

...a battery of four pieces of artillery; 1000 of the French fell by the hands of the second and third; and the last, pushing into the midst of the cavalry, spared neither them nor their riders. Upwards of 1500 of the enemy were the victors of their valour.

The column of the provincials of Galicia, immovable as a rock, struck terror and dismay into the hostile army, and in a short time had no enemies to combat. Would that it had directed itself to another point! What did it not do, what did it leave to be done?

The van guard under the command of Count de Mazada, consisting of 8000 grenadiers and light troops, with their worthy Commander in Chief, did every thing that could be wished.

Each and every of the Corps demonstrated that the kingdom has not in vain reposed confidence in them. By ten o'clock in the morning the victory seemed to be ours, and the total destruction of the enemy's army was certain. They were fully aware of their danger, and appeared to have exhausted all their resources. They made, as a last effort, a tremendous discharge of grape shot (of grenades according to others) upon the left wing, and at the same time attacked it with their numerous and well appointed cavalry. Had the new levies kept their line, imitated the good example of their leaders, and been obedient to orders, the enemy would have found his ruin in the movement to which he owed his safety. But having for a moment been dismayed, the enemy had in some measure an opportunity of recovering themselves, and might perhaps have destroyed our army, had not the wise and magnanimous Blake, with our flying artillery, under the command of Don Antonio Paredis, stopped their progress. At the conclusion of the action our army retreated in the best order, to refresh the troops, with the intention of afterwards returning to the field of battle.

Astorga, July 18.—We had the great satisfaction of seeing the brave army of the kingdom of Galicia, pass through this place to take up a position at Mazuzanal and Foncendón, after having left prostrate on the plains of Río Saco, between six and seven thousand of the enemy. Compared with this, and considering their numerous cavalry, our loss is very insignificant. From the position which our army has taken and looking to their conduct in this last affair, we anticipate the total destruction of the enemy, should he have the temerity to venture on another attack.

LONDON, JULY 29.

All the accounts from Holland yesterday concur in stating that a War is about to take place between Austria and France.—The Austrian Ambassador is said to have been recalled from Paris.

AUGUST 2.—Bonaparte, it is understood, has required the cession of all the Austrian Ports, and it appears that the Court of Vienna has replied to this insolent demand by incorporating Fiume with the kingdom of Hungary, Bonaparte has already declared this Port part of the French Empire.

The whole of the Patriotic force North of the Tagus amounted, it is said, on the 12th of July, to 7000 regular infantry; 10,000 militia; between 15 and 16,000 armed peasants; and 1500 cavalry, of whom however only 500 were mounted.

The Expedition under the command of Sir Harry Burrard failed from Portsmouth, the day before yesterday.

The Transports under convoy of the St. Albans, with the troops on board from Ramsgate, about 5000 in number, have sailed again from Plymouth, and will call off Cork for another detachment. This division it is also understood, will make the Tagus. The conquest of the French force in Portugal is of such urgent importance to this country and to the general cause, that we are glad to find the whole of the two Expeditions, Sir Arthur Wellesley's and Sir Harry Burrard's, about to be employed in it, in the first instance. Junot will not long resist such a force as theirs will be when united; and, after they shall have reinforced themselves with the Spanish troops, now prisoners at Lisbon, as well as with the better part of the Portuguese army, they may enter Spain in sufficient strength to face any one of the French armies in that country. We have not heard whether the fourth Expedition, which is now forming, and which will be ready to sail in about ten days, is declined to join the others, or to act against a separate point. It will consist of nearly 20,000 men.

Their Prussian Majesties, alarmed, it is said, at some movements of the French troops, on the Vistula, have, we understand, removed from Königsburgh to Memel.

The elder Bonaparte was still at Bayonne on the 16th: but it seems that a palace had been ordered to be prepared for his reception at Strasburgh. The object of his journey to the Banks of the Rhine is described to be finally to arrange the Confederation of the German Princes, of whom he has declared himself the Protector: but we are rather disposed to think that it is by shewing himself ready to place himself at the head of his Germanic army, either to intimidate Austria into submission to his demands, or, in case of refusal, to take the field against her. Every circumstance in the actual situation of Europe portends an approaching and no very distant explosion.

AUGUST 3.—By a Gottenburgh mail, which arrived last night, we learn that the war in the North has again become interesting.

The Swedish army in Finland has been compelled to make several retrograde motions, in consequence of the Russians being strongly reinforced. They have, however, succeeded in an attack on 200 waggons laden with provisions, the greater part of which they have either taken or destroyed. This loss will be severely felt by the Russians, who are much distressed for want of this supply, and will thus be disabled from taking any advantage of their superiority.

AUGUST 5.—Capt. Cock, of the Townshend packet, from Corunna, arrived in London on Wednesday evening; he left Corunna on the morning of Sunday last, and brought dispatches for the Admiralty, and also for the Spanish Deputies.

On the authority of Captain Cock, of the Townshend packet, we are told that Sir Arthur Wellesley landed his

force (10,000 men) in Portugal. The disembarkation, it is said, was effected on the 28th ult. in the River Mondego, by which the troops were carried for some distance in boats, and afterwards advanced to Figueiro dos Vinhos, which is near the great road to Lisbon, and partly in the rear of the French corps posted at Leyria.

AUGUST 6.—Paris papers have been received to the 24th ult. They are wholly uninteresting—not a word of Spain; not a word about victories over the Patriots. The silence of the papers under French influence is a most favourable omen.

Letters from Gottenburgh state, that the Emperor of Russia has offered to make peace with Sweden; but that his Swedish Majesty refused, observing, that he could not treat without England.

Sir D. Baird is at Cork, to have the command of seven regiments now embarking at the Cove.

In order to complete the 2d battalions of those regiments in Ireland that are deficient of men, an immediate volunteering from the Irish Militia is to take place. This measure will add at least 6000 men to our regular forces.

It is said that a million of dollars are immediately to be shipped on board the Euryalus and Minorca frigates, for Cadiz.

Bonaparte has issued another decree at Bayonne, which was received in Holland on the 27th ult. directing that all American property seized under the decree of the 21st November, should be immediately sold, and the proceeds paid into the *Caisse d'Escomptes*, there to remain until the final issue of the pending negotiation between France and America.

DINNER FOR THE SPANISH DEPUTIES. Yesterday a Dinner, under the patronage of the Merchants of the City, was given to the Deputies of the Spanish Patriots, at the City of London Tavern, Bishop-gate street. It was sumptuous in the extreme. After dinner, when the King and Royal Family of England, Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, the King of Sicily, and the King of Sweden had been drunk, as toasts, a gentleman gave "The President of the United States of America." This met with the disapprobation of the greater part of the company; and a loud and continued hiss was heard from every part of the room, till a glee from the band of vocal performers restored the company to good humour. Sir Francis Baring then gave "Our illustrious Visitors, and may they find their loyalty and love of their country crowned with success on their return to their native land." This toast was drunk with repeated bursts of applause. Mr. Canning, at the request of the Deputies, expressed their acknowledgments and gratitude to the English nation; and as a proof of their great respect for his Majesty, they begged to propose again as their toast—THE KING—which was again drunk with enthusiasm; and "God save the King" played with the band, for the second time. "Success to the Portuguese," and other appropriate toasts, followed; the evening was passed with great conviviality; and the Spanish Deputies were highly pleased with the honour done to them and their cause.

Among the Company were—Lords Sidmouth, Hawkebury, Erskine, Mulgrave, Camden, and Bathurst; Viscounts Matarosa and Balmaine; the Portuguese and Swedish Ambassadors; Sir T. Dyer, Sir Wm. Scott; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Admiral Apodaca; General Jacome; the Lord Mayor, most of the Aldermen, &c. &c. Dons Le Vega, Jacome, Noryega, Ferrao, and Sanga; Messrs. Sheridan, Canning, C. Long, Dundas, Windham, Bagot, Hamond, Francis, &c. &c.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN SPAIN.—The reports respecting the Ministerial arrangements for the command of our forces in Spain are various. By some it is asserted that the Duke of York will command the troops, and by others that General Dalrymple will be at their head. An Evening Paper has given the following List of Appointments, which we insert, but without any confidence in its accuracy:—

The Duke of York will command an army of 70,000 men in Spain.

Lord Hutchinson is to accompany his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to Spain in a confidential situation.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty goes as Military Secretary to his Royal Highness.

Lieutenant Colonel Gordon retains his situation, and is to remain at home to transact the public business, during the Duke's absence.

Sir Wm. Meadows is to act as Commander in Chief at home.

A "General Field Staff" is to be appointed from Officers of distinguished talents and notorious public merit.

The General Staff of the Army is to remain as at present. Sir A. Wellesley is named as the Field Adjutant General on the junction of the British Forces in Spain.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Moira will both be employed with the Duke of York.

Lord Proby is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, to the Forces.

Sir D. Baird is at Cork to embark in command of seven regiments, now embarking at the Cove.

Sir Robert Wilson has obtained leave to raise a Portuguese Legion of 500 men.

The Guards have received orders to embark at Deal.

From the Seville Gazette of the 6th ult. and from the Corunna Diary of the 29th, we have made some considerable extracts for the purpose of shewing the manner, in which the Spaniards continue to speak of events, hitherto announced here with some difference of opinion, as to their real character and value. An article dated Benevento gives a clearer and a more candid account of the action fought by Cuesla than has yet appeared. The advantage was on the side of the patriots until the French cavalry threw their left wing into confusion, when they left the field to an enemy completely disabled from pursuing them. It was not until several days afterwards, that they left Benevento, and then proceeded with great leisure to Astorga. General Blake, who did important service in this battle, has been since declared General in Chief of the Army; so that Cuesla appears to be disgraced, either for treason, or some other misconduct, though his name is not yet mentioned with any censure. Although the defeat of Lesebvre before

Saragossa cannot have been doubted, we are glad to find it once more asserted, in an article dated Sofia, June 18. The Seville Gazette relates the defeat of Marshal Moncey, and the dispersion of his army, in a manner so circumstantial, that the complete ruin of his force can no longer be denied. It is remarkable, that this army nor Moncey himself have been once since mentioned by French papers.

The visit and reception of Sir A. Wellesley at Corunna, are described in an extract from the Diary of that place.

These are the contents of the papers. A letter from Corunna, of the same date with the last of the Diaries, states what the papers do not notice, that a small body of French troops had entered the city of Leon, without opposition, the Spanish commander not having thought the movement of sufficient consequence to make any alteration in the position of his army. If this be true, the French corps must be part of the army of Bessieres. He marched out of Benevento with his advanced guard on the 20th, taking the route for Astorga, at which place the advanced guard of the patriots were stationed. It appears, therefore, that instead of pursuing that course, the French must have made a turn to the right, which would bring them to Leon, almost as soon as they might have reached Astorga. Their intention, in this movement, is open to many conjectures. It may be, that feeling themselves secure after the repulse of Cuesla, they have chosen to spread themselves as far as the city of Leon, which doubtless may afford them considerable plunder.—

But it is equally probable, that from their loss in that action, or from some other cause, they were not able to continue the advances which their first movements seemed to threaten, and that they are retreating. Leon is in the direct road from Benevento towards the French frontier. We must wait for further intelligence to know how their apparent return should be considered. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to find that they are not advancing with their whole force into Portugal, for it would be a most important and critical advantage for them, if they had entered that country with any considerable army, before Sir Arthur Wellesley should have established himself in it, and having given the Portuguese troops confidence by adding them to his own. Let but Sir Arthur have time to take a strong position and to form the Portuguese levies into an army; let him then be joined by Sir H. Burrard, and we shall not only look with confidence for all the immediate advantages which are so visible in Portugal, but for a very decisive effect upon the campaign in Spain. Portugal, with a British army in it, always accessible from England, will form the centre of a line, of which Gibraltar and Cadiz will cover the right wing, while the left will be composed of the Northern Provinces of Spain, in which the spirit of resistance to France is, perhaps more active than elsewhere.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 13.

Capt. St. Aubin, of the Princess Augusta, reports the arrival of a Messenger at Falmouth, from a Spanish port, the day before he sailed—who was said to be the bearer of dispatches, from the Junta at Seville, to the British Government, informing of the unconditional surrender of the French army under General Dupont.

The Princess Augusta sailed from Falmouth the 9th ult. with the Expedition for Spain, comprising 14,000 men, under the command of Sir Harry Burrard.

SAINT JOHN, September 19, 1808.

MILITIA APPOINTMENT.

Adjutant-General's Office,

New-Brunswick, 1st September, 1808.

The PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint the Hon. GEORGE LEONARD, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the King's County Regiment, to be Quarter-Master-General to the Militia Forces. 12th August, 1808.

H. W. HAILES, Adjutant-General.

Saturday arrived at the Post-Office the English Mail for the month of August—London papers received by the Mail are to the 6th—Their most interesting contents will be found in this day's Gazette.

MARRIED] Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. LEWIS HUESTIS, of York County, to Mrs. SARAH RODEN, widow of the late Capt. William Roden.

DIED] On Friday last, Mr. JAMES WALKER, a native of the Town of Derby, Eng. aged 29 years, and by trade a Watchmaker, who had recently arrived in this Province from the Bahama Islands for the benefit of his health.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 19th Sept. 1808.

BILLS of EXCHANGE to the amount of £400 Sterling, on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 24th instant, will be Sold at PUBLIC-SALE, sundry Valuable Lots of Ground in the most eligible part of the City for Business, belonging to the Estate of the late Gerhardus Clowes and Sarah Allison, deceased.—The same Lots are well worthy the attention of any person wishing to speculate.—The terms of payment will be easy and made known on the day of Sale. ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, September 10, 1808.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY the 1st Day of OCTOBER next, on the Premises, in FREDERICTON, York County;

BY VIRTUE of a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and His Majesty's Council—A HOUSE and two TOWN LOTS, the real Estate of the late Nathaniel Underhill, deceased, and sold for the purpose of discharging the debts due by the deceased.

DUNCAN McLEOD, Administrator.

Fredericton, 5th September, 1808.