession of the capital, and master of the principal resources of the kingdom, had in a manner deprived the estimable and loyal subjects of Portugal of the means of liberating their country. Patriotic efforts, however, were made in spite of these disadvantages, and the national spirit was manifested in a manner at once the most decided and most honorable. The efforts which were made by several provinces of the kingdom opened the road for the restoration of the Monarchy. Notwithstanding, however, the energy displayed by these provinces, in arraying and bringing forward an armed force for the liberation of the capital, the aid of the ancient and faithful Ally of Portugal was necessary, to bring the contest to a successful and speedy issue. The warm interest which his Britannic Majesty felt for his Ally, and the energy which has ever marked the British character, soon brought a powerful force to the shores of Portugal. That part of the Portuguese army which local circumstances permitted, united itself with the British, whilst the remainder effected a powerful diversion. Measures were taken in concert for the defeat of the common enemy. The steps of that force had been marked by victory, and the expulsion of the enemy has opened the way to the restoration of the Portuguese Monarchy, the most gratifying duty which could be imposed by his Sovereign on a British Commander. No views of national interest or aggrandizement can be traced in the liberal policy of Britain; but, true to the principles of honour and good faith, that have ever directed her conduct, she sees, in the events now passing in Portugal, only the happy means of re-establishing order, and restoring to the Sovereign and the people their just right. In the execution of these views as Commander of the British forces, I shall best fulfil the intentions of the King my Master, and most effectually secure the interests of Portugal, by placing in the exercise of authority that body to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought fit to delegate the Sovereign power, when he withdrew the Royal dignity from the insults of an implacable enemy, and preserved the Sovereignty of his dominions beyond the Atlantic.

One respectable Nobleman, a member of the body thus left in power by his Royal Highness, has unfortunately been removed from his country, by the authority or arts of its enemy, by which at this critical period it is deprived of his services, whilst some of the members having appeared to unite themselves with the French interest, have rendered their re-establishment in the Government at this moment impossible. Therefore the distinguished persons undermentioned, the remaining Members of the Regency appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and who have incurred no such disability, are called upon to repair to Lisbon to take upon themselves the functions of the Government, until such time as the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be more fully known, viz. The Count De Castro Marim, Monteiro Mor of the Kingdom, and Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness. Dom Francisco Xavier de Noronha, Member of the Councils

of his Royal Highness, and Grao Cruz da Ordem de Sant Iago, President of the Board of Conscience, and Lieutenant-General in the Royal Armies. Francisco de Cunhae Menezes, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Lieutenant-General in the Royal Armies. Joao Antonio Salter de Mendonca, Desembargador do Paço and Procurador of the Crown. Dom Miguel Pereira Forjas Coutinho, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Brigadeiro in the Royal Armies. To this Government the inferior Jurisdictions and Tribunals, the Constituted and Legal Authorities of the Kingdom, and all persons of every description, are required to pay all deference and submission. As Commander of the British Forces, I shall hold it to be my first and most urgent duty to maintain the authority of the Government thus established, to insure the tranquillity and subsistence of the capital, and to encourage the re-establishment of the former prosperity of the kingdom. When these objects are attained, and the attainment of them can only be delayed by intrigue or disaffection, the interference of a military force will cease to be necessary; but until these ends are accomplished, the most vigorous and decided measures will be taken for maintaining the peace and good order of the country, and all offences against the tranquillity of any part of the kingdom, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity. Given at the head-quarters of the British Army at Prayas, this 18th day of Sept. 1808.

(Signed)

HEW DALRYMPLE.

Lieutenant-General and Commander of the British Forces in Portugal.

KING OF SWEDEN'S LETTER.

Stockholm, September 15.—The following is the copy of a letter sent from the King of Sweden to the Emperor of Russia:

"Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed to require from me any proof of their reality for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you, in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not I suppose to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name? Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a Sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own person and government the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops; your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest; your flotilla of galleys has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.

"Given at my head-quarters, September 7, 1808.

(Signed) "GUSTAFHUS ADOLPHUS."

CADIZ, SEPTEMBER 9.

At 10 o'clock this morning arrived here an English sloop of war and three brigs, with 30,000 muskets, and a supply of provisions for the army. At three o'clock in the morning an express arrived here from Gibraltar, with intelligence that the Archduke Ferdinand had arrived there in an English vessel.

SARAGOSSA, SEPTEMBER 12.

On Saturday morning arrived in this city Sir Charles Wm. Doyle, Commissioner from his Britannic Majesty; to treat with our political and military Chiefs on the means of supporting the just cause in which we are engaged. His Excellency the Captain General received this Gentleman with the highest demonstrations of attachment and gratitude towards the generosity of the English nation, which contributed with so much promptitude and zeal to the relief of our necessities. After sending him a guard of honor corresponding to his high character, he took him with him to examine the various points of defence of this city, and to survey the ravages committed by the enemy in the petty district which they occupied. The numerous crowd of people that followed him, manifested, by the loudest acclamations, their satisfaction at seeing in these kingdoms, after an interval of so many years, a representative of his Britannic Majesty. Struck with astonishment and admiration, the English Colonel broke out into the most energetic encomiums on the irresistible valor and heroic constancy with which our citizens defended this capital, adding, that he would communicate an account of all the details to his Court. On finishing their circuit, the Colonel repaired to his Excellency's Palace, where a magnificent entertainment was prepared, during which repeated discharges took place from all the batteries, in proof of the very great joy with which his Excellency and all the inhabitants celebrated the re-establishment of peace and harmony with the English nation, and to demonstrate the gratitude which we owe to his Britannic Majesty and his sage Ministers, for the powerful assistance they have afforded, and will continue to afford us, until the restoration of the Monarchy in the person of our beloved Ferdinand.

On Sunday the Colonel was present at a review of the 22,000 men that compose our army, and expressed himself satisfied with the evolutions performed by several corps.

VALLADOLID, SEPTEMBER 14.

On the 12th inst. at six in the evening, Sir Charles Stewart, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy to our Court, made his appearance in the Consistorial Precinct. The simplicity of his dress, the total absence of parade, and his being accompanied only by a Colonel, and a Lieutenant-Colonel who officiates as his Secretary, prevented the curiosity of the pub-

lic from being excited in the first instance; but the grateful name of Englishman being immediately circulated, a considerable crowd collected, and accompanied the travellers as far as the chambers of the Procurator of the commune, D. Joseph Tineo Señor de Noceda, who succeeded, after many solicitations, in prevailing upon so worthy a personage to accept the rights of hospitality from him. The people continued during the night in the court and street, occasionally huzzing and uttering a thousand grateful expressions, accompanied with the harmonious strains of a numerous band of musicians, who instantly took their places in the balconies; and a number of rockets were let off.

Yesterday he was complimented by the Commissioners of the Real Acuerdo, the Inquisition, &c. who, with many of the inhabitants of distinction, partook of an elegant entertainment given the same day by the Procurator. In the evening there was a grand collation given at the Royal Palace on the same occasion, and various fire works were let off. He was accompanied to and from the Palace by the various public bodies, and the inhabitants at large.—He set off this morning at three o'clock for Segovia.

Such is an account of the manner in which the celebrated but distressed city of Valladolid displayed its heartfelt gratitude to the good friend of Spain.

VILLACASTIN, SEPTEMBER 15.

Yesterday, and the day before, the army under the command of Señor Cuesta entered Segovia. The Carabineers, Body Guards, and the Queen's Regiment are at Coca and Carboneros. A part of the troops marched yesterday in the direction of Soria; and in the evening arrived here Señor Cuesta and the English Colonel Doyle. Both of them will this day be present at the ceremony of proclaiming Ferdinand VII. and will set off immediately after.—On the 13th a part of the cavalry and pikemen of Callanos's army arrived at La Grangee.

LAURCA, SEPTEMBER 17.

At seven o'clock this morning a French galliot was seen standing right in for this harbour. A fishing boat boarded her; and the crew, finding she was ignorant of the war, brought her to anchor, with the assistance of another fishing boat, under the guns of our batteries. The Commission of Health immediately went on board, and the necessary means were taken to secure her; the crew, with the exception of the Mate, being sent on shore. This galliot is called the Constantia, of 70 tons burden, carrying four six-pounders, and having on board seventeen seamen and four passengers.—Among these is a Lieutenant Colonel and a naval Lieutenant. She left Guadaloupe the latter end of July, and is laden with coffee, sugar, &c. She had also some dispatches for the French Government.

CORUNNA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Marquis de Patago has sent to General Blake for scaling ladders, as he intends to commence the siege of St. Sebastian, and if the French do not surrender, is determined to storm the place.

This town was illuminated last night, in consequence of the glorious victory obtained by our troops at Bilbao, which was also celebrated by salutes of artillery from the batteries and the ships of war in the harbour. Among these are two British line of battle ships, the Tonnant, Admiral De Courcy; and the Defiance Capt. Hotham; the officers and crews of which participated with enthusiasm in the general joy.

CADIZ, SEPTEMBER 9.

Admiral Rossilly, who commanded the French Squadron that surrendered in this port, has been taken by the English and carried to Malta. General Dupont, who, with his whole staff, had also embarked for France, has likewise been captured by the English, and conducted, with his staff, to Gibraltar.

VALENTIA, SEPTEMBER 6.

We are assured, by a letter from Efremedura, that there has been found concealed at Badajoz, a great quantity of bars of gold, which were at the disposal of Nouega, Agent and Treasurer-General to Don Manuel Godoy. We believe this to be a small part of the immense rapine which in the space of eighteen years he has plundered from the nation.—This letter concludes with an excellent paragraph, which we cannot refrain from giving literally:

"Let us, says the writer, derive all the advantage possible from our triumphs. Let us only remember that we have been conquerors, that we may conquer anew. Let us fly from inaction and sloth, and only enjoy our victory so long as it may be necessary to augment our battalions, and render formidable the numbers of the Combatants. I may say to the Spaniards what Belisarius said to his troops:—'The Persians do not equal you in valour, but they excel you in discipline.' Strict subordination and ardent patriotism ought ever to accompany our warriors; the French are still on this side the Pyrenees, and our adored Monarch is hidden from our eyes by an infamous and traitorous hand. Much remains yet to be done, but we can and must do it. Let us be vigilant, and disregard the insidious attempts made in various papers to discourage us. HEAVEN and Victory have already declared for us; let us not be ungrateful, but improve the benefits received."

SEPTEMBER 17.—This city is fortifying, and we are repairing all the walls from the convent de la Corona to the gate Ruzafa, which has been in a neglected and ruinous condition ever since the war of the succession. Six towers are likewise building, in which artillery will be placed, and such is the activity employed, that the whole will be finished in the month of October.—*Diario de la Corunna, Sept. 28.*

SARAGOSSA, SEPTEMBER 5.

When the enemy retired from Saragossa, and the kingdom of Arragon, they halted at Tudela, where they appeared to intend to fortify themselves. Our combined troops occupied the positions of Borja, Tarragona, and the environs: the division on the right, under the command of his Excellency the Marquis de Lazan, which maintained the important post of Sabada, prepared to dislodge a small division of the French which had taken post at Sos, in