

the only measure which could suit his situation, according to the principles which he had constantly followed, to save the blood of his people, and in order to prevent the criminal plan of the French Government from being carried into execution, which had nothing less in view than to secure his Royal Person and the whole Royal Family, in order to divide, at its own will and pleasure, the spoils of the Crown of Portugal, and the Portuguese dominions. Providence seconded the efforts of its just Prince; and the magnanimous resolution which his Royal Highness adopted, to retire with his august Royal Family to the Brazils, disconcerted at once the efforts of the French Government, and exposed in the clearest light, in the face of Europe, the criminal and treacherous views of a Government which aims at the universal domination of all Europe, and of the whole world, if the great European Powers, roused from the lethargic slumber into which they are sunk, do not make common cause vigorously to oppose an ambition so immoderate and excessive.

Since his Royal Highness's safe arrival in his dominions in Brazil, he has learned with horror not only the usurpation of Portugal, and the pillage and plunder practised in that country, but also the shameful proceeding of the Emperor of the French, who, as the true Dictator of Europe, dares to represent it as a crime of his Royal Highness, that he has removed his seat of Government to Brazil, and in his faithful subjects who followed him, to have accompanied a Prince whom all his people revere still more on account of his virtues than of the rights of his august Royal Family which he has inherited, and by virtue of which he reigns over them. His Royal Highness has witnessed with horror the hardihood with which an attempt has been made in an official paper to proscribe the right of his august Royal Family to the Crown of Portugal, with which he will never part; and he is entitled to demand of the Emperor of the French, from what code of the law of nations he has drawn similar principles, and received such an authority; claiming to this subject the most serious consideration of all European Powers, who cannot see with indifference what has here been stated, and the introduction of a new Government in Portugal without his consent, as well as the raising of an exorbitant contribution, demanded from a country which opposed no kind of resistance to the entry of the French troops and which on this very ground could not consider itself as being at war with France.

The most remote posterity, as well as impartial Europe, will see with grief similar transactions, the forerunners of ages of barbarism and misery, such as those which followed the downfall of the Roman Empire, and which cannot be avoided, unless exertions be made to restore the equipoise of Europe by an unanimous effort, and with a total oblivion of all ideas and feelings of rivalry, which have hitherto been the true causes of the elevation of that monstrous power, which threatens to swallow up all.

After this correct and true statement, made by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to Europe, and to his subjects, of every thing which has taken place between the Portuguese and French Governments; and as the Emperor of the French has not only invaded Portugal, and laid that country under the most dreadful and almost incredible contributions, under the cloak of friendship, but has also, long ago, withdrawn his Embassy from his Royal Highness's Court, and even caused Portuguese merchant ships to be seized which were in his ports, without any previous declaration of war, and contrary to an express article of the Treaty of Neutrality, from which he derived the greatest advantages; and lastly declared war against him, according to the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs: his Royal Highness, after having resigned his cause into the hands of the Almighty, whom he has every right to invoke in so just a cause, thinks it due to his rank, and to the dignity of his Crown, to make the following declaration:—

His Royal Highness breaks off all communication with France, recalls all the Members of his Embassy, if any should yet remain, and authorises his subjects to wage war by sea and land against the subjects of the Emperor of the French. His Royal Highness declares null and void all the treaties which the Emperor of the French has compelled him to conclude, and particularly those of Badajos and Madrid in 1801, and that of Neutrality in 1804, because he has violated, and never respected them.

His Royal Highness shall not lay down his arms, unless in consent with his Britannic Majesty, his old and faithful Ally, and will never agree to a cession of Portugal, which forms the most ancient part of the inheritance and of the rights of his august Royal Family.

When the Emperor of the French shall have satisfied, in every point, the just claim of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and shall have relinquished the dictatorial and imperious tone in which he lords it over oppressed Europe; and when he shall have restored to the Crown of Portugal all he has invaded in the midst of peace, and without the least provocation, his Royal Highness will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to renew the connexion, which has always subsisted between the two countries, and which ought to exist between nations which will never be divided but by the principles of an inordinate ambition, which, according to the experience of all ages, have also proved destructive to the welfare and tranquillity of all nations by which they were adopted.

Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1808.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Ten thousand Spanish troops, which had been sent to Denmark to assist in the operations against Sweden, on the 13th August put themselves under the protection of Admiral Keats.

We learn, with real pleasure, that arrangements have been made to bring away the Spanish troops in Langeland, without waiting for transports from this country.

The number of troops to be brought away may be thus estimated.

Previously on the Island of Langeland	2000
Romana's division, nearly	6000
Additional number thrown in	1000
From Jutland	1000
Total, nearly	10,000

The manner in which the Spanish troops were brought off from Denmark does honor to the indefatigable zeal and conduct of the gallant Rear-Admiral who effected that service.

The Spanish troops, previous to their embarkation, though surrounded by hostile armies, planted their colors in the centre of a circle they had formed, and swore on their knees, to be faithful to their Country.

They will be brought to England, clothed, and then landed on their native shores, to assist their Patriotic Countrymen.

SEPTEMBER 5.  
Junot commanded in person in the battle of the 21st and his main attack was on our centre and left—our right contained 7000 men, was not so much engaged as the other two divisions. Two regiments of grenadiers, the flower of the French army, who composed Junot's guard, were cut to pieces to a man. After the battle, 300 of them were found lying dead on the very spot on which they were drawn up.—The battle lasted about three hours.

Col. Lake fell most nobly, as he led his grenadiers through one of the passes, the difficulties of which defy all description. The 36th commanded by Colonel Burne, performed prodigies.

The charge of the 20th dragoons was most masterly; had there been a larger force of cavalry the whole of the enemy's force must have been annihilated: as it was, the French Generals consider themselves as completely put hors de combat.

At the conclusion of the battle of the 21st, such was the enthusiasm excited by the result among our Generals, that they all, to a man, went up to Sir A. Wellesley, congratulating him on his success, and exclaiming, "This General, is all your work!" The men sympathised with their leaders, and loudly expressed their satisfaction that their old General, as they called him, had won the battle.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last night. It brings a report, that Sir S. Hood had fallen in with the Russian Squadron, but which does not rest upon any authority. The Russian army in Finland continued to retreat.

We feel the greatest satisfaction in announcing, that the Spanish troops who so gallantly withdrew themselves from the power of the French in Fuhnen, are now on their way to the British coast, where they may be daily expected. Lieut. Hanson arrived yesterday at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Admiral Keats, communicating the pleasing intelligence that the whole of the troops that had been landed at Langeland had embarked on board different vessels, and set sail. A Spanish Officer accompanied by Lieut. Hanson, with dispatches from the Marquis de la Romana to the Spanish Deputies.

It was reported on Wednesday, that the Brest Fleet had again ventured out. The following is stated to be an Extract from the Journal of an Officer on board the Minerva: *Minerva, Black Rocks, off Brest, August 18.*

"This evening the French Fleet, consisting of one 3-decker, three 2-deckers, four frigates, and six brigs, chased us as far out as the Black Rocks; on returning, one of their largest frigates got on a rock, and they all immediately came to an anchor, about two gun shot and a half off their own shore. We sent a sloop of war after Sir John Duckworth, who, unfortunately, was not off Uhart.

Friday, August 19.

"Sir John Duckworth with his fleet arrived here this day at twelve, too late to do any good, the Frenchmen being under way to get nearer in shore. The Minerva succeeded in effectually destroying the frigate on shore, by burning her—she blew up at eleven o'clock P. M. At the time of setting her on fire, we were within gun-shot of the enemy's fleet; they might have taken us with ease, as our fleet were six miles off at anchor. We sustained no damage—all the shells from the shore passed over us.

Saturday, August 20.

"The French Fleet got safe into Brest; it is reported they have troops on board destined for the West-Indies.

Monday, August 22.

"The French Fleet are again out.—The frigate destroyed was called the Artemise, of 40 guns."

Our commerce with Spain is already become very considerable. One house in London has received an order from that country for coarse woollens sufficient to clothe 20,000 troops. Trade is looking up in the West Riding; and the intercourse between this country and Spain is already of great advantage.

A Portuguese 74 gun ship is arrived at Weymouth from the Brazils. She sailed from thence with a convoy; but parted company on her passage.

Government, it is said, are in daily expectation of the arrival of the Proba Spanish frigate, having on board the Governor of Monte-Video. Orders have been issued for the strictest attention to be paid her at what port she comes to.

In consequence of the great demand for marines the militia were lately put on board the several prison ships at the ports in their vicinity, to do the duty of marines; but Government having taken steps to strengthen this meritorious branch of the service, the militia have been debarked, and the marines have resumed their duty, to the great satisfaction and advantage of the navy.

The vacancies occasioned by the much-lamented deaths of the Officers who so gallantly fell in the battle of Vimiera and the previous actions, have been promptly filled up. The Gazette of Saturday announces the promotion of Major Thomas Hawker, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 20th Light Dragoons, vice Taylor, deceased. Major George Mollé, Lieut. Colonel of the 9th Foot, vice Stewart deceased (this Gentleman has died since the action, he being only stated in the Gazette to be severely wounded; Major, now Lieut. Col. Mollé was also wounded;) Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel White to be Lieut. Col. 29th Foot, vice Lake, deceased; Brevet-Major Egerton, who was wounded is also promoted to be Major of the 29th. Capt. Campbell, who brought the dispatches, has been promoted to a Major. There are some other promotions of inferior rank.

In the Gazette return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 17th August, Capt. Tod, of the 29th, with some other officers, are reported as missing. It was afterwards ascertained that Captain Tod had been severely wounded and taken prisoner.

The Duke de l'Infantado, it is known, has left the Court of Joseph Bonaparte, and has been received by General Blake. The Spanish Papers say little about the Duke.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Letters of a recent date, received yesterday from the Continent, corroborate the rumour that two French regiments ordered to Spain had mutinied, and refused to obey the orders they had received, because, as they said, "they would not fight in so unjust a cause." The account does not state whether the regiments were composed of native Frenchmen, or only of soldiers in the French pay.

A letter from Gottenburgh mentions, that a more intimate alliance and connexion has been recently established between Russia and France. The nature of this new alliance is not stated.

SEPTEMBER 7.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The following troops have been ordered to embark at Ramsgate the moment the transports are assembled in sufficient number for their reception:

The 1st Brigade of Guards, from Deal.  
Six Companies of 95th Rifle Corps, and one Company of Royal Staff Corps, from Hythe; and Three Troops of Royal Waggon Train, now on their march from Croydon.  
The Brigade of Guards at Chatham, which was before ordered for embarkation, and countermanded waits for further orders.

Orders similar to the above have also been issued in the Eastern District, for the troops to embark at Harwich, for which place a fleet of light transports sailed yesterday from the Downs.

The embarkation at Cork has been suspended. An order is given for the immediate embarkation of several regiments of heavy as well as light cavalry. Among the first go the Oxford Blues, Queen's Bays, the 10th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, Dragoons.

A very large embarkation of artillery and ammunition, destined for Spain took place on Monday and Tuesday, at Woolwich. The guns were all Spanish.

Orders have been received at Deal, for the immediate embarkation of the Brigade of Guards there. The Brigade at Chatham is also to embark, other regiments will join them, and this fresh embarkation will consist of about 10,000 men. The embarkation at Cork, which had been suspended, is also immediately to take place.

The two Spanish regiments in Zealand have expressed their determination not to fight against the English.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Lord Collingwood returns to the Mediterranean, to take the command off Toulon.

From one sea-port alone, there have been sent to Holland, no fewer than 1000 copies of the Gazette containing the particulars of the late glorious victory in Portugal; an article of British export that will probably be considered by the people of Holland to be an object of curiosity and value.

SEPTEMBER 9.

By the Mosquito sloop, which arrived at Yarmouth on Tuesday, intelligence is received of the Russian fleet, of eleven sail of the line, being off Stockholm. Sir James Saumarez was, on the 23d ult. off Carlscrona; he had received, on the 19th intelligence of the Russian fleet being at sea, and every effort was making by our squadron to give them a meeting; the result of which, if it took place, would probably be not very gratifying to the Russians.—Sir James, it is thought, musters 9 sail of the line.


The Spanish troops from the Danish Island of Langeland, have all arrived at Gottenburgh.

Orders for cloth for the French armies have been executed in the West Riding Yorkshire, to the amount of £.40,000 and paid for immediately.

From Constantinople, July 31.—On the 28th inst. an attempt was made to replace Sultan Selim on the throne.—Mustapha IV. being informed of it, caused the gates of the Seraglio to be shut, and Selim who was within, to be instantly assassinated. The soldiers however, soon forced an entrance; Mustapha Bairactar, and the Grandees of the Porte, then caused Prince Mahomet (15 years of age) the last branch of the reigning dynasty, to be proclaimed Emperor. On the 29th the unfortunate Selim was buried by the side of his father. We know not whether the deposed Sultan be living—some assert that he is strangled. The greater part of the assassins of Selim have been executed; and this day eleven of the principal partisans of Mustapha were strangled in the Seraglio.

#### FOR NEW-YORK,

The Schooner MARY-ANN,  
JAMES BEATTEAY, Master.

 THE MARY-ANN is a substantial built Vessel, well found, sails remarkable fast, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers. Will sail about the 25th instant, wind and weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master, or at the Store of JOHN L. VANNER, Market Wharf. Saint John, 17th October, 1808.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

REQUEST all those indebted to them to make immediate payment, and all those who have Accounts against them to call for payment as their James Bruce intends leaving this country for Britain the end of this month, it is absolutely necessary that all those who have Accounts with them may make immediate settlements.

They have still on Hand,

A large variety of COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, Gentlemen's fine HATS, &c. &c. All of which they will dispose of at their usual low terms for Cash.

BRUCE and SHIVES.

Saint John, 2d October, 1808.

#### Manson Jarvis, and Son,

REQUEST all Persons indebted to them (Twelve Months and upwards) to call and settle their Accounts without delay, otherwise they will be under the necessity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney to collect.