

in some force on the 28th and 29th upon the left of the Douro; but the first light division and the cavalry having passed the rivers Erenna and Gega on the 29th, the enemy's rear retired, passing the Douro, and following the movements of the rest of the army in the direction of Villa Franca abandoning the city of Valladolid, where they left 27 pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of balls & bombs, and their hospital, with about 800 sick and wounded.

The partizan Marquinez, made 300 prisoners on the 30th, in the neighborhood of Valladolid.

Our van passed the Douro, and our detached parties entered Valladolid on the same day, the 30th, and had the satisfaction of being received by the inhabitants of that city with the same enthusiastic joy, as in all other parts of the country.

The army styled the army of Portugal, having passed and abandoned the Douro, it was necessary to observe the movements of the centre, and prevent them forming the junction, which it was said, they intended to effect, upon the upper Douro, with the army of Portugal.

While the vanguard and the left wing pursued the army of Portugal, I marched to the right, through Gega to Cuellar, where I arrived yesterday.

The king retired from Segovia this morning, and passed Guaderama, leaving in Segovia an advanced guard, composed principally of horse, under the command of general Esport. Before he retreated, he rendered useless the artillery & ammunition that were in the castle, carried off the silver and ornaments of the cathedral, and imposed a considerable contribution upon the inhabitants of the city.

As yet I have not received information of the arrival of a detachment commanded by brigadier D'Urban, which I sent yesterday to Segovia.

The army of Portugal has continued its retreat in the direction of Burgos.

Inclosed I transmit to your excellency the copy of a despatch which I have received from gen. sir R. Hill, containing an account of a brilliant action, which the division of cavalry of lieut. gen. sir Wm. Erskine had, on the 24th of July, with the enemy's cavalry.

I have not received further information of the operations of sir Home Popham.

I have just learned, that the troops under the command of gen. D'Espert have evacuated the city of Segovia, and proceeded to the royal palace of Santa Ildefonso.

AUGUST 19.

Entry of the Great Lord in Madrid.

I promised that as soon as I should receive certain information of our army having entered Madrid I would send it to the printing office; I am not accustomed to speak my word.

The great lord entered on the 15th, at day break, the hitherto unfortunate, but constant & first in patriotism, in Spain, the beautiful city of Madrid.

It is impossible to describe the applause and enthusiasm with which he delivered of the Spanish people received there by the inhabitants.

Brigadier general D'Urban, commanding the Portuguese cavalry,

pursued the enemy's cavalry, and made a great slaughter.

King Joseph, abandoned by his own troops, by Marmont and by Soult, took the resolution to fly to Valencia, and put himself under the protection of Suchet.

The expedition from Cadiz of 7000 men, disembarked at Huelva, in the county of Niebla.

Soult on the 12th and 13th held councils of war, relative to the course that he was to pursue.

The siege of Cadiz is at this time raised.

The anglo-Spanish expedition from the Mediterranean, positively landed at Villa Nova de Sijes, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

His excellency marshal Beresford on the 15th August was considerably better.

YORK, October 17.

A short Statement of the Victory obtained at Queenston.

On the 13th inst. a most glorious victory took place at Queenston over the enemy; landing with the flower of their army, said to consist of about 1500 men, they obtained a temporary, and but a temporary possession of that post. Our forces, though a handful compared with those of the enemy, were not intimidated by numbers, but bravely resisted, like men who had a King and a Country to defend.

General Brock, watchful as he was brave, soon appeared in the midst of his faithful troops, ever obedient to his call, and whom he loved with the affection of a Father; but alas! whilst collecting, arranging, forming, and cheering his brave followers, that great commander gloriously fell when preparing for victory. "Push on brave York Volunteers," being then near him, they were the last words of the dying Hero.—Inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the day of battle remember BROCK.

Nor let us forget to lament the untimely fate of the young, the affectionate, and the brave Lieut. Col. John Macdonnel, who received a mortal wound about the same time with his beloved General—attached to him from affection, his constant follower in every danger, this amiable youth is now buried with him in the same grave.—But let not our gratitude and praise be withheld from the living, many good, many brave do still remain to defend us.

Major General Sheaffe, immediately after the death of Major General Brock, succeeded to the command, and proved himself worthy to fill that important, tho' difficult and dangerous situation in which he was placed. Being reinforced by troops (including a body of Indians) from Fort George, General Sheaffe succeeded by a most judicious movement, in gaining the flank and rear of the enemy; by this time, succours having arrived from Chippawa, the General advanced with about seven hundred men in all, and after a most spirited and obstinate engagement, totally defeated the enemy.

Unable to resist or escape from the British arms, about 900 Americans surrendered prisoners of war, the residue of their army (perhaps with a few exceptions) was either killed or drowned in the river. It is supposed that we, including troops of every description, have lost about thirty men, and that

there is on our side about sixty men wounded.

To mention those who have distinguished themselves on this great occasion, would be to repeat the names of every person who was engaged; suffice it to say, that every individual behaved in a manner worthy of the cause for which he fought, and of the General under whom he served.

KINGSTON:

Saturday, October 24, 1812.

MR. EDITOR,

As no official account hath yet been published of the attack on Niagara on the 13th inst. the annexed detached particulars may probably not be unacceptable to your readers, in default of a more regular narrative.

It is now ascertained that the number of prisoners taken at Queenstown in the affair of the 13th was 926, including about 60 officers, and that about 500 were killed or drowned.—A gentleman, an eye witness, relates, that one Boat containing about 50 men was sunk by our Artillery, and that two others containing the same number did not bring a dozen men on shore alive.—120 of their wounded were carried to Niagara, part of which were lodged in the Church, the Hospitals not being sufficient to accommodate them, and the greatest attention was paid to them by our Surgeons. Thirty of these died of their wounds. Such as could be removed, were allowed to be taken to the American Camp or Garrison.—Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 90.—Our Militia behaved most gallantly and had their full share of the dangers and the honors of the day.—One of the conditions on which the prisoners were admitted to a surrender was, that the Americans should destroy all their Boats between Niagara and Queenstown, which was immediately executed.—The prisoners on their part surrendered at discretion; but those among them who were Militia were permitted to return home, under a promise that they would not take up arms during the war; an indulgence they did not deserve, as it appears that during the time they had possession of Queenstown they plundered the houses of every thing they could conveniently carry away. Indeed it appears that they were allured over by the hopes of plunder. The Houses and Farms which each of them was to have were pointed out to them, and a paper was actually given to one man assuring him of the Government House for a Tavern. A specimen of what we have to expect should we allow them to get possession here!

It was their intention to burn the town of Niagara, as they fired red hot shot from their Garrison into it, and actually burnt down the Court House and a Tannery.

On the same day a cannonading took place near Fort Erie, during which one of their Magazines blew up. About 70 men were killed by this explosion. On our side nobody was hurt.

In the early part of the day, before and after they got possession of Queenstown, the Americans were busily employed in carrying over their killed and wounded to their own shore, among the latter was Colonel Van Ranselaer, said to be since dead of his wounds; yet a great number of their dead were found in every direction where we had engaged them.

Last Wednesday arrived his Majesty's ships Royal George & Earl of Moira, and merchant vessel Simcoe, with about 350 American prisoners on board.

The Legislature of Connecticut have voted to raise for State Service, 2 regiments of infantry, 4 companies of artillery, and 4 companies of cavalry—to purchase 3000 stand of arms, and 8 field pieces, and accept of volunteer companies to defend the harbors.

From the Brattleborough (Vermont) Reporter.

The drafted troops in this vicinity have received marching orders—most of them have anticipated them and marched off with themselves.

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the Estate of Francis X. Rocheleau, late Stone Mason of this place, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having any claim against the said Estate, are desired to present them duly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next.

JOHN KIRBY,
Acting Executor.

Kingston, 22d October, 1812 47

Pork and Flour.

WANTED for the use of his Majesty's Troops stationed at Kingston and its dependencies,

Five Hundred Barrels of Pork,
Five Hundred Barrels of Flour;

To be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March next, with the usual guarantee.

All persons willing to furnish the whole or any part of the above, are desired to send in their proposals to this Office on or before the 10th of November next, and to state at what Price they would prefer delivering the same.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Kingston, 8th October, 1812. 45

Fresh Beef.

WANTED for the use of his Majesty's Troops stationed at Kingston,

600 Pounds or thereabouts of fresh Beef daily, from the 1st of November to the 24th February, 1813.

Any persons willing to furnish the whole or any part of the above, are desired to send in their Proposals to this Office on or before the 29th instant.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Kingston, 8th October, 1812. 45

B. Whitney,

Has just Received,

RED, white, yellow and green Flannels, green Baize, low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Coatings, Irish Linens, Striped Cottons, Cotton Shirts, India Cottons, Women's black worsted Hosiery, Swan Down Velling, Superfine Calicoes.—Also, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, Snuff, Tobacco, Allspice, &c. &c.

Kingston, 8th October, 1812. 45

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Jacob Fralick, late of the township of Frederickburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all those who have any claim against the said estate are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next.

JOHN FRALICK,
JACOB SMITH, } Executors.

October 10, 1812. 45

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Stewart, distiller, late of Hallowell, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and all those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them forward, duly authenticated, that they may be settled.

THOMAS EYRE, Administrator.
Hallowell, October 4, 1812. 45