

the English. His reputation is that of an experienced Officer, but he bears a most ferocious character.

General Breniere was also distinguished at the affair of Roleia. He thrice led the attacks which proved so destructive to the 9th and 29th regiments of Foot, and thus covered the retreat of Laborde with the main body of the army, and afterwards retired himself in good order, though with great loss. Here it was that Colonels Lake and Stewart fell. He was not, however, so fortunate on the 21st, being made a prisoner in the gallant charge of General Ferguson's Brigade, which broke the enemy's right column, at the head of which Breniere fought.

PROCLAMATION

OF THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE PORTUGUESE ARMY TO HIS SOLDIERS.

"Soldiers under my command, Companions and Friends—It is not to reanimate your courage, and to rekindle in you the fire of enthusiasm, or the love of glory, that I address you this day: These considerations would be unworthy of the high regard which your acknowledged valour and magnanimity demands. More important objects demand, at this time, my zeal and attention.

"We are going to engage with our enemies—the enemies of our Prince and our Country. Our final lot is to be decided; consider whether you wish to be freemen or slaves, rich, or wretched, men or brutes, without cultivation, manners or civilization; whether you would wish to live in peace in your country, or be carried away by a traitor into other countries, to destruction and death.

"Perhaps the horrible scenes of carnage with which the enemy proposed to complete his infamous work of despotism, and the blood of your fellow citizens, have no effect on you; the piercing cries of so many innocent victims, sacrificed every day in so many different ways, to the idol of the irreligion and immorality of our perverse adversaries, make no impression on you—your country bleeding, dying, and reclined upon the tomb, which the French Government has prepared for her, does not excite your indignation or your tears.

"Soldiers, the way of glory is opened to you; the subject for triumphs, and the day of vengeance.

"Soldiers, it is necessary that I should remind you that it is not so much on numbers as on guidance, that the strength of armies depends; that victory is almost always the reward of subordination and discipline; that the laurels of triumph are reserved for those who can display intrepidity and valour, and who are capable of sustaining all kinds of privations. The goodness of your Government, and the activity of your Chiefs, have obtained for you every means of diminishing them, and you know it; prepare to endure them, how great soever they may be. Your permanent interests ought to be preferred to casual inconveniences; their short duration will compensate for what you suffer.

"In an enterprise the most glorious of which there is any mention in the records of the Portuguese nation, fighting in the presence of your allies, warriors of the most consummate experience and the most exact discipline, all that constancy is expected from you which can be shown by men profoundly convinced of the importance of their duties; and who would be that coward who would desert his post, and not prefer death to a few days of life without advantage? It is from you and our allies that Europe now expects her liberty: her eyes are therefore fixed on you. Would you, therefore, have it said, that the meannesses of your sentiments has again sunk Europe, and perhaps the whole world, in an unfathomable abyss of evils?

"Will you be upbraided as cowards? Shall your families and nearest connections cast away the bonds by which they are united to you? Shall your posterity wish to forget your names, and, cursing the day which gave you birth, perpetuate the complaints of their captivity to the most remote generation? Shall your comrades look upon you with a just indignation, and your chiefs give you up without pity, as cowards and traitors, to the just severity of the laws?

"No, soldiers, I know you better: Providence now designs you to restrain the violence of the French, and to give your country cause for triumph; you will remember that you are Portuguese; that you are the sons of heroes; let us be heroes like unto them: let us go, soldiers—to conquer or to die is our obligation.

"Given at Head-Quarters, Coimbra, August 11, 1808.
(Signed) "BERNARDIN FUIRE DE ANDRADA."

ATROCITIES OF THE FRENCH.

The following account of the horrid and detestable cruelties committed by the French, after the action of the 14th of July, at Rio Seco, has been received from a British Officer of the highest respectability, at the head-quarters of the Gallician army which was engaged on that day, under the command of Generals Cuesta and Blake. We are authorized to communicate it to our readers, by whom it cannot fail to be received with sentiments of the utmost horror and disgust.

"At Rico Seco, immediately after the action, the town was plundered, and 600 persons, priests, friars, nuns, women, and children, were massacred in cold blood; no age, no sex, was spared; the nunnery was broken open, and the nuns violated and murdered. After stealing every thing they could find, in order to get more, they literally took away the infant children, and made their parents redeem them.—A Spanish Officer, who was wounded in three places, was taken before General La Salle by one of the dragoons;—the General abused him grossly, and ordered the soldier to cut him down;—he obeyed; the young man put up his hands to save himself, and they were both almost cut off from his arms; he fell, and when the dragoon was going away, the General called him back, and said, the black-guard still lived, and ordered him to be shot.

"Another Officer, who was wounded, and joined yesterday, declared to General Blake, that in the neighbourhood of Rio Seco, when the French were retiring, eight soldiers of their grenadiers, who now allow their beards to grow, to impose upon the lower class of the people, entered the house of a man, whom they seized, and, before his face, one after another, violated his wife, cut off her breasts, ripped her body open, and then murdered her husband!!

"Such savage cruelty has scarcely ever been recorded. This army, I think, seems determined to give no quarter."

But the day of retribution is, we trust, at hand, when the Patriots will take signal vengeance on those most horrid and infamous monsters that ever debased the nature of man.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY!!

Whereas on the night of the 20th July last, a numerous gang of French and Italian banditti, burglariously broke into the Royal Palace of the City of Madrid, where they concealed themselves until the 29th of the said month, and then secretly departed, laden with immense booty, having stolen from thence all the plate, and every portable article of value, taking the road to France; all patriotic Spaniards are hereby requested to be aiding and assisting in the apprehension of all or any of the said robbers; and whoever apprehends all or any of them, shall receive the thanks and blessings of every person in Europe.

The said banditti were headed by a ferocious ruffian of the following description:—He is about five feet seven inches high, of a meager, squalid aspect, and saffron coloured complexion. He was, when he escaped, habited in a Royal Robe, which he is known to have stolen from the King's wardrobe at Naples. He is a brother of the noted thief who has committed numberless robberies all over Europe, murdered millions of the human race, and who was lately at Bayonne, where, it is supposed, he tarried for the purpose of receiving the stolen goods which his brother was to bring from Spain.

MADRID GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

AUGUST 10.

Yesterday the following dispatches were received from D. Josef de Palafox y Melci, Captain General of the Army and Kingdom of Arragon:—

"I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Highness, that the French Army, which, during two months, has besieged this city, pursuing a conduct the most abominable ever known, fled this morning, leaving behind them vast quantities of provisions, ammunition, and other effects. They attempted to make a fresh assault last night from the small part of which they had already possession; but they were withstood by my troops with such firmness, that they fled precipitately.

"Last night I dispatched a division of 4000 men (excellent troops) to cut off the enemy's retreat to Navarre, where they will be joined by other troops, and the armed peasantry of that province. The 6000 men who arrived yesterday from Valencia, united to 4000 other troops of my army from Calatayud, are in pursuit of the enemy's rear, to chastise him, and to prevent his committing, as he is accustomed to do, new robberies, exactions, and atrocities, in the towns through which he retreats.

"To-day public rejoicings have been held, and to-morrow Te Deum will be sung.

"It is of great importance that a meeting of Deputies from all the provinces of Spain should take place as soon as possible; and I think it would be proper to fix a day, which might be the 10th of next September. I have given notice of this to the other Generals and Supreme Juntas throughout the kingdom, and I give your Highness an intimation of it, that it may be communicated to the Council.

"God preserve your Highness many years."

"Head-Quarters of Saragossa, August 14, 1808.

"JOSEF PALAFOX Y MELCI."

"To His Highness Don Arias Mon y Velarde."

MADRID, AUGUST 18.

The invincible city of Saragossa, the honor and glory of Spain, and the astonishment and terror of the French, seemed alone unfortunate, because from the other cities that were attacked and oppressed by the banditti, we received letters and official accounts of their glorious victories, but from Saragossa we received so few, that they would not occupy half a page of the Gazette.

At length the day has arrived when their continued and signal victories would require a large volume, and an able pen to give them their proper dignity. We are not to wonder at this extraordinary delay, when we consider that this city was invested by the enemy's army for two months.—We know, notwithstanding, that the valiant Arragonese, full of intrepidity and courage, have defeated the fierce French in two general engagements, and can count as many victories as battles, and as many battles as days.

On the 17th the long wished for news arrived, that the French had retreated from that city; and in an official account from General Palafox, published yesterday in an Extraordinary Gazette, notwithstanding the Conqueror and the Hero of Europe, the proud Napoleon, had counted on taking the capital of Arragon; but the young, intrepid, illustrious Palafox, has undeceived this presumptuous Emperor, and shewn him that the valour, loyalty, and constancy of an Arragonese General, are far superior to the subtlety and craft of the perfidious Corsican; and that the insurgents and rebels of Arragon are the heroic defenders of their country, who know how to conquer and destroy the traitors find Poles that were represented to us as invincible.

We are in daily expectation of circumstantial details of the glorious successes at Saragossa, that we may satisfy the impatient curiosity of the public, who so justly interest themselves in the fate of that noble city, whose glory has obscured those of Numantia and Saguntum.

Though it was ten o'clock at night when General Palafox's account arrived, yet an Extraordinary Gazette was published, and the joy was so great, that the persons employed in the printing office illuminated their house; the people crowding around, and informed of the cause, cried out *Long live the Virgin of the Pillar! Long live Palafox! Long live Arragon!*—They will live for ever in the page of history.

The following Decree has been issued in full Council: "We declare null, void, and of no effect, the decrees of abdication and cession of the crown of Spain, signed in France by the Kings Ferdinand VII, and Charles IV, the deeds, with their consequences in relation to the monarchy, to the Emperor of the French, and his brother Joseph, including the Constitution framed at Bayonne on the 7th

June, which was sent to the Tribunals, Corregidores, and Justices of the kingdom; copies at the same time being remitted to the Council, in order to take the necessary steps. In like manner we declare null and void the treaties that were made in France by Charles IV, Ferdinand VII, the Infants Don Carlos and Antonio, and every thing that was executed by the Government intruded upon these kingdoms, as much on account of the violence attending them, as for want of legal authority to conclude them; and, that all may know this, circular letters shall be sent, in which also it shall be ordered that this decree shall be copied into the books of *ayuntamiento*, erasing the proclamation of Joseph I, in all the towns where it was executed, and all the decrees inserted by the Government intruded upon us."

(Signed) LICENCIADO ZORRAQUIN."

The Supreme Council of Castile has decreed as follows: "Ferdinand VII, by the grace of God, &c. To the Corregidores, Justices, and Alcaldes Mayores, of all cities, towns, and villages, &c. Be it known, that in a full Council held on the 9th instant, we have thought proper to appoint that there should be celebrated on the 24th instant, in Madrid and Toledo, a solemn Act of Proclamation for raising to the throne our Royal person, ordering communication to be made to the cities, towns, and villages, where this Royal Proclamation should be celebrated. (The decree then goes on to order the issuing of paper money in the name of Ferdinand VII.)"

SAINT JOHN, October 24, 1808.

We are sorry to state, that Captain CLAYTON TILTON, of *Musquash*, was shot yesterday about 2 o'clock by a Deserter, in attempting to secure him; he expired a few hours afterwards. Capt. T. was a very active and enterprising man during the late American revolutionary war.

By the Ship Crown, Captain Hewland, arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst. from Portsmouth, we have been favored with the extracts under the head of London Star September 16, received this morning.

The *Phyllis* from London for this Port with Merchandize, failed in the same fleet with the *Crown*, and may therefore be hourly expected.

From the London Star of September 16, 1808.

SITUATION OF PORTUGAL.—Dispatches have at last been received from Portugal, but we are concerned to state, not the expected Dispatches, after the decisive Victory obtained by the British Army under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley on the 21st ult.—After it was Officially announced that General Kellerman had arrived in the British Camp, with a Flag of Truce, to treat for terms, after the arrival of the reinforcements under the command of General Moore; the British public did expect, perhaps unreasonably that Sir Arthur's successor, in the command, would have acquired an unconditional surrender.—Unconditional surrender, our readers will exclaim, and is it not so. No Countrymen, on the 30th ultimo, Sir Hew Dalrymple Signed a Convention by which it is agreed, that the French Army shall evacuate Portugal; and if we may credit high authority, with their Arms and Baggage, and to be transported by Sea to some port between L'Orient and Rochefort.—Another Convention was at the same time Signed, with the Russian Admiral in the *Tagus*, by which it is agreed, that the Russian Fleet in the *Tagus*, shall be brought to Spithead, to remain in deposit till Six Months after a Definitive Treaty of Peace between His Britannic Majesty, The Russian Officers and Seamen to be sent home to Russia immediately without conditions; the Dispatches containing the particulars of the above intelligence reached town yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock; about 5 o'clock the following was distributed in the Ministerial circles.—The Captain of the Fleet is arrived from Sir C. Cotton at the Admiralty, and Sir Hew Dalrymple's Son at the Secretary of State's Office; the substance of the intelligence which they bring is, that we have entered into a Convention with the French under Junot, who are to be conveyed to France in British vessels, but not as prisoners of war. The surrender of the Russian Fleet, is included in the Convention, but to be restored at the conclusion of the war. About 9 o'clock, the following Letters were sent from Lord Castlereagh and Lord Mulgrave to the Lord Mayor.

Downing-Street, September 15.
MY LORD—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that Dispatches have been received from Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, dated Head-Quarters at Centis, on the 3d inst. by which it appears, that a Convention was Signed on the 30th ult. by which it is agreed, that the French Army shall evacuate Portugal.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's, &c. &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Admiralty, September 15, Six P. M.
MY LORD—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that Capt. Halstead, first Captain of the *Hibernia* and Captain of the Fleet under the command of Sir Charles Cotton, off the *Tagus*, has arrived at the Admiralty with Dispatches, stating the surrender of the Russian Fleet by Capitulation in the port of Lisbon, on the following terms, the Russian Fleet are to be delivered up six months after the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Russia.—All the Officers and Seamen are to be sent home immediately, without conditions. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.
The Lord Mayor.

EVENING SCHOOL.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL on MONDAY EVENING the 31st instant. Hours of attendance from 6 to 9 o'clock precisely.

WANTED,
A quantity of Country Quills of a good quality, for which a reasonable price will be given, enquire as above.
SAINT JOHN, 24th OCTOBER, 1808.