

2 Ammunition waggons; 21 Portuguese ammunition cars; 40 horses; 4 mules.

The above is only the number already received in the Park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the enemy. The ammunition waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition.

WILLIAM ROBE, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Royal Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Tucker, &c.

Official particulars of the important Battle of Baylen and Andujar.

CADIZ, JULY 28, 1808.—The Field Marshal Don Theodor Reding has sent the following dispatch dated 22d July, to his Excellency Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, General in chief of the army of operations of Andalusia.—

Most Excellent Sir, since the dispatch, which I transmitted to your Excellency on the 17th inst. informing you of the attack made by the division under my command upon that of General Gobert, who was killed in the action, and whose division was dislodged from all the positions which it had taken contiguous to Baylen, and completely beaten, and of the reasons which induced me to return to Menjibar; I repassed in the afternoon of the 17th, the river Guadalquivir, and took a position that night on the 18th, at day break, I was joined by the second division under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis de Coupigny, and we both marched toward this Town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it.

As soon as I arrived, in obedience to your Excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack facing towards Andujar. At 3 in the morning of the 19th when the troops were forming to begin their march, General Dupont, with his army attacked our Camp and commenced a fire of his artillery with a design, doubtless, to surprize us; but with the quickness of lightning, all the troops of the two divisions led by their worthy officers flew to the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both. At sunrise our troops were in possession of the heights which they formerly occupied and the enemy began their attacks upon various points of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from our fire in consequence of their occupying a better position protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their turn assailed notwithstanding the violence of their attacks, which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back and form new columns until half past twelve, but were fatigued without being able to gain ground, although they had several times broken our lines of defence with the intrepidity of troops accustomed to conquer, and penetrated to our batteries, which were served that day in a manner which astonished and terrified the enemy, and which has few examples, for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, always protecting the points attacked, and varying their positions as circumstances required.

General Dupont then placed himself with the other Generals at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness; but with no better success, and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted, that their loss amounted to 2000 men killed, and many wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other Generals.

In this situation General Dupont requested to capitulate, and hostilities were suspended in both armies it being agreed they should remain in their respective positions, and the consequence of the valour and constancy of the brave troops composing these two divisions has been the total defeat and capture of the army of Dupont, and that of Bedel has shared the same fate, with the difference only of receiving their arms at the time of embarkation, notwithstanding the position which the latter took contrary to the laws of war after the suspension of arms granted to it and to its General in Chief.

[The remainder of this dispatch contains only an enumeration of the Spanish officers who distinguished themselves, and an eulogium on their conduct.—It thus concludes.]

I glory in having commanded such worthy troops who have sustained the honor and reputation of the Spanish Nation, and shown how capable they are of supporting the noble cause which has obliged them to take up arms in defence of their religion, their sovereign and their country and who in two actions only have destroyed the enemy and accomplished the design of the wise Government which employed them and reposed in them its confidence.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

REDING.

Head-Quarters at Andujar, 21st July, 1808.

MOST SERENE SIR,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your highness with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen.—General Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war. The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andalusia. The particulars will be communicated to you, by my nephew Colonel Don Pedro Augustin Giron, Adjutant General of Infantry, and until you receive circumstantial details, your Highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations corresponds with the sentiments which your Highness entertains of them and which the army merits, and the opinion which I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

I make bold to request your Highness to fulfil for me the vow which I had made to dedicate this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand.—God preserve your Highness many years.

XAVIER DE CASTANOS.

His Serene Highness the President
of the Supreme Council.

Yesterday the 20th, Spain, or rather the army of Your Highness obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The result is an imitation of the battle of Pavia, in one moment the Andalusians are freed from the French arms. The division of Dupont with eve-

ry thing belonging to it and all its Generals are captured, and the other divisions which occupied his Majesty's dominions from the summit of the Sierra to Baylen, evacuate the Peninsula by Sea. This is the substance of the treaty which his Excellency General Castanos and I had the pleasure to sign last night, and as we left the camp at midnight exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your Highness the details of the Capitulation and battles, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

This pleasing intelligence will be communicated by Don Pedro Augustin Giron Lieut. Colonel of the columns of Provincial Grenadiers with the rank of Colonel and Adjutant-General, an officer of the highest merit, who by the talents and bravery which he has displayed in many actions and particularly in this army has rendered himself worthy of whatever favors your Highness may be pleased to bestow upon him.

I have ordered allegiance to be sworn this day to our new King Don Ferdinand VII. which had not been performed in this city, the Te Deum to be sung, and illuminations for three nights.

God preserve your Highness many years.—Head Quarters at Andujar, July 21, 1808.

EL CONDE DE TILLY.

His Serene Highness, the President
and the Members of the Supreme
Council of Spain and the Indies.

FROM CADIZ, JULY 28, 1808.

"Dupont's army consisted, when it left Madrid, of 22,000 men. The capitulation was signed on the 21st of July.—The prisoners, actually surrendered, are said to exceed 16,000 men; and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. Several other very bloody battles have been fought, which have terminated uniformly in favor of the Spaniards, particularly at Valencia and Saragossa, where two very considerable bodies of French have been cut to pieces. All the inhabitants of Spain, between the ages of 16 and 45, are obliged to serve in the army, without distinction of rank. As yet no general government has been formed. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition;—these have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of Great-Britain, to whom this revolution is all important, and the subject of much exultation."

FROM CADIZ, JULY 29, 1808.

NAVAL VICTORY.

"The post from Malaga has just arrived, and brings letters dated the 21st inst. containing the following information: That on the 25th, in the afternoon, a xebec from Iwica entered that port, and brought intelligence, that before she departed from that Island an English frigate had arrived there in a very damaged state, having been in an engagement, which took place in the Mediterranean, between an English Squadron commanded by Admiral Thornborough, and a French fleet of 11 sail of the line, from Toulon, with troops on board, destined for Spain. When the frigate left the fleet, 2 French ships were taken and a sunk, and the English were in pursuit of the others. The letters say, that the account was fully believed at Malaga, and that an express had been sent off by the government of that place with the news to the Junta, at Seville."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF GENERAL JUNOT.

A letter from Oporto, dated the 28th of August, received this morning states, that General JUNOT and his army had evacuated Lisbon, after plundering the place of 23 waggon load of the most valuable articles that could be collected, and, after different actions with the British, was ultimately defeated by our brave countrymen on the 24th. General LOISON and about 5000 of the French were killed. General JUNOT and the rest of the French army were taken prisoners.

These actions, which terminated in the ruin of the French army, were fought in consequence of JUNOT refusing the only terms which General WELLESLEY would grant him—to surrender unconditionally!

The original letter, of which the above is the substance, was read this day at LLOYD'S Coffee-House.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that the letter was received this morning by a very respectable merchant, from his partner at Oporto, and is actually of the very late date of Sunday last. It states that this most important information was on that morning posted at the Exchange of Oporto, and that the greatest rejoicings prevailed in consequence. We have, therefore, great pleasure in subscribing the copy of the statement posted at Oporto, viz.

"LOISON, with Five Thousand men, killed.
"JUNOT and LABORDE prisoners on their way to Coimbra and Oporto, as the British General would not concede to them any honors.

"Thirty-three waggons loaded with plunder taken.
"The Russians, as soon as the French left the capital, hoisted Portuguese colours.

"There has been a Naval Engagement, in which the English destroyed a French Squadron, which was conveying to Portugal Prince EUGENE (our King) with several thousand men to reinforce JUNOT."

The last part of this account seems the most improbable. With respect to the first, we shall only add, that we can pledge ourselves merely to the circumstance of the intelligence having been published at Oporto in the manner described.

The glorious accounts from Portugal, which we had yesterday the pleasure of submitting to the Public, prevented us from making a few observations on a very important article which we also inserted yesterday, on the authority of private letters, respecting the opening of the Ports of Holland for the exportation of all goods to this Country, except Bark and Hides. We have received accounts from other channels which induce us to believe that this very extraordinary event has actually taken place, and as it is to be considered as a concession on the part of the French Tyrant, it shews that he begins to be apprehensive that the violence and oppression with which he has treated other States, is likely to be productive of an alarming change in the disposi-

tion of their respective people. The truth is, that the Dutch were reduced to the lowest state of misery, and that desperation was likely to act like the nobler feeling of national spirit, and unless the Tyrant had made some concession, with respect to their commerce, a general insurrection would most probably have been the result of a perseverance in his former rigour. From what we hear, however, a spirit has arisen in Holland, since the events which have taken place in Spain, which will require still greater concessions, and as the Tyrant yields, which it is probable he must do, the energy of those whom he has so long oppressed will proportionably increase.—But what is still more important, we have seen letters of a recent date, from Paris, which, in spite of all the rigid precautions adopted by BONAAPARTE'S agents in that capital, and all the swarm of spies with which it abounds, have found their way through Holland into this country. The contents of these letters manifest a spirit that could only arise from a knowledge of his failures in Spain, and confident hope that his power is in its wane.—It is not impossible, whatever may be his pride, that the frustration of all his views in Spain and the aspect of affairs in Portugal, may have induced him to think some relaxation of his severe system of Government necessary at home as well as in his dependent States, and such is the flexibility of Frenchmen, and their proneness to change, that they would most probably have been tired of their Usurper, even if he had not kept them under a heavier yoke than they ever endured under that Government which they so furiously subverted.

The order issued by Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY to his troops, was briefly and simply this:—"My brave Countrymen! drive the French out of the passes on the road to Lisbon;" and this order was fully and promptly executed. It was the French General SHIBALT who was killed, and General BERNIER who was wounded and made prisoner. LOISON was missing, and supposed to be among the slain.

When General BERNIER was taken by one of our grenadiers, he offered him his purse and watch to let him go; but the grenadier spurned the offer, brought the General to his Colonel, and was rewarded by Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY with a purse.—The French General expressed to the English Colonel much surprize at the disinterestedness of the grenadier. "Don't be surprized," said the Colonel, "We are not come as robbers." BERNIER then addressing himself to Sir A. WELLESLEY, said, "From the manner in which you have fought, I suppose you have got the picked men of the army of England."—"By no means," replied Sir ARTHUR, "this is only a specimen of what the rest are."

The knapsacks of the French soldiers, left on the field, were found to be stuffed with silver spoons, cups, and other articles of plate which they had plundered.

We are happy to find that the inhabitants of Cuba have expressed their determination to support their lawful Sovereign. Their example, we have no doubt, will be followed by the other Spanish Colonies.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, October 10, 1808.

His HONOR the PRESIDENT and Suite left this City on Thursday last for the Seat of Government.

ARRIVALS—Schooner Mary-Ann, Capt. Beateay, from New-York; Ship Rosina, Capt. Potter, London; Ship Lord Whitworth, Capt. Douglas, New-York; and Schooners Tight-Match, Capt. Leavitt; Harmony, Capt. Flint, Halifax.

By the Ship Rosina, we have been favored with London papers to the 3d of SEPTEMBER.

The accounts given in this day's Gazette from Portugal and Spain, are highly important. They are officially reported, and may therefore be depended on.

[MARRIED] At Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, by the Rev. THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Chaplain of that Island, Mr. PETER DULGARN, to Miss CATHERINE CALBECK, at the same moment Mr. GEORGE IRVING, to Miss SOPHIA CALBECK, daughters of the late Philip Calbeck, Esq. late Attorney General of said Island, and nieces of Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN.

BY THE HONORABLE

MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council, and
(L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province stands prorogued to the First Tuesday of this instant OCTOBER; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Tuesday in JANUARY next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, and in the Forty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.
By the PRESIDENT'S Command,
JON. ODELL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of ISAAC BOSTWICK, late of Kingston, deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the Subscribers within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

TAMM BOSTWICK, Administratrix,
HANFORD BOSTWICK, Administrator,
KINGSTON, 14th September, 1808.