



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1809.

NUMBER 1213.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. William M'TAGART, Sheriff of Madraspatnam and its dependencies for the ensuing year.
Mr. T. THOMAS, Acting Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah Court at Mangalam.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon PENDER, to afford medical assistance to the Zillah Court at Cuddalore on the usual allowance.

Mr. Surgeon JAMES, to proceed to England on furlough for three years.

Mr. PRITCHARD, Garrison Surgeon of Vellore, and Mr. PEYTON, Garrison Surgeon of Bellary, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence of one and three months respectively.

Extract from the Copy of Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Fort St. George in the Public Department dated 4th June, 1808.

"We have permitted Mr. BAILL, to return to his duty as a Chaplain on your Establishment."

Mr. Assistant Surgeon ATKINSON, appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion of Pioneers till further orders.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon BURTON, of the 1st Battalion

5th Native Regiment, to afford medical aid to the detachment of Artillery ordered from Jemalabad to Mangalore.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having received an Official Report of the equipment of the detachment of Native Cavalry which has been recently ordered to proceed on foreign service, the Governor in Council has observed with great satisfaction the alacrity in volunteering for the intended service, by which the Native Officers and men composing the details furnished from the several Regiments have been generally distinguished—the Governor in Council considers this expression of public approbation to be particularly due to the details furnished from the 4th and 7th Regiments of Native Cavalry; and the promptitude with which the latter of these details were prepared for immediate movement, reflects the highest credit on the discipline and efficiency of the Corps to which it belongs.

The Governor in Council has also observed with particular satisfaction by a Report from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the whole of the Native Corps stationed at Wallajahabad, being the 2d Battalion of the 15th, the 1st Battalion of the 12th, and the 2d Battalion of the 25th Regiments had volunteered for foreign service, under the impression that their services would be required for that duty.

The Governor in Council requests that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will make known to the Corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry mentioned in this order, the public approbation to which their conduct is entitled.

On Monday afternoon a Royal Salute was fired from the Fort on receipt of the Intelligence of Peace between England and Spain, and on account of the successes of the Spaniards, now our Allies, over the French. A similar salute was yesterday fired by His Highness the Nizam.

A Ball and Supper was given on the 2d Inst. at the Government Gardens to the Settlement. The Entertainment went off with great eclat, and the hilarity of the evening was not a little heightened by the news from Europe, every countenance exhibiting strong marks of pleasure; and it was plain to read every one felt proud of the name of Briton, for from the noble and generous stand that England has made she rises at this moment pre-eminent amongst the nations of the earth; and even her late enemies now do justice to her magnanimity and seem determined to imitate her example.

In the speedy downfall of French usurpation we trust the world will soon see the preponderating advantage of practical and tried freedom over the speculative and precarious tenets of theoretical liberty!

In our Extra Paper of the 2d Instant, we furnished our readers with some of the leading features of the important intelligence, received by the American Ship *Atlantic*.—We now add some further heads of Intelligence, the details of which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The French Squadron in Cadiz, commanded by Admiral Rosily had surrendered.

Five thousand Spanish Prisoners had been released in England and had embarked from Plymouth on their return home.

A rising of the people had taken place in Oporto, and all the French there had been put in Prison.

The Portuguese had issued a proclamation declaring that the French Government had been exterminated from Portugal.—All public business was transacted in the name of the Prince Regent. General Junot had concentrated his Force at Lisbon.

Marshall Brune had been sent to the Temple. Talleyrand was in disgrace, and was ordered by Bonaparte to take charge of the King and Queen of Spain—This was tantamount to an imprisonment, as the Royal Family were confined to a very limited space.

General Spencer's army not being required in Sweden, he had landed at Avamante and was proceeding in great force towards Cadiz.

The Women of Andalusia had resolved to get in the harvest, that all the men might take up arms—100 women had actually dressed themselves as men and offered themselves to the patriots, as such, but their sex was discovered.

The Dutch were abhorrent of the conquest of Bonaparte, and were soon expected to rise against French domination.

The Emperor of Germany, against whom Bonaparte had declared War, had an army of 70,000 men in the field.

A private letter from Madeira states, on the authority of the Master of a vessel from the Mediterranean, that the French and Austrians had actually had three Engagements.

The Provincial Government of Spain had declared Ferdinand 7th, King.

Minorca and Majorca had been taken possession of by Lord Collingwood in the name of the Spanish Government.

A Dinner had been given by the Fishmonger's Company in England to the Spanish Noblemen there, at which the Ministers, and all the opposition were present except Lord Grenville, who sent an excuse.

Bonaparte had gone in haste to Paris, on rumours of an insurrection there; and Joseph Bonaparte to Madrid.

Mr. Jefferson had resigned, and Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton had offered themselves as President and Vice President; but the Federalists expected to succeed for Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney.

The French loss in three of the Spanish Provinces was 40,000 men.

Of the fourteen Provinces of Spain, eleven had already declared for the Patriots.

An Ambassador from Turkey had arrived in England.

Some insurrections had occurred in Italy.

Sir Arthur Wellesley effected his landing at Oporto.

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CORK EXPEDITION.

The following is a correct list of the Staff now present with the Expedition embarked in Cork Harbour, under the command of Lieut. General Sir A. WELLESLEY.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Wellesley.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. Campbell, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Esauin Pole Wellesley.

Major-General Hill, Second in Command.
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. T. N. Hill, 83d Regt.
Major of Brigade—Capt. A. Fordyce, 51st Regt.
Major-General Ferguson.

Aides-de-Camp—Capt. W. Warre, 23d Light Dragoons, and Capt. Mellish, 24th Foot.

Brigadier-General Fane—Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Bringham.

Brigadier-General Crawford—Brigade-Major, Capt. Blair, 91st.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Col. Torrence, Military Secretary.
Major-Adjutant-General, 3d West-India-Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—Capt. Brown, 8th Garrison Battalion, Captain M. Wynyard, Coldstream-Guards, Capt. Elliot, 48th foot, Capt. J. R. P. Jarvis, 56th foot, Lieut. Osborne, 4th dragoons, (extra).

Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General—Capt. Shaw, 3d foot, Capt. Langton, 61st ditto, Capt. Campbell, 10th ditto, Capt. Gurney, 9th ditto, Capt. Douglas, 45th ditto.

Mr. Phipps, Deputy Commissary-General—Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissary of Accounts—Dr. Thompson, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals—Dr. Thomas Hume, Physician, Messrs. Morell, Ross, Crump, and Gunning, Surgeons of the Forces.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 31st December by the Reverend Mr. Dunsterfield, Mr. John M' Rae, Assistant Revenue Surveyor to Miss Anna Rodrigues.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At St. Thome, early on Christmas morning, Lady Ogilby of a Daughter.

At Chingleput, on the 23d December, the Lady of W. D. Greaves, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Madras, on Thursday the 4th December 1808, aged 19, the Lady of Henry Russell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, and Second Daughter of James Henry Cassamajor, Esq. Member of Council at this Presidency.

In the first and fairest bloom of youth, adorned by every charm and elegance of person; and elevated by every dignity and accomplishment of mind; surrounded by her dearest relatives; and united, within the space of three short months, under auspices the most happy, to a fond and virtuous husband, the circumstances which

attended the death of this amiable young Woman, are of a nature more than commonly affecting, and constitute a calamity which imposes on her surviving Friends, a trial of resignation and submission to the dispensation of Providence, as arduous and severe as the weakness of human nature seems calculated to endure.

The mortal remains of this amiable and lamented young Woman, were deposited, on the following morning, in the Southwestern Angle of St. Mary's Church, in Fort St. George; and were attended to the grave by all the principal inhabitants of Madras, of both sexes, where silent tears and uncontrollable agitation, declared more forcibly than language can describe, the deep and unalloyed affliction with which they contemplated the melancholy occasion of their meeting.—The Coffin was borne from the Hearse to the place of Interment by six gentlemen, and the Pall was supported by eight Ladies; by whom the filial object of their tenderness and respect had been most highly esteemed in her life, and was most deeply lamented in her death.

At Rayachoti on the 16th of December after a long and painful illness the Lady of William Light, Esq. Attorney in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 6th December, Julian Jackson, Esq. in the Honorable Company's Military Service, to Miss Margaret Ingham, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th December, by the Revd. Dr. Ward, at the house of Major Bradshaw, of the Residency at Lucknow, Lieutenant William Broome Salmon, 2d Regiment N. L. to Miss Hensley, second daughter to the late Lieut. Col. Andrew Hensley, of this Establishment.

At Pully Ghar, on the 4th December, by the Revd. Dr. Ward, Esq. Ensign James Somerville, 1st Bat. 10th Regiment N. L. to Miss N. Blake, second daughter of Robert Blake, Esq. Assay Master at that station.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 1st Dec. the Lady of Lieutenant Beauregard, of the 2d Bat. 2d Native Regiment, of a Son.

On the 10th Dec. the Lady of Capt. Littlejohn, Commanding the Hill Rangers, of a Son.

On the 11th Dec. the Lady of Lieutenant Leech, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 1st Dec. the Lady of Lieut. J. Moir, of a Daughter.

At Purnea, on the 4th December, the Lady of William Brown, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Benodent, on the 18th Sept. the Lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Allipore, on the night of Wednesday, the 14th inst. after a short illness, Major-George Downie, Commanding the Calcutta Native Militia, highly respected as an Officer, and beloved as a man. His principles were pure and independent, his friendship warm and disinterested, and his studious story and sincere, while his benevolence was ever tenderly alive to the calls of distress, and active in extending relief to his poorer subjects. Possessed of transcendent abilities, with quick perceptions, guided by a strong judgment, he existed himself in every situation of life, a most exemplary, a manly, and respectable character. He was endeared to his Corps, of which every individual regarded him as the friend and father.

Lately, at Barasut, Ensign J. D. Macintyre, of this Establishment.

Lately, on the West Coast of Sumatra, Mr. Painter, Chief Officer of the ship *Lady Barlow*.

Lately, at the General Hospital, Mr. Glegg, of the Country Service.

At Seibee, on the 19th November, Mr. Angelo Deas, a man that was esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Lately, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Captain William Ireland Jones, of the Madras Establishment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Captain David Thompson, Commander of the 4th Dartmouth, East India Company.

In May last, C. Davidson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, to Miss Mary Tierney, of Bernersley.

EUROPE BIRTH.

At Arragh, on the 17th May, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Leith, Bart. of a Daughter.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

Letter from a "Subscriber" at Cuddalore, and indeed several other favors are unavoidably postponed by reason of the press of Intelligence from Europe.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	Remarks.
Dec. 29	73	78	79	75	73	
30	73	78	80	76	73	
31	70	74	75	74	74	Rain.
Jan. 1	73	74	75	75	75	Do.
2	74	79	79	77	77	Do.
3	77	80	80	78	78	

Arrivals.—Colonel E. Frapaud, Lieut. Colonel A. Orr, Captain J. Hay, Captain G. E. Gabriel, Ensigns A. Hendrie, 2d Bat. 8th Regt. H. Markness, M. Clarke, R. Williams, N. Macleod and Hodges, Charles W. Henning, W. Chamberlain, and R. Macleod, Assistant Surgeon Ford.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Floyer, Lieut. Tretman, and Ensign Taylor 1st Bat. 24th Regiment.

CALCUTTA, —DECEMBER 17, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—NOVEMBER 25, 1808.
Captain John Hayer, Secretary to the Marine Board, and Deputy Master Attendant at this Presidency.

November 25, 1808.
Lieutenant Robert Scott, Assistant Secretary to the Marine Board.

December 5, 1808.
Mr. P. W. Pechell, Assistant Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut at Chittagong.

Mr. P. Monckton, Register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Jessore.

December 12, 1808.
Mr. Francis Pierrard, Collector of the District of Allahabad.

Mr. James Law, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Eravah.

Mr. William Watts, Commercial Resident at Radnagore.

A report was on Thursday evening received in town, by an officer of one of the outward bound Indianmen living at Saugur, that the Honorable Company's Ships *Lord Castlereagh* and the *Europe*, whose arrival here from St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope, has been looked for this some time past, were in sight from Saugur on Wednesday, standing into the river.

The foregoing account is strengthened by a Letter received yesterday noon from Keigree, dated the preceding day, stating that two Ships, each having a Pilot Schooner attending, were then working up the river from the Southward—we believe, however, no further particulars of these arrivals had reached town, when this paper was put to press.

On Wednesday morning, Captain F. Cauty, Commander of the Ship *Fatty Allahy*, reached Calcutta, with accounts of the arrival in the river of that vessel, from Pegue.

The *Fatty Allahy* had a most uncommon quick run, having been only four days from her Rangoon Pilot, to the Sand Heads,—she sailed from Rangoon on the 4th current.

The Ship *Martha*, Captain Webster, sailed from Pegue in company with the *Fatty Allahy*, but parted company off the Negrals,—the *Martha* arrived at Keigree on Wednesday.

The *Strathgry*, Captain Grant, from Calcutta, was crossing the Bar, going in to Rangoon as the *Fatty Allahy* and *Minerva*, left that river.

About fourteen days before the last mentioned vessels left Rangoon, a large Malabar Ship, the *Wyndham*, arrived there from China, after a passage of ten weeks.

The *Admiral Drury*, formerly the *Ann*, Captain Stewart, remained at Rangoon; also the brig *Betsy*, Captain Snowball.

The brig *Cyclops*, Captain Charles Bruce, and the brig *Daphne*, both from Pegue, have arrived in this river—the former sailed from thence on the 20th, the latter on the 1st ult. Both these vessels touched at Diamond Island, but saw no vestige of the Wreck of the *Travlers*.

We have been informed that one of His Majesty's Ships recently picked up at Sea, a pine of Madeira Wine, supposed to have pertained to the Cargo of that ill-fated ship.

A boat, belonging to the *Daphne*, having on board her Commander, Captain E. Harman, Mr. Price, his Chief Officer; a Portuguese Seacunny, and six Lascars, went on shore at Diamond Island, for the purpose of procuring some Turtle—the Brig remained off the Island four days, when the Boat not having returned to the vessel, the People remaining on board the *Daphne*, gave up the Boat and People as lost, and consequently proceeded on to this port without them.

Two or three days ago, letters were received in Calcutta, stating that the *Daphne's* Boat, with the People abovementioned in her, had arrived at Poondee, a little to the Southward of Ganjam:—it appears the Boat was driven to Sea by the wind and current from Diamond Island, and continued to be tossed about by the waves for ten days, before they reached land at Poondee as above stated,—during the greatest part of that time, these unfortunate sufferers were without a morsel of any thing to eat, or a drop of water, or any thing else to quench their thirst; it may be readily conceived, that they were reduced to the last state of wretchedness and despair; and horrid to relate, actually obliged to have recourse to themselves for water; under these shocking hardships, the Seacunny died.—Captain Harman and Mr. Price reached Cuttack; where, it is scarcely necessary to add, they met with every assistance and comfort, their great and commiserable sufferings demanded;—these two

a complete revolution took place here yesterday, by the people rising en masse, and putting all Frenchmen in prison; and this is a Court

ple. A Proclamation was made ordering every thing to be transacted in the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and all laws and regulations to go on as before; therefore, to-morrow every thing will be in activity, both in trade and commerce. If, as is fully expected, the same happens at Lisbon, and the Spaniards maintain their advantage over the French, it will be advisable to open this market. All the English goods which remained in the Custom-house last October, are still there."

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:—
Lieutenant-General Calcraft upon his promotion.
Colonel Hawker, upon his being appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty.

Major-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, upon his being appointed to the command of the 9th Garrison Battalion.

The Rev. Dr. Mausel, upon his being elected to the Bishopric of Bristol.

Dr. Cornwall, late Bishop of Hereford, upon his translation to the Bishopric of Worcester, and upon which occasion he did homage before his Majesty.

PORTUGUESE STATE PAPERS.

In the Name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Junta of the Supreme Government of the City of Oporto makes known unto all the subjects of the said Prince, that the French Government is entirely exterminated from the country, and the royal authority of our legitimate Sovereign is restored, which will be exercised fully and independently by the above-mentioned Junta, until the Government established in this kingdom, by his Royal Highness shall be restored; in consequence of which the said Junta order that his Royal Highness shall be proclaimed, and his Royal Arms be displayed and respected as they always have been, and shall be; and that all constituted authorities shall act conformably, published all their orders in the name of his Royal Highness.

The Bishop, President, and Generalissimo.
Given at Oporto, 19th June 1808.
EDICT.

"The Provisional Council of the Government of Oporto, invites the veteran soldiers, to whatever regiment of the line they may belong, to unite with the army of this province, that is, to enter into the ranks with the two regiments of the garrison of this city, which are the course of organization; and to each man, by way of remuneration, are provided a month's pay, and a daily allowance of four vintens, with clothing, &c. This same pay will be allotted to all the soldiers now on the service as well as those who will join the same regiments, as far as circumstances will permit this extraordinary pay. Likewise the Militia will have same advantages."

"The Bishop, President and Governor."
"Oporto, June 20."

PROCLAMATION.

PORTUGUESE!—By Heaven and by Jesus Christ!—You have a Governor who loves you, who is anxious for your happiness, and who will exert himself to obtain it. What avail your turbulence, your excesses, your want of that order and subordination to which he would conduct you, anxious to preserve your lives? What opportunities have you not lost, of which you ought to have availed yourselves against the enemy, since you have neglected your own resources! What signals do you not exhibit to the enemy, that he may enter and surprise you!—Portuguese listen to one who loves you. The French intend to strike a blow, fatal to you, and you are lost if you are guilty of insubordination, or disregard the Councils of your Governor. Your firing, your beat of drum, your bells, give to your enemies the knowledge of where you are, where your force and where your weakness. From your enemy conceal your power, that you may strike the blow with the more success; and that you may encounter him when he least expects your approach. By these means you may conquer him. Subject yourselves to your superiors in all and through all, if you are desirous of victory; otherwise, be assured you will meet only disgrace. From necessity, after this manner, the mighty bold yields to vigilance, dexterity, and the little cloak. By whatever is sacred in Heaven, or in earth, by the sacred name of Jesus Christ, the Governor implores you, that you maintain subjection to your Chief, conforming to the regulations of your respective companies. If you are ordered to a post, there you might remain until the moment of combat and glory shall arrive. To you who are in the van we first commit our cause, and by valour diminish the number of our enemies. You who are next in order, when your turn comes, fulfil your duty by dealing destruction around you; and you who form the rear-guard, destroy the rest. Your energy must be guided by intelligence; you must be conducted by wisdom, in order to be conquerors.

"Long live the Prince Regent; long live Portugal;—long live the Portuguese!"
"The Bishop, Governor President."

THE COURIER,—JULY 15.

Nearly 5000 Spanish Prisoners who have been released, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday. As they embarked they poured forth the warmest wishes for the happiness of this Country. Many of them took up the sand from the beach, kissed it with reverence and affection, as the sand of a free Nation, and put it in

their pockets to exhibit it to their countrymen upon their return.

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE INHABITANTS OF CADIZ.

The French's adon has surrendered at discretion, relying on the humanity and generosity of the Inhabitants of Cadiz, as has already been made known. The measures which have been pursued, have prevented our squadron from sustaining the least damage, nor have the forces employed to reduce the French squadron sustained any considerable loss, and effusion of blood has been less than in a combat of two small armed vessels; the loss in killed does not exceed four men. The French Ships, their Arms, and warlike stores, remain at our disposal, and the prisoners taken will be exchanged for our troops. Nothing of that kind could have been attained by red hot balls, or similar means. Had no measures of prevention been taken, which require time our loss would have been much greater. I therefore trust I have acquitted myself in a manner worthy of the inhabitants of this town, who have given me so many repeated proofs of their confidence and respect, that I shall at all times entertain the highest sense of the approbation with which they have honoured my conduct.

But now I demand, exact, and ordain, that all disturbances shall cease; and every thing shall return to order; that all persons, according to their different ranks and stations, shall submit to the Constituted Authorities, who all depend from the Supreme Council of Government, at all times solicitous to promote the public welfare, and to procure the best alliances and means to secure a successful issue of our undertaking: Let the laws reign, and all arbitrary proceedings be avoided. The most enlightened and civilized people upon earth disgrace itself by demanding the death of any individual. The field of battle: where force is repelled by force, authorities alone the effusion of blood, which is otherwise illegal. The Sovereign himself is not master of the life of an offender, unless he has forfeited the same by the laws of his country.

These laws prohibit in all countries, even among the most barbarous nations, sedition and disturbances of every description; we are bound to obey and respect them. This is the only means to secure a successful issue of the contest in which we are engaged, and not to offend either against the God of Hosts, or the Sovereign, whose sacred rights we have sworn to defend.

In order to avoid an unnecessary multiplication of publications, I now address the French, who reside in this city. The Supreme Council has used toward you the utmost lenity and respect; after having taken the oath of fidelity to the Spanish Nation, you are permitted to remain in this country, and your property is respected—Grateful for this valuable blessing, you should not be vipers, which destroy the bosom that give them shelter. On the contrary, you are bound to shew the utmost loyalty and respect for a Government which treats you in so generous a manner; by such conduct you will not only avoid the odium of an ill-gotten estate of this town, but also obtain their love. Should you act otherwise dread their justice they will punish with the utmost rigour, and without the least mercy even meetings which you may hold among yourselves, and disloyal expressions which you may make use of in opposition to our cause. Should any one of you be so far devoid of reason as not to respect on account of its equity and justice, he will fall a victim of his own wickedness or pride.

MORLA.

Cadiz, June 14, 1808.

CADIZ, JUNE 18.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

I returned last night from Seville, after having spent eight days in that City. The Supreme Junta is perfectly organized in all its various departments. They are night and day employed, and go through an immensity of business. The army is on an highly respectable and formidable footing. The Vanguard is at Carmona: it consists of about 5000 Regulars, as many volunteers. These, with what they have in other parts are constantly at work, turning the use of arms, and to march in order and as soon as they acquire a tolerable knowledge of these arts, they are incorporated in the veteran corps, at a certain number per company. There will be a reinforcement of about 10,000 more. Regulars march daily to the army from this place and its environs where they are no longer wanted, in consequence of the surrender of the French fleet at discretion.

"To repulse which the peasantry and about 2000 Regulars experienced, from about 10,000 French coming into Cordova, alarmed the people very much; but since the particulars have been well ascertained, every one appears spirits. The army has been well organized. The French are completely cut off from Estile and La Mancha, and must therefore stop cut to pieces on the marching forward of the army, which is to take place to-morrow, 19th instant."

"Canos is at Carmona, he will take the command Chief; it is impossible to have a better General; he is well seconded by the celebrated Reding, brother to the distinguished Swiss Pa-

trist, Aloys Reding. We are all in the best spirits, and are in no fear respecting the ultimate success of the just cause in which we have so heartily engaged."

(TRANSLATION.)

"On Board the Hero, in the Bay of Cadiz, 14th June, 1808."

"I find myself compelled, in consequence of the means exercised against me, to give up the fleet under my command, without further resistance, seeing that it is the interest of both nations not to destroy the Ships."

"Although your Excellency has not announced to me, that the Crews of the ships under my command, as well as their property, should be respected, I should reckon too much on Spanish honour, and the known generosity of your own character, to entertain any fears on those subjects."

"I request that your Excellency will only send a few troops at first, that the crews may evacuate, ship after ship, in order to avoid the confusion, which has on such occasions taken place."

"According to the law of War, I shall request that you will permit, or procure permission for me to send an Officer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in order that I may be enabled to give him an account of the events which have taken place."

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most humble Servant."

(Signed) "ROSSILLY."

THE COURIER,—JULY 16.

Accounts were received yesterday from Italy, which state that the Pope, summoning the Cardinals to an extraordinary meeting, laid before them, a long Exposition of the treatment which he had received from Bonaparte, of the manner in which he had conducted himself, and of the difficulties and afflictions by which he was overwhelmed, that feeling himself no longer able to bear the fatigues of the Papal Office, he had come to the resolution of resigning it. The Conclave, after accepting the resignation, immediately proceeded to a new Election, and sensible of the little utility that would accrue to the cause of Religion, by choosing one from among those present, who were only so many prisoners in the hands of Bonaparte, they elected to the Papal Throne, the Cardinal Archbishop of Palermo.—This step will afford equal uneasiness and displeasure to Bonaparte.—The military power of the Pope he cannot of course have any dread of—but his influence over the minds of true Catholics, particularly of the Italians, is considerable.—Of all the measures adopted by Bonaparte, his treatment of the Pope is the most impolitic.—We all recollect what importance he attached to the circumstance of being crowned by his Holiness—yet that very man, he has endeavored to deprive of all respect and consideration, by demanding from him concessions the most scandalous and degrading.—The new Pope, not being in the power, nor in any dread of the Usurper, will no doubt begin his career by a vigorous appeal to all the faithful Followers and Believers in the Catholic Faith.—Bonaparte may find that the thunders of the Vatican, though they have slept so long, are not dead, and that a Pope is not quite the old woman, which one of his Impudent Generals, Miotelli, represented him to be. Already, as our Readers will see by a Letter from Palermo, in a preceding column, have the Neapolitans evinced a disposition to insurrection, and in some encounters with the French have been successful. The treatment of the Pope will extend and increase the odium in which the French are held, and the spirit of insurrection which has burst forth in the South of Italy may soon reach the North, the East, & the West. It will afford ample food for reflection as well as for joy, if the Pope should in these later times be able to produce a crusade against this oppressor of the Church, and to effect that which the Kings of Europe, and repeated coalitions have attempted in vain!

Marshal Brune, we understand, has been sent to the Temple.

SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

MANIFESTO.

DON FERDINANDO VII. KING OF SPAIN AND THE INDIES, AND IN HIS NAME THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT OF BOTH.

The defence of the country and the King, and the happiness and prosperity of the people, has been and will ever be the sole aim of this Supreme Council, which to attain that end, has spared no exertions, and shrunk from no fatigue or danger. In order to facilitate its attainment, the Council ordains and enacts as follows:—

1st. That the enlistment it has ordered, shall be general including all persons able to bear arms of the ages of 16 to 45, but they shall be divided into three classes. The first is to consist of volunteers, the second of unmarried persons, married men and widowers without children, the third of married men and widowers with children, persons who have received the lowest orders, and necessary servants of the church.

2d. The volunteers are to put themselves immediately in motion, and march in any direction, which the Council of Government or Boards of Magistrates shall command, and as soon as they shall have taken place of destination pointed out to them, they shall either join the veteran troops, or form distinct bodies under the orders of their respective military chiefs, who shall be appointed for that purpose, and the said volunteers, whether they join the veteran troops or be formed in distinct bodies, shall do duty in every point of view as troops of the line.

3. In the second place shall be called out for service, those of the second class of enlistment, that is, married men, and widowers with children, such as, either on their arrival at the place of destination, shall either join the veteran troops, or be embodied in distinct corps, and this being done, they shall in every respect, serve and act as troops of the line.

4. At the third class of enlistment, which shall not be required to, but in case of extreme necessity, such as, called upon to sacrifice themselves in defence of our country, shall come the turn of those of the third enlistment, that is, married men and widowers who have children, persons who have received the lowest orders, and such servants of the church, as are not indispensable, required for divine service, after having reached their point of destination, they shall join other corps, on form distinct bodies, and act as troops of the line, in the same manner as is enacted with regard to persons enlisted of the first and second class.

5. The volunteers of the first class cannot plead or claim any exemption. Should persons of the second & third class allege any, they shall be heard, and after a summary discussion, their case shall be determined upon by the respective Councils of Government, or Boards of Magistrates, and in this metropolis by the Supreme Council of Government. In all judicial proceedings, claims, costs, or fees, and the decision then given, shall be abided by and carried into effect, without any further opposition whatever. Yet the right shall be reserved to all persons, who may think themselves aggrieved, to lodge their complaints before the Supreme Council, which, with strict and impartial equity will give such a decision as the case shall require, but the Supreme Council at the same time think it right to observe, that the Councils brought before them, must concern matters of importance, and not the least trifling, because the situation of the country, which is in danger, demands it.

6. As it is but fair, that the ardor to defend the country, should not be dampened or cramped in any manner whatsoever, all persons who have received the lowest orders, and all individuals, of any class or description, and whose age exceed 45, shall be received, if they choose to enlist as volunteers, and permitted to turn out with the first class, join the ranks.

7. The Supreme Council of Government cannot disregard from its recollection the urgent necessity of gathering in the harvest, so plentiful as that which God has vouchsafed to bless the soil of Spain. The Council therefore, orders all persons enlisted of the second and third class, personally to apply themselves, without claiming any exemption on account of rank, wealth, or any other mode, whatsoever, to gather and inn the harvest, so indispensably necessary for the public support and necessities. This injunction, however, applies to those of those who have exceeded the 45th year of their age, and in who complies shall be declared to have deserved well of his country; and the Supreme Council of Government expects, from the generous character of Spaniards, that not one of them will take advantage of the present critical situation of the country to raise the price of labour to an excessive amount, but that, on the contrary, they will all set with that laudable moderation which the country and public felicity demand.

8. Women apply themselves in many parishes to reap the corn, and to perform other agricultural labor, and in all the provinces of Spain a great number of them do the same. The Supreme Council, therefore, orders and directs them to do so in the circumstances to which we are placed, and declares this employment in all those who shall devote themselves to it, the highest service, which they are able to render to their country. All persons belonging to the regular and secular Clergy, who do the same, and will thereby evince the love of their King, their loyalty and zeal, to promote the public property and welfare, and the example which they shall then set to the people, to the very rank and description will force them to imitate it.

Such Women, as on account of their age, debility of constitution, and other reasons, are absolutely prevented from devoting themselves to that employment, will apply themselves to make lint, bandages, and other necessities, for the use of the hospitals, and after they are made, they will then deliver them to their respective Councils of Government, or Boards of Magistrates, who will transmit them without the least delay to the Intendants or Commissioners General of our armies in this Capital. The latter will cause them to be forwarded to the persons, who shall have applied themselves to this service, and to all other employments ordered, and transmit them to the Supreme Council of Government, who will order them to be printed and published, that they may be universally known, and that every one may receive the praise and reward due to his love of our native land.

We are about to fight in defence of our country and religion, and our conduct and exertions ought to shew that we really are Spaniards and Christians. The Supreme Council of Government do, therefore charge the armies, the people, and persons of every rank and description, to study the utmost purity of manners, modesty, and virtue, and necessarily to offer up prayers to the God of Mercy, to appease his wrath. The Council, above all, charges and beseeches them, for the love of Jesus Christ, to avoid all jealousies, differences and disputes, and sacrificing all personal interests, closely to unite and devote themselves entirely to the defence of our King. Doing this, the Supreme Council of Government hopes and are certain, that God will look down on us with an eye of mercy, and we shall succeed to save our Religion, our Country, and our King, whose ruin would be consummated by our enemies if they conquered us, which, however, this Supreme Council of Government fears not nor has reason to fear.

Royal Palace of Aleanzas in Seville, June 8, 1808.
DON JUAN BAPTISTA PARDIO, and
DON MANUEL MARIA DE AGUILAR, Sec.

It appears by advices dated off St. Lucar, from Major General Spencer, that he was approaching Cadiz with his force, that he has passed the southern coast of Portugal, the Portuguese flag was hoisted at all the forts and batteries; he had landed at Ayamora and found every thing in a secure state at the Guadiana, the whole province of Algarvo, was restored to the power of the Portuguese and the French detachments at Villanar and Crastomarin had surrendered to the Portuguese without resistance.

THE COURIER.—JULY 18.

The women have resolved to get in the harvest in the province of Andalusia, that the men might join the Patriotic bands.—The harvest is the most abundant that has been for several seasons. Upwards of 100 women actually dressed themselves in soldiers' clothes, and offered their services to the Patriots; but their sex was discovered.

On Saturday the Spanish Commissioners Admiral Don Apodaca and General Don Jacome, accompanied by Sir J. Gore had an interview with Lord Mulgrave, at the Admiralty, and yesterday Sir John was closeted with his Lordship.

The following authentic particulars have been brought by the Revenge, Capt. Sir John Gore. On the surrender of the French fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, the frigates were taken to a newly erected prison on shore, and the sailors were confined on the Four Towers, in Caracas dock yard. Previous to the surrender, the most judicious arrangement was made to prevent the least injury being done by the enemy to the dock-yard; immense chains, united to masts, and lashed with much dexterity together, prevented the ships from moving down the Bay. One of the French men of war, (the *Hannibal*) was fitting out and would sail very soon for Vera Cruz. One of the frigates was fitting out for Buenos Ayres, and another man of war for Lima, all of which were to proceed with the utmost dispatch to their respective places of destination, to announce to the various Governments what had taken place; and that Spain was at peace with England. The French Officers were allowed to remain on parole; and when the Revenge sailed they were on board the French ships not choosing to encounter the fury of the mob, Commissioners for the prize had been regularly appointed by the Supreme Junta at Seville, and they had entered on their duty. The people of all classes were the Union cockade—it is of a circular form, the rim is of Spanish red, and in the centre a complete English black cockade—at the top is a "V." (Vion); on the left side, "E." (*Espana*) and on the right, "VI."

"Two regiments of the Swiss Guards, which were formerly at Madrid, escaped from thence about the 2d of May, and had since joined the Patriots. Not only Solana, at Cadiz, had been murdered by the mob, but Count Torre Fresno, Governor of Badajoz, and Don Pedro Truillo, late Fiskel of the Council of War, who for many years was Governor of Malaga, had shared the same fate; the latter person was a wretched tyrant, and married the sister of Madame Tudo, the mistress of the Prince of Peace. A corps formed from the persons most accustomed to the practice of bull-fighting, had joined the Patriot bands, from whom, in consequence of their dexterity in the use of the spear, much benefit was expected to result.

THE COURIER, JULY 19.

The accounts further state that the insurrections in Portugal were general, but the People were in the greatest want of arms.—Junot, it was said, was concentrating himself in Lisbon. A gentleman is arrived in town, who left Holland on Sunday morning; he informs us, that he had been travelling for several weeks through France and Holland; that the people were every where abhorrent of the conduct of Bonaparte; and that particularly in Holland they are anxious to be relieved from the degradation and severity of the Corsican yoke.

Letters, it is said, have been received in town from Holland, which confirm the report of the disgrace of Tallard. His most gracious master has not absolutely put him in prison, but he has given an employment which renders his situation little better than that of a prisoner. He has entrusted him with the care of the late King and Queen to Spain; and, as they are confined to a limited space, the gaoler is under the same restrictions. It is rather hard that he should be responsible for the safe custody of persons, whose arrest and detention he is reported to have entirely disapproved. It appears that the surrender of the French squadron at Cadiz was known in Holland some days ago, though none of the Papers dare allude to the circumstance. Bonaparte has lately made an example of an unfortunate Journalist at Bourdeaux, who ventured to give some account of the insurrection in Spain, and to insert one of the Proclamations of the Patriots; for this offence the printer was dragged to prison, his presses destroyed, and his Paper suppressed.

THE COURIER.—JULY 20.

VICTORIES OF THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE. The intelligence from Spain and Portugal continues to be as decisively favorable as the most sanguine friends of the Patriots could wish.—We stated yesterday that the French had been attacked near Saragossa, and after a most severe action, were cut to pieces. The following Bulletin was issued late last night.—

"Foreign Office, Tuesday Evening, 11th. Mr. West has just arrived from Corunna, accompanied by Signor Fernin Viera. They left Corunna (Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE for managing THE BOMBAY MILITARY FUND, finding, from the Number of Tickets in the MILITARY FUND LOTTERY which are still unsold, that there is but little probability of their being enabled to draw the Lottery upon the Plan originally published, have come to the resolution of relinquishing it, and of substituting in its stead the following modelled Scheme, which the Committee confidently hope will be favorably received by the Public.

Bombay Military Fund
LOTTERY,
for 1808-9.

FOR RUPEES ONE LAC AND EIGHTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.

(187,500.)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, DIVIDED INTO

2,500 TICKETS,

AT SEVENTY FIVE RUPEES EACH.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 15th FEBRUARY, 1809.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	Rs. 25,000
2 do.	10,000
4 do.	5,000
6 do.	3,000
30 do.	500
50 do.	200
600 do.	100

683 Prizes, Rupees 1,68,000
1,807 Blanks.
Applicable to the Benefit of the Fund, and to defray the charges of the Lottery. 19,500

2,500 Tickets, Rs. 187,500

* * * Note three Blanks to a Prize.

1st. The Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs Bruce, Fawcett and Co. free from deduction in one month after the drawing of the Lottery shall have terminated.

2d. Holders of tickets in the former Lottery will of course have the option of exchanging them for new Tickets or of receiving back the amount.

3d. Tickets signed by two Members and the Secretary of the Committee, will be ready for Sale or Exchange at the Office of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. in the 10th of the present month.

BOMBAY, December 1, 1808.

Messrs. COLT, HART, and WESTON, are in daily expectation of receiving a supply of tickets in the above Lottery, when they will be ready to exchange them for those sold by them, in the late Lottery, or refund the amount: at the option of the holders.

MADRAS, December 20, 1808.

LOST.

A GOLD WATCH, Carved and Jewelled, Makers name GORDON and LOVELL, No. 5535. A small Key and Cornelian Seal with Crest, Motto, and initials, were attached to the Chain.

Any person bringing a Watch of the above description to the Printer of this paper, will receive a reward of 50 Pagodas.

JANUARY 2, 1809.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

THE BRIG JUPITER Captain MICHAEL TORRICE, will sail for Colombo and the Malabar Coast, on or about the 15th Instant. Apply to the Commander at the Custom House.

MADRAS, Jan. 3, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By R. A. Ashton,

THREE young large sized Dappled Grey PEGUE HORSES, and a CHESNUT BANDY HORSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 4th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of Tin Ware, Wedgwood Tea Pots, Sugar Pots and Milk Pots, 60 lb Pts of Jams and Jellies, 40 Groce of Head Bells, 60 dozen Blacking Cakes, a Quantity of Toys, 28 pairs worsted Britches and Pantaloon, 2 new Sea Couches with drawers, 9 Leaguers of Batavia Arrack, and Sundry other Articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A perfectly quiet Black Pegue Horse with Saddle and Bridle, warranted sound and free from vice, and a New Bandy lined with red Morocco.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

On SATURDAY, the 7th Instant,

PLAT Form Cart with 2 Large Stout Bullocks.

JOHN GILL.

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER, &c. &c.

MOST Respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has removed from the Exchange, to a house in North street, facing St. Mary's School, where he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. J. G. Returns his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for all past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by paying the most particular attention to their orders. Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the very best manner, up Country orders with good Bills or References, will be duly attended to.

J. G. has for Sale on Commission, a quantity of Real Coniac Brandy at 7 Pagodas per dozen.

FOUR ST. GEORGE, 4th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By R. A. Ashton,

AWELL TONED

PIANO FORTE,

WITH ADDITIONAL KEYS,

By Broadwood & Son,

PRICE 150 PAGODAS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

W. T. N. HEAL,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the very liberal support he has experienced since he commenced business, and hopes by his strict attention to continue to merit their future support.

Heal and Co

Most respectfully beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they undertake to repair Organs, Pianos, &c. &c. in the most complete and expeditious manner, and on moderate terms, at Sir Shop near the Admiral's house in the Fort.

MADRAS, 4th Jan. 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB ADDLE HORSE, 14 hands high. To be sold to the owners knowledge this Horse perfectly sound.—He is parted with for no other reason that the Owner has no further use for it, Price 150 Pagodas.

Also a PONEY that goes either in ADDLE, or BANDY, price 20 Pagodas. A neat FANNELED BANDY, with HARNES, that cost 180 Pagodas six months ago, is to be had for 120 Pagodas.

Enquire of the Printer of this Paper

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,

BELONGING TO THE LATE

T. B. Hurdie, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of January next,

AND

On Monday the 9th, and Succeeding days, till the whole are disposed of.

THE Property of the above Gentleman Consisting of Handsome Plate, Elegant Furniture, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Pictures, Grecian Lamps, Hanging & Wall Shades, Table and Bed Linen, Wines & Liquors, Settees, Carpets; Rattan Mats to fit the Hall Room Verandah &c. A Capital Grand Piano Forte—An Handsome Carriage lined with blue Morocco, &c. A pair of Strong Grey Horses, An Elegant Barouche built by Leader, lined with Green Morocco & handsomely fitted up, together with a Pair of Grey Horses, A Bengal Built Carriage lined with red Morocco, &c. Pair of Handsome Bay Arab Horses and Several Cows & Calves.

ALSO

An Extensive and valuable Collection of Books of the best Editions; in high order.

AND

On MONDAY the 9th day of January,

AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The House, with detached Bungalow, Out Offices and Stabling, and Garden well laid out with Gravel Walks, the Ground measuring in the whole 14 Cawnies and upwards.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Catalogues are published and may be had on application at the Auction Room.

N. B. The House, Furniture &c. &c. may be viewed from this day, and also the sale of the House at the Beach for the 12th Instant, as per the Advertisement appeared in the last Paper.

Madras Lottery.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1808.

No. 11748 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas. Nos. 11639 11546 Prizes of 200 Star Pags. each. No. 2690 3769 4503 6025 7655 11846 11038 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.
149 187 322 493 614 815 979 980
1528 1704 1235 1633 1450 1717 1819 1344
1861 1559 2639 2349 2753 2626 2072 2293
2304 2788 3239 3613 3174 3307 3430 3551
3532 3558 3255 3381 3377 3493 4205 4126
4749 4329 4747 4639 4303 4530 4555 5083
6816 5954 5204 5192 5355 5808 5117 5 37
5180 5151 6514 6402 6818 6950 61 9 6718
6998 6903 6920 6117 6144 6 48 6927 7297
7441 7100 7813 7385 7689 7816 7373 7386
7014 7800 7007 8570 8458 8566 8307 8799
8489 8043 8615 8546 8673 8632 9676 9234
9513 9378 9842 9571 9510 9632 9571 10091
10909 10639 10635 10756 10776 10074 10473
10374 10746 10275 11508 11097 11217 11143
11137 11651 11845 11750.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS, MONDAY January 2d 1809.

No. 10569 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas. No. 3815 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas. Nos. 6077 8108 8172 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 339 3556 4270 4416 11818 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

34 493 690 941 714 821 763 804 832 893
658 158 1495 1660 1380 1724 1850 1491 1194
1413 1130 2539 2906 2946 2773 2667 2382
2874 2778 2045 2063 2275 3035 3024 3398
3509 3546 4170 4792 4039 4712 4308 5493
5072 8361 5655 5561 5380 5493 5612 5040
6645 6246 6743 6917 6904 6145 6176 6631
6427 6347 6443 6299 6104 6145 6176 6631
7323 7738 7459 7108 8134 8758 8045 5698
8270 8068 8492 8574 8140 8724 8531 8399
8444 9413 9545 9270 9808 9399 9550 9259
9187 10307 10216 10842 10282 10614 10279
10620 11529 11514 11059 11111 11932 11773
11463 11733 11677 11636 11394.

HEEFKE and SON, AGENTS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MARR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

* * It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which to remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Papers may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1809.

(Continued from the 4th Page.)

on the 9th of July, when an Official account had arrived there of the defeat of General Lechebre by General Palafox, on the 25th of June, two leagues from Saragossa. The force under the French General consisted of EIGHT THOUSAND MEN; who, after a severe hotly surrendered to the Spanish General. The impetuosity of the peasantry, however, was such, that they afterwards rushed on, and with their *arma blanca* (knives and swords) but every Frenchman to death.

"The Portuguese are said to be marching with a numerous army to attack General Junot."

The Spanish Deputies received yesterday evening dispatches from Corunna, announcing the defeat of the French near Saragossa. This great event was published in the Spanish Newspapers, several of which have been transmitted to this country—they are to the 9th instant.—In a preceding column we have inserted the Proclamation of General Palafox after the battle.—The number of the French left on the field of battle is there stated to be 18,000, but we believe it is an error of the press, and that its force was 8,000.—The Patriots had between 3 and 4,000 killed and wounded.—All the baggage, ammunition, and property which the French had plundered from the Spaniards fell into the hands of the Patriots. Great and brilliant success! Success as seasonable as it is brilliant. Had the French succeeded in taking a strong position at Saragossa they would have been enabled to have commanded the course of the Ebro, and to have kept the passage open between the north and north-east of Spain and Madrid, and the heart of the kingdom. This was their intention, as well as to secure Valladolid and the command of the Douro, which would have enabled them to have cut off the communication between the south of Spain, and the north and north west.—In this, too, we believe they have failed.—The other intelligence in these Spanish Papers is of the most grateful kind.—Marshal Muro had been dispatched to put down the Patriots in Valencia—but, placed between three different corps of the Patriots, he is said to have been made prisoner with his whole army, near Montella del Palencia, beyond Roquena. But this intelligence is not given as official.—Meanwhile Murat is in the most perilous situation at Madrid, the Spanish General Cuesta being on his march against him.

Of Dupont we have heard nothing decisive.—A Morning Paper states that he was attacked between Andamez Monroir, after he had evacuated Cordova, on the 16th of June, and was completely defeated.—But it must be observed that the accounts received by Government from Lord Collingwood, the day before yesterday, were of a later date than the 15th, and made no mention of any general attack upon Dupont. They said "that on the 16th he retired six leagues from behind Cordova, and that the Spanish army advanced.—Intelligence had arrived that Dupont had proposed to capitulate, if allowed to pass into France unmolested; but nothing short of unconditional surrender would be accepted. Dupont had retired to Andujar. Castano's out-posts were at Aldai de Rio, within two miles of the enemy's rear.—It is most probable that an attack would be made upon him subsequent to the 16th, of the result we have no doubt.—It is said that with a view to obtain provision, he had continued his retreat from Andujar to the Morena passes—that in this attempt, his army, having spiked all their cannon which they were under the necessity of abandoning, marched in detachments, with the hope of getting provisions with greater facility; but this system rendered them more assailable, and the Patriots seized every opportunity of attacking them, without risking a general engagement.

Leon, Gallacia, Asturias, and Estramadura now act in concert, and are forming corps with extraordinary vigour and expedition.—A first division, consisting of 20,000 men, already entered Castile, under Cuesta, in order to clear that Province and the Capital of the enemy.

A letter received by one of the Spanish Deputies from a relation at Cadiz, says, it was understood in that city as a fact, that two divisions of the French army had been defeated in Catalonia; the one at Matuessa and the other at Tortosa.—Both these divisions are stated to amount to 10,000 men.

The letter which contains the foregoing fact adds, that a variety of measures were taken to harass the French, and particularly to compel the surrender or evacuation of the garrison which occupies the citadel of Montju.

Whilst these events are conferring immortal honour upon Spain, Portugal is anxious to run the same race of glory, and to achieve by the sword the same independence. The *Angelica*, a Portuguese schooner, is arrived at Falmouth from Oporto, which she left on the 11th with dispatches from the bishop for the Portuguese Minister. It is only at Lisbon that the French are in any force. Every other fort and town is in possession of the Portuguese. The French

General Loison, who, according to the last accounts had advanced to Armazante, had retreated to Mizaorio, about six leagues from Armazante, where he had entrenched himself, but was soon surrounded by the Patriotic Bands, who cut off all his means of procuring provisions. In this state he requested permission to be allowed time to draw up terms, upon which he would consent to capitulate. His request was complied with; and in a few hours he sent in a flag of truce, assuring the Leaders of the Patriots that he would surrender his army to any General Officer of the Portuguese army. He did this to save the effusion of blood; being acquainted with the determination of the Portuguese people to give no quarter.

This agreeable task was assigned by the Patriots to General Bernardine Friere, who is now at the head of the Portuguese army in the North of Portugal, and who had proceeded to Mizaorio to receive the capitulation of Loison. In this army Laborde has a command; he is the person who was at the head of the detachment directed to put to death the few persons in Lisbon, who had been taken up for having betrayed a disposition to revolt against the doctrines of the French on their first entrance into Lisbon. The Patriots, it is said, had protested against the life of Laborde. Bernardine Friere is a General of most distinguished merit; he served under General Forbes; on the entry of the French he resigned his commission in the Portuguese army, and refused to serve in that of France.

At Oporto, Viana, and Figures, the French are said to have been put to death.—At St. Ube's the number killed is said to have been 4,000, but this is an exaggeration.—Junot has not more than eight or 10,000 men in Lisbon; he has seized and fortified some heights, and is supposed to be himself in the Castle of St. Julien.—The force marching against him is partly Spanish and partly Portuguese, about 20,000 strong.—The four Provinces of Leon, Asturias, Galicia, and Estramadura communicate and co-operate with the Junta at Oporto.—We have no doubt the Portuguese will be perfectly adequate to the task of giving a good account of Junot, but we own we should like to see the business done by a British force.

The Deputies from the Junta at Oporto came over in the *Angelica* schooner; they are charged to propose a friendly alliance with this country, and the immediate resumption of commercial communication.—Their proposition will be instantly and joyfully accepted.—We are at peace with all who are at war with France. Before these Deputies arrived, our Government had sent Colonel Browne to Oporto to make a tender of the assistance of Great Britain.

A plot had been discovered, in which many of the Frenchified inhabitants of Oporto were concerned; and the city would have been burnt to ashes, but for a reasonable detection of the diabolical design. The Portuguese engaged in the plot had been all arrested, and were expected to be tried and executed in a few days.

The Monks in Oporto had become Soldiers.—upwards of 15,000 took charge of the French prisoners and disaffected persons, who were in confinement and performed their duty with zeal and alacrity.

Every Patriot in Portugal wears a cockade, which has this inscription—"For our Prince Regent, and revenge against our enemies;" the women and children wear a black crape, on which is the word "*Vengeance*." Those who refuse to wear this insignia are considered as traitors. Two hundred thousand pounds part of the exacted contribution of the French, in Oporto, had been discovered and secured by the Provisional Government.

The Portuguese Junta have established a Gazette for the purpose of informing and animating the people. It is gratifying to know what infinite service the press has rendered in this important crisis.

The expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley having sailed, and perhaps almost reached its destination we may, without impropriety, state that its destination is the Tagus.

The embarkation at Ramsgate, was, we believe, completed yesterday, by the embarkation of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment.

Ten sail of transports were ordered from the Downs to Harwich, on Sunday last, to receive part of the troops to be embarked there. The artillery is to consist of four troops of horse, and six brigades of foot, making nearly 10,000 men.

The expedition under Sir John Moore had not reached Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, the wind being unfavourable.—A Commissioner is there to expedite the sending on board the necessary supplies, and the troops will sail almost with the first fair wind, after they reach Spithead.

A cordon has been drawn round the Royal Family of Spain, and no person is permitted to

visit them. Within that circle M. de Talleyrand is also placed, under a sort of honourable arrest.—Ever since the beginning of April last, that is, ever since the rash, incoherent and violent measures of Bonaparte, against which Talleyrand remonstrated, he has been distrusted,

MOST IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS NEW

PROCLAMATION. THE GENERAL OF SARAGOSA TO THE ARAGONESE.

"CONQUERORS OF THE HAUGHTY FRENCH I ARAGONESE!—You have proved yourselves to be worthy of your name. That multitude of proud warriors, triumphant in every other part of Europe, ceased to retain the character of conquerors when they came before you. You are inferior both in discipline and numbers: because one twentieth part of our forces have not entered into action, having been incapable of uniting. But your zeal has overcome every difficulty. The musketry in which your enemies place so much confidence, are weak instruments of their power when you appear before them; you look at them with courage, and they fall at your feet.

"Arragoneses! the result of our first attempt has been to leave on the field of battle 18,000 enemies, composing a complete army, which had the audacity to provoke our resentment. We have had the good fortune to get possession of all the property and baggage, of which the people have been infamously plundered, in the countries through which this army passed. Our loss consists only of from 1700 to 2000 killed, and an equal number wounded; a loss bearing no comparison to the triumph we have obtained. Their precious blood is shed in the field of glory, on their own territory; and these blessed martyrs demand new victims; let us prepare for the sacrifice.

"Arragoneses! be not impatient. The enemy against whom we fight is rash, and will afford frequent opportunities for you to exercise your skill and your courage. If, especially, the lawless bands which violate our city of Madrid, and their Commander Murat, should venture to approach us, we should receive the intelligence with the highest satisfaction; we would anticipate their expectations, and meet them half way.

Arragoneses! if the battle of Saragossa had been gained by these intruders, we should have heard their babbling of the victories of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, acquired by the same valour. Altho the conquest we have effected has been sanguinary, yet it has been glorious. Do you consider it as a trifling commencement of your future triumphs, under the powerful assistance of your illustrious Leader and Patron!

"Head-quarters at Saragossa,
17th of June, 1808."

BENEVENTO, JULY 1,

Last night a General received a dispatch from Portugal by the post, from which we learn that General Junot continued shut up in the castle;

FROM THE SANTIAGO JOURNAL.

MADRID, JUNE 27.

A printed plan of the code of laws is in circulation in this capital, dated the 20th instant, which is asserted to be the work of the meeting of our Deputies at Bayonne, but which it is unquestionably true they would never sign.

In the same manner, before General Dupont ever dreamt of leaving this town, to be routed in Sierra Morena and near Cordova, we found in a Bayonne Gazette a long letter, confidently stating, that the self same Dupont has already rendered himself master of the four Kingdoms of Andalusia. They had also so little charity as to kill the good King of England, stating that official advice had been received of his death having happened the 26th of May, while in the same paper they inserted articles from London of the 25th, 29th and 30th of the same month, which did not make the least mention either of his funeral nor of the new King; and yet this ill-contrived lie would have been believed, but from letters from London having reached this capital on the 10th instant which were entirely silent on the subject of the death, of which official intelligence was said to have been received.

In the mean time, we are shut up in our houses, and dare not think of going to church, except on holidays. Even this Corpus Christi day several persons have not dared to go to mass, especially as it was known that his Serene Highness Prince Murat returned answer to the Clergy, who desired that a detachment of troops might attend the procession as usual—that the French armies never presented arms but to their great Emperor. On another occasion he was heard to say—that we Spaniards confided in our Saints, but that he only relied on bayonets and cannon. A Gentleman, in whose pos-

session a Proclamation of Andalusia was found, he ordered to be shot; and a poor curate was put to death, because he did not preach in the manner of Monsieur Amat.—(Santiago Journal)

“Downing street, Saturday Evening.

“Capt. Winter, of the Cadmus, who reached the Admiralty this morning from St. Andero, has brought advice of the evacuation of that city by the French troops, who finding themselves unequal to sustain a threatened attack from the patriotic forces under the direction of General Ponti, who had advanced to Santillana, and, after plundering the town of a large sum of money, and destroying all the arms in it, escaped during the night of the 12th towards J. ergones, on their rout to Bilbao. General anti, apprised of their movements, followed with a corps of 4000 light troops, mostly regulars, and it was hoped would overtake them.

“The account from Bilbao state, that Joseph Bonaparte has at length entered Spain—he was crowned King at St. Sebastian's on the 9th. The American Captain states, that the most gloomy silence prevailed during the ceremony. From St. Sebastian's he proceeded to Tolosa, and thence by Mondragone to Vittoria, where he was again proclaimed on the 10th, and intended to have prosecuted his route to Burgos: advice from Marshal Bussieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Vittoria on the 11th.

Marshal Bessiers had on the 12th assembled a body of about 18,000 men, including some Polish regiments, and was stationed between Bilbao and Marquina: The Asturian army amounting to 41,000 men, including the division of General Ponti, and had at the above date entered Castile, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy.”

Joseph Bonaparte began his perilous march from Bayonne on the 8th—he was at Victoria on the 13th, and, if no circumstances prevented him, he was to be at Madrid on the 27th.—Let him beware of St. James's day!—This is the day.—As he passed through the different towns, no congratulations saluted him—no voice welcomed him—he passed on, surrounded by a strong military force, and seemed to know that he was in a country where his name and race are held in the deepest detestation.

Now that he has left Naples to return to it no more, he has framed for the Neapolitans a constitution which, no doubt, will be just as much relished by the people as it will be respected by the Monarch.

Bonaparte has declared that political circumstances render the evacuation of the Prussia territories impossible. Here is another proof of the respect which this tyrant pays to treaties. We are not sorry, however, that he has furnished us with this proof, for we think it betokens considerable suspicions both of Russia and Austria; indeed, if we may give credit to a letter from Hamburg of the 13th a rupture between Austria and France is on the eve of taking place.—Bonaparte was enraged at the orders given by the Austrian Government to put up Prayers for the safety of the Pope.—His Ambassador remonstrated, and it is said, rudely.—Count Stradon, who is a decided enemy of the French retorted with asperity, and Androsy threatened to demand his passports.—It is even said that he went the length of demanding them, and that they were actually sent him.

The seat now preparing for the future residence of Louis XVIII. is Hartwell Park, belonging to the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. which his Majesty has taken on lease for five years. He will remove from Goffield Hall to it as soon as the Duke and Duchess of Angoulme, who are daily expected arrive from Mittau.

EXTRACT FROM THE OREAL PORTUGUEZ, OF THE 20TH JULY.

“OPORTO, JULY 20.

“On the 12th instant, sixty-four French soldiers arrived here, made prisoners by the valiant Students of Coimbra, many having been killed and wounded. They took one pair of colours from them, which they dragged about tied to a horse's tail, in demonstration of the utter contempt entertained by them for the rallying signal of a nation, the most perverse that ever disgraced Europe. An immense multitude followed these wretches gloriously huzzing our Prince, and uttering imprecations against his persecutors and ours; they nevertheless found in the humanity of the nation, and in the observance of the injunctions of our august Sovereign, a mildness to which they were not entitled, in sight of the horrors, cruelties, and devastations by them committed in the open and unarmed parts of the country in which the honour of this self styled great nation is as much despised as the military discipline of which they so much boast. But let the insolent remember that vengeance has also its rights, and that their ferocity will be retaliated upon them by exemplary justice.

The regiment of Valencia arrived in this city on the 9th and 10. It is composed of excellent Officers and brave soldiers. The military exercises and all the other dispositions of the army are rapidly accelerating.

GRAND DINNER at FISHMONGERS HALL, TO THE SPANISH DEPUTIES.

The Fishmonger's Company, yesterday, gave a grand Entertainment at their Hall to the Spanish Deputies, and to a numerous assemblage of the Nobility and other distinguished persons; among whom were Earl St. Vincent, Lord Eskine, Sir Edmund Hamilton, Sir George Hill, W. Smith, Esq. M. P. &c. &c.—After drinking the healths of their Majesties and the Royal Family, the Prime Warden, Richard Carpenter Smith, Esq. addressed the Company to the following purport:—

“GENTLEMEN.—In requesting that the toast I am about to propose may be drank in the most respectful manner, namely, standing, and with three times three, I am persuaded I shall only anticipate the wishes of every Gentleman present, because I address myself to Englishmen, whose birth-right is liberty, and who are too sensible of this inestimable privilege, not merely to welcome our illustrious visitors, the Noble Deputies from Spain, but to desire them as the Representatives of a great nation struggling against oppression, to tell their gallant countrymen, that we cordially rejoice in their noble efforts; that we consider their cause as our own and that we are ready, if necessary, to spare our treasure, and to spill our blood in their defence against the Usurper of Europe, and for the preservation of their national freedom and independence.

“Influenced by these feelings in which I assure myself you warmly participate, I beg leave to drink—Success to the Patriots of Spain and Portugal; a prosperous issue to their glorious cause; and may their example be speedily followed by the other oppressed nations of Europe.

To which, at the request of the Noble Spaniards, a gentleman made the following reply:—

“GENTLEMEN.—From their inability to speak our language, it has unworthily fallen to my lot, at the request of the Spanish Deputies, to return their respectful and sincere thanks for the honour you have this day conferred on them. They are deeply sensible of your unmerited kindness, and they feel it a proud moment to be thus early and splendidly distinguished by one of the great chartered companies of England. Unable themselves to do justice to their feelings, they direct me to assure you, it will not be more their duty than their pride and inclination to convey to their gallant countrymen in arms the cordial expressions of your zealous good will to the noble cause in which they are engaged; and they trust the best reward of your kindness will be found in their success. By their patient valour, and by your magnanimous assistance, under the blessing and protection of Divine Providence, they steal fastly hope to repel the invader of the country; for they have the proud satisfaction to say, it is the unanimous determination of every true Spaniard to preserve their independence or perish, and never make peace with Bonaparte while there is one Frenchman in arms upon the Spanish territory. With such determination and such conduct, they look forward to a great and glorious result—the defence and deliverance of their country from the tyranny of France; and they trust their great example will be successfully followed by the nations around by them, to the dismay and ultimate discomfiture of the Oppressor of Europe.”

The following Toasts were then given:—

“Earl St. Vincent, and the Wooden Walls of Old England.”

“Lord Eskine and the Trial by Jury.”

On which his Lordship rose, and after thanking the Company for himself, declared his unabated attachment to the cause of freedom, and his ardent wishes that he may live to see the constitutional principles of British liberty spread and established throughout Europe.

Many other patriotic Toasts were then given, and the Noble Spaniards departed amidst the acclamations of the company, highly gratified with their entertainment.—Messrs. Dignum, Leete &c. sung several new and appropriate songs.

We learn by Capt. Hooper, of the ship Betsy, arrived at Plymouth, that when he left Bilbao, all the privaters of that place had been hauled up and dismantled, the whole of their crews having deserted to join the Patriots Standard. Joseph Bonaparte had set out from Bayonne, for Madrid: he is proceeding with the utmost caution, very strongly escorted by military. Napoleon accompanied his brother to Andaye; the latter was received at Irun by a body of Italian troops, who escorted him to St. Sebastian.

Saturday's Gazette contains not only two Addresses to his Majesty from the City of London, relative to the support and successes of the Spanish Patriots, but also one from the Commissioners and Representatives of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, expressive of the lively interests with which they view the rising spirit of a neighbouring nation, and the warm sympathy which they feel with them in their generous efforts to wrest their country from the iron grasp of the Despot of the Continent.”

MOST IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS NEWS FROM SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN ARRAGON, VALENCIA, AND CATALONIA CONFIRMED.

Intelligence of the greatest importance has been received from Spain, and we rejoice in being able to state that it is most glorious. Government have received dispatches from Lord Collingwood of the 17th of last month. Seville Gazette have also been received to the 14th, and Oviedo to the 30th of last month, that it, last Sunday.—The Dispatches from Lord Collingwood have brought a confirmation of the successes of the Spaniards in Valencia, in Arragon and Catalonia. Near Barcelona the French sustained a defeat, and were forced to retire to the forts. A Madrid article of the 20th in the Oviedo Papers adds, that after the Enemy had thrown themselves into fort Montful, which commands the harbour of Barcelona, the Catalonian Patriots resolved to storm it—their loss was very great, between six and seven thousand men; but they succeeded in making themselves masters of it, and immediately put the whole garrison to the sword.

Moncey found a grave for his army in Valencia. A series of actions took place near the walls of that city on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June.—On the 26th and 27th the Spaniards seem to have sustained considerable loss, and the French to have succeeded in their object of getting near Valencia so as to be able to make an attack upon it on the 28th.—The Valentians, aware of Moncey's intentions, were posted under the walls.—He began his attack in the afternoon of the twenty-eighth, but the town was so vigorously defended, that he was obliged to retire to his position between Quarte and Mislata, where he had thrown up a battery. There he was attacked by the Patriots on 29th, and a most sanguinary conflict ensued.—But thanks to Providence! the good cause, as the Oviedo Gazette informs us, was ultimately triumphant, and of 18,000 men of whom Moncey's army consisted, only 1000 made their escape. These wandered about uncertain what course to take. At length they affected a junction with a French force at St. Clemente. Such is the fate that has attended the French arms and operations in Valencia. A similar fate has befallen them in Murcia, but the particulars are not mentioned. The dispatches have brought also a confirmation of the failure of all the attacks upon Saragossa.—And thus, in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia, the French army have suffered a diminution of near 40,000 men.

Dupont remained at Andujar when the last accounts were received from General Castanos, on the 11th ult. He had by a stratagem evaded one attack from the Spaniards—as the latter were preparing to attack him, they discovered in the enemy's van Spanish women, children, and Monks, whom Dupont had carried off with him from Cordova.—The Spaniards shrunk from the idea of getting at the French over the bleeding and murdered bodies of their countrywomen, and the attack was not made. But Gen. Castanos in his dispatches of the 11th ult. to the Supreme Junta of Seville informed them that he meant to attack Dupont on the next day. Dupont was completely hemmed in and reduced to the last extremity.

Two French divisions under Generals Frete and Wrede, were sent to join him, but Wrede having been routed, Frete did not think it prudent to proceed further than St. Clemente.

The important Fort of Figueras in Catalonia has been taken by the Patriots.

Upon the above intelligence so important and so glorious, we have not room to make any comments—nor indeed are any necessary. It will fill every British heart with exultation and pride—it will strengthen the belief that the decree is gone forth which is to arrest the tyrant in his course, and to assert and avenge the cause of freedom and of men.

We received this morning Private Letters and Papers from Oporto to the 29th ult. Their contents will be found in a subsequent column.

Sir Arthur Wellesley and the Expedition were off Oporto on the 24th—he landed and paid his respects to the Bishop—after which he embarked in the morning of the 25th. As the wind blow strong from the Northward all that day, the fleet was soon out of sight, and it was expected they would be before Figueira on the morning of the morning of the 26th. Sir Arthur was himself to proceed first to the Tagus in the Crocodile, and then return to Figueira. There is the best reason to believe that the Patriots will not be attacked by Loison or Laborde, before the landing of our troops. Portuguese regiments were marched daily from the north of Portugal towards Lisbon.—Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of Junot and his army; and nothing, say our letters, could equal the joy and gratitude of the Portuguese, when they saw our fleet of transports arrive off the coast, and knew them to be destined to assist in rescuing them from the tyranny of France.—How severe that tyranny has been may be seen by the articles from Lisbon, which the Oporto Papers have published.

The intelligence from this capital impresses our hearts with the profoundest melancholy, & the most direful images of death. Lagarde, that worthy associate of Robespierre, has let loose the most revolting fury, and the most ferocious barbarity against the inoffensive inhabitants of this city. Victims without number are daily immolated to interest, or to brutality; the inexhaustible genius of crime invents torments, multiplies the modes of death, steep in blood the veil of justice, and exalts assassination into virtue, having destroyed the asylum which the domestic walls till now had offered to the unoffending citizen. This monster, expelled from Venice by the unanimous imprecations of all its inhabitants, has been sent to found in Lisbon a sanguinary magistracy, by which he pretends to uphold the tottering and nearly extinct dominion of the Usurper. The unfortunate are dragged into the presence of the fiend, and without consigning his ferocity even to that form which the most iniquitous scarcely overlook, sacrifices them in silence, and in the deepest holds of dreary dungeons: mistrust is qualified as crime, a denunciation conducted by hatred, or purchased by vengeance constitutes evidence; one word, one thought provokes death. What a horrible situation? Lagarde inspires vengeance, that vengeance which justice authorises, humanity calls for, and society loudly claims as the foundation of its security. Let it not tarry! Let the image of our oppressed countrymen inflame our valour, and conduct our steps to break the chains under which we are groaning.

THE COURIER.—AUGUST 4.

The Townsend packet, from Corunna, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, and the Captain immediately landed and set off for London with the dispatches. Corunna Gazettes arrived by this conveyance to the date of Sunday last. They relate principally to the operations in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia. The accounts from Catalonia detail to us the operations of a French corps of 9000 men which marched from Barcelona to Taragon, seemingly to join another corps which having attempted to enter Mauresa failed and was forced to fall back. Both corps then proceeded along the sea coast from Barcelona to Arens, levying contributions and committing various excesses. But being at last met by the Patriots, they were forced to retreat with great loss, leaving behind them their artillery, ammunition and money. They retreated to Barcelona, where, of 15,000 men the French had, only 8000 remained, many of whom were severely wounded. It is to be remarked that this account from Catalonia does not come down so late as that which arrived yesterday by the Oviedo Gazette.

The Corunna Gazette, though it differs in several particulars from the Oviedo, relative to Monecy's army, agrees with it as to the result, and states that it has been annihilated. It says that only 1200 men escaped, and that Monecy is a prisoner in Valencia. It should seem as if, after the first attack upon Valencia, Monecy had been reinforced.—An article from Murcia says he received 7000 men, and they found their graves at Valencia.—An equal number of men had been dispatched to secure Murcia; "but that City is safe," says the Oviedo Gazette; though it should seem as if a French division remained at no great distance from it.

The Saragossa Gazette contains a diary of military operations, from the 23d ult. to the 5th. of July inclusive.—The attacks on Saragossa were incessant. After an action on the 23d June, Leffebvre retired to Epila, where he was attacked; but two divisions of peasants fled, and the attack was unsuccessful. Having been reinforced by Gen. Verdier, the French advanced to the walls of Saragossa and Torrero. From the former place they were driven; the latter they made themselves masters of, it is said, by the treachery of the Commander of the artillery who was afterwards shot. Torrero afforded the enemy an opportunity of battering the city. On the 28th of June a powder magazine blew up, and they took advantage of this circumstance and of the night to attack the city in three places; they were unsuccessful. On the 29th and 30th June, and on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of last month, attacks were made every day but they all failed. On the 3d, the important port of Torrero was retaken from the French, whose cavalry was reduced to 13 horses, and the infantry nearly ruined. The remnant retired to Tudela, and the wounded were sent off to Pampeluna.

Cuesta, we infer, has deemed it prudent to retire from Benevento. A short paragraph in the Corunna Gazette, dated from Benevento on the 24th ult. states, "that the greater part of the army of Castile has passed to reinforce the army of Asturias." In another account inserted in a Morning Paper, it is stated, that Cuesta began his retreat on the 19th towards Galicia; that on the 22d his head-quarters were at Mawzanal, and his advanced guard at Asturga; that Bessieres, at the head of 12000 men, entered Benevento soon after Cuesta's departure, and that he quitted it on the 20th taking the route to Astorgas: other accounts affirm that he had proceeded to Zamora, with a view of entering Portugal.

We do not see this retreat of Cuesta with feelings of alarm. It might be prudent in him to avoid for the present a pitched battle; or, perhaps, he wished to draw the French on till he could fall back and join the Asturian levies, when they might be attacked with more advantage, and when they would be further from their reinforcements. Even if Cuesta should be forced to give battle, and should experience a defeat, we shall lament it certainly, but it will not dishearten us. It were quite absurd to suppose that in such a contest there must not be reverses on the side of the Patriots.—Many a battle must be fought, and much blood must be shed—but our great consolation is derived from this, that the Spaniards are themselves perfectly sensible of the dangers and the difficulties they have to encounter, but that they have made up their minds to encounter them; that they have constancy as well as courage, and that viewing no evil so bad as that of falling under the French yoke, they are determined to submit to any privations, considering even life itself as unworthy of being preserved, if it can only be preserved by submission to France.

Spain too has ideal advantages, of incalculable benefit to her brave defenders. Besides the formidable barrier of the Pyrenees, the whole interior of the peninsula is, in every direction, intersected by mountains, ravines, defiles, and rivers, without roads or bridges, or any means of carrying forward heavy artillery and forming depots of provisions. The obstacles that may be thrown in the way of an invading army, deprived of all naval co-operation, will be almost insuperable; the warfare that may be waged against it extremely harassing and destructive. In this species of warfare, the new levies, when fired with undaunted courage and desperate valour, will be as serviceable as veterans; boldness and resolution in small detached encounters, not combination and skilful evolution, being chiefly required.

But it is undoubtedly upon the hearts and arms of the Patriots themselves, it is upon the constancy, we repeat, with which they carry on their glorious insurrection, that the deliverance of Spain must depend. That insurrection, as has been well said, is the most astonishing event in the train of that French Revolution, which has shaken or overthrown every Power on the Continent. The people of Spain have appeared to be, for ages, a *caput mortuum* of humanity: early in the Revolution they became a prey to France, and during the last fourteen years they have had no share in the concerns of Europe, except their share of insult and injury from the proud Conqueror, whose chariot wheels they have been alternately dragged over the Alps and the Appenines, along the plains of Austria, among the mountains of Moravia, and through the forests and morasses of Poland. But there is a point beyond which the Tyrant cannot oppress, and the Slave will not endure; the lowest step of human degradation is the first on the returning scale to honour; and from that step the victim springs upwards to the dignity of man, with an energy surpassing the precipitation with which he fell. It requires ages to reduce him into passive and primitive dust, but at the extremity of suzerainty, he starts in a moment into the image of God. This has been recently verified in Spain. Bonaparte took the last step to complete its humiliation; but that step sprang a mine which will, we trust, involve him and his whole house in utter ruin and destruction.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of rank in the British forces landed at Figueira, in Portugal, dated the 19th of July.

"Here I am, landed with a Battalion of Royal Marines, as fine fellows as ever stepped the earth. The French are, I understand, advancing to attack the City of Coimbra, about 24 miles from this place. They have only 1000 men, and the Portuguese who defend it are nearly 18,000, of all sorts, regulars and irregulars. Coimbra is an amazing strong and well fortified city, so situated, that cannon can scarcely be brought to act against it with any prospect of success. We are all ready to assist the Portuguese, if wanted, but they appear in spirits. You shall hear how things go on by the next conveyance for England."

A late Proclamation published by the Junta of Asturias, concludes in the following terms:—"The victory you are about to accomplish will establish an alliance between Spain and the most powerful, the most wise, and the most polished nation of the earth—with the only country which this second Machiavel could not seduce—Great Britain. The alliance that the infamous traitor broke for our misery and ruin; that assassin of our nation, that devouring monster, whose immense rapine provided an asylum for our enemy; that alliance, Countrymen, has been generously restored by the only Empire which has been able to maintain its honour and independence, and to which is reserved the lofty distinction of restoring enslaved Europe. Of what consequence then is the renowned power of Napoleon? The world itself depends upon the union of those two great Nations."

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 12, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Major-General Spencer, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Spencer to Viscount Castlereagh, dated on board his Majesty's Windsor Castle, off Ayamonte, June 17, 1808.

MY LORD,—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir Charles Cotton, to congratulate your Lordship on the surrender of the French squadron, of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms, on the 14th inst.; on which day the Spanish colours were flying on all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your Lordship by Lord Collingwood.

It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your Lordship, that the movement I made to this quarter, at the request of General Moria, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

I have the honour to, &c,

(Signed) B. SPENCER, Major-General.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Spencer to Viscount Castlereagh, dated on board his Majesty's Brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21, 1808.

MY LORD,—The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the Spanish Commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects and to state to your Lordship the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information.—The general feelings of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the Crown of Spain by Charles the Fourth, Ferdinand, and all the Royal Family, in favour of Bonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France.

The Council of Seville, one of the principal provincial Jurisdictions in Spain have laid hold of some Statutes in their Constitution, which authorise their rejecting the orders of the Supreme Council of Madrid, when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh, whom they have proclaimed King; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared War against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their Supremacy has been acknowledged by the Councils of several other Provinces. In Andalusia they collected from fifteen to twenty thousand regular troops, and have put arms in the hands of upwards of sixty thousand peasants. General Castanos is appointed Commander in Chief; and I understand they propose, out of the first levies, to augment the establishment of the old regiments to double their present numbers. Provincial Assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depots fixed upon for raising volunteers.—They have a proportion of near 4000 cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundry, and one of the largest depots in Spain.

All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers have been cut off. Gen. Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena Mountains, when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted dispatches, we learn, he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time, the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by 5000 Spaniards; the road is broken up; and I trust, all communication has been cut off.

General D'Alric had received orders to join him at Seville with 4,000 men who were to assemble at Alcorienta, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that General Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various.

At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about 200 men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province, which the French had collected in a depot, and also about 10,000 dollars in gold, which the French General had amassed.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

Sir,—In my letter of the 12th instant, by the *Alphen*, I informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to treat with his Majesty's Ministers on such matters as are important to the interest of both countries. The Admiral who commands in the port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning.

The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of thirty heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours at seven o'clock this morning, and soon after the Spanish were hoisted on board them. The French ships, I understand, are not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use; nor has there been much loss of men on either side. The Governor some days since (and before I came here) requested of Major General Spencer to proceed to Avamante, to oppose a detachment of the French army, which was said to be marching from Portugal by the coast, and yesterday the transports proceeded, under the protection of the Zealous, to that quarter, where the Windsor Castle had conducted a detachment the day before.

June 15th.—The Governor of Cadiz has notified to me, that the Commissioners will be ready to embark in two days. As the *Revenge* has been stationed near the town, where Sir John Gore has had much intercourse with the Governor and Chief in command during the late operations, and witnessed the temper and disposition of the people, I have ordered that ship to receive them, that he may give to his Majesty's Ministers the information they may desire of what has come within his observation as to the present state of this part of Spain.—Application has been made to me this evening by the Supreme Council at Seville and the Governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry to the several Governments and presidencies in the West Indies, information of the events which have happened in Spain, and their instructions to the Governors; and also that a sloop of war may take out Officers, to that country, whose presence there is important; this they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it will convey a proof of their connection with Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed COLLINGWOOD.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Cotton, bart. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to the Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship the *Hibernia*, off the Tagus, June 22, 1808.

Sir—Enclosed I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter received by me from Capt. Creyke, of his Majesty's sloop *Eclipse*, detailing the state of affairs at Oporto.

I have the honour to be &c.

C. COTTON.

H. M. sloop *Eclipse*, off the Bar of Oporto, June 20.

Sir,—Since the account I had the honour of delivering to you on the 10th June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the Prince Regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis d'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor d'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the Priest, the people rose en masse, broke open the depots, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to French interest, was arrested. The Bishop of Oporto, was elected as the new Governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced to the amount of 900 within six leagues of Oporto. The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Traloes, Montes, Minho, and the northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms,

determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men. All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace. To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions. The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded love and respect to the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. CREYKE.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton, bart. Commander in Chief, &c. Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship the *Cossack*, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Blue, &c. and transmitted by his Lordship to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole.

His Majesty's ship *Cossack*, off St. Andro, June 25.

My Lord,—The last opportunity I had of writing to your Lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go to St. Andro immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that the French frigate in Passage, accompanied by several gun-boats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast. Owing to the strong easterly winds and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal-post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The Captain of the port, Deon Vincento Camico, came on board; he told us the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardeno Bay, which we did at five p.m. until he had made his report to the Bishop, who was the present Governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event, must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbour, full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under way, and sent Captain Daly, of the *Comet*, up the harbour, to gain some confirmed intelligence and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and if it was possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine p.m. Captain Daly returned with certain information, that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day.

Capt. Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the forts that guard the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning. At day light we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Captain Daly; he was accompanied by Lieutenant H. M. Herbert, of the *Cossack*, and Lieutenant Read, of the Royal Marines, and several of the younger Officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Ann, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was, at some little distance, and five hundred whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which were completely destroyed, a great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine: the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground; finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, which took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up; the two other forts on the West side of the bay they could not attempt as the surf was so high it was impossible to land, as they had not a moment to spare: having heard before they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven, o'clock, and had just got round the Point of De Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smok-

ing ruins of the Magazine. I am sorry to say, Captain Daly, and Lieutenant Read, of the *Marines*, are much scorched, particularly Lieutenant Read, in setting fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Capt. Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DIGBY.

The Turkish Envoys arrived in the Bittern yesterday at Portsmouth. It is supposed they are come with pacific proposals from the Porte, and with demands of succour and protection. The restoration of Peace with Turkey will be a work of no difficulty, and the Turkish Government will find us disposed to render them every assistance against the common enemy. Italy also turns an imploring eye towards us. In what aggrand and dignified attitude does Great Britain stand at the present moment!—the protector of the injured! the avenger of the oppressed! the only nation capable of saving the world!

The following Letter from a Naval officer was received in Gloucester last Saturday: Royal Sovereign, off Minorca, June 2, 1808.

"Yesterday we got intelligence from the shore, that France had declared War against Austria; and that an insurrection had taken place in Spain and Portugal. The Spaniards in the islands of Minorca and Majorca are also exceedingly discontented. A French General arrived in the former island last week, in order to ascertain the public feeling with respect to the new state of things in Spain? but his visit exasperated the people in such a degree, that he thought it prudent to make a hasty retreat to the Continent. Soon afterwards we received a letter from the Capt. General of Majorca, expressing a wish, to place the two islands, Garrison and the fleet in port Mahon, under the protection of Great Britain. We immediately dispatched a frigate with our reply, which was in substance, that we felt most ready to enter into any arrangement the Captain General might make for putting the island, Garrisons and Fleet under our protection, in the name of the King of Spain, until a general peace. We have not yet had a further communication. Lord Collingwood is just arrived with two sail of the line.

"Orle fourteen Provinces Spain contains, ten are known to have declared against Bonaparte."
* The Spanish fleet, in this port, consists of six sail of the line. The Garrison are very strong.

PORTUGAL. PROCLAMATION.

"Inhabitants of Portugal!

"The time is come to rescue your country! judge for yourselves, whether the title of perfidious belongs to the French or to the English! To the first you owe the pillage of your country, the plunder of your churches, the banishment of your kindred, the corruption of your morals, and the stagnation of your trade. The latter has yielded escort to your Prince, asylum and protection to your destitute relatives, afforded pity and compassion, practised charity and benevolence, and is still ready to foster and cherish, uphold and support, every loyal and manly effort to shake off the shackles of a Despotism Usurper, whose gigantic strides of unsatisfied ambition and unquenched lust for power could only be permitted by Providence for a time, and for purposes beyond human comprehension. The termination is arrived! To your Prince was reserved the honour of flying from oppression. The spark of kindling Liberty emanating from so magnanimous a resolve, has diffused itself with such incredible velocity throughout the whole peopled world, that the page of history will scarce be able to keep pace with the important events to which it may give rise. The fame of Portugal, founded upon the fortitude of its Prince, is for ever established.

"All Spain is in arms against the common Tyrant, Usurper, and Oppressor; the cry of Death or Freedom resounds from one end of the kingdom to the other: the Government is in danger, and all true Spaniards are alive to a sense of it. The dishonourable career of corruption has been run—the arts and machinations to divide been attempted, and the sanguinary scenes, to terrify, been practised in vain (arts to which the French Ruler owes his fortune, and other unhappy countries their subjugation); in vain will they be employed to quell the true Castilian spirit, bursting forth to convince an astonished but admitting world, that a nation's native valour once roused to inflict a potent vengeance, can neither meet nor know an obstacle to its accomplishment. The Tyrant of Europe now trembles—his ill-gotten honours totter! Join, Portuguese join! and partake of the glory of example to the oppressed nations of the earth.

"Soon will those nations, too long supinely subservient to the tyrannical will of a base-born Usurper, culminating your bright display of valour, fortitude and loyalty, burst their fetters and regain their freedom."