

the last dates were within sixty miles of Valencia; but that 30,000 patriots, variously armed, were in front of the city, ready to prevent their entrance.

What had been the fate of General DUPONT, who, with 12,000 men, had reached Cordova, on his way from Madrid to Cadiz, is uncertain. We know he was opposed by a very superior force, under the veteran General CASTANOS, and our readers will see by an Order of that General, dated the 22d July that he was then in the skirts of his enemy, eager to give him battle. The verbal accounts by the Mercury state the news of the entire defeat of Dupont, with the loss of 6000 men, to be confirmed. But there is nothing official, and no dates are given. The Gibraltar paper of the 9th July (late) mentions the arrival there of a brig from Cadiz, in two days; but makes no mention of DUPONT. We know, however, his situation was extremely critical; and have no doubt he has long since surrendered, or been destroyed.

The accounts from Portugal are equally flattering to Patriotism as those from Spain. All agree, that the Portuguese patriots had resorted to arms to rid themselves of their French oppressors; and that they had discomfited the few French troops in the kingdom:—It is now added they had taken Lisbon; and were bombarding the Russian Squadron in the Tagus.

The official accounts of the surrender of ROSILY'S French Squadron, in Cadiz, are received. Lord COLLINGSWOOD states, it was at the express request of the Spanish patriots, that he did not assist in the reduction of the French Squadron; the Spaniards wishing to have the credit of the action themselves. The English Forces were stated to have been landed in Spain by some accounts, near Cadiz, and by others on the frontier of Portugal.

As we expected, the Spanish Patriots have directed the release of the American vessels, detained in Spain under the infamous decrees of Bonaparte.

The ship Ocean, Capt. Dodge, has arrived in New-York, from Gibraltar.—Though her accounts are not so late as those by the Mercury, they supply several chasms, and confirm many important particulars.—They give the official account of the surrender of the French Squadron in Cadiz; and state that the Council of Seville had ordered all American vessels detained in Spain under BONAPARTE'S decrees, to be liberated; and that two New-York vessels, seized at Cadiz, had been released: That the British troops under General SPENCER, commenced landing in Spain, near Cadiz, the 1st July:—And that Gen. DUPONT was stated to be surrounded at Cordova, by Gen. CASTANOS.

By the Ocean we learn, that Moses Young, Esq. the American Consul-General at Madrid, which he left the 5th May, with dispatches from Mr. Erving, our Charge des Affairs in that city, had been stopped a short distance from Madrid, in consequence of the orders of the Supreme Council of Seville, for stopping all persons with dispatches, and sent to Seville; where he was imprisoned, and his papers and baggage taken from him.—Among his dispatches were some from Murat, for the French Minister in the United States, under a blank cover directed to the Secretary of State; in which were others destined for South-America. After being detained in prison 15 days, he was liberated, and received a passport to proceed to Gibraltar, where he arrived.—Soon after his arrival, at the request of the Spanish Council at Seville, Lord Collingwood sent an order for apprehending him; but which Sir H. Dabrymple, Governor of Gibraltar, did not conceive himself authorized to enforce: But gave Mr. Young permission to embark for America.—Mr. Y. however, expecting he might be detained by the Spanish gun-boats, though he had chartered the Ocean, took passage in a British store ship for England.

ESTREMADURA. Badajoz, June 27, 1808. His Excellency the Commander of this Province, has this moment (9 o'clock at night) received the following intelligence:— Saragossa, (Arragon) June 16, 1808.

ARRAGONESE! Your heroic valor in defence of the most just cause recorded in the annals of History, was evinced yesterday by the signal advantages which we obtained. The 15th of June will make your exploits known to all Europe; and admitting Historians will hand them down to posterity. You have been eye-witnesses to your triumph, and to the complete overthrow of those proud Frenchmen who presumed to attack this capital. 700 killed, a considerable number of wounded, 30 prisoners and many deserters who have joined us: such is the result of their rashness.—We have captured six battalion pieces, six stand of colours, one military chest, a number of horses, and a quantity of arms and accoutrements; and we may confidently expect, that the whole of the army which has entered Arragon, will expiate its crimes, and be utterly defeated.

Keep up, then, valiant Arragonese, the ardor and noble spirit by which you are animated. See the heroic conduct of the Saragossian Ladies, who, inflamed with the love of their country, king and religion, hasten to lend you every kind of assistance. You will shortly be joined by vast numbers of regulars, who, jealous of your glory, and anxious to share it, are coming hither by forced marches.

In the mean while, ye all, clergy, communities, mothers of families, and other citizens, who, either by your personal exertions in the field of battle, or by supplying the wants of your fellow-citizens, have so effectually contributed to preserve the capital of your kingdom, and to maintain the honor of the Nation! continue to put up your most earnest prayers to the Almighty, through the mediation of His august and most holy Mother, Our Lady of the Pillar, Protectress of the kingdom, that He may prosper our arms, and enable us to reap the fruit of our victories, by the total destruction of the French army. Saragossa Gaz. Extra.

OLD CASTILE. Soria, June 18. It appears that God is pleased to favor our cause; and Our Lady of the Pillar, Generalissima of our forces, has just given us a positive proof of her patronage.

The French had lost between 5 and 6000 men in the actions of Tudela, Mallen, Gallur and Allagon; and the remaining 12,000 had orders to enter Saragossa on Corpus Christi day, although there should be but one soldier left;

but, fortunately, and through the miraculous interference of the blessed Virgin MARY, the last battle was fought in the threshing-field of Saragossa, within cannon shot of the town. They were all put to the sword; nor has so much as one survived to tell the story. The Arragonese fought like lions; and, seeing the enemy so close, threw down their muskets, and drew their sabres. We have captured 400 horses which were left alive, and 27 carts of ammunition. It is supposed, that our loss has been great, because such battles cannot be gained in any other manner; but the advantages exceed the losses which we have sustained. And it is hereby made known to the public, for their satisfaction, by command of the Board.

(Signed) ANTONIO BERTENS MURCIA.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—JUNE 22.

Soldiers! The light troops of our van, have given a proof of their intrepid patriotism.—They reached Cordova by forced marches, and, at that very moment, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from several points. The Commandant of the van, considering, that the troops must be tired after such exertions in this hot weather, desired 50 men per battalion, from among those who should find themselves less exhausted, and better able to endure fatigue, to come out of the ranks, of their own accord; when they all, without exception contended which should go first; and the superior officers were to form the detachment!

Soldiers! This gallant conduct ought to excite your emulation; and I, who see the martial spirit with which you long to come within sight of the enemy, slatter myself, that you will vie with your worthy companions in this patriotic heroism. You shall soon see, and conquer the enemy.

(Signed) CASTANOS.

OF PORTUGAL.

The Marquis de Carrion, under date of Ayamonte, June 20, 1808, states, that the French had been driven from the forts on the right bank of the Guadiana opposite Ayamonte, having lost 92 prisoners and a number killed.—That the whole province of Algarva was in arms; and Villa Real, Castramaria, Carresquera, and St. Anton, have been taken possession of; that the rebel Mallet had been handcuffed, and set down in a dry well, with 26 others; the rest of the French having fled to the mountains;—that the French military chests had been seized; and that Algarva, and the whole kingdom, wished to be under the protection of FERDINAND VII.

Among the spirited Proclamations of the Supreme Junta in Seville, is one for calling into the field the whole male population of the kingdom, by classes; and recommending it to the men who are not in actual service, the clergy, nobles, and ladies, to assist in getting in the abundant harvest, which God has blessed them with.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Spanish Ladies at Alicante.

The government has as yet offended the fair sex—and many there are among us who cannot contain their resentment.—Are we not useful for any thing in the present occurrences? Would they refuse our employing ourselves in the labours suited to our sex? Our honor is called in question, and we require entire satisfaction. How can you repair our wrongs? Employ us immediately in those decent occupations which can alleviate, give assistance, and support our brave Warriors.

The General in Chief of Valencia issued the following Address to the people of Alicante.

Loyal and brave Alicantines!

The defence of the Country and of our legitimate sovereign, are duties born with man.—This and none other ought to be the object of our wishes—the spirit which ought to animate us, in the common cause which engages us voluntarily to sacrifice our lives in its defence and re-establishment.

I will not propose a more extensive obligation than that which I perceive warms the loyal hearts of the Alicantines; nor lose the precious moment in useless deprecations against the ambitious enemy who attempts to enslave us. Disunion among individuals is more destructive than the edge of the sword;—the hierarchy, orders, voluntary sacrifices, and the passions of men, ought to be forgotten—devoting ourselves entirely to the object at which we aim. Let us not follow in the horrid paths of the French Revolution, and destroy a third part of our fellow-citizens.—No, beloved countrymen, we could not pursue the wise intentions of government in the common object, if we employed our time in debates, which could have no other influence than to tend to disorganization.

The Magistrates unanimously devote themselves to the common cause; they are watchful and vigilant in the administration of the laws and wait, like good Spaniards, a better order of things, being themselves principally interested.—I therefore assure it to you, and I believe you are persuaded of this undoubted truth. The false alarms, as those of yesterday, are rather the effects of the fear and ignorance of some ruffie, than the want of confidence and faith. Would to God I had never heard in the heroic fervor of the Alicantines, these unfounded suspicions of mistrust which arise from ignorance, and have penetrated my heart. No, there cannot be a mortal, much less a Spaniard, who could separate himself from our cause, and not regard with horror and detestation an enemy, who, violating the laws of nations, of humanity, and religion, oppresses his most faithful friends, destroys the cities of his allies, and leads to the scaffold their citizens. What guarantee can such a suspicious and faithless government offer you?

Let then the Supreme Authority direct, as it has already done, and I will ensure you victory. From Oriuela and its adjacent villages, they have solicited my presence and assistance—I have preferred you through duty and love.—I have sworn to lay down my life at your side—I will literally fulfil it.—This is not an act of necessity.—It is a most pleasing duty which my country imposes on me, and my love and fidelity to our King and Lord, Ferdinand the 7th, exact.

Be tranquil, avoid confusion in the occurrences of a war, trust a chief, a companion and a friend, who employs his

judgment in procuring you safety, and who would lead to the scaffold his own children, were they capable of forgetting the obligations of good subjects; and neglect to follow the paths of their ancestors, and sacrifice their lives with pleasure in defence of their King, their religion and their country—wearing impressed upon their hearts, this motto—*Let us conquer or die with glory.*

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, September 5, 1808.

Arrivals since our last.—Schooner Lark, Capt. Holly, from Dominica and Halifax; and Brig Lord Nelson, Capt. Richards, in 3 days from Boston.

Yesterday a Detachment of three Companies from the 10th Regiment under the Command of Major Weisford, embarked on-board a Transport Brig, and expects to sail the first fair wind for Annapolis, N. S.

FROM TRINIDAD, JULY 30.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

We learn from New-Barcelona, of the arrival at Lagunera of a French imperial brig, with a number of Bonaparte's officers, commissioned to take possession of the country in the Emperor's name. But the Proclamation of the Supreme Junta of Seville, having been promptly forwarded by the English Governor of Trinidad, and been previously received at Caracas, a general assembly was held; when during the meeting, fresh intelligence was received by the Acasta frigate, which balanced them in favor of the Junta, and long live Ferdinand 7, and the King of Great-Britain, re-founded in the Cassa Capitular, and were soon re-echoed by the whole city. The French officers were immediately imprisoned, and a prize made of the brig.—The Spanish and English flags were hoisted in union; a mutual salute was fired, and the English officers were treated with marks of respect and attention.

Porto-Rico has declared in favor of Ferdinand 7, and ordered all French to depart in 17 days; as has also the Viceroy of Mexico.

On the 4th August, five sail of British men of war, &c. were lying in Havana; and the officers were treated as allies and friends.

BRUCE and SHIVES,

Have Just Received by the Ship Benjamin and Elizabeth, from LIVERPOOL, an Assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Which will be Sold on very low terms for CASH.

PRINTED Calicos and	Huckaback,
Shawls, Furniture do,	Furniture Gingham,
Ginghams and Chambrays,	Silk Handkerchiefs,
Colored and Sarfnetted	Malabar and Pulicat do.
Cambrics,	Irish Linens, Sheetings and
Black Mullins,	Long Lawns,
Plain and figured Jaconet,	Cottons, Sheetings, and
Cambric and Book Mullin,	colored Nankeens,
Leno plain and figured,	Umbrellas and Hat Covers,
Lappet and Book Mullin	Pound and Paper Pins,
Shawls, Leno do.	Writing Paper,
Needle work Robes & Trim-	Ladies Sandals embroidered,
mings, do, Cap patterns,	Green, Red, Yellow and
Lace Mullin,	White Flannels & Bazets,
Mullinett and Dimities,	Fancy Vest Cord and
A variety of fancy Velvets	Swansdown,
for Pelices, &c.	Striped Velteret and
Ladies Beaver Hats and	Velveteens,
Parasols,	Broad and Narrow Cloths,
Ladies and gentlemen's Cot-	Gentlemen's Drawers and
ton and Worsted Stockings,	Night-Caps,
Ladies and Childrens Mo-	White Tapes and Bobbins,
rocco and Velvet Shoes,	Gold Broaches & Ear-Rings,
Do, Kid and Beaver Gloves,	Silver Tea, Salt and Caddie
Counterpanes & Towelling,	Spoons, and Sugar Tongs,
Damask Diaper and	Silver Thimbles, &c. &c.

N. B. They expect daily a few Tons assorted IRON, which will be sold low. SEPTEMBER 5, 1808.

FOR SALE,

THE FARM belonging to the Subscriber, opposite FREDERICTON, containing Four Hundred Acres, Fifty Acres of which is under good improvement, the remainder well Timbered.—Possession will be given on the 15th day of October next.—If not Sold previous to that date, it will be Sold on the 20th of October at the House of Mr. Jacob Blachier Innkeeper, Frederiction, to the highest bidder positively. XEN: JOUETT. Frederiction, 26th August, 1808.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Wood Land in Prince-William, County of York, containing 6 Lots from No. 104 to 106.—The above Land will be Sold at a very low rate. For further particulars apply to ROBERT SMITH Frederiction, or ABIGAIL CUTLER Saint John.

TO BE SOLD,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, THAT excellent Stand at Carleton, well known by the name of CARLETON FERRY-HOUSE, with its appurtenances.

ALSO—A STORE and WHARF, and a Cooper's SHOP near to it, together with a Fish-Vat, 100 Fish Hogheads, a Scow, five Boats, the half of a Seine, six Salmon Nets, and sundry other articles necessary in the Fishing Business. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises. CALEB WETMORE. Carleton, 20th August, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A few Copies of the Militia Law.