

consequence executed a counter march, taking its direction by Exea to Taulle, in order to pass the Ebro and charge upon Tudela; which movement being observed by the enemy, he resolved to abandon that point, pressing hastily in the direction to Talicorra and Caparossa; our combined army, in order to avoid a great and decisive action with an enemy superior in force, took the judicious and prudent resolution to fall back upon points, when it might vigorously attack with advantage, and likewise give time for the arrival of the succours we expect from the armies of Andalusia, Castile, and Galicia.—*De. Gaz. Sept. 17.*

OVIEDO, SEPTEMBER 15.

The Deputies from all the provinces to the Central Junta, are arriving at Madrid, where, according to the recommendation of the Conde de Floridablanca, the saloon of the Ambassadors in the Royal Palace is preparing for their reception, as the most proper place for holding the Sessions. Their assembly, considered in any point of view, will be the most respectable and august that Spain has ever seen.—The supreme authority is concentrated in one point; and the whole nation will bear with pleasure the voice of their Deputies, and obey their orders. Far from us be dissension, the love of interest or commands.—For, the love of our country requires still greater sacrifices.

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 17.

Yesterday passed through this city the division of Le Compigni, consisting of 10,000 men, which is on its march for Siria. To-day entered that of Le Reding, commanded by Sir Vinegos, said to amount to 10,000 men. It is said that to-morrow 1000 men of the Walloon Guards, with some other troops of this garrison, will leave this city; and that on the day following the division which entered to-day, will again set out. We are assured that on next Monday will be held the first Session of the Central or Sovereign Junta. A report is current to-day that the French have evacuated Pampeluna, fearing to be attacked by the armies of Blake and Palafox; but this report requires confirmation. The Volunteers of this city are embodied, and preparations are making to equip them as speedily as possible.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The dispatches last received from Sir HEW DALRYMPLE and Admiral COTTON, are rather of a more consolatory nature than those which we previously felt ourselves under the necessity of reprobating. The famous Convention, as far as regards the departure of the French troops, is to be strictly executed, but the robbers are to leave the fruits of their vocation behind. It will be seen by the Proclamation in another part of our paper, that Commissioners had actually been appointed to carry into execution, and to see fulfilled, "The stipulations made in that Convention, that property of every kind confiscated or seized from the subjects of other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the Royal Palace, Royal and Public Libraries and Museums, from individuals that are still existing in Portugal, should be restored." General JUNOT, it appears, insisted that he had a right to carry off whatever had been in his power while he commanded at Lisbon; whilst the British General contended, that he was not to carry away any species of plunder whatever, General BERSFORD and Lord PROBY on the one part, and General KELLERMAN on the other, were the Commissioners appointed to superintend the execution of this business; and a Committee was at the same time appointed for the purpose of ascertaining every particular article of plunder, and restoring it to the rightful owner. A part of this property JUNOT had actually begun to embark, among which was the Museum of Natural Curiosities belonging to the PRINCE REGENT; it was all, however, obliged to be re-landed.

It was natural to expect that the plunderers would not surrender the produce of ten months exaction and rapacity without the greatest reluctance. Accordingly we find, from private letters, that JUNOT and the French army had expressed the utmost rage and disappointment at the interpretation put upon the Convention by KELLERMAN, and that he had entered a formal protest against it. KELLERMAN contends that his interpretation was correct, but that under all the circumstances of his situation, he had deprecated the publishing of the Proclamation, as the knowledge of it must ruin him in the eyes of the French army.

We have given some extracts from French and Dutch Papers received yesterday. The military preparations mentioned in them, announce the determination of BONAPARTE to persevere in the attempt to subdue Spain. We cannot, however, find that any reinforcements of consequence, have reached the French Army in that quarter.—It is now upwards of two months since King JOSEPH was obliged to fly from Madrid, and he is still inactive on the banks of the Ebro. Surely within that time, sufficient troops might have been sent to his aid, to enable him to make an effort at least to recover his capital. But with all his vaunting, we suspect the French Emperor will not prosecute the Spanish business with his characteristic vivacity, and that Austria is, in fact, the real object of his jealousy, and of all the preparations he is making.

Government, we understand, are in possession of the *Moniteur* of the 19th ult. containing the substance of a speech made by BONAPARTE, on the preceding day, to the troops on the parade. In this he is said to tell them, "That their labours are not yet concluded; that hitherto he had led them to triumph and glory, through Austria, Prussia, Poland, &c. that they must now traverse France, and cross the Pyrenees; that they must rescue Spain from the pollution of the English, and inflict a signal vengeance on the rebellious Spaniards; that the glory of the Imperial Eagle had for a moment been tarnished; but that they must restore it to its former lustre, by making the Leopards of England crouch beneath the Imperial Eagles of the Great Nation."

Were it not that this extraordinary fact is stated in the Official Paper, we should, notwithstanding the extreme rigour that is exercised over the French press, consider it as a palpable forgery. It is almost incredible that BONAPARTE should make such a frank and open avowal of the

difficulties in which he is placed. History teaches us that legitimate Sovereigns have often, and not in vain, thrown themselves upon the affections and generosity of their subjects; but this is the first usurper we have ever heard of, who has ventured to make an appeal of this kind.

SEPTEMBER 6.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in an article from Cadiz—General DUPONT with his Staff, who had embarked for France, are slated to have been captured by the English, and carried into Gibraltar. Admiral ROSSILLY, who commanded the French fleet which surrendered at Cadiz, is also slated to have been captured in the same manner, and carried into Malta.

The Austrian Consul at Carthage was employed by order of his Court, in collecting the Spanish manifestoes, accounts of battles, &c. for the purpose of being sent to Vienna to be compared with the French statements.

OCTOBER 8.

Spanish papers to the 2d inst. have arrived. The intelligence they furnish is rather satisfactory than important. They confirm the accounts previously received of the recapture of Bilbao by the Spaniards. They also announce the evacuation of Burgos by the French. This took place on the 22d, and was effected with great precipitation, the enemy leaving behind them a quantity of ammunition; artillery and carriages. Respecting the battle of Bilbao, and of the loss and expulsion of the French from that place, the accounts by these papers vary somewhat from those of which we are already in possession. Some of them estimate the amount of the hostile force at no more than two thousand men; others carry it to five thousand, or thereabouts, the number originally mentioned. Neither does the defeat and loss of the enemy appear so complete and heavy as we were at first led to imagine. A great number of them was killed or wounded; but the greater part seem to have effected their escape to Vittoria. The traitor MAZAREDO was among them, but he unfortunately escaped with only the loss of a part of his baggage. The Spanish troops who made themselves masters of Bilbao, assisted by strong reinforcements, were proceeding to besiege St. Sebastian, which they mean if necessary to storm.

A great part of the army, who escaped with the Marquis de ROMANA from Denmark are once more restored to their native soil. They arrived at Corunna on the 30th of September, and were immediately ordered to Bilbao and Santander. The Spaniards are anxiously looking out for the arrival of the British auxiliaries from Portugal, together with the corps of their own troops, which had marched to co-operate in the deliverance of that country. As soon as they arrived, they were to be sent to join the army of General BLAKE, which daily receives reinforcements from all sides.

These papers afford us an estimate of the enemy's force remaining in Spain on the 24th ult. together with the distribution of it; the total is 39,120 effective men, including six thousand cavalry; their line extended from Cicurungo to Miranda. The utmost confusion and discontent are known to prevail among the French troops, and numbers of them daily desert to General BLAKE, particularly from the foreign corps.

Lord WM. BENTINCK arrived from Lisbon at Cadiz on the 18th ult. and immediately proceeded to Madrid, via Seville, on a special mission to the Central Junta. His Lordship reached Madrid on the 25th.

The arrival of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY will soon enable us to clear up the mystery which hangs over the late Convention in Portugal. An enquiry has certainly been ordered into the causes and circumstances of the Convention. The officers who have arrived in the *Plover*, and particularly General FERGUSON, are to be witnesses. Sir HEW DALRYMPLE has been recalled, and is expected in the course of a few days. The Proclamation which he addressed to the Portuguese nation will be found in a subsequent part of the Paper. He states the disinterested motives of the British Government in aiding their faithful allies, and, conformable to his duty, re-inflates in full authority the provisional Government which had been appointed by the PRINCE REGENT on his embarking for the Brazils.—Sir H. BURRARD is to have the command in Portugal *pro tempore*, and Sir JOHN MOORE is to head the troops destined to co-operate with the Spaniards. When the *Plover* left Lisbon, the 28th ult. the first division of the French troops had failed, and the second division was in a state of great forwardness, and it was expected would fail in a few days.

Some French and Dutch papers, of a late date, were received yesterday. The only article of any novelty they contain relate to the progress of BONAPARTE in his journey to Erfurth. He arrived at Metz on the 24th ult. and was to set out from thence the following morning at four o'clock, for Frankfort. His Secretary, MARET, had already reached the latter city on the 23d. No mention whatever is made of his further destination, nor any new light thrown on the objects of his journey. The Emperor ALEXANDER was expected at Weimar on the 29th.

Intelligence from Oporto to the 15th ult. was received Tuesday. It was anticipated by the previous arrivals from Lisbon. The Portuguese, it appears, are not so dissatisfied with the Convention as the people of this country. Why should they? Their national honor is not compromised by that unfortunate arrangement in the same way that ours is. The inhabitants of Lisbon, as it was natural they should, were glad to get rid of their oppressors at any rate, but Sir HEW DALRYMPLE and his colleagues allowed the enemy to retire, as if they were afraid of him. Instead of obtaining a victory at Vimeira, any one who had no other documents to determine his opinion, than the Articles of the Convention, would conclude the British Army was defeated, or that it was at best what is called a drawn battle. The Oporto Papers contain the copy of a letter from Col. MURRAY to the Commander of the Portuguese army, satisfactorily explaining the circumstance of the English flag having been hoisted on Fort St. Julian, which was entirely through mistake. Nothing, he says, could be more distant from the intention of the British General than that the English flag should be hoisted on the Fort, and the moment

he was apprized of it, he caused it to be taken down, and the Portuguese placed in its stead. "It would certainly (adds Colonel MURRAY) have been better if this had not occurred, but I trust that your Excellency and the Portuguese nation will be satisfied it proceeded only from a mistake."

Government, we understand, are in hourly expectation of important intelligence from the Baltic, Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, it is said, was so confident that he possessed means to destroy the Russian Squadron, in Baltic Port, that he would grant no other terms than those of an unconditional surrender.

The Gottenburgh Mail, which arrived on Thursday, brings an account from Koningberg, of the 16th of September, by which it appears, that on the 18th or 20th, the Emperor Alexander and the Archduke Constantine, accompanied by Caulincourt, were expected in that city on their way to Erfurth. Constantine was forced to this step by the infatuated Emperor. The Emperor of Austria, it is said, had been invited to the meeting at Erfurth; but it is thought he would decline the invitation.

Insurances have been effected at Loyd's to the amount of upwards of half a million, on vessels now on their voyage from Russia, freighted with the produce of that country.

We understand a messenger was dispatched on Saturday night to Mr. Thornton, at Stockholm, bearing letters of recall to that Minister.

The Neptune, 98, Sir Thomas Williams, and the Pompee, 80, Capt. Cockburn, have sailed from Plymouth for Barbadoes. It is understood that they are gone to co-operate in an attack on the Island of Martinique.

Among the reports of the day, it is said that Lord Mulgrave is to go out second in command to Portugal under the Duke of York; that his Lordship is to be succeeded as First Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Callereagh; and that the Marquis Wellesley is to have the Secretaryship for the War and Colonial Department.

Admiral Massaredo, who is the President of the Frenchified and traitorous Junta at Bilbao, is an old adherent of France. It was he who carried the Spanish fleet into Brest, and remained there, till the peace released him.—Bonaparte made him a present there of a suit of armour.

The Caesar, Sir R. Strachan's ship, arrived at Plymouth, has brought intelligence that a mutiny having broken out among the crews of the French Squadron in Toulon, it was found necessary to execute several of the ringleaders, and to dismantle a ship of the line, the crew of which had been landed and imprisoned.

It seems remarkable that nothing has been heard of General Brune since his celebrated interview with the King of Sweden. General Brune had been heard to express some sentiments after that interview, which were not quite congenial with the views and feelings of Bonaparte; and report has gone the length of saying that this officer has ceased to exist.

Letters of recent date from Riga state that, the Senate of that city had petitioned the Emperor Alexander not to quit his dominions for the purpose of meeting Bonaparte. The answer returned to this representation is said to have been, "that the Senate would better consult its duty, by attending to those concerns which are within the limits of its functions, than by interfering in affairs of state."

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, December 5, 1808.

¶ An Officer of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment arrived this morning from Quebec on his way to Halifax. He left Quebec on the night of the 25th ult. and says, that a Report was then in circulation there, and credited, that there was an *American War*. We give it merely as a Report.—The Digby and St. Andrews Packets are hourly expected and will probably bring some further intelligence upon this very important subject.

ARRIVED—Schooner Thomas, Capt. Allan, from Halifax; and Ship Caledonia, Capt. Boag, Portsmouth.

From HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 18.
Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 9.

"The brig Dart has just arrived in 25 days from Portugal.—We learn from the Captain, that the Spaniards continued to be successful; they had penetrated as far into France as Bayonne; and had cut the French army in Barcelona to pieces.

"General Sir Hew Dalrymple is recalled by our Government from Portugal.—One of the transports, with part of the French troops on board, sunk in coming out of Lisbon, and two hundred and fifty perished.—The Dart was going in at the time, and saved seventeen of the soldiers."

The Spaniards are said to be assembling troops at the Island of Porto Rico; supposed to be preparatory to an expedition against the French in the City of St. Domingo. FERRAND, who commands there, is known to be an excellent officer, and has a strong garrison. To insure success, therefore, it is not improbable, that the Spaniards may require the assistance of a considerable body of British troops.

The purchase of Louisiana from Bonaparte—the connivance of the American Government at the expedition of Miranda—and frequent bickerings along their respective lines,—have occasioned much jealousy between the Spaniards and their neighbours in the United States. Should, therefore, the Patriots succeed in repelling the French invaders in Old Spain; they next, perhaps, may think of regaining the territory which they have been swindled out of in the New World.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.