Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Thursday February 10, 1814.

SPAIN.

LISBON AND CADIZ MAILS.

LISBON, JULY 25.

We have no accounts relative to the movements of Suchet. We are given to understand that the French are in considerable force opposite the pass at Roncestalles, where General Hill was posted

Tolosa, July 12 King Joseph is in St Joa de Luz, with 17,000 infantry and 3000 horses.

Madrid, July 20.—The battalions of Gen. Mina, which were within sight of Saragossa, occupying the points of St Gregoria, and Justlebod, immediately passed the Gallego river on knowing of the march of the French from that city. Notwithstanding the rivers being much swelled, and detained them some time in passing, they effected it, continued their march, overtook the enemy between Perdiguera and Leuenca, and attacked him, but his superiority in troops and artillery made for that time Mina's valiant soldiers desist. Those, however, who were placed on the mountains, obliged the French to take the Cubierra road. This operation gave Mina an opportunity of acting with his cavalry, for which purpose he ordered them to pass the Ebro by swimming. At eleven o'clock on the 10th, this operation was concluded, and at two in the afternoon of the same day, the General with his troops was in Luenca, ready to act. The result of this plan was the obliging the French to abandon, in the Sierra de Alenbierre, their waggons, coaches, ammunition, and riches, without taking any thing over it but their artillery, some ammunition chests, and what each carried about him.—The enemy, wore out with fatigue, hunger and thirst, not having eaten or drank since their departure from Saragossa, was on the 11th, at ten in the morning, in the most deplorable State between the Cubierre and Polenino.

Cadiz, July 9.—The Nuncio, Monsieur Granina, has received from Government his passports to remove to Sicily, on board the frigate Sabina, and his temporalities taken possession of, for having continued obstinate in his blameable conduct in respect to the extinction of the Inquisition; a conduct which has been so fatal in the English Parliament to the Catholics of that Kingdom

Conciso, July 9.—The Conciso of the 7th of July states, that a report was in circulation of the Cortes being about to remove to Seville.

Alicant, July 2.—Although at first sight it appears, that the [illegible] of the expedition has paralysed the operations of the east, we never had greater or better founded hopes for this part, since, notwithstanding that the expedition has not had all its effect, real and true advantages have been obtained over the enemy, such as—

1st, Preventing Suchet from dividing his forces, and assisting the enemy's army acting in Castile.

2d. Taking Col de Balaguer, and making two hundred of its garrison prisoners; taking 19 pieces of brass artillery, which were embarked and compensate for the 17 of iron which were abandoned after having been spiked.

3d, Having taken from the enemy the protection afforded by the Col de Balaguer which has been ruined.

4th, Destroying the lines which the enemy had in Porto de Albaide, Megenti, Ollena, &c.

5th, Fatiguing above measure, with marches and counter-marches, in the rigour of heat, Suchet's troops. The latter arrived at Valencia on the 23d, and part of his troops, although very much fatigued, set out for Cataionia by forced marches.

THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN SPAIN.

Extracts from the Manifesto of the Regency of Spain, relative to the conduct of the Nuncio of his Holiness in these kingdoms, dated the 8th of July, signed L. De Borbon, Cardinal de Seala, Archbishop of Toledo, President.

The Regency, it is said, would be wanting in the most essential of its obligations if it did not put an end to the dangerous manœuvres of the Nuncio of his Holiness in these kingdoms, D. Pedro Gravina. Archbishop of Nicea. His political conduct has for a long time been such, that the Regency almost considers it necessary, to excuse itself for its long forbearance; but while there was a shadow of hope that he would discover his error and not exceed the limits of his legitimate faculties, the Regency believe it ought to respect the name and dignity of this Prelate, and the representation of the Holy Father by whom he had been sent.

The Regency, moved by these powerful considerations, endeavoured to turn him from his purpose, first by arguments, and afterwards by remonstrances. Seeing the inutility of these, it intimated to him, though with great regret that if he continued, his rash conduct, it would se[illegible] under the necessity of removing him from these kingdoms. The Nuncio, however, obstinately continuing in his former conduct, a conduct incompatible with the public tranquility, and destructive of the authority of Government, the Regency saw itself under the harsh, but indispensible necessity, of carrying into effect the banishment threatened, and the occupation of his temporalities as imperiously required by the sacred law, for the preservation of the state, and of individuals.

The tribunal of the inquisition introduced into these kingdoms by the Catholic Sovereigns Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella, having been abolished by the Cortes, after a mature and deliberate examination, they re-established in its stead the law of the Partidas, and ordered that the decree and manifesto in which they explain the just and powerful reasons which had induced them to abolish that Tribunal, should be read in all the parishes of the monarchy, in the offertory of the greater mass, for the information the people. The Nuncio pretended that the Inquisition could not be abolished without the consent of his Holiness, and made that Representation to the Regency on the 5th of March, writing at the same time to the Bishop of Jean, and to the Chapters of the vacant Sees of Granada and Malaga, declaring his opposition to the Decrees and Manifesto exhorting them to conform to his dictate, and charging them to proceed with the greatest reserve. The Regency, on the 23d of April, by the Minister of Grace and Justice, admonished the Nuncio not exceed his authority, since any excess in that respect on his part would be contrary to the rights and privileges of the Crown, and to prevent any ill impression published, a manifesto, directed to the Prelates and Chapters, informing them of the conduct of the Nuncio.

The Nuncio, through the intervention of the Secretary of State, transmitted to the Government, on the 28th of April, a note expressive of his surprise at this resolution, and that it had been communicated to him by the Minister of Grace, and Justice, and not by his Secretary of State.

This note was accompanied by copies of the letter which he wrote to the Bishop of Jaca, and to the Chapters of Granada, and Malaga, and an answer to the official note communicated to him by the Minister of Grace and Justice, which contains the following expressions, sufficiently strong to give offence to the Regency; "that he could but believe that he was under an indispensable obligation to act as he had done in quality of Legate of the Pope, and in fulfilment of the duties of his Ministry; that though he wished nothing more than the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, and it was contrary to his character to intermeddle in other subjects than those belonging to the duties of his legation, yet in Ecclesiastical matters he was obliged to engage in that correspondence and communication which was required of him by the duties of his office: and as if these words were not sufficient to offend the Regency, he adds, that if the conduct of corresponding with the Reverend Bishops, and acting as he had before done, gave any offence to the Cortes, they might act as they thought proper relatively to himself, as he believed that his conduct would meet the approbation of his Holiness, and that it would give him a great satisfaction to know that in support of the character of his Representative his Legate looked with the greatest indifference on his temporalities." He was answered in the dispatch of the 5th of May, that his surprise would have been just, if the note of the Minister of Grace and Justice han been in answer to his memorial of the 5th of March, which he presented as Nuncio, but that in this note that subject had only been mentioned incidentally and relatively to the letters which he had written, as Archbishop of Nicea to the Bishop and Chapter, exhorting them to delay, and even refuse obedience to the decree of the Cortes, and in reference to the expressions which had called the attention of the Cortes, and of which they applied for an explanation. In his answer of the 9th of May he continued to insist on what he had before said, adding that he considered himself as obliged to maintain correspondence with the Bishops and Chapters, at once to receive from them their explanations and elucidations, and to exhort them to the fulfilment of their respective duties, and of the oath which they taken to defend the rights of the Church, and of the Holy Apostolic See, that such correspondence was necessary for the due discharge of the Ministry of the Nuncio, and were authorised by the practice of all Churches, who on this subject sent written letters to the Bishop and Chapters enjoining them secrecy for maintenance of order and public tranquillity. The Nuncio adds, that the greater part of the Bishops, even those who were resident in Cadiz, had made known their opinion on this subject, in the hope that, as Legate of the Pope, he would take that part which he should judge proper, and that he had therefore been induced to give his advice and instruction to the Prelates and Chapterss which he had done in the manner suitable to his office; and that he should pursue the same conduct whenever similar subjects should be in question.

This declaration took away all hope that the Nuncio would depart from his determination to offend against the rights and privileges of our captive King; and though the Regency was for a time restrained by its respect and reverence for the Pope, and the esteem and affection which it entertained for his Nuncio, after having heard the opinion of the Council of State in defence of the imprescriptible rights and privilege of the Crown, resolved, as authorized by the laws, and by the history of all Catholic nations, to direct that the following note should be communicated to the Nuncio:—

Note from the Minister of State, communicating to the Nuncio his removal from these Kingdoms, and the occupation of his temporalities in them:—

Senor.—The political conduct of your Excellency in respect to the Decree of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, abolishing the tribunal of the Inquisition, obliged the Regency of the kingdom to adopt the measures it considered necessary to ensure the fulfilment of its orders, and prevent the public tranquility from being distorbed. At the same time, in order to prevent a repetition of what had taken place, his Highness made to your Excellency, through the Minister for Grace and Justice, the requisite communications, and intimated that if your Excellency did not desist from your design, his Highness would see himself under the necessity of making you leave the Kingdom, and taking possession of your temporalities.

The reply which your Excellency gave on the 28th of April, in an official note, directed to the Minister for Grace and Justice, was a solemn declaration that you were resolved and decided to act in the same manner, in the use of the powers which you believed belonged to you Your Excellency repeated a similar declaration in the note you were pleased to send me, on the 9th of May, replying to mine on the 5th of the same month, in which I begged, on the part of your Excellency, an explanation of the official note of the 28th of April.

On review of the whole, no reason presented itself to his Highness, no doubt how he should act, and your Excellency also could not doubt of the success of so disagreeable a business. His Highness nevertheless wished to hear the Council of State, in order to proceed with greater precision, and purposely let pass all that time he thought necessary, to see if your Excellency considering the business with a calm and unprejudiced mind, would recal your abovementioned notes, and make a declaration contrary to their contents. This was his Highness's wish, as the only means of preventing arriving at the hard extremity to which he saw himself forced in defence of the privileges of the Crown—But as neither this hope, nor any other means remain, he has ordered me to send you, as I had the honor of doing, the usual passport for your leaving these kingdoms, and that he would proceed to the occupation of your temporalities in them.

His Highness, wishing to preserve to your Excellency notwithstanding all that has happened, the consideration due to your dignity and representation, and likewise desirous that your Excellency should perform your voyage comfortably and conveniently, has ordered, that the national armed frigate the Sabina should be prepared, as it is to convey your Excellency wherever you chuse to proceed.

At the same time I communicate to your Excellency this resolution of his Highness, I have the honour to offer your Excellency my sincere wishes to serve you with the most prompt and obsequious attention. God preserve your Excellency many years.

Cadiz, July 7, 1813. **PEDRO LABRADOR.**

To the Nuncio of his Holiness.

DOCUMENTS.

Relative to the Dismission of the Nuncio from the Spanish Dominions.

I.—*Representation which the Nuncio of his Holiness delivered to the Regency of the Kingdom, Dated March 5.*

The Nuncio of his Holiness has learned with the greatest bitterness of heart, that your Highness is about to circulate and publish the manifesto and decree of the august Congress by which his Majesty, declaring the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition incompatible with the political constitution of the Monarchy, substitutes another, which may protect, with wise and just laws, the Catholic. Apostolic, Roman only true religion, which, with the exclusion of every other, he has so piously sanctioned.

No one even of the natural born subjects of the country respects more the august Congress, or will more punctually observe its wise regulations; but the question now is of an ecclesiastical subject of the greatest gravity and transcendence, in which religion is interested, and from which may follow the most irreparable injuries——the suppression or abolition of a tribunal established by the Supreme Pontiff in the exercise of his primacy and supreme authority in the Church, to take knowledge of matters purely spiritual, as the conservation of the Catholic faith, and the extirpation of heresy, leaving without any effect whatever the jurisdiction which his Holiness had delegated to him. In this case, being charged by the very brief of his nunciature, to apply himself with the utmost attention to the affairs of the Catholic faith, and of the holy Roman Church, acting as he shall see conducive to the benefit of the church of God, the comfort and edification of the people, and the honour of the Holy See, he would be wanting to all these sacred obligations, if he did not declare to your Highness with the greatest respect, but with the sacred freedom of an Apostolic Legate and Representative of the Pope, that the abolition of the Inquisition may be very prejudicial to religion, and that it offends against the rights and primacy of the Roman Pontiff who established it as useful and necessary to the good of the Church and the faithful. Must not the respect and obedience which all Christians owe to the decisions of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and the visible head of the Church be diminished, when they are told in the Church itself, and in the midst of the holy sacrifice of the mass, that a tribunal established, continued, defended, and protected under the most severe penalties by the Popes of three centuries is not only useless, but prejudicial to religion, and contrary to the wise and just laws of a Catholic kingdom? If his Holiness enjoyed his full liberty, I should content myself with communicating to him this occurrence: but as to our misfortune, he is in the captivity which we lament, it is indispensably incumbent on me to remonstrate in his name, against a novelty of such importance to the Church of Spain, by which are wounded the rights of the Supreme Pastor of the universal church and Vicar of Jesus Christ, hoping that your Highness, with your known piety and consummate prudence, will take such measures as may induce the August Congress, which is so desirous to protect the holy religion we profess, to suspend the execution and publication of its decrees, at least till, in more fortunate times, it may obtain the approbation and consent of the Roman Pontiff, or in defect of that, of a National Council to whom it more particularly appertains, to determine these religious and ecclesiastical matters. Nothing of this can escape the wisdom of the Majesty, and his great piety will not take it ill, that in discharge of my ministry with all the reserve convenient, and the most humble submission, I bring before his high consideration this respectful request, on a subject in which is interested the good of the universal Church and principally of that of Spain, the happiness of the Monarchy, and the honour and prosperity of his Majesty, for whom I earnestly and incessantly offer up my prayers. God preserve your Highness many years.

Cadiz, 5th March. The ARCHBISHOP of NICEA,
Nuncio of his Holiness.

To the President and Supreme Council of the Regency.

II.—*Letter from the Nuncio to the Bishop of Jaen.*

Highly esteemed Sir and Brother—I have thought it a duty of my Ministry to make a representation to the Regency on the decrees of the august Congress, which are circulated, and ordered to be published, abolishing the Holy Inquisition. I give your Eminence this notice for the direction of your conduct, and that of the Chapter of this Cathedral *in sede vacante*, with the approbation of the Lord Bishops who are in this Place.

You will duly execute them after the careful and mature consideration which a subject of such importance and consequence requires.

The prudence of your Eminence will make the use which it shall please you of this notice, and act as it shall appear to you proper. God preserve your Eminence many years

Cadiz, March 5.

The ARCHBISHOP of NICEA.

III.—*Letter from the Nuncio to the Chapter of Granada and Malaga.*

Illustrious and Much Esteemed Sir—The manifesto of the Cortes, and the decree for the abolition of the Holy Tribunal, to which is to substituted another, with the title of Protector be of the Faith, are about to be circulated, to be read by the Lord Bishops, on the three next Sundays in the Conventual Mass. The Lord Bishops who are in this place mean to answer, that on a subject so weighty and interesting, they cannot proceed to the execution without consulting their Chapters, and thus give time for a suitable explanation. The Chapter of this Church in *sede vacante*, has also refused compliance, founding its refusal on the representation of their parishes, with other reasons which will be alleged in its answer. I have thought it my duty to make a representation in the name of his Holiness, opposing this proceeding unless it had previously received the consent or approbation of the Pope, or in his absence, of a National Council. It appeared to me necessary to notify this to your Eminence, for the guidance of your conduct, hoping that on so weighty a subject it will be conformable to that of the other Ordinaries, rendering thereby an important service to religion, to the Church, and to our most Holy Father, whose authority and rights are in my opinion injured and the Episcopal dignity as little favoured. All this requires, as the prudence of your Eminence well knows, the greatest caution, and with the same caution I shall communicate to you whatever may occur and throw light on our proceedings. God preserve your Eminence many years.

Cadiz, March 5.

The ARCHBISHOP of NICEA.

To the Illustrious Dean and Chapter of the
Holy Church of Malaga.

IV.—*Official note from the Minister for Grace and Justice to the Nuncio.*

Excellent Sir—The Regency of the kingdom thought that your Excellency, not forgetting the public character of Legate from his Holiness, with which you were cloathed, to a nation equally heroic as religious, would have contented yourself within its limits, and not abused the consideration which the Spanish Government has shewn to your mission, preserving you in it, notwithstanding that the captivity of the Holy Father, that of our beloved King, Fredinand VII. and others, circumstances would have Authorised him to doubt its legitimacy. His Highness expected this, in consequence of motives so respectable, and which ought to have had as much influence in making your Excellency regulate your private conduct agreeably to them. But his Highness has with surprise seen that observed by your Excellency in the business of the Inquisition. On the 5th March, on which you addressed the President and Supreme Council of Regency, in a note, as Legate of his Holiness—on this same day you wrote as Archbishop of Nicea as to the Chapters of Malaga, and the Bishop of Jaen, inviting them, particularly the two first, to delay, and even deny fulfilling the Decrees expeditiously. His Majesty, respecting the establishment of tribunals, protectors of the faith in place of the abolished Inquisition, and the publication of the manifesto of the Cortes, in the Parishes—Your Excellency did not content yourself with writing those letters which misleading the public opinion, might have caused a division upon so grave and delicate a point. You likewise went further, as you failed in that reserve which you recommended in your note, at the same time that you advised it to the Chaplain and Prelate, that they might consider you as the author of a plan intended to leave temporal authority without employment, under the offer that you would communicate to him whatever should occur, and would give them information for their reciprocal proceedings in future. This conduct, so contrary to the rights of nations exceeds the limits of your public character. Your Excellency has availed yourself of your protection as a foreign Prelate to organize disobedience in the subjects. His Highness cannot see this conduct with indifference, and the less so as in defence of it, is alleged the necessity of rendering an important service to religion, to the Church, and to our Most Holy Father, whose authority and rights in the opinion of your Excellency are prejudiced by the decrees and the episcopal dignity as little favoured. His highness also considers the lamentable consequences which might have followed, to the safety of the state, from the instigations of your Excellency supported by motives of so great influence, and the obligation he his under to defend the state, and protect religion, authorized him to banish your Excellency from these kingdoms and seize your temporalities; but the desire of manifesting the respect and veneration in which the Spanish nation has always held the sacred person of the Pope and the desire also not to render greater his affliction, restrained his Highness from taking this step, confining himself merely to informing you that he disapproved such conduct, under the assurance that your Excellency will in future confine yourself within the limits of your legation, and not avail yourself of your public character to engage as a foreign Prelate in the same or similar transactions but merely make your representations to the Government, through the medium of the Secretary of State. In the idea, that if your Excellency forgets your duty, his Highness will find himself under the painful but unavoidable necessity to make use of all his authority in discharge of the duties which he took an oath to fulfil, when he took on him his office. By his order I communicate this to your Excellency for your information, and the government of your conduct. God preserve your Excellency many years.

Cadiz, April 23, 1813. B. C. MANUEL.

To the Archbishop of Nicea.

Reply of the Nuncio the Official note from the Minister of Grace and Justice.

EXCELLENT SIR.—The Archbishop of Nicea, Nuncio from his Holiness, in reply to the official note of your Excellency of the 23d, in which you state that his Highness has not been satisfied with the conduct he has observed, respecting the Inquisition, in regard to the letters he wrote on the occasion, cannot dispense with stating to your Excellency, for the information of his Highness, of his having believed himself to be in this circumstance, in duty and necessity obliged to do what he has done, in quality of Legate from the Pope, and in the fulfilment and discharge of his ministry.

Nobody ever more desired or desires the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of the kingdom; and it is entirely opposite to his character, both public and private, to meddle in any other affairs than those which belong to his legation; but he cannot plead ignorance for not doing what belongs to it, and where the object relates to ecclesiastical matters, he feels himself obliged to use every care, and hold that correspondence and communications which are so befitting his office. If this conduct causes his Highness any discontent, he may immediately come to what determination he pleases, under a conviction that it will be preserved in; believing that his conduct will merit the approbation of his Holiness; and that, moreover, it will be a great satisfaction for him to know, that in defence of his representation, his Legate views, with the utmost indifference, temporalities, imitating the disinterestedness of which he has given the whole world the most illustrious and heroic example.—God preserve you many years.

Cadiz, April 28, 1813. [illegible] ARCHBISHOP of NICEA.

[The next document (No 6) is a note from the Nuncio to Don Pietro Labrador, Minister of State, expressing his surprise that the former communications had not been made through him, and inclosing copies of the preceding correspondence],

[The answer to the above (No. 7.) explains why the Minister of Grace and Justice, and not the Secretary of State, had been entrusted with the correspondence, and chiefly rest on the Official Note, No. 4, not being a reply to the Nuncio's Memorial, which Memorial, it observes, could not be replied to, in consequence of not having been presented in the form prescribed by the uniform custom of all the Cabinets in Europe; and concludes in these terms—"In compliance with the usual rul, therefore, the Regency of the Kingdom has directed that I should reply to the answer transmitted by your Excellency on the 28th April, to the Minister of Grace and Justice, his Highness has with pleasure heard that nobody has more desired, or desires, the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of the kingdom, than your Excellency; and that it is opposite to your public and personal character to meddle in other affairs than those of the Legation.

But your Excellency adds, that you cannot avoid doing all that belongs to it, and where the object related to ecclesiastical affairs, feel yourself obliged to use every care, and hold that correspondence and communication which are so befitting your office. As those last clauses admit of more than one construction, your Excellency will not be surprised that, by order of his Highness, I enter upon explanations respecting them, and intreat you to have the goodness to state what is the meaning your Excellency affixes to them. His Highness never has, nor ever will oppose the Nuncio of his Holiness exercising the legitimate functions of his legation, nor his making the requisite applications to his Highness, through the Minister of State.—But if your Excellency understands that your powers authorise you to practise equal or similar laws to those you have practised, and to hold correspondence such as you have held with the Bishop of Jaen and the Chapters of Malaga and Grenade, it is indispensable for your Highness to state it.—In a matter of such high importance the slightest doubt might cause serious evils, and nothing is more just than the wish of knowing the extent your Excellency give to your powers. I do not doubt but your Excellency will have the goodness to give this explanation, which I request by order of his Highness: in the mean time, I beg you to accept the sincere assurance of my particular and distinguished consideration.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Cadiz, May 5, 1813. PEDRO LABRADOR.

To the Nunceo of his Holiness.

CADIZ,—JUNE 30, 1813.

The Duke del Parque writes from Xativa, under date of the 24th, that he had received dispatches, dated the 23d June, from Lord Bentinck at Alicant, announcing that having arrived on the coast of Catalonia at the time the re-embarkation of the expedition was taking place, he had approved of its being carried into execution, agreeably to Lord Wellington's instructions; that the cavalry and trains alone had suffered any loss; and that so trifling, that it could be repaired in eight days; that the Duke should retreat to the lines of Fuente la Triguera, Ontiniente, and Alcoy; that he would send an Officer to consult with him, and that the expedition began to enter Alicant on the 23d. In consequence of this the Duke del Parque says, that he would carry the movement into effect on the 25th, and that he had intelligence that Suchet was retiring from Catalonia, with all the troops he took with him, and 3000 more, which he had drawn from Arragon. This evening a second extraordinary Courier arrived with information that the expedition had returned from Catalonia to Alicant; that the Duke del Parque had proceeded to join Generals Elio and Villacampa; that the expeditionary troops occupied the positions which the Duke had left; that the French had returned to their former positions, and that Suchet was in Valencia.—Mina, in his letters up to the 14th, says, that he has had many actions, in which he has caused the enemy a loss of 2500 men.

JULY 1.—By an express from Alicant, we are assured that part of the expediton, commanded by Lieutenant General Murray, disembarked there on the 23d. It is added, that the head-quarters of the 3d army were in Castella, and that Suchet had received a reinforcement of 3000 men from Arragon. It appears that the Cortes have agreed to the augmentation of the armed force, leaving it to the zeal and well known patriotism of Government to propose the necessary means for its execution.

JUNE 28.—We are sorry to say, but it would be a crime to be silent, that the plague had not ceased at Malta at the date of the last accounts. On the 31st of May sixteen persons died of the disease. This information in a sea-port, and in a sea port like Cadiz, in the hot season, demands the utmost attention from the Junta of Health; and the greatest vigilance, rigour, and disinterestedness, on the part of subalterns and intermediate persons employed in the examination of vessels.

SITING OF THE CORTES,—JULY 1.

Senor Golfin proposed that the most heartfelt thanks should be given to Lord Wellington and the Chiefs and Troops, allied or national; that *Te Deum* should be sung; salvoes of artillery, illuminations, &c. &c.—Approved by acclamation.

Senor Creus.—As was the case after the battle of Arepiles, I propose that a Commission from the Congress proceed to compliment his Britannic Majesty's Minister, brother to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.—Agreed to.

Senor Rus,—I propose that an allegorical medal be struck to perpetuate the most glorious action of Vittoria, which insures the salvation of Spain, and that a portion of them be sent to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, to distribute among our victorious and allied armies.

This proposition was not admitted to discussion, on account of there not being means to defray the expences of it.

SITTING OF JULY 2.

Conde de Torino, gave an account to the Congress of the proceedings of the deputation from the Cortes which yesterday went to congratulate his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, on account of the celebrated victory of the 21st June; he stated that the Marquis of Villafranca addressed the Ambassador, who replied in terms the most honourable to the Spanish troops, for the share they had in victory. Senor R Olmeda, in the name of his Province of Charlas, and of the city of Plata, offered to defray the expence of a medal, in honour of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, on which should be a bust of him.—Approved without discussion.

[Here Lord Wellington's dispatches were read.]

Senor Arguelles.—Although the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo does not require fresh proofs to be convinced of the pure sentiments of gratitude which animated the Congress in respect to this illustrious Captain, I think that the time is now arrived when the Court should bestow upon him a territorial property, as it has already elevated him to the first class of the civil order; I therefore propose—1st. That the Cortes do bestow upon the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo a territorial property of the national domains, administered on account of the national finances, for which purpose the Regency will propose to the Cortes what it conceives suitable to the merits of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and the generosity of the Spanish nation.—2d. That the title of position which shall be prepared shall contain the following word:—"In the name of the Spanish nation, in testimony of its most sincere gratitude."—Approved without discussion.

SPANISH PAPERS.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SESSION OF THE CORTES OF THE 9TH JULY.

FROM EL TREBUNO DEL PUEBLO OF ESPAGNOL OF 13TH JULY.

The Patriots will eternally remember the scene represented in the Congress of the sitting of this day, on reading in it the Letter of the Regency, in which it is announced to his Majesty, that the seditious conduct of the person styled the Nuncio of his Holiness, had obliged them to banish him from these kingdoms, and take possession of his temporalities; several deputies of those, who are unfortunately distinguished by their ultramontane ideas, by their love for the inquisition, and for dispotes, exclaimed with violent rage at what they deemed such blasphemy. Some demanded that the original proposition should be presented to them, without considering that they thus attacked the division of the Powers.—Others ran to the bar, and while this increased the confusion, another called out for the dissolution of the Congress, and the insults which the enraged party cast upon the Deputies who wished to preserve order and decorum, were utterly disgraceful to many, who, from their sacerdotal character, ought to have been the models of moderation and mildness. With so much warmth was an affair of so little importance to the nation taken up. Representatives of the people, you who have so hastily declared yourselves the partisans of the Ultramontane errors, can you believe that the powers conferred on you authorize you to support in the Cortes as in the academy the doctrines of your school, in which you have vitiated your taste. What an idea have you formed of your charge, and of the duties imposed on you by it? Do you not know that in the Congress you are Citizens, and therefore, in that respect, superior to the most dignified of the Ecclesiastics who have consecrated you? Are you deputies of the Spanish people or procurators of the Court of the Tyber, or agent for the authority which in the Vatican by piety render contribution to support their pride, often at the expence of necessary discipline? Are you the representatives of the nation which produced the Vargas and the Perez, and Bartholomews de los Martyres, the Chaumacis, the Macanus and the Campomanes, or the sons of those miserable beings who in Campana de Roma live at the expence of the Querinal Palace?

The majesty of 24,000,000 of Spaniards spread throughout the four quarters of the world, the dignity of the laws, and the sanctity of the sovereign body, were wounded by those who, forgetting their duty, gave so dreadful an example of madness or ignorance. The person stated Nuncio by his conduct tendered himself worthy of a greater punishment than that imposed upon him by the Regency. That foreign prelate kindled discord, encouraged disobedience to the resolution of the Cortes, and attempted to cause a domestic war capable of subverting the State, at an epoch when an union of minds was wanting to conquer independance, and when the connexion of Pius VII. with Napoleon, should make us extremely upon our guard against the intrigues of that monster who in Rome kissed the feet of the successor of St. Peter, and within view of the pyramids of Egypt denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. The person styled [illegible] against the nation; let us drive him from the bosom of it; it is a duty due from the power and moderation of Government, and as necessary as that the minds of the members of the Congress should not be agitated to the shameful degree of demanding a dissolution. Dissolve the Congress, because the presence of a Monsieur whose powers as legate had expired, is wanting in Spain, and who was so indelicate as to charge them with issuing by stealth a decree to which their power did not extend. Perhaps the nation first consulted with Monsieur Gravina upon its heroic resolution of dying rather than submit to the tyrant? Did the people of Madrid ask permission to mistrust Murat on the 2d of May? Did the Spanish nation consult with the Nuncio for assembling the Cortes, the bulwark of their liberty, and anchor of their hopes? Then why the proposition that the Congress should be dissolved for the pleasure of a foreign Prelate, who, forgetting what he owed to Spain, openly attacked her, and subjected himself to the severest punishment?

But they now wish the dissolution of the Cortes, as they cannot obtain its unseasonable removal to Seville, because some of those who occupy the seats of the Legislature, do not wish the arrival of the moment for determining upon the interesting projects which are pending in the Congress and from which must result the welfare of the country.

But notwithstanding the efforts of the new and old malcontents the Congress will remain as undaunted as it was in the sitting of which we are speaking, and as the inhabitants did who were spectators of its triumph, and upon delivering up in October next, the power to the Representatives, who are to replace the present ones, will have laid the basis of public prosperity, and in the persons of the Nuncio, the Archbishop of Santiago, and the Bishop of Oviedo, have given him sensible lessons of the integrity with which they ought to carry into effect the will of the Sovereign Representative body of the people.

SANTANDER, AUG 20.—Since the glorious battles near Pamplona, both armies have remained quiet; ours busily employed in the sieges of St. Sebastian's and Pamplona, which fortresses, especially the latter, will most probably surrender in a few days. A large convoy, with troops, was on the 17th off Cape Marchichaw. They are to be landed at Bilboa and Passages. Suchet, according to the last accounts, was at Barcelona; the Allied Army near Tarragona.

MADRID, AUG. 11.—The last intelligence from Zaragossa states, that it was reported in that city, that the garrison of Daraco had surrendered. It was also said, that Mina had proceeded in the direction of Jaca, and Duran's division towards Tarragona.—The troops besieging the Castle of Murviedro, are the Corona, Cuenca, Alcazar, and Jean regiments. Up to the first, the artillery had not arrived; it may therefore at present be considered as a blockade than a siege. The greater part of the troops belonging to the 2d division (those already mentioned excepted), are marching to besiege Tortosa; and on the 1st August General Elio, who is to direct it, was in front of Murviedro.

VALENCIA, JULY 19.—The day before yesterday the English troops marched for the purpose of besieging Tortosa. To-morrow the 3d army set out for Aragon. General Sarsfield is besieging Murvudro, where 1000 of the enemy remain.

ZARAGOSSA, JULY 24.—The fort of Almunea surrendered to General Duran on the 22d inst.

IRUN, JULY 30.—On the 27th and 28th there were a series of battles between Soult and the Great Lord, in which the enemy were completely beaten, with the loss of from 5 to 6000 killed, and an incalculable number of prisoners.

VALENCIA, JULY 27.—They talk, with foundation, of considerable losses which Suchet has experienced in different encounters with the Spanish troops, who incessantly harass and weaken him. It is likewise said that the French have evacuated Tarragona, after having destroyed all the forts.

IRUN, JULY 30.—We have just received the agreeable intelligence, that Soult, who was with 60,000 men advancing to succour Pamplona, was, five leagues from that fortress, completely routed. It is said that he lost 8,000 in prisoners. We have had great rejoicings on account of this intelligence.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A SPANISH GENERAL WHO WAS IN THE LAST ACTIONS.

"Soult, with seven divisions of infantry, 40 pieces of artillery, and 30,000 cavalry, in all 45,000 men, attacked and took, on the 25th of July, the passes of Maya and Roncesvalles: the former with 12,000 men, the latter with 33,000, commanded by himself in person. As the valleys of the Pyrenees do not communicate with each other, except by Pamplona, it was easy for him, having collected such numbers, to open himself a passage, although with much loss, as Hedrat, in Maya, and Coli and Morelli, in Roncesvalles, caused him that of four thousand men. At that point he announced to his army that be had express orders from the Emperor to be in Victoria on the 31st, after having raised the blockade of Pamplona, and in consequence had attacked Coli and Morilli, and obliged them, with General Picton, to retire to the heights of Huerte, a league from Pamplona. Lord Wellington marched there on the 26th, and on the 27th, having miraculously escaped, by only five minutes, from falling into the enemy's hands, arrived at ten in the morning on those heights, where he was received by the troops with that enthusiasm with which a victorious General always inspires his soldiers. It was fortunate it happened thus, as otherwise he would have been necessitated to make a detour of five hours, during which time it is certain Picton would have returned to the other side of Pamplona; but on his arrival every thing was remedied, and although he had only two divisions (Morillo and Silviera not having then arrived), and half of O'Donnel's troops, he determined upon fighting, and wait for more troops, in order, on the following day, to advantageously defend the ground. Soult, who knew our weakness, attacked that day, but was completely repulsed with the bayonet, by a gallant charge of the Portuguese and the Prince's regiment.

"On the 28th, Soult lost all the morning in preparations, and at ten, when the 6th divison had arrived, made so desperate an attack with five divisions upon the position defended by the 4th English division, that all the valour of the troops was necessary to resist it. There were five charges on the left and three on the right with the bayonet, and in all of them the English had the superiority over the enemy. The 29th passed peaceably; it was known the enemy lost four thousand men the preceding day, and were preparing for a fresh attack on the 30th, but on its arrival, and when we were expecting a new combat, the enemy was seen retiring by the road Roncesvalles and Bastar, under favour of the almost impregnability of his position, which Ma-auni's division defended.—Lord Wellington ordered it to be attacked; and took 3000 prisoners, a Colonel, two Lieut.-Colonels, and a great number of subalterns. On that day General Hill was attacked by General d'Erlon, who was driven back upon Lizasso. We pursued through Bastar, and overtook the convoy under the Goutier of Elizando, escorted by 1200 men, with 400 English. The disposition of forces made him quietly wait our arrival, quite confident of an easy victory; but on the first fire his soldiers ran, leaving in our power the convoy, which was composed of 100 carriages. 250 mules laden with bread and brandy, and 500 prisoners. On the 1st August, they lost all the baggage, and escaped in great haste.

"At a moderate computation, Soult's loss cannot amount to less than 18,000 men."

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL SOULT.

"TO BE READ BY A COMMANDING OFFICER AT THE HEAD OF COMPANIES IN EACH REGIMENT.

"SOLDIERS!—The recent events of the war have induced his Majesty the Emperor to invest me, by an Imperial Decree of the 1st inst. with the command of the armies of Spain, and to honour me with the flattering title of his 'Lieutenant.' This high distinction cannot but convey to my mind sensations of gratitude and joy! but they are not unalloyed with regret at the train of events which have, in the opinion of his Majesty, rendered such an appointment necessary in Spain.

"It is known to you, Soldiers, that the enmity of Russia, roused into active hostility by the eternal enemy of the Continent, made it incumbent that numerous armies should be assembled in Germany early in the spring. For this purpose were many of your comrades withdrawn. The Emperor himself assumed the command; and the arms of France, guided by his powerful and commanding genius, achieved a succession of as brilliant victories as any that adorn the annals of our country. The presumptuous hopes of aggrandizement entertained by the enemy were unfounded. Pacific overtures were made; and the F[illegible] always inclined to consult the welfare of his subjects, [illegible]lowing moderate councils, listened to the [illegible] that were made.

"While Germany was thus the theatre of great events, that enemy, who, under pretence of succouring the inhabitants of the Peninsula, has in reality devoted them to ruin, was not inactive. He assembled the whole of his disposable force—English, Spaniards, and Portuguese—under his most experienced officers, and relying upon the superiority of his numbers, advanced in three divisions against the French force assembled upon the Douro. With well provided fortresses in his front

& rear, a skilful General, enjoying the confidence of his troops, might, by selecting good positions, have braved and discomfited this motley levy. But, unhappily, at this critical period, timorous and pusillanimous councils were followed. The fortresses were abandoned and blown up. Hasty and disorderly marches gave confidence to the enemy: and a veteran army, small indeed in number, but great in all that constitutes the military character—which had fought, bled, and triumphed in every province of Spain, beheld with indignation its laurels tarnished, and itself compelled to abandon all its acquisitions—the trophies of many a well fought and bloody day. When at length the indignant voice of the troops arrested this disgraceful flight, and its Commander, touched with shame, yielded to the general desire, and determined upon giving battle near Vittoria, who can doubt—from this generous enthusiasm—this fine sense of honour—what would have been the result had the General been worthy of his troops? Had he in short made those dispositions and movements which would have secured to one part of his army the co-operation and support of the other.

"Let us not, however, defraud the enemy of the praise which is due to him. The dispositions and arrangements of their General have been prompt, skilful, and consecutive. The valour and steadiness of his troops have been praiseworthy. Yet do not forget that it is to the benefit of your example they owe their present military character; and that whenever the relative duties of a french General and his troops have been ably fulfilled, their enemies have commonley had no other resource than flight.

"Soldiers—I partake your chagrin—your grief—your indignation. I know that the blame of the present situation of the army is imputable to others—be the merit of repairing it yours. I have borne testimony to the Emperor of your bravery and zeal. His instructions are to drive the enemy from those lofty heights which enable him proudly to survey our fertile vallies, and chase them across the Ebro. It is on the Spanish soil that your tents must next be pitched, and from thence your resources drawn. No difficulties can be insurmountable to your valour and devotion. Let us then exert ourselves with mutual ardour: and be assured that nothing can give greater felicity to the paternal heart of the Emperor than the knowledge of the triumphs of his army—of its increasing glory—of its having rendered itself worthy of him, and of our dear country.

"Extensive but combined movements for the relief of the fortresses are upon the eve of taking place. They will be completed in a few days. Let the account of our success be dated from Vittoria—and the birth of his Imperial Majesty be celebrated in that city; so shall we render memorable an epoch deservedly dear to all Frenchmen.

(Signed) "SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia,
"July 23, 1813" "Lieutenant de l'Empereur."

BUENOS AYRES GAZETTES.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Official Dispatch From General M. Belgrano To The Supreme Executive Power.

Excellent Sir—By the last official communications which I have received from Potosi, Charcas, Cochobamba, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, by the post which arrived yesterday, I am informed those places remain tranquil and in good [illegible] to [illegible] the greatest sacrifices, and assist us in confirming their liberty. Respecting Plata I am informed by a traveller arrived from Cochobamba, that on the 24th of last month General Gayeneche was hastily sending off from Oruro, all his money, stores, &c. towards the Disaguediro. By sworn declarations which have been received from Potosi from deserters who had returned there from Oruro, it was known that the Chief was in the greatest difficulty on account of the scarcity of provisions, and not being able to quell the ferment of division which had introduced itself into the army, among the European and American officers, that his troops did not consist of more than 3000 infantry, armed in all kinds of ways, and 1000 horse, belonging to the divisions of Tinia and Chumbevelia.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

Jujui, May 4, 1813. M. BELGRANO.
To the Supreme Executive Power.

An *Extraordinary Buenos Ayres Gazette* was published on 14th May, containing a long detailed account of an advantage gained by the Governor of Chila over the Royal Party, of which the following is a very brief abstract; it states, that whilst parleying with a flag of truce, Don E. Verila put his advanced troops in motion (in number 400), and began firing on the centinels on the other side of the river Maule, in consequence of which he resolved upon attacking the enemy's advanced force, with 300 grenadiers, and 300 militia cavalry, which was so secretly carried into execution, that they arrived in his camp at three *a m.* before they were discovered; that to the challenge from the centinel of *qui vice*, was answered, "the Country, and death to the King," accompanied with a close discharge; that the enemy fled with the utmost precipitation, losing the whole of his artillery (7 pieces), and that it was believed the General of the 2d division, J. Berganza, the Intendant Vergara, and the Commandant of Dragoons, the Maj.-General and, according to some accounts, the General in Chief, were killed. The statement proceeds with saying, that the whole of the enemy's force, consisting of 2000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, were present, and yet so few soldiers surprised the camp, that they had nearly succeeded in getting the cannon to a place of safety, when the enemy, recovering from his panic, on ascertaining the inferiority of their numbers, charged and obliged them to retire. The loss sustained on either side is not mentioned.

The *Buenos Ayres Gazette* of the 19th May, contains a dispatch from J. Rondeau, commanding the army besieging Monte Video, stating, that on the 14th May, 60 of cavalry made an attack on one of the entrances into that place, which was attended with considerable loss to the enemy, without any other on his side than that of an officer and a dragoon wounded, and a corporal missing.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF CHILA.

"Countrymen—The day of glory for Chila is fast approaching—tyrants are about to be confounded by seeing the majestic splendour with which a Sovereign People suddenly arises from the debasement in which it was, and displays the valour, energy, and inexhaustible resources of the most lively patriotism. An army of 12,000 combatants, collected in a few days on the banks of the Maule, hoisting the tri-coloured flag; at the same instant that, for the first time, appears on the South Seas the Pavilion of American Liberty. The tyrant thought to find our forces divided, poor, and without strength; but at present he trembles at seeing himself attacked by sea and land, in a manner of which his ignorance could never form a conception. Now he knows, but too late, that his invasion will precipitate the last ruin of his miserable power; but we should defeat him in such a manner, that neither he nor any others will in future dare to disturb our peace. A single robber of those who have entered our territory must not escape; by effecting this, we place an impenetrable wall on our coasts. Let every patriot give up all the superfluities invented by idleness, luxury, or an effeminate life; let us dedicate our barren riches to the salvation of the country, and learn to understand that without personal liberty, the money in our chests, or the plate which sumptuously adorns our table are of no value. Let us turn into current money our precious jewels, and consume them in war, rather than expose ourselves to give them up as a prey to the enemy. If great powers, such as England, France, and Germany, do not consider their power to lie in possessing articles of gold and silver, why should we who are not less illustrious preserve those most prejudicial monuments of luxury to a state. Let us give up them, for the benefit of the country, or rather for that of ourselves. Prejudices are the soul of slavery. Let us purchase our liberty; this is what can alone give us political and moral existence."

BUENOS AYRES GAZETTES,

TO THE 9TH MAY.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS IN THE EAST BESIEGING MONTEVIDEO.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

If the population of Montevideo was not oppressed by military despotism, or had at its head a civil Governor, who would fulfil his duty, support his dignity, and not vilely humiliate himself before the Commander of the Forces, but give him to understand that he ought not to prolong the defence longer than was useful, or the inhabitants deemed sufficient, it is indubitable that the place would have already begged terms of capitulation.

Of the [illegible] souls who are shut up, we know that two-thirds of them wish to receive the new order of things; some by their natural inclinations, and others to pacify their fears: but to see them so pusillanimous and timid, that they dare not come to an explanation with the authors of their useless sacrifices; when their wishes and necessities demand that their gates should be opened to the beneficent army of the country, it appears that they lose a right to our compassion, by offering a disgusting object to the genius of liberty.

The garrison, composed of 2,500 men soldiers or armed inhabitants, only support the defence, under the hope of about 4000 men, who, they are led to hope, will arrive from Spain during the present month; and while they are amusing themselves with these diverting tales, the army of the country is preparing for further operations. In a short time advanced works will be formed on Campo de Marte, the cannon will have effect, and the place know too late the necessity there existed of having entered into an arrangement which might have obtained for them reasonable terms, when expecting the last rigour of war, which already nearly threatens them.

All the corn of the late harvest belonging to the decided enemies of our cause, has been gathered, two-thirds of which has been given to the Patriots who collected it, and the other part taken for the benefit of the State, from whose magazines are furnished rations of bread to all the army.

On the 8th instant was celebrated, with all military pomp by the besieging army, the august act of acknowledging the Sovereign Assembly of the State and the Supreme Executive Power. At eleven in the morning, the army of the country was formed in a brilliant and respectable line, a little in the rear of [illegible] encampments. At twelve, the General in Chief, the Major-General, the Chief of the Eastern Parts, and those of all the corps or divisions, the subaltern officers, and lastly the troops, took in succession the solemn oath before 10,000 persons of both sexes, with the most lively expressions of joy, witnessed the majestic scene, by which was proclaimed the sovereignty of the people, whilst from the walls of the place the enemy undoubtedly discoursed respecting the novelty they observed in our camp. The ceremony concluded by a discharge of 21 pieces of artillery, and another of musketry, throughout the whole line of the army.

An extraordinary courier, who left Chili on the 3d April, has arrived to Government with intelligence of the unfortunate loss of the city of Conception in Pinco, invaded by 1,300 men on the 29th of last March. That capital was energetically preparing to chastise the enemy's boldness, and it is to be expected the results will correspond to the interest with which those places have proposed to maintain their liberty and independence.

BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

"I flatter myself our operations of late have become in some degree interesting. I shall therefore give you a slight sketch of them. I wrote upon a pannier, under a tree, with bad materials, for which the matter must make up. Our brigade left Salamanca the 2d, which the French had evacuated a few hours before our arrival. General Maret made his escape just as we entered the town; the 4th forded the Douro, the French having destroyed the two centre arches of the bridge: the 7th drove the French out of Palentia; King Joseph left it a few hours before our arrival. On the 13th, we expected a battle before Burgos, but the enemy blew up the Castle and abandoned the position, and concentrated the whole of their force at Vittoria. On the 15th we crossed the Ebro at St. Martino. Here we joined two other divisions of the enemy. On the 20th we were in a wood, within 12 miles of Vittoria: here we were told the French army was posted, with its right on the town, a river in front, and occupying all the adjacent hills, 95,000 strong, with 130 pieces of cannon planted on the heights. On the morning of the 21st we marched at half past three o'clock, being attached to the centre division under Sir Thos. Picton: at 9 o'clock we found the engagement had commenced. It is impossible for me to describe the position the enemy had chosen; it seemed calculated to baffle human force; I had no hesitation in saying that if the ground had been in the possession of the British troops, and that they had been attacked by the French, that 3-4ths of their army would have been cut to pieces; they continued to fight well till 4 o'clock, when they began to give way on their left, and shortly after the retreat became general. We pursued them for nine miles from the field of battle. About half past 9 o'clock we formed an open column of squadrons, with the hussars in front and dismounted, the enemy covered by clouds and we with glory, and a thick wood, in which we passed the night without food or baggage, after a pleasant little ride of about 18 hours. Lord Wellington came up just as we dismounted; he said, "Well done, Life Guards, you have acted nobly; I will send your baggage up to you, make yourselves comfortable, we shall be after them in the morning;" thus amply repaying us for all we had suffered. I am sorry to tell you the French did not stand our charge, but went right about the moment they got a fair view of us, so that we have less credit for valour, having so much for appearance. We have taken a great many prisoners, 151 pieces of cannon, all the plunder of the French, their baggage, corn, &c. &c. the whole of Joseph's plate, cash, crown, and carriages; I do not think they will have the impudence to meet us again after the drubbing they have received. A squadron of my regiment was sent into Vittoria, during the action, by Lord Wellington's order, about four o'clock, to take possession of the town; they were within twenty minutes of *catching* the Usurper of the Spanish Crown; Joe had just time to make his escape and no more; he arrived at Salvatiera about 8 o'clock, to which town we pursued him the next day; he was off, before our arrival, for Pamploma.

"Our loss must be severe from the situation the French occupied; theirs is also great. I shall not shock you by a description of the ground over which we passed in the pursuit; it has made a lasting impression on my mind. The plunder which the soldiers got is immense. King Joseph, after his arrival at Salvatiera, about 24 miles from the field of battle, as the mistress of the house assured me, had not a knife, fork, or spoon, to eat his supper with; every thing he had was in our possession. He gave up the town for five hours to plunder to the ruffians that fled with him; and I assure you they performed the task to admiration, as nothing worth taking was left; and the most wanton destruction of the property they could not remove."

GENERAL MURRAY's FAILURE BEFORE TARRAGONA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A STAFF OFFICER AT TARRAGONA.

"The unfortunate business here has withered the laurels which the Alicant Army gained at Castella.—What will Lord Wellington say to us? Seventeen thousand men, well equipped, sailed from Alicant on the 31st May; they landed near Tarragona on the King's Birthday, and the place was immediately invested—Fort Felippe, which commands the pass of Col de Balaguer, was also invested, and fell after three days. The possession of this pass secured the left flank of the army against any attempt from Tortosa, near which place Suchet was collecting his force. The landing of the Marines from the Toulon fleet in the bay of Rosas drew the attention of De Caen, as well as of the garrisons of Barcelona and Gerona. The army of Copons, and the Guerillas, were also extremely active and enterprising in that quarter, constantly annoying the enemy and distracting his attention. Every thing seemed favourable to the enterprise; but after the siege had been continued for a fortnight it was suddenly raised, to the surprise of every one in the army. The siege was raised without any enemy being in the rear; and the guns those with which Lord Wellington took at Badajoz, abandoned, with all the stores—they were left to any person who chose to take them, and no one appeared at hand when they were left. The army was not molested either in embarking or disembarking; if the enemy was near, he certainly did not shew himself.

"It was known that Suchet was not within three days march of us, and had he been near us, we had the sea and our ships behind us. However, to complete this extraordinary business, after the troops were embarked a day, they were relanded, not to regain their guns and stores, for they were safely lodged in Tarragona. When the enemy saw the coast clear, they came down and quietly took possession of the present we had deposited for them.

"It was said then that the troops were landed to fight the enemy, who, it was found, were not so strong as at first imagined; however, no enemy was yet at hand, they were more than a day's march off, and Lord William Bentinck, who had just arrived at this crisis, ordered the army to re-embark a second time.

"The loss of a fine battering train—that which wrested one of the strongest fortresses in the country, with a picked garrison, from the French, is severely regretted, even by the private men. The loss of the battering train, of the ammunition, and stores, cannot be readily repaired, and the enemy are in great want of them. Report does say, that the gallant Admiral Hallowell offered to embark all the guns and stores in ten hours, and no doubt the Jacks would have done it in less time, if necessary—but the proposition was rejected."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER, DATED ALICANT, JUNE 30.

"We have had a trip to Tarragona, a very strong fortress in the possession of the French, which we besieged and bombarded, from the batteries erected on shore by the troops and shipping in the road, for eight days; and we had every reason to expect its surrender the next day, having effected a breach in the walls, (Tarragona has a strong wall around it) had not the unfortunate intelligence reached our army, that a French force of nearly 30,000 strong, were within 12 hours march of the besiegers. The intelligence caused an immediate and confused embarkation—destroying provisions and stores, and spiking the battering train, in number 18 pieces, and what was more galling, we distinctly saw the French garrison draw the guns into Tarragona the next day, giving us three cheers! It is said the French were not within three days march of us. We proceeded to Balaguer Bay, about 40 miles of the Westward, and the next day again disembarked the troops to offer them battle; but the French were not to be caught—for after throwing 2000 men into Tarragona, they retreated then into the country."

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WITH THE ARMY UNDER FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON.

"Hernani, July 18.

"Extremely harassed as the army has been by an incessant march for the last two months, the true British spirit pervades them, and their only thought is in finding out a French army. With the mountains of France now fairly in our view, we think of nothing but crossing them, and the days of Edward III. and Henry IV. and V. seem revived under the immortal Wellington.

"Nothing in nature can be more beautiful than the kingdom of Navarre, through which we have been journeying of late: there is abundance of the beautiful and sublime to admire in almost every part of it. Even those who have travelled into Switzerland declare, that in beauty and magnificence of scenery Navarre far exceeds it. At the same time that the country is extremely picturesque, and the wild beauties of nature are every where met with, the soil is rich in the vallies, and the hills covered, with umbrageous foliage to the tops. The most delicious wine is abundant, the fruits are plentiful and delicious, and the vegetables and herbs excellent.

"The streams and rivers abound with trout and other fish. Corn, particularly Indian, is very plentiful, as well as beef and mutton. Abundance of fish is brought from the sea coast in quiet times. Our greatest complaint is of English articles, which are really hardly come-at-able by a junior officer:—English cheese, 5s. per lb. Irish butter, 4s. per lb. ham, 4s per lb. pickles, 6s. a jar, sauces, 6s. a bottle, dried tongues, 3s. each, tea, 12s. per lb. coffee, 9s. per lb.

"The Navarrese, though they are more than half French, and though their country has been almost ever an appendage to France, rejoiced to see us, as delivering them from the French who, as usual, left their marks behind them, in the destruction of every thing that came in their way. They have carried with them almost all the young women into France."

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER.

Iranzun June 24.

"No time for flouriſhes. We have completely defeated the enemy after a very hard battle, Never was valour ſo generally conſpicuous in an army, as was diſplayed by every corps on this occaſion—never was victory ſo complete. But I leave you to gather particulars of the battle from the official diſpatches and other correſpondents, meaning to confine my ſhort epiſtle to events that followed the victory. Language cannot deſcribe the ſcene. It was impoſſible even to conceive the comic incidents that occurred almoſt in the ſame inſtant with the moſt frightful ſcenes of horror.

"The moment that our brave fellows got poſſeſſion of the enemy's baggage all was riot—

the army cheſt was forced, and the men began to load themſelves with bullion. To ſtop them was impoſſible. Some of the officers reported to the General that the men were plundering and carrying of the money,—' Let them, was the anſwer of his Lordſhip, ' they have fought well and deſerve all they can find, were it ten times more.

" In other quarters the men found among the baggage the wardrobes of the officers. In a moment they began to dreſs themſelves in the ſpoils—the appearance of theſe groups cannot be fancied : no maſquerade ever preſented ſuch a ſcene. All were not fortunate enough to find Generals and officers uniforms, for many of the cheſts were filled with Ladies dreſses ; no matter—all was employed to decorate the men, who converted the dreſſes into cloaks, ſaſhes, &c. All the Seraglios of the officers were taken. One Iriſh ſoldier, who was not fortunate enough to catch any of the lead lumber, poſseſsed himſelf of a fine lively child belonging to one of the Ladies. A letter had been ſent after the battle to inform the French, that the women and children ſhould experience every civility.—When Par was deſired to give up the child, he replied " no by my ſoul, it is my own plunder and I will keep it "—All Joſeph dreſses, even his ſtar, were taken ; alſo his coach, about 200 Officers carriages—in a word, every thing : not a loaf was carried off.—But I muſt cloſe. Old England for ever !"

ANOTHER LETTER.

Irunzun June, 25 1813.

" As I have not written to you ſince the operations of the campaign commenced, I muſt refer you to Lord Wellington's deſpatches for the account of what has happened. The action of the 21ſt, does more credit, in my opinion, to the ability and military talents of Lord Wellington, than any preceding battle which has been fought in this country under his directions ; in fact, it was apparent from the commencement that we muſt win the day. And the only thing to be lamented is, that the enemy ran away ſo faſt that we could not, in fact, do ſufficient harm to them I mean, as far as taking priſoners and letting our cavalry looſe upon them. The Morale muſt, however, be ſenſibly affected, and I ſhould conceive their loſs will amount to 6,000 men ; ſix General Officers were either killed or wounded. I conclude we ſhall be cloſe to Pamplona today—I never ſaw the Portugueſe troops behave ſo well on any occaſion before.—The Spaniards were engaged in the mountains and did not come under my obſervation, but I learn from ſome Engliſh Officers who were preſent, that their conduct was admirable. General Morillo himſelf is as brave as a lion. Such a Victory gained at ſuch a period would indeed have made me quite happy, had not an Officer fallen in it, for whom I had the greateſt regard, and whoſe death is the moſt ſevere loſs the ſervice could have ſuſtained in a perſon of his rank. I do not know whether you were acquainted with poor Henry Cadogan, but if you were, I am ſure you will agree with me in opinion that there never was a more agreeable companion or a kinder friend : and if his character as an Officer be conſidered, it will be found that there was no man who was more devoted to his profeſſion, or had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a greater degree whenever an opportunity offered""

SIEGE OF ST SEBASTIANS, AND THE BATTLE OF THE PYRENEES.

Extracts of Letters from Spain.

" Etreria de Alcaceras, July 31, 1813.

" We began to embark our battering train, &c. a few days ago, and every thing had the appearance of our raiſing the ſiege, which was generally ſuppoſed would take place. The failure of our troops at the ſtorm greatly damped the ſpirits of the Army, and every thing was ſurpriſe and conſternation for a day or two. No one knew what would be done, or what would become us of all if a retreat took place, which was dreaded by many. However, the day before yeſterday, news arrived from Lord Wellington of the French being completely defeated, which has changed the appearance of things entirely ; and every one now looks forward with an anxious eye for the future. The enemy attacked Lord Wellington three times and was as often repulſed. Our loſs is conſiderable, but very little when compared with the French. We made 1,500 priſoners, amongſt whom were three Generals of Brigades, and ſix Colonels, Lord Wellington was ſlightly grazed on the top of his head by a muſket ball, and had his horſe ſhot under him ; nearly all his Staff were wounded ; ſo ſays report ; but there are ſo many on foot, that it is difficult to find out which one ought to believe. Juſt before the action commenced, Soult addreſſed his troops in the following terms :—

" My Soldiers, Pamplona is before you ; we muſt ſleep there to-night ; beyond that is Vittoria, where we ſhall arrive on the 9th, and retake all our guns ; then, the Emperor will forgive you all that is paſt."

" It has been a moſt deſperate action, certainly ; the fighting laſted 4 days ; the 2d and 4th diviſions were chiefly engaged, and the latter ſuffered ſeverely.

" Reverting to this place, all our battering train is on board ſhip with the exception of two howitzers, which are kept in play merely to keep the breach clear, and occaſionally to annoy the enemy's guns. We have very little ammunition left which is ſuppoſed to be the reaſon of the train not being again diſembarked : a new one is expected out daily with a double proportion of every thing requiſite, and when it arrives no doubt but we ſhall have ſome more hot-work. In addition to the howitzer battery, the 18 pounder brigade forms another on the other ſide of the river, or left attack, which is a kind of cover for our men, who are ſapping away as faſt as poſſible ; they have got the ſap within three or 4 yards of the town, and it is ſaid, a mine will ſoon be ſprung.

" There is very little ſaid here about the failure of our troops on the morning of the aſſault, but though it was an unfortunate event, it adds to the glory of the Britiſh Soldier, whoſe courage on this occaſion ſurpaſſed all deſcription ; but the reaſon aſsigned is ſaid to be, that of the French having dug an immenſe ditch, very wide and deep, in the rear of the breach, in which they put burning logs of wood, ſo that the poor fellows who attempted to advance into the town fell down this dreadful place, were ſuffocated and burnt to death ; it is ſaid nearly three companies of the Royals periſhed in this manner. Captain Lewis, R. E. led the ſtorming party on—he loſt his leg. Lieutenant Machell, who aſſiſted, was killed. Lieutenants Jones and Reid of the ſame corps, were both wounded and the latter taken priſoner. Sir R. Fletcher is ſlightly wounded in the leg. The French often make ſorties. They took 200 priſoners the other morning. The Spaniards have poſſeſſion of the paſs a few miles from hence ; the French have attempted to force their way two or three times, but have always been repulſed It is reported, that the French are living upon horſe-fleſh in Pamplona, and the town muſt fall ſoon, unleſs we raiſe the ſiege which is not very likely at preſent."

" AUGUST 1—Famous news is juſt arrived.—Lord Wellington made 3000 Frenchmen priſoners yeſterday, and was then following up the enemy as cloſe as poſſible on the Bayonne road ; they muſt be quite out of Spain by this time. It is thought that our Troops will not enter into France for ſome time to come. This ſucceſs of Lord Wellington induces us to believe we ſhall very ſpeedily make a ſecond attempt on St. Sebaſtian's ; our troops are anxious for it, and ſeem determined, if allowed for revenge of their brave comrades already fallen, to carry the place by aſſault, capitulated with them is out of the queſtion. So much for Britiſh courage ; indeed, no idea can be formed of the heroiſm of our brave ſoldiers, but by thoſe who have witneſſed ſuch trials as I have been attempting to deſcribe. If I ſhould be ſpared to give you another letter, I know if bravery can effect in St. Sebaſtian's will be ours ; and I hope to give you as many particulars as I can."

" Oyatzoau, North of Spain Aug. 9,

" We have a rumour, that the garriſon of Pamplona are ſhort of proviſions, and actually reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe fleſh. Our operations againſt San Sebaſtian are to commence in a day or two ; our battering train are relanded, and the new works are completed for the guns to be run into them. The garriſon conſiſted of 3000 men, under the command of an able and experienced General (Rey,) and is ſupplied with every requiſites for defence. The firſt diviſion who have had very little fighting this campaign, are expected to be ordered to aſſiſt the 5th diviſion, as from the loſs had diviſion ſuſtained at Olma, Vittoria, and St Sebaſtian, the duty is become rather ſevere upon them, Lord Wellington's head quarters are at Lezaca."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer with Lord Wellington's Army dated head-quarters, Lezaca, Aug 9, 1813.

" As a King's Meſſenger leaves us tomorrow for England, I would not let the opportunity paſs, without ſending you a letter, though ſince I wrote to you on the 3d, nothing material has occurred.

" Soult, we hear, is buſy raiſing freſh troops in order to attempt a ſecond time the relief of Pamplona. Troops he may get, but I do not think he will be able to put that confidence in them which will be neceſsary for his ſucceſs : all their hoped ſeemed to have been fixed upon him and of courſe their diſappointment has not been ſmall. We are now nearly in the ſame poſition as we are on the 25th ult. The ſiege of St. Sebaſtian's is to be reſumed, it is ſaid, with redouble vigour. It is a very ſtrong place, and will, I am afraid, coſt us dear. As for Pampeloua, nothing but hunger will, ſubdue it : all the fortified places which I have ſeen are nothing to it. Reports as to the ſupplies of the garriſon are very different, but in my humble opinion they have enough for three months more,

" I have read with aſtoniſhment in the papers particularly the——and——, the moſt abſurd and monſtrous lies that ever were printed ;—ſome times Lord Wellington is at Bayonne ;—not only 17,000 men were left of the army of Joſeph after the defeat at Vittoria :—then comes a ſtory of Suchet and his whole army being deſtroyed by the redoubted Sir John Murray. Pray where did they get the number of men which the French loſt at Vittoria,—20,000 according to one—15,000 another ? I do not think that the grand total of their loſs on the 21ſt June exceeded 6000 at moſt : I ſaw every priſoner that was made. You will be ſurpriſed to hear that the Blues and Life Guards never charged the enemy once, inſtead of breaking through their line three times.

" We are very anxious to leave this place. Imagine to yourſelf being ſtuck (in the mouth of Auguſt) in a very ſmall town, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, which of courſe beſide the heat, prevent you from riding or walking out for air and exerciſe. The acceſs to your place being ſo bad, off courſe the peaſantry are not very fond of bringing any thing for ſale ? though three leagues off they have freſh ſalmon, and every luxury in abundance Yeſterday (by a ſtarvation) I was tempted to travel up a young Pyrenee, to dine with a friend ; at the riſk of my neck. After an hour's hard work I got up, and certainly was well paid for my trouble Bayonne appeared in ſight beautifully.—the ſea opened to my left,—the vallies of France looked like gold,—I never ſaw ſo much corn in my life."

Extracts of Letters from Lord Wellington's Army

" *Azerzun, August* 13.

" I have no new event to communicate to you, as there has not been any operation or movement either in this army or on the part of our opponents since I last wrote to you, the French officers converse frequently with some of ours in terms of great mutual politeness across the river Bidassoa.—They speak confidently of peace being the result of the Armistice & Congress in Germany: but we believe this opinion arises more from their wishes, than from facts or probability: for although the Officers of Soult's army are certainly entitled to every credit for bravery, it is known that all the French were long since sick of the war in Spain; and this campaign, I am sure, cannot have operated so as to cure them of their disgust for it. There is some idea that they will try their chance again soon ; but I do not think they will much mend their fortunes by fresh experiments upon us. The report of the day is, that Suchet has gone into France by the pass of Figueras and that he is marching westward is to join Soult, as Clausel did before."

ANOTHER LETTER.

" AUG. 17—The Gentlemen in our front were content to celebrate the festival of their Emperor in the ordinary way, without attempting to make us join in the ceremony. We think it is almost ascertained that Pamplona is in the last stage of starvation : and that the relief of that fortress was Soult's sole or principal object in his late advance. I trust we may get Pamplona soon. It will be highly satisfactory to get it undamaged and without purchasing it by any loss of lives. The example of its surrender would I have no doubt have great influence on St. Sebastian's also ; neither is it supposed that Soult would hazard another battle to save St. Sebastian's alone

" Nothing, I am assured, astonished the enemy so much as that Lord Wellington should have so clearly penetrated Soult's plan on the 29th, and so completely deranged and defeated it by the glorious attack of the enemy's posts on the 30th. Indeed, if I were to select the particular talent in which Lord Wellington's genius is most transcendant, I would be inclined to say it was not so much in his extraordinary quickness and decision on the emergencies of a battle, as in the clearness of his developement of the enemy's designs, and his prompt and efficient arrangements previous to the engagement, and still more in his extreme diligence in procuring information, so that while he possesses, in his own mind as great resources as any of the most celebrated Generals, he makes his preparations as if the common qualities of care and industry were all that he had to rely upon. Another extraordinary fact is, that while he astonishes both friends and enemies, by the extent and accuracy of this information, nobody knows how he obtains it. They all know, however, that the means of obtaining it have been organized by himself alone : for never was [illegible]sion than what the Spaniards furnished, down to the battle of Talavera and long after. The same may be said of the arrangements for provisions, cattle, carriages, &c."

Camp Pyrenees, August 18

" Here we are encamped, partly in Spain, partly in France. The names of our great General is in itself an army It is a terror to our enemies, and a wonder with ourselves. Such is the confidence we have in him, that I really believe the men are fully persuaded that nothing is impossible with him in a military point of view. After the manner which in our handful of men the other day drove 7000, of the French from the strongest ground real precipices—I am sure that they would not fear to encounter any odds.

" We are all grieved to hear that the Marquis's great stay, that fine old Hero, Sir Thomas Picton, is very ill.

" The Prince of Wale's birth day was celebrated in great stile, on the frontiers of France. The different British Generals and other Officers gave dinners and balls to the Spanish and Portuguese, and there was much gaiety as well as festivity. At head-quarters the Marshal gave a most magnificent fete to the principal Spanish Generals and Grandees, and the two Bands of the Fuzileers and Rifle corps attended.

" It is known that the French soldiers sham sickness, and have wounded themselves, in order to avoid going any more into Spain, as most of them are sick of it ; and, to tell you the truth, we are not enamoured of the country, though we will not refuse to fight in that or in any country.

" A great many changes have of late been made by the Regency in the Generals in command of the different Spanish armies ; we hope that these changes may be for the better, but every one seems to regret that old Castanos should be removed ; he has been always considered a man of principle and honour, has always implicitly obeyed the orders of the Marquis, and has been, from the beginning, the steady friend of the English. It is the conviction of every military man who has seen any of the Spanish armies, that nothing short of an entire change of the corps of Officers will ever make them an army.

PRIVATE LETTERS RELATIVE to the LATE [illegible]ONS IN SPAIN.

" Hea[illegible]ters, Lezaca, Aug. 3, 1813.

" I am most happy to inform you that Soult has completely failed in his attempt to relieve Pamplona, besides suffering the disgrace of three defeats in different battles, and the loss of nearly 15,000 men, baggage, &c.

" On the 26th ult. partly by surprise, he forced the pass of Maya, with an immense army, and pushed on by our right towards Pamplona ; of course, it become a race between us, (such marching I never had before) and a trial of skill between the Generals Lord Wellington succeeded, and threw his army between the French and Pamplona, occupying a strong position, as did the enemy. On the 28th, I had the pleasure of witnessing British valour and constancy defeat French impetuosity, four times did they storm a hill occupied by our 4th division (already weakened by severe fighting the previous day), and with such determination, that I am sure none other British troops could have maintained their position. Luckily for us we had them on that hill, for it had been lost, Pamplona would have been delivered, our right turned, and the army cut off from the Vittoria road. The slaughter was immense. You may guess what the French lost, charging, in great numbers, four times up a steep hill, and being driven back every time. The 4th division you may with truth say, did cover themselves with glory. On the 29th we had little or no fighting. On the 30th Lord Wellington attacked them. I had got up early in the morning, expecting a battle, and with great difficulty ascended a mountain, about one mile and half in front of Pamplona, which gave me a view of both armies already engaged ; the 6th division was attacking a village called Cerolea, at the bottom of a mountain occupied by the French columns and after some sharp work, drove them out of it ; I got down the hill, as fast as I could, and kept close up to Capt. Cairns's brigade of artillery, belonging to the 6th division, who opened upon them a dreadful fire. Mind, when Capt. Cairns began, three French columns were not two hundred yards from our guns, engaged with our infantry : I was about one hundred yards on one side of Cairns's guns, so that I could see plainly the effect of our fire : for one hour the French stood exposed to five pieces of artillery playing upon them with spherical shells I saw them falling down by dozens—such gaps in their lines ; at last they moved off slowly, and in capital orders, and in about one hour all were off, except 2500, who laid down their arms, being surrounded. Certainly they behaved well on this occasion : their dead, which I saw in the village and on the hill, were very numerous, as I got up their hill to see what effect the shells had. I cannot give you an account of General Hill's battle, a great way to our left ; he was too strongly attacked at first, and it was necessary to reinforce him. From the 31st of July to the 2d of August, we have been driving Soult back with great loss, over the passes of the Pyrennees. Yesterday, as we marched to this place, the road was strewed with their bodies the villages full of their wounded , in several houses I saw them lying on the same spots where they had been placed, their wounds dressed, but few were alive. Some of our soldiers were there too ; they were dressed as well, or better, than their enemies. They have behaved very well to those few wounded prisoners of ours whom they took. Soult has fled into France, some say ; others that he is wandering in the mountains. We are about two leagues from the French frontier : I can see Bayonne, and above fifty miles into Gascony

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER DATED AUG. 4.

" On the retreat of the enemy, we came up at Elezando with General Gautier, and 1500 men, escorting the convoy of provision (100 cars and 250 laden mules) intended for Pamplona. We had only 400 men of Gen. Byng's brigade. The enemy was, however, attacked without hesitation, and fled precipitately, leaving all the convoy and 500 prisoners in our hands : in fact, the spirit of the French army is broken, and I do not believe that the presence of Bonaparte himself would reorganize it. I consider this victory to be greater than that of Vittoria, and indeed the greatest ever gained by Lord Wellington. Soult had seven divisions of infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery, in all 45,000 men. I expect we shall move in a few days into France, and that we shall take up a position on the river Odour, which enters the sea at Bayonne.

" In the late action the French charge was more impetuous than was ever known. They charged our troops, and were as often repulsed with immense loss, frequently with the bayonet. Their bayonets were actually crossed with ours's—a circumstance never before known."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED 3D OF AUG.

" We have never yet saw such desperate fighting or experienced resistance so obstinate as on these days (the 28th and 30th). The manœuvres of the enemy were admirable, and all his positions chosen with infinite skill, either for attack of defence, victory or defeat.—He could assail us from most of his crowned points with great advantage, or he could reinforce and protect his troops on these stations with celerity and effect. If successful, they were well calculated to ensure the fruits of victory ; and if beaten, to save him from the disasters of retreat. Yet from all these positions he was completely forced, and dreadfully cut up in his retreat, which it required all his efforts to cover, in any way, so as to prevent its being converted into disorderly flight, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the ground, which in many places defied combined and extensive movements.

" The defiles and passes which abound in this district, afforded much facility and security to the flying foe. We have nevertheless taken great abundance of stores, baggage, &c. Numerous prisoners are hourly bringing in, and do not think their total loss can be less than 20,000 men."

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, th[illegible] After Packets are now open for the [illegible]norable Company's Ships LORD ME[illegible]LE, HUGH INGLIS, and CARNATIC, to be forwarded to Point de Galle, by the GENERAL KYD.

R. ANDREWS,
Post Master General.

Fort St. George, 9th February, 1814.

Second Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Friday Feb. 11, 1814.

AMERICA.

REMONSTRANCE

To the Honorable the Senate, and the Hon the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled.

The Legislature of Massachusets, deeply impressed with the sufferings of their constituents and exacted by the apprehension of still greater evils, in prospect, feel impelled, by a solemn sense of duty, to lay before the National Government their view of the public interests, and to express with the plainness of freemen, the sentiments of the people of this ancient and extensive Commonwealth.

Although the precise limits of the powers reserved to the several State Sovereignties have not been defined in the Constitution, yet we fully coincide in the correctness of the opinion advanced by our venerable Chief Magistrate, that "our Constitutions ensure to us the freedom of speech, and that at this momentous period it is our right and duty to enquire into the grounds and origin of the present war, to reflect on the state of public affairs, and to express our sentiments concerning them with decency and frankness, and to endeavour, as far as our influence extends, to promote, by temperate and Constitutional means, an honorable reconciliation.

If then such are the rights and duties of the people, surely those who at this solemn crisis are selected by them, and who are specially honored with their confidence, may venture respectfully, but frankly, to express the sentiments and feelings of those whom they have the honor to represent.

The States, as well as the individuals composing them, are parties to the national compact, and it is their peculiar duty, especially in times of peril, to watch over the rights, and guard the privileges solemnly guaranteed by that instrument. Certainly then this expression, from the Legislature of the free and independent Commonwealth of Massachusets, will not be regarded by the present Congress of the United States. For although the numerous petitions and remonstrances of the people of the [illegible] in relation to such measures as they deemed dangerous to their rights and ruinous to [illegible] interests, have [illegible] manner little calculated to produce that harmony, and cement that union which ought to be the permanent aim of the general Government, yet we cannot but indulge the hope, that new councils and a more conciliatory spirit will distinguish the several branches of the present national Legislature, that they will endeavour, by the exercise of Justice and impartiality, to allay the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the Eastern and commercial States—to remove their actual sufferings, and to replace them in the happy and prosperous condition from which they have been driven by a succession of measures hostile to the rights of commerce and destructive to the peace of the nation.

It is not to be expected that a hardy and industrious people, instructed in the nature of their rights, and tenacious of their exercise, whose enterprise was a source of individual wealth and national prosperity should find themselves obliged to abandon their accustomed employments, and relinquish the means of subsistence without complaint; or that a moral and Christian people should contribute their aid in the prosecution of an offensive war, without the fullest evidence of its justice and necessity.

The United States, from the form of their Government, from the principles o[illegible] [illegible] have made, from [illegible] maxims tra[illegible] [illegible] them by patriots and sages, whos[illegible] [illegible] can never sufficiently deplore, as well [illegible] from a regard to the best and dearest interests, ought to be the last nation to engage in a war of ambition or conquest.

The recent establishment of their institutions, the pacific, moral, and industrious character of their citizens, the certainty that time and prudent application of their resources would have induced a wise and provident, and impartial and temperate Administration to overlook, if it had been necessary, any temporary evils, which either the ambition, the interest, cupidity, or the injustice of foreign powers might occasionally, and without any deep and lasting injury, have inflicted.

With these maxims and these views we cannot discern any thing, in the policy of foreign nations, towards us, which, in point of expediency, required the sacrifice of so many and so certain blessings, as might have been our portion, for such dreadful and inevitable evils, as all wars, especially in a Republic, entail upon the people.

But when we review the alleged causes of the war against Great Britain, and more particularly the pretence for its continuance after the principal one was removed, we are constrained to say, that it fills the minds of the people of this Commonwealth with infinite anxiety and alarm. We cannot but recollect, whatever the pretences of the Emperor of France may have been—pretences which have uniformly preceded and accompanied the most violent acts of Injustice, that he was the sole author of a system calculated and intended to break down neutral commerce, with a view to destroy the opulence, and cripple the power of a rival, whose best interest and whose real policy were to upheld that commerce so essential to her own prosperity.

It is not for us to decide whether the enemy of France did or did not, adopt the most natural and efficacious means of repelling her injustice. It is sufficient that we are persuaded the United States might, by a firm and dignified, yet pacific resistance to the French Decrees, have prevented the recurrence of any retaliatory measures on the part of Great Britain—measures not intended to injure us, but to operate on the author of this unjust and iniquitous system. And, however, honourable men may differ, as to the injustice of the British retaliatory orders in Council, we do not hesitate to say, that France merited from our Government a much higher tone of remonstrance and a more decided opposition.

In reviewing the avowed causes of the present war, we could, if it were possible, pass over a series of transactions, imperfectly explained, and calculated to excite our alarm and regret, at a hasty manner, in which it was declared—But the history of the intended repeal of the French Decrees, which, if our Government was sincere, we are bound to believe was the immediate cause of the war, is so well attested, and has been so often discussed, and is, besides, so important in this inquiry, that mere motives of delicacy cannot induce us to pass over without notice.

If war could be justified, against Great Britain exclusively, it must have been on the ground assumed by our Government, that the French Decrees were actually repealed on the 1st of November, 1810. The indiscriminate plunder and destruction of our commerce—the capture of our ships by the cruizers of France, and condemnation of her Courts, and by the Emperor in person,—his repeated and solemn declaration, and those Decrees were still in force and constituted the fundamental laws of his empire, at a period long subsequent to the pretended repeal, secured to furnish an answer sufficiently conclusive to this question; and we cannot but lament that evidence so satisfactory to the rest of the nation, should have had so little weight with that Congress, whose term of service has lately expired.

But this important question is now definitively answered, and the American people have learned, with astonishment, the depth of their degradation. The French Emperor, as if, for the perfect and absolute humiliation of our Government, and for the annunciation to the world, that he held us in utter contempt, reserved till May, 1812, the official declaration of the fact, that these Decrees were not repealed until April, 1811; and then, not in consequence of his sense of their justice, but because we had complied with the condition he had prescribed, in the letter of the Duke of Cadore, in causing, "our rights to be respected," by a resistance to the British orders; and he has since added that this decree of repeal was communicated to our Minister at Paris, as well as to his own at Washington, to be made known to our Cabinet. As the previous pledge of Great Britain gave the fullest assurance that she would repeal her Orders, as soon as the Decrees on which they were founded should cease to exist; her subsequent conduct leaves no doubt that she would have been faithful to her promise, we can never too much deplore the neglect to make known this repeal, whether it be attributable to the French Government or our own.

If to the former belong the guilt of his duplicity and falsehood, every motive of interest, and every incitement of duty call loudly upon our Administration, to proclaim this disgraceful imposition to the American people; not only, as it would serve to develope the true cahracter and policy of France, to acquit our own officers of a suppression too serious to be overlooked or forgiven.

But whatever may be the true state of this mysterious transaction, the promptness with which Great Britain hastened to repeal her orders, before the declaration of war by the United States was known to her, and the restoration of an immense amount of property, then within her power, can leave but little doubt, that the war, on our part, was premature, and still less, that the perseverance in it, after that repeal was known, was improper, impolite, and unjust.

It was improper—because it manifested, in this instance, a distrust in the good faith and disposition to peace, with a nation, from which we had just received a signal proof of both.

It was impolite—because it gave countenance to the charge, of a subserviance to the views [illegible] France, and of an ulterior design of co-operating [illegible] her in the profligate and enormous project of subjugating the rest of Europe.

It was unjust—because the evidence afforded by the prompt repeal of the Orders in Council, ought to have satisfied us that Great Britain was sincerely disposed to maintain and preserve pacific relations with the United States; and all wars are unjust, the objects of which can be attained by negociation.

It was unjust—because the whole history of our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain shews, that we never induced her to believe, that we consider the impressment of her own seamen on board our merchant ships as a reasonable ground of war; and we had never induced her to believe, that we considered the impressment of her own seamen on board our merchant ships, as a reasonable ground of war; and we had never offered her the alternative of war, or relinquishment of this practice.

It was unjust—because the pretentions and claims on the one side and the other, although attended with difficulties, were not irreconcileable. Great Britain did not claim the right to impress one native seamen; she disavowed the practice in all cases when the fact was made known to her; she restored, on legal evidence; and she recently offered to return all who were of that description, of whom a list should be furnished by our Government; and that she had many years before made such offers of fair and amicable arrangement of this whole subject, as to two distinguished members of our present Cabinet, appeared "both honorable and advantageous."

It was unjust—because we had not previously taken all the reasonable steps on our part to remove her complaints of the seduction and employment of her seamen. This is made manifest by the conduct of the same Congress which declared the war, they having admitted the propriety of obviating those complaints by an act passed subsequent to the commencement of hostilities.

No state in the Union can have a greater interest, or feel a stronger desire to protect commerce, and maintain the legitimate rights of seamen, than this Commonwealth. Owners of one-third of all the navigation, and probably furnishing nearly one half of all the native seamen of the United States, we are better enabled to appreciate the extent of their sufferings; and must also be presumed to sympathise with them more sincerely, than the Citizens of States, destitute of commerce, and whose sons are not engaged in its prosecution, unless it be admitted that the sufferers, their parents, relatives, and friends, are less interested in their warfare and protection, than those who are united to them, only, by the feeble ties of political connexion.

With all the means of information furnished by every motive of duty, and every inducement of interest, we are constrained to say, that this evil of impressment has been grossly exaggerated; that we have reason to believe, an honest and fair proposal, as honestly and fairly executed to exclude the subjects of Great Britain from our service, would have much more effectually relieved our own seamen, and more essentially advanced their interest than a resort to war; that the true interest of the United States coincide with the policy adopted by all other countries, and that we should be more independent, our seamen would be better protected, and our country eventually more prosperous, by renouncing altogether the pretension of screening and employing British seamen.

The doctrine of natural allegiance is too well founded, has been too long established, and is too consonant with the permanent interest, the peace and independence of all nations, to be disturbed, for [illegible] substituting in its place, certain visionary notions, to which the French Revolution gave birth, and which, though long since exploded there, seem still to have an unhappy influence in our country.

Having then found the avowed causes of the war and especially the motives for a perseverance in it, so wholly inadequate; to justify the adoption of that policy, we have been obliged to resort to other, and more concealed motives. We cannot, however, without the most conclusive evidence, believe, although the measures and language of some high public functionaries indicate the fact, that ambition and not justice, a lust of conquest, and not a defence of endangered rights, are among the real causes of perseverance in our present hostilities.

Must we then add another example to the catalogue of Republics, which have been ruined by a spirit of foreign conquests? Have we no regard to the solemn professions we have so often repeated; none to the example, none to the precepts of Washington? Is it possible, either to acquire, or to maintain extensive foreign conquests without powerful standing armies? and did such armies ever long permit the people, who were so imprudent as to raise and maintain them, to enjoy their liberties?

Instances of military oppression have already occurred among us; and a watchful people, jealous of their rights, must have observed some attempts to controul their elections, and to prostrate the civil before the military authority. If the language of some men high in office—if the establishment of a chain of military posts in the interior of our country—if the extensive preparations which are made in quarters, where invasion cannot be feared, and the total abandonment and neglect of that part of our country, where alone it can be apprehended, have excited our anxiety and alarm, as to the real projects of our Rulers, these emotions have not been diminished by the recent invasion, seizure,* and occupation of the territory of a peaceable and unoffending neighbour.

If war must have been the portion of these United States; if they were destined by Providence to march the downward road to slavery, through foreign conquest and military usurpation, your Remonstrants regret, that such a moment, and such an occasion should have been chosen for the experiment; that while the oppressed nations of Europe are making a magnanimous and glorious effort against the common enemy of free States, we alone the descendants of the Pilgrims, sworn foes to civil and religious slavery, should voluntarily co operate with the oppressor, to bind other nations in his chains; that while diverting the forces of one [illegible] his enemies from the mighty conflict, we should endanger the defenceless territories of another, in whose ports the flag of our independence was first permitted to wave, now struggling for existence beneath his iron grasp.

Permit the Legislature of this Commonwealth, whose citizens have been ever zealous in the cause of freedom, and who contributed their utmost efforts for the adoption of that Constitution, under which, in former times, we enjoyed so much prosperity, most respectfully, but earnestly, to entreat and conjure the Constituted Authorities, of the nation, by the regard due to our liberties, to our union, to our civil compact, already infringed, to pause before it be too late. Let the sober, considerate, and honourable Representatives of our sister States, in which different Councils prevail, ask themselves.

Were not the territories of the United States sufficiently extensive, before the annexation of Louisiana, the projected reduction of Canada, and seizure of West Florida?

Had we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness, scarcely explored by civilized man?

Could these acquisitions be held as conquered provinces, without powerful standing armies? and would they not, like other infant colonies, serve as perpetual drains of the blood and treasure of the U. S. Or is it seriously intended to adopt the dangerous project of forming them into new States, and admitting them into the Union, without the express consent of every member of the original confederacy? Would not such a measure have a direct tendency to destroy the obligations of that compact, by which alone our union is maintained?

Already have we witnessed the formation and admission of one State beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and this too in opposition to the wishes and efforts, as well as in violation of the rights and interests of some of the parties to that compact, and the determination to continue that practice, and thereby to extend our republic to regions hitherto unexplored or peopled by inhabitants whose habits, language, religion and laws are repugnant to the genius of our Government, is openly avowed? Against a practice so hostile to the rights, the interests, the safety of this State, and so destructive to her political power, so subversive of the spirit of the Constitution, and the very principles upon which it is founded, your Remonstrants, in the name and behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, feel it their duty to enter their most deliberate and solemn protest.

If an extensive, confederated Republic is to be maintained, and we most fervently pray that it may, it can only be by a free communication of the grievances felt, and the evils apprehended, by any of its members; and by a prompt and liberal rem[illegible] The same spirit of concession which dictate[illegible] formation and adoption of the constitution, sh[illegible] be kept in permanent and perpetual exercise.

The blessings of Government, its vigilance, its protection, its rewards, should be equally and impartially distributed, and its burdens as equally and fairly imposed. No portion of the union ought to be sacrificed to the local interest, passions or aggrandizement of others. It cannot, however, be denied, that causes have occurred to disturb the balance, which, when adjusted, was intended to form the principal security of our present compact. —But the remedy is in the power of Congress, and we look to their wisdom for its efficacious and speedy application.

The chief motive which influenced the Eastern States to abolish the old confederation, and to surrender a great share of their own sovereign power, as appears by the recent history of those times, was the expectation, that their commerce would be better protected by the national Government.

The hardy people of the North stood in no need of the aid of the South, to protect them in their liberties. For this they could safely rely, as they always had done, on their own valour. But it was an important object with them, that every aid, facility, and encouragement should be given to that commerce upon which their prosperity almost exclusively depended.

To ensure this great object, a very [illegible] portion of political power was co[illegible] Southern States. The representation [illegible] the price paid by the Northern States [illegible] lated protection and encouragement of their trade, and for an agreement of the Southern Members of the union that the public burdens should be apportioned according to representation. Experience, however, has proved, that although the contract, on our part, has been faithfully fulfilled, both these considerations have utterly failed.

Indications of a spirit hostile to commerce were early visible among some of those who now controul the destinies of our Republic. But the Fath[illegible] of his country then presided in our Coun[illegible] this spirit was vanquished. Under the [illegible] the wise, and liberal, and magnan[illegible] adopted and pursued by his adm[illegible] merce was indeed cherished, ex[illegible] ed; and the stipulations of th[illegible] fulfilled, in sincerity and good [illegible]

Since that period, howe[illegible] arisen, and has exhibited a[illegible] the exercise of its sway—until, at length, by a series of restrictions, utterly destructive of the calculations of the merchant—by prohibitions and double duties—by embargoes and non-intercourse—and lastly, by war, the poor remains of that commerce which once covered the ocean with its sails, have been nearly annihilated.

Nor has the other part of the consideration been better fulfilled.—Taxation has never, except in a single instance, and that to one hundredth part only of the revenue raised under the Constitution, been apportioned according to representation; and with what reluctance it was then submitted to by the Southern States, and with what tardiness it was even partially collected, public records will determine.

Of [illegible] two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars divided [illegible] the United States, under the operation of the Federal Government, Massachusetts has paid upwards of forty millions—an amount beyond all proportion to her political weight in the union.

If therefore the revenues derived from this Commonwealth, and paid into the National Treasury, had been preserved in her own, she would have been fully competent to her own defence, and would not have been obliged to solicit, nor experience the injustice of a refusal, of the arms for which she has long since paid, and which were her due from the General Government.—What good cause can be assigned for this refusal; your Remonstrants are wholly unable to determine. No discretion is, by law, vested in any officer of the Government, in relation to this subject. Its provisions are simple, plain, and peremptory. Your Remonstrants, therefore, cannot but express their astonishment that the State of Massachusetts, possessing a sea-coast more extensive and populous than that of any other State in the Union, and a defenceless frontier by land, should not be entirely abandoned by the Government whose duty it is to protect her, but should also be refused the arms for her own defence to which she is by law entitled. They cannot, however, permit themselves to doubt that Congress will forthwith adopt such measures as will render to this Commonwealth that justice which the Executive Department has refused.

If the war, in which we have been rashly plunged, was undertaken to appease the resentment, or secure the favour of France, deep and humiliating must be our disappointment. For although the Emperor is lavish in his professions of "love for the American people," applauds our ready self-devotion, and declares, that "our commerce and our prosperity are within the scope of his policy," yet no reparation has been made or offered, for many outrages, indignities, and insults he has inflicted on our Government, nor for the unnumbered millions of which he has plundered our citizens.

And when we consider the course of policy pursued by our Rulers, in their external relations and commercial restrictions, from the prohibition of our trade to St. Domingo, to the declaration of war against Great Britain—that the course often received his open approbation, and was not unfrequently conformable to the system which he himself had adopted—when we consider also the mysterious secrecy which has veiled the correspondence of the two Governments from our view—and, above all, when we consider, that in many instances, the most important measures of our Government have been anticipated, in Paris, long before they were known to the American people, we cannot conceal our anxiety and alarm for the honour and independence of [illegible] country. And we most fervently pray, that the [illegible]es we have already made, like the early con[illegible]ons of Spain and Portugal, of Prussia and Sweden, may not be the preludes to new demands and new concessions; and that we may be preserved from all political connexion with the common enemy of civil liberty.

To the constituted authorities of our country, we have now stated our opinions, and made known our complaints—opinions, the result of deliberate reflection, and complaints "wrung from us by the tortures of that cruel policy" which has brought the good people of this Commonwealth to the verge of ruin.—A policy which has annihilated the commerce so essential to their prosperity—encreased their burdens, whilst it has diminished their means of support—provided for the establishment of an immense standing army, dangerous to their liberties, and irreconcileable with the genius of their constitution—destroyed their just and constitutional weight in the general government—and, by involving them in a disastrous war, has placed in the power of the enemy, the controul of the fisheries; a treasure of more value to the country than all the territories for which we are contending, and which furnished the only means of subsistence to thousands of our citizens—the great nursery of our seamen—and the right to which can never be abandoned by [illegible] England.

[illegible] such circumstances, silence towards the go[illegible] be treachery to the people. In [illegible] representation of our sufferings [illegible] we have been influenced only by [illegible] we owe to our constituents and our [illegible] our consciences, and the memory of our fathers. And to the Searcher of all hearts we appeal, for the purity of our motives, and the sincerity of our declarations.

Far from wishing to embarrass the Administration in any of their negociations for peace, we cannot but express our regret that they should not have evinced a sincere desire for this great object, by accepting some of the repeated overtures made [illegible] enemy for the suspension of hostilities.

[illegible] us, in conclusion, most earnestly to [illegible] measures may immediately be adopted, [illegible] of the destroyer; and to prevent [illegible] of human blood; that our invaders [illegible] forthwith recalled within our [illegible] that every effort of our rulers [illegible] to the attainment of a just [illegible] that mutual confidence and [illegible]rity may be again restored, to [illegible] suffering country; and that by an [illegible] faithful administration of our Government, in the true spirit of the constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused to every portion of the Union.

In the House of Representatives, June 14, 1813, read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGLOW, Speaker.

In Senate, June 15, 1813, read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, President.

BOSTON, JULY 8.

General Taylor sent a Flag of Truce to Admiral Warren's ship to enquire whether he permitted such atrocious crimes to be perpetrated by his men, and if so that he, the General, would hoist the bloody flag, and no quarters; this is said to be the purport of the General's letter, although I do not vouch for it. I believe it to be substantially correct; the flag has returned, and it is understood that the Admiral denies having authorised the barbarities.

INSURRECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following was received last evening from a respectable Merchant in this town, North Carolina, on the margin of a Newspaper, under date of the 26th of June:—"We have received information that an insurrection of the Negroes took place in Hanover, (South Carolina) 190 miles from Charlestown, that from 3 to 400 white people were massacred; a battle afterwards took place, in which 1200 blacks were killed, and a better draft of good men was made throughout the State, to be immediately on duty.—Great confusion in Charlestown, in consequence of the above alarming intelligence!"

ARMED VESSELS of WAR OF THE ENEMY.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative in Congress assembled, that during the present war with Great Britain, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to burn, sink and destroy any British armed vessel of war, except vessels coming as Cartels or Flags of Truce, and for that purpose to use torpedoes, submarine instruments, or any other destructive machines whatever: and a bounty of one half the value of the armed vessel so burnt, sunk, or destroyed; and also one half the value of her guns, cargo, tackle, and apparel, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States to such person who shall effect the same otherwise.

"H. Clay.

"James Madison."

From the Paper of the 13th July.

"The city of St. Domingo has thrown off the allegiance to her mother country; the people there having declared themselves independent of Spain. The Governor and principal Officers, civil and military, were imprisoned, but afterwards liberated."

The following note was given to Captain Biars:—"I have warned the fishing-boat Sally, of Barnstaple, to return immediately to her own coast, in consequence of the depredations committed by the Young Teazers, and other cruizers, upon the British fishing and coasting vessels. I forbid all American vessels going nearer than five leagues from the outer shores, under penalty of being burnt if fallen in with."

Official Particulars of the attack on Hampton, and Wanton Excesses of the British.

"Richmond, (Virginia) June 3[illegible]

"At half past seven o'clock last eve[illegible] the Governor received from Major Cr[illegible]field, the following minute and satis[illegible] detail of the operations in the last attack of the British on Hampton. While we contemplate the overwhelming force of the invaders, and admire the undaunted and obstinate defence made by our troops, we must blush with indignation at the savage and brutal excesses of the enemy, after getting possession of the town and neighbourhood. Who can read this faithful and exact narrative, without an eager desire to participate in the glory of expelling these ministers from our land?"

"York County, Half-way House, June 28.

"Sir—Although I have given you, by two communications, a partial account of the engagement with the enemy at Hampton, on the 25th inst. I will now, having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your Excellency a detail of the occurrences of the day.

"At an early period of the morning, on the 25th inst. our Mill-creek patrole gave information, that from 30 to 40 British barges, filled with men, were approaching the mouth of Hampton Creek, by the inner channel, from the direction of Newport's Noose. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment, on the Little Egl[illegible] plantation, south-west of, and divided fro[illegible] Hampton by a narrow creek, over which [illegible]ght foot bridge had been erected. In a ver[illegible]rt time after, our Celey's patrole reporte[illegible] landing and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little aft[illegible] five o'clock, seveal barges were seen approaching Black Beard's Point, the headmost of which commenced a firing of round shots, which was immediately returned from our battery of four long 12-pounders. The enemy, intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round 12 and 18 pound shots, accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which, with a very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of or over reached their object.

"For the space of three quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place without the enemy's doing any damage, our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company which upon the earliest informaeion of the enemy's approach by land, had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods, near the road by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the attack on us from the land side, and discovering, from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command to the point of attack, in order to support it as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention to surround and cut us off from retreat.

"We advanced in columns of platoons thro' a lane and an open cornfield, which led from our encampment to the enemy, and to the Main and Celey's roads—and when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celey road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of the field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into the line, and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched not more than 50 yards when the enemy opened upon us two 6-pound field pieces loaded with grape and cannister shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, totally unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into columns, and gain, if possible, a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter by its deadly discharges under the direction of Captain Servant, who, with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans.

"At this time Captain Cooper, (a most vigilant, brave and skilful officer) with his brave troop, altho' much worn down with the fatigue of patroling and other duties, were actively and closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity which the nature of the ground (a soft and newly ploughed field)—the advantageous situation of the enemy, aided by his sheltered position—and the partly disciplined experience of our troops would admit.—During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, and its march through the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road into the wood the grape shot from a third field piece commenced its fire on us, which, together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat.

"A few of our leading platoons, headed by Major Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flanks of our riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry, and rockets. The action was now for a short time kept up with warmth and spirit, both on the part of the enemy, and of our riflemen and leading infantry platoons: commanded by Captains Shield and Herndon, with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion. Captains Ashby, Brown, Miller, and Cary, with Captain Goodal, of the United States regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.

"In this sharp and trying contest, Major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts aided by the brave Adjutant Robert Anderson, and Lieutenant John P. Armistead, were directed to rally the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment, which were dispersing in every direction while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensibly necessary for all our troops te retire, which they did under a continued but ill-direct fire from the enemy, who pursued for two miles with little loss on our part, while our men, occasionally stopping at a fence or ditch at every fire brought down one of the pursuing foe.

"Captain Pry with his Lieutenants Lively and Jones, and his brave active matrosses, a[illegible] slaughtering many of the enemy with his fie[illegible] pieces, remained on the ground till surroun[illegible]ed—and when the enemy was within sixty o[illegible] seventy yards of the fort, they spiked their guns, broke through the enemy's rear, and by swimming a creek made good their retrea[illegible] without losing a man, taking a man, taking with them their carbines, and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be give[illegible] to this band of heroes.

"From account which can be most reli[illegible] upon, the enemy landed and had drawn [illegible] battle array, at least 2500 men. Their [illegible] cannot be less than two hundred, and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was 349 infantry and rifle, 62 artillery, and 25 cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighbourhood with their families.

"To give you, Sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy, on their getting possession of the neighbourhood, would be a vain attempt. Although Sir Sydney Beckwith assured me that no uneasiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans; the fact is, that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into the town, although observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

"The unfortunate females of Hampton who could not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by them, but the venal savage Blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the nam[illegible] of Kirby, who had been lying on his bed at t[illegible] point of death for more than six weeks, sho[illegible]ing his wife in the hip at the same time, [illegible] killing his faithful dog lying under his f[illegible] The murdered Kirby was lying last nig[illegible] weltering in his bed!

"I shall return to Hampton this evening [illegible] in the morning with the troops under my co[illegible]mand and such reinforcements as may me[illegible] me, whether we will endeavour to make anc[illegible]ther stand. The enemy evacuated the town a[illegible] three o'clock yesterday morning.—I am ve[illegible] respectfully yours, &c. (Signed)

"Sta. Crutchfi[illegible]

"His Excellency Governor Barbour."

Washington, July 7.—The President continues [illegible]valescent. He has so far recovered as to have a[illegible]ed to some of the most urgent public business [illegible] his attention.

From the Norfolk Ledger, June 30.—By the [illegible] this morning we learn, that the British landed [illegible]day about, 200 men near Lyon's Creek, on the [illegible] side of James River. We have no further informat[illegible] from them. The ships lay of the mouth of Paga[illegible] Creek.

George Town, July 7.—The statement of the women of Hampton being violated by the British, turns out to be false. A correspondence upon that subject, and the pillage said to have been committed there, has taken place between General *Taylor* and Admiral *Warren*. Some plunder appears to have been committed, but it was confined to the French troops employed. Admiral *Warren* complains, on his part, of the Americans continuing to fire upon the struggling crews of the barges, after they were sunk. It is said, that it was the wish of most of the land officers to give up Cran[illegible] Island; but the officers of the Navy determined to [illegible]fend it all hazards. The British appear to have b[illegible] grossly misinformed as to the probable resistanc[illegible] the place, when they made their attack. The Br[illegible] carried away all the horses from Hampton they c[illegible] collect, for the purpose of drawing their artillery, a[illegible] said.

Zanesville, (Ohio) *June 27.*—A dispatch has been forwarded here to Brig-General *Cass*, from Major-General *Harrison*, informing, that from communications from Fort Meigs, a large British and Indian force were collecting at or near Malden, that they except another attack or seige from a force of 5 or 6000! The regiment of year's men, raising in this district, are directed to repair, as soon as practicable, to Cleveland. The troops at Fort Meigs are said to be very sickly; and [illegible] an attack should be so unexpectedly made, and from so large a force, we should dread the result, and shall therefore, be anxious until we hear farther from the [illegible]

[illegible]ston, *July 13.*—We understand a gen[illegible] [illegible] who has invented a diving boat, w[illegible] [illegible] of paddles he can propel under water [illegible] three miles an hour, ascend and descen[illegible] He has made a number of experiments, [illegible] three times under the bottom of the Ramilies [illegible] London. In the first, attempt, after remaining under [illegible] some time, he came to the top of the water like t[illegible] Porpoise for air, and has luck would have it, came u[illegible] but a few feet from the stern of the Ramilies, and wa[illegible] observed by the centinels on deck, who sung ou[illegible] "boat ahoy"—immediately on hearing which, the boat descended without making a reply. Seeing this, an alarm gun was fired on board the ship and all hands called to quarters, the cable cut, and the ship got under weigh with all possible dispatch, excepecting every moment to be blown up by a torpedo. In the third attempt he came up directly under the *Ramilies*, and fastened himself and his boat to her keel, where he remained half an hour, and succeeded in perforating a hole through her copper, and while engaged in screwing a torpedo to her bottom, the screw broke, and defeated his object for that time. So great is the alarm and fear on board of the *Ramilies* of some such stratagem being played off upon them, that Commodore *Hardy* was withdrawn his force from before New London, and keeps his ship under way all the time, instead of lying at anchor as formerly.

Letters received from Washington say, it is understood tthathe *President* has refused to confer with the Committee of the Senate, relative to the Russian embassy.

☞ *See Third Supplement.*

Third Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Friday, Feb. 11,8 1814.

(Continued from the Second Supplement)

AMERICA.

COMMODORE ROGERS.

A letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship Alexandria, dated Leith Roads, Aug. 10, mentions that that vessel and the Spitfire having chased the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, from the vicinity of Spitzbergen to lat. 76. 16. long 900 where they lost sight of them. The Officer incloses the following journal of the proceedings of the United States from the 18th to the 24th July.

A Narrative of the Proceedings of the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, from July 18 to July 24, 1813 by Mr. Gales, Master, and Mr. Harrison, Mate of the Snow Daphne.

On the 18th July, at midnight, a frigate, with English colours hoisted, hove in sight to leeward in lat. 71. 35. long. 26. 51. E. and fired a gun to bring us to. We bore down to him. At two *a. m.* the Fourth Lieutenant boarded us, under pretence of impressing men and gaining intelligence, he ordered the Master of the Daphne with his log-book and papers to go on board the frigate. As soon as the Master was on board, they hoisted American colours, and the Lieutenant ordered the Mate to deliver us th[illegible] to pac[illegible] and be peaceable, and they should have every thing belonging to them; as the brig was a prize, and they prisoners to the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers. At six *a. m.* after having plundered her of all her stores, they sunk her by firing four times at her. The President sailed from Boston in company with another frigate, 90 days ago, but had parted in a gale of wind. At four *p. m.* spoke the Scourge schooner privateer, mounting 16 guns, who had sailed from Boston in company with two frigates and two privateers, 30 days ago; had taken two prizes (the Alexandria frigate and the Spitfire sloop of war), and sent them into Norway.

On the 19th July two English ships of war hove in sight, which they reported were a 74 gun ship and a large frigate, who chased the President. The prisoners were sent into the hold under strict confinement, and [illegible]esident prepared for action. The men received, [illegible]e Commodore's orders, three days' allowance of [illegible] extra, for which they said they would fight till [illegible] sunk, for the English should never carry the Pre[illegible]nt to England.

JULY 20.—The English men of war continue the chace, and the prisoners in the hold.

JULY 22.—The English men of war came up with us very fast, the prisoners strictly confined in the hold. The President prepares for action. On this day the men loaded the stern chasers with iron bars and bolts over and above the common charging, and swore they had rather sink than be taken. The men's treble allowance of grog going on. During the chace they hove the Daphne's two guns overboard. The Master saw a great number of iron bars and bolts, made fast at the ends with a great deal spun-yarn, &c. and also small shot put into the wadds, ready to load the guns should they come into action. On this day the Second Lieutenant and part of the crew went aft to beg that the Commodore would come to an action. The Master thinks that the generality of the Officers and men were afraid of being taken. The Mate learned from the Gunner and others that they had taken a number of prizes, two of which they had sent to France, the remainder they had sunk, and that they had sent a packet with prisoners to England.

If the President had not been discovered, they intended to have cruised off North Cape, to destroy the homeward-bound convoy from Archangel, and then go to Christiansand to victual and water. But as they are found out, they intend to cruise off the West coast of Ireland, or Western Islands, for two or three months, and thence to some port in France to victual and water, as they will be out of provisions in that time. Commodore Rodgers is determined not to go home, as he makes himself sure of being taken on the coast of America. He is determined to plunder all men of war sailors, and to treat merchant sailors well. The Officers and men often expressed a wish to fall in with an English 74 gun-ship by herself, as they are positive they can take her. The President fights under two large white flags with black letters, one expressing "No impressment:" the other, "This is the haughty President, how do you like her?" The Scourge fights under "Free Trade and sailors' Rights."

JULY 23.—On this day the President run the English men of war out of sight, and nothing occurred worth remarking; only the prisoners had their liberty on deck.

JULY 24.—A strange sail in sight; they take her to be a man of war, and prepare for action; the prisoners sent into the hold. We come up with her, and find her to be the Eliza Swan, of Montrose, Captain Young, from Greenland to Montrose, who being ransomed, we gain our liberty, and are sent home,—Lat. 67. 24. N long. 3 48. E.

N. B. The Officers and men of the President having intelligence of the Alexander frigate and a sloop of war often wished to fall in with them. Some one of the prisoners having turned the cock in the hold, occasioned a great deal of disturbance in the ship. During the chase the President's people were often shifting the shot boxes to different parts in the ship, to make her sail better; they likewise hove a great deal of coals overboard. By what we could learn, they have ten weeks' provisions on board, but were short of bread, being on allowance of six ounces per man per day. On the back of the Admiralty Licence was expressed, that the convoy from Archangel was to sail on the 20th of August, which the Commodore kept, with all the other ships papers.

From the Utica Gazette, July 6.—The fleet under Commodore *Chauncey* sailed from the harbour on Friday last. We understand that some movements of the enemy had been discovered, which were supposed to indicate an intention on their part to make another attack upon that place.

MONTREAL PAPERS OF JULY 10,

G. O. *Head-quarters Kingston. July* 1.

Detachments of Indian warriors being about to re[illegible] their homes, his Excellency the Commander of [illegible] cannot suffer these brave men to depart [illegible] expressing the high sense he entertains of their [illegible]ct, and the zeal and promptitude with [illegible] have obeyed his summons to repair to the [illegible]rmy in active service: the skill and [illegible]ayed by them in battle, by which the [illegible]nder of a very superior body of the [illegible] troops was particularly achieved: and [illegible]y has particularly to applaud the exemplary instance of discipline and forbearance evinced on that occasion by their instantly refraining from all further hostility the moment they were informed that the enemy had surrendered. The Officers attached to the Indian warriors have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and good conduct. His Excellency directs, that these warriors may receive on their return a liberal donation of the usual presents, and that the wounded, and the families of such as have fallen, may receive double proportions.

The Superintendant General of Indian Affairs will cause this part of the order to be carried into execution without delay.

EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

From the Providence Gazette.—White Indians.

The scalping mode of warfare having been represented as peculiar to the Red Savages of the Wilderness the following Pittsburg publication will demonstrate that their enlightened Christian White neighbouring brethren have long since adopted their reprobated example:—

INDIAN SCALPS.

Pittsburg, May 17, 1791.

We the subscribers, encouraged by a large subscription, do propose to pay 100 dollars for every hostile Indian scalp, with both ears, if it be taken between this date and the 15th day of June next, by an inhabitant of Allegany County.

George Wallis,	Adamson Tannhill,
Robert Elliot	William Wilkins Esq
William Emberson,	John Irvine.

The preceding worthies, it is said, are the principals of an association of the most civilized, humane and pious inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and some of them, we believe, are numbered among the Tamahaw patriots in and out of Congress who are calling loud for the indignation of "all Christendom" against those whom they have compelled to become their enemies, and whose measures of defence and retaliation are unanimously described "as of a character disgraceful to civilized nature."

GERMAN PAPERS

Stockholm, July 17.—On the journey which his Royal Highness the Crown Prince commenced on the 6th instant, to Trachenberg, he has taken the title of Count of Upland. In his Royal Highness's suit are, the Field Marshal Count Stedingk, the Vice-Governor Prince Putbus, the Court Chancellor Baron Wetterstedt, the Cabinet Chamberlain Count Brake, the Adjutant Lieut. Colonel Camps, and Barons Stiernerona, Essen, and Aldercreutz, the Second Secretary in the Cabinet and Chamberlain Von Schulzenheim, Baron Stierneld, &c. The first night's lodging would be at Prenzlow, the second at Landsberg, between Soldin and Mercutz, and the third at Kosten. General Baron Aldercreutz has taken the command in chief of the Swedish army, during his Royal Highness the Crown Prince's absence. The Imperial Russian General Baron Von Suchteleu, and the Royal British Minister, Mr. Thornton, have likewise accompanied his Royal Highness to Trachenberg.

St. Petersburgh, July 5.—The General of Cavalry, Baron Bennigsen, is nominated to the Command in Chief of several Armies, viz. of the army of reserve, commanded by General Prince Lobanoff Rostofsky; of the corps d'armee, composed of divers militia, under the orders of Lieut. General Count Tolstoi; and the troops under the command of Gen. Doktoroff. Secretary of the Empire, Vice Admiral Schisclekoff, is nominated to be President of the Russian Academy. His Majesty the Emperor has conferred the Order of St. Alexander Newsky on the Lieut. General and Senator Obreskoff. The Directors of the Society, charged with the distribution of the voluntary donations, intended for the relief of those persons who have suffered by the enemy's invasion, are about to publish, in the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, a continuation of the list of sums transmitted from the 7th May to the 7th June (old style), and likewise the names of those who have participated in these benefactions. The sums distributed in the Government of Moscow, amount to 218,770 roubles; in that of Smolensko, to 425,596; in that of Kalouga, to 37,672; in that of Witepsk, to 10,150; in that of Minsk, to 50; and in that of Mohileff, to 5000 roubles. On adding to this the expence of postage and the fees of office, which amount to 6708 roubles, the whole makes a total of 699,445 roubles 87 copecks. Accounts from Hamburgh state, that besides the exorbitant contribution, and the enormous burthen of lodging and feeding such a number of soldiery, the city has to furnish 20,000 rations per day, keep an hospital for 1500 sick, deliver a great number of carriages, &c. All these extraordinary expences may be estimated at 300,000 francs per week. We, meanwhile, envy the fate of Moscow, and most heartily regret that we did not immediately save whatever we might quickly have been able to bring into security: how happy should we now have been had we realized this project, instead of now trembling in a state of misery and disgrace.

Copenhagen, July 17.—Private accounts from the Southern parts of Norway mention that a richer harvest of corn is expected there this Summer, than has been known in the memory of man, and even the different kinds of pulse, which are now more generally cultivated, are said to bear an excellent appearance.

In our island (Zealand) the crop of corn has every where the most plentiful appearance, and the continual heat, from 18 to 19 by Reaumur, gives no reason to hope for a very early harvest; but, on the other hand, fruit does not appear to promise a plentiful crop.

Gottenbargh, July 23.—It is now positively known here, that an American frigate has put into Bergen; and there are accounts from Norway, stating her to be the *President*. The meeting of the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Prince Royal of Sweden, and Lord Cathcart, and, it is said, two Austrian Ambassadors, took place at Trachenberg, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant. The news of Lord Wellington's splendid Victory on the 21st of June had not then been received, but would reach Trachenberg on the 14th. Letters have been received from Berlin of the 14th instant. They announce the King's arrival in that city, and say, that it is understood a Congress will be held at Prague, at which it was not his Majesty's intention to be present. The same letters speak of the great enthusiasm which prevails among all ranks in Prussia. Letters from Pillau, of the 16th, say, that official intelligence had been received there of the Austrians having concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the allies.

From the borders of Bohemia, July 11.—Whilst every preparation is making at Prague, and whilst quarters are already bespoken in the ancient capital of Bohemia for the Plenipotentiaries, every thing is in warlike motion, both in the kingdom of Bohemia and in the hereditary States. We are assured that since the 1st July 150,000 men, properly accoutred, have been placed on the war establishment. The patent by which the militia are called out, remained unusually long in the printing office, but was at length very much hastened, as was likewise the new Conscription Law, according to which, only the higher class of nobility are free from the conscription. To each regiment of the line in future are to be added two battalions of militia (in the whole about 70,000 men), who are to be dressed perfectly like their regiments, in coats and rebats. Every one, who hitherto belonged to the cavalry & received his discharge, is called upon to enter again, and from a choice body of mounted militia, which is to be formed in great haste. All the reports of a personal meeting between our Emperor, and the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, are without any foundation. The Emperor Alexander merely had a meeting with the Arch-Duchesses Maria and Catharina of Onotschna, who came there from Prague, and as well as the Emperor himself, were there entertained in the most superb manner, by order of our Emperor. At Ratebaschutz, a Bohemian estate belonging to the Duchess of Sagan, a dinner table had been laid for the Emperor Alexander by himself, but he requested to dine with the rest of the company, then at the palace, and accordingly had Count V. Metternich, Baron Von Humboldt, the Chevalier Von Gentz, and several other personages at table. All the endeavours of the Austrian Government have hitherto undeniably been made for the preservation of the strictest neutrality; and for that reason the exportation of considerable quantities of corn and oats for the use of the French army was permitted; this purpose the march of the excellent Polish corps under Poniatowski through Cracau to Lusatia was permitted. And without this conscientious neutrality, certainly all mediation for peace would have been illusory. As it is said to be known that strong reconnoissances have been at several times perceived along the borders of Bohemia, it is reported that on the Austrian side a cordon has been drawn along the border, and a few men detached to the chief passes, on account of securing Police matters. A most beneficial patent for the finances, is that by which the use of coffee is permitted again in the Hereditary States from the 1st July, on paying a proportionable duty; experience has proved that the prohibition only gave rise to deceptions and numberless frauds to evade the law, and lessened the amount of the duties, probably about 12,000,000 of guilders, but without actually lessening the consumption itself.

DECLARATION,

FROM THE COURT OF PRUSSIA OF THE VIEWS AND INTENTIONS OF AUSTRIA TO RESTORE PEACE AND THE BALANCE OF EUROPE.

(FROM THE BERLIN GAZETTE, JULY 17.)

"Since the alliance of Prussia with Russia, the views of the Imperial Austrian Court were directed in the restoration of peace and the balance of Europe, and his Majesty the Emperor declared, in the public notifications, that he was determined on bringing about a peace, the conditions of which would ensure its duration.

"In consequence of these declarations, the Austrian auxiliary corps were recalled from the French army, considerable armaments were made, and a respectable number of troops assembled in Bohemia. These armaments have latterly increased, and by organizing the land militia they have been completed. But still anxiously concerned for the restoration of peace, the Austrian Court wished to make an endeavour, with the assistance of the Ambassadors of the Belligerent Powers that were to assemble at Prague, to bring about a conciliation between them

"The French Court has agreed to this proposal; and their Majesties the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia have determined, likewise, to send Ambassadors to Prague, with directions to attend with continual and uninterrupted regard, to the interests of their distant allies, who are likewise invited to be participators, and to state to the Austrian Cabinent their sentiments on the possibility of laying the foundations for a peace to be hereafter concluded. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has for this purpose accredited his Privy Councillor, Baron Von Austetten to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria: and his Majesty the King of Prussia has likewise furnished his Ambassador at the Imperial Court, the Minister of State, Baron Von Humboldt, with powers for that purpose. Both these authorised Ministers immediately left the head-quarters of their Sovereigns, and must have arrived at Prague by the 12th of July, on which day the French Ambassadors were also to arrive.

"The Allied Powers, therefore, remain likewise, in this instance, true to their purpose of losing no opportunity of procuring to Europe a just, lasting, and secure Peace, for the restoration of which they will labour with indefatigable perseverance, and use for that purpose all the means that Providence has put into their hands.

"In order to gain the necessary time for the negociations, the Armistice is, by request of the Imperial Austrian Court, extended untill the 10th of August; so that the six days notice is not to take place until after that day."

Hamburgh, July 26.—His Excellency Count Von Hogendorf, Governor of Hamburgh, has issued a regulation on the 22d inst. concerning the works on the fortifications, which is published by placards; according whereto 4,200 labourers are be required every week at Hamburgh, who are to commence next week on the fortress works.—Each Canton is to furnish 700 men for this purpose, which are to be divided into seven companies, each consisting of 100 men, and every company to be placed under the command of a Captain, who is to be chosen from among the principal inhabitants of the city.

The Captains are authorized to employ three women in the place of two men; and 20 boys, from 15 to 20 years of age, in the place of 10 men, &c. Those who are called upon to work must do it in person, hired labourers or substitutes are not permitted to be employed.

From the Journal of the Department of the Mouths of the Elbe, July 25th, 1813:

Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, Governor-General, of the 32d Military Division, Commander in Chief of the 13th corps,

Considering the orders of the Emperor and King, dated the 16th July, 1813, decrees the following Dispositions:—

Art. 1. Pardon is granted for the acts of rebellion, insurrection, and desertion, committed up to this day in the 32d military division.

Art. 2. Are excepted from this amnesty, for the reasons determined by Art. 3. the individuals whose names follow:—Gries. Ex-Syndu. Ex-Sec. Gen. of the Mouths of the Elbe, at Hamburgh: Coth, Ex-Senator of Lubeck, at Lubeck; Kruckenberg, Ex-Mayor of Luneburg, at Luneburg; De Lenthe, Ex-President of the Academy of Nobles, at Luneburg; De Meding, Ex-Legislator, and Member of the Commission for Liquidation at Luneburg; De Marschalk, Ex-Mayor of the Arrondissement of Stadt; De Zesterfleth, Ex-Counsellor at the Imperial Court of Hamburgh; De Deken, son, Ex-Counsellor in Hanover, and Proprietor at Stadt; Von Hesse. Dr. at Hamberg; De Zastrou, Ex-Inspector, of Forests, at Harbourg; De Kielmansegge, proprietor, near Lagenbourg; Mettlekamp, Plumber, at Hamburg; Hanfft, Master Butcher, at Hamburgh; De Gruben, Sub-Prefect, at Bremeriche; De Deckin, father, Ex-Minister of the Elector of Hanover; Langzher, Ex-Municipal Receiver at Lunebourgh; Tesdorpff, Ex-Superior Officer in the service of England, at Barmstedt; De Zesterflith, Ex-Substitute of the Imperial Procureur at Bremelche; D'Issenborff, Ex Judge, at Bremerlebe; De Wetzsch, Ex-Substitute of the imperial Procureur, at Stadt; De Wetzendorff, ditto, at Lubeck; De Sode, ditto, at Hamburg; Fred. Perths, Librarian, at Hamburgh; De Hampt, Ex-Lawyer, to the Imperial Court at Hamburgh; Zemmermann, Ex-Lawyer, at Hamburgh: Ehrenstein, Ex-Co-proprietor of the Correspondent, at Hamburgh; Meyer, Ex-Sheriff, at Hamburgh.

Art. 3. These individuals are declared enemies to the State, and banished for ever from the French Empire. Their property is confiscated. Such of their property as is at this moment destined to the public service shall be appropriated to its present intended use; the rest falls to the extraordinary domains.

Art. 4. All persons belonging to the 32d Military Division, who have not absented themselves since the 1st March, 1813, and have returned at the time of the present Resolutions being published; others, such as are specified in the preceding second article, are allowed the extreme of the term to the 5th August to return to their places of habitation or usual residence. They must cause their return to be certified by a verbal process of the Mayor. The Mayor has to send a copy of this verbal process to the Prefect of the Department, who shall give information to the Minister of the General Police on the one part, and to the Governor General on the other. The original verbal process shall be deposited in the Archives of the Mayoralty.

Art. 5. Such individuals as have not returned by the time prescribed, shall be considered in like manner with the persons specified in the 2d Article of this present Resolution, and be liable to the same punishment.

Art. 6. The Fathers, Mothers, or Guardians of such individuals as are under age, or who do not enjoy their privileges, are responsible for such of the children or pupils who bear arms against France, or who shall not return within the time prescribed, they shall accordingly within the space of a month, pay a penalty of money, agreeable to a list to be drawn out by the Prefect, amounting to four times as much as their annual ground effects and personal taxes.

Art. 7. This present amnesty is not to extend to the acts of violence, attacks, and individual murders, nor in like manner to the plunders, thefts, and other excesses, even if these acts originated in the insurrection and rebellion. No alteration will be made by this amnesty in the provisory suspensions of Magisterial Persons, Public Officers, or Agents, which had been publicly declared previous to the publication of the present resolution, nor in any other measure adopted by the Government or the Chief Police.

Art. 8. The greatest publicity shall be given to the present resolution. The Chief of the General Staff shall transmit copies of it to the Lieutenant General of Justice, the Prefects, and to the Director General of the Superior Police.

Given in the Government Palace at Hamburgh, the 24th of July, 1813.

(Signed) The Marshal Duke of AUERSTADT,
Prince of ECKMUHL.

From the JOURNAL DES BOUCHES DE L'ELBE, AUGUST 10, 1813.

"*Baths at Toeplitz, July* 20.

"Scarcely have I arrived at the Baths, where I have come to endeavour to reestablish my health and already do you, my friend, overwhelm me with questions? Although near the nown where the Plenipotentiaries from the Continental Powers are aſsembling, I cannot, any more than you, foreſee the reſult of that aſembly, which appears to have to regulate the destiny of the world. In the abſence of positive facts, public curiosity is exerciſed in conjectures. The ſecret intentions of Courts are attempted to be diſcovered in the choice of their repreſentatives; their private lives, their moral lives are scrutinized; in their known characters they look for the proof of the good intentions of their governments.

"If the Emperor of France had not already proved his high magnanimity in arresting the car of victory, the choice which he has made, in the Duke of Vicence and Count de Narbonne would be an unequivocal proof of his wishes for a general pacification. Theſe Plenipotentiaries are invested either with the first employments of the State, or the intimate confidence of their master; their rank, their moral qualities, guarantee to France the care which they will take to ſupport the dignity of their Sovereign, and the noble efforts they will, in his name, make to enſure the repoſe of the world.

"Austria honours herſelf, and is honoured, by the belligerent powers by the choice of her Ambassadors at the Congreſs. To the reſpect due to the well-known intention of her Government, is joined that of their illustrious names.

"The King of Pruſsia has choſen his Plenipotentiaries from amongst his Stateſmen. The long delay which Ruſsia employed in her choice, ſeemed to be justified by the importance of the men to be choſen.

"The annals of Ruſsia alſo afford glorious names. The title of Plenipotentiary to a Congreſs, the reſult of which must affect the most distant posterity, could and would have flattered the pride of the ancient Ruſsian families; this honour has devolved upon strangers.

"It is asked, it is wished to be known, if the Ruſsian Plenipotentiary, D Ansleiton, is the ſame D Anslerton born at Straſburgh, whoſe father was a Clerk in the Intendancy of Alſace?

"It may be recollected that ſome ordinary talents procured for this Individual the situation of a Copying Clerk, in the Ruſsian Office of Legation at Vienna; that rising rapidly by his aſsiduity, Count Bazumowske made him Secretary of Legation; that he became the ſecret intermediary of the English Ambaſsador Adair; that he understood how to skilfully avail himſelf of English influence and Ruſsian power; that he received on different occasion considerable ſums; but always beyond meaſure, either to merit his ſalary, or from that fear which emigrants ever have of not appearing ſufficiently ungrateful to that coutry which they have betrayed, he shewed himſelf indifferent to the true interests of Ruſsia, and little justified the goodneſs of his new Sovereign.

"The political combinations of Cabinets are ſometimes founded upon motives which it would be neither uſeful nor honourable to fathom; but Princes are all pledged together for the integrity of Royal Majesty. It is debasing it, in delegating its representation to individuals whom public opinion condemns or does not esteem. Few foreigners in France have been called to the helm of public affairs; national pride repels them, and the State is but the better ſerved for it. What can be expected from him who has no country? Besides, my Friend, here as elſewhere, we are well convinced, that the high destinies of France are independent of men. They are guaranteed by the genius of its Emperor. What a noble and solid basis!"

Erfurt, July 25.—It is falſe that the war undertaken by Pruſsia is the effect of the national will; the Nobles and Capitalists of great towns are partiſans of it; but the citizen claſs, and the inhabitants of the country, groan under it. In the ſmall towns and villages the most profound ſadneſs prevails. The half of the militia in the Pruſsian army was conducted there by force. By the confeſsion of the inhabitants of the country, the Royal Pruſsian Guard, at the battle of Lutzen, lost nine out of every ten men.—There is in Pruſsia a reſerve of Landwehr, ſaid to be 50,000 men; a number which appears to be extremely exaggerated. The men are taken from between the ages 15 and 40; ſo that this reſerve preſents only children or fathers of families.

From ſome months the Pruſsian army has not been paid. Two Officers of the Guard, which the Ruſsian, regard as their ſecond bulwark, said, in the beginning of May, "We are not rich: the King wishes us to ſerve him, but if he does note pay us, we must retire." They had only been 25 days under arms.

The Journal de Bouchos de l'Elbe contains an account of the celebration of the birth-day of the Emperor Napoleon. A dinner was to be given to all the ſoldiers at four o'clock, on the 10th August, on the bastionst and along the ramparts.

BERLIN.—AUG. 14.

The Swedish troops are almost all in our neighbourhood. Tschernicheff will probably remain near Dornitz; and another corps of cavalry (Russians), will pass the Elbe near Tongemunde. There are no troops in the countries of Lunebourg nor Brunswick. It is reported that Davoust has left Hamburgh, & proceeded to Saxony, and that the Danes garrison Hamburgh. Vandamme is at Dessau, & Dombrowski at Zerbit, with about 1000 Poles. All the troops appear to be inclining towards Lusau; there are many between Frankfort, Wittenberg, and Torgau.—In Franconia and Bavaria there are at present more troops than there ever were at any preceding period.—Wittgenstein and Kliest are at Prague, and their armies, 60,000 strong, have been transported partly in waggons through Bohemia, to proceed to the Eyer. Private letters from Prague say, that there is no doubt of the accession of Austria, and all her troops are in motion. Sixty thousand Russians are forming at Budwells, to act in concert with the Austrian reserve. Much artillery and 20 gun-boats are ready at Stettin, so that we except that fortress will be taken by assault within eight days after the 16th August, Woronzow and Herchfeld are to join Bulow's corps, and act under the Crown Prince of Sweden, who will have an army of 150,000 men.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—It is reported, though nothing official is known on the subject, that after the armistice had been denounced by Prussia, the French took Breslaw, from which they were, however, afterwards driven, with the loss of 12 cannon. Fresh affairs are expected every day. It is supposed there will be a great battle in Lusau.

St. Petersburg, 21.—At the moment when the heroes of the North, crowned with the laurels of victory, reposed between the Banks of the Elbe and the Oder, after the painful labours to which they had devoted themselves during the course of a campaign that will be for ever memorable, the true sons of Spain in the residence of the Russian Monarchy, rallying under the standards of their country, took the oath of fidelity to their legitimate Sovereign, panting with ardour to join their countrymen, and to reconquer the liberty and independence of their country. On the 7th of this month, the ceremony of the benediction of the colours of the Spanish Imperial Regiment of Alexander took place at Zarsko Solo. The Minister Plenipotentiary, the Chevalier Bardaki Azarra, in concert with the Minister at war, Prince Gortschakoff, chose this day in memory of the brilliant victory gained on the 7th of July 1808, by the Spaniards near Belem. The ceremony was conducted in the following order:—The new Spanish regiment, consisting of 1800 men, and divided into three battalions, was drawn up in the great square of them in review. All the necessary dispositions being Sophia. Prince Gortschakoff, on his arrival, passed made, and the Empresses having arrived, the ceremony of the benediction was commenced with the customary prayers. The colours were afterwards presented to the Commandant of this regiment, Colonel O'Donnel, and to two Officers of the same regiment. The corps then took the oath to King Ferdinand VII. and the Constitution, according to the form prescribed. *Te Deum* was afterwards sung, and divine service performed: at the conclusion of which the officiating Priest put up a prayer for long life to his Majesty the Emperor, and the whole of his august family. The Spanish warriors, impressed with the most lively gratitude, made the air resound with the cries of—"Long live the Emperor!!"—"Long live his august family." The Spanish Minister afterwards addressed these warriors in a discourse in which he recalled to their recollection in a lively manner their misfortunes, their efforts to repel tyranny, the success which had already crowned their valour, and the perseverance which could not fail to complete their triumph, and erect an eternal monument to their glory, the solid foundation of their future prosperity. At the conclusion of this eloquent discourse, to which circumstances have now added a new interest, these warriors unanimously exclaimed—"Long live Ferdinand VII." and filed off in the presence of their Majesties the Empresses, and the patriots of their Sovereign. This festival gave occasion to reflect on several extraordinary circumstances. In the year 1812, these same Spaniards, torn from their homes, and mixed with a confused assemblage of the different nations of Europe, were thrown by Napoleon on the soil of Russia; and this year has seen them appear in the midst of the Russians, not as enemies, but as so many friends and allies. Thus has providence, in its impenetrable decrees, conveyed them from the extremity of Southern Europe, towards the countries of the North, to take in those climates the oath of fidelity to their legitimate Sovereign.

Prenzlau, July 12.—On the 6th instant, at ten o'clock in the evening, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here, for the first time. The Clergyman, Mr. Pascal, was requested by the Magistrates and Clergy to introduce them to his Royal Highness. Mr Pascal welcomed the Crown Prince in a speech in the French language, which was several times interrupted by his Royal Highness. On mentioning the first appearance of the Crown Prince in Prenzleau, seven years ago, his Royal Highness exclaimed—"An unhappy time for your town, happily it is past, and may it, never return." On expressing the flattering hopes they entertained, the Prince said. "The sole motive that inspires me will always be to contribute, with what small means I possess, to the preservation of your country's independency:" and at the conclusion he observed, "I have as yet done nothing to attract your attention to me, but I will endeavour to deserve it by my zeal for the welfare of your country." On the following day, the 7th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, his Royal Highness proceeded on his journey to Trachenberg.

Rostock, July 16.—The new raised division of Dufour, consisting of 11 or 12,000 men, is now removed from Hamburg to the old mark of Brandenburg. In Denmark another new financial operation is expected to take place, the Course of Exchange having risen to such an excessive height, that it is at about 5000 per cent.

Stralsund, Aug 4.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived safe at Robel on the 2d instant, in the evening. From thence his Royal Highness set out for Grabow, where he slept; proceeds to-day to Wismar, and intends to arrive here tomorrow evening.

Frankfort, Aug. 10.—Letters from the Spanish frontiers bring the following accounts:—

"Lord Wellington had again returned to his army at Pamplona, and on the 28th a severe battle was fought. The English occupied three heights which they had entrenched. The French were three times repulsed, the 50th regiment at length forced the position with that coolness and intrepidity, which characterise that corps. The English lost 9000 men; the loss of the French is estimated at 2500.

"After the two assaults which the English made on the town of St. Sebastian, and in both of which they were repulsed, and left the breaches and ditches filled with their dead, they remained very quiet on the 26th; but on the 27th, perceiving the progress made by the Duke of Dalmatia, they made preparations for raising the siege, and transported their artillery into the harbour, in order to put it on board their spips. The brave soldiers of the garrison of St. Sebastian, who had repulsed them with so much rigour, sallied out before day, under the command of Lieut. Col. Lape, Commander of the Mountain Yagers, and cut down every thing they found in the trenches. We counted 500 dead bodies, and 322 prisoners, among whom were 30 Officers. It is believed that the Duke of Dalmatia will have entered Vittoria on the 31st July, or the 1st August; we may therefore estimate, that since our re-commencing offensive operations, the loss of the English, Portuguese, and Spanish army, amounts to 20,000 men, out of which eight or nine thousand are English."

* * *

Another letter from that country contains as follows:—

"The Duke of Albufera evacuated Valencia on the 5th July, leaving garrisons in the citadel and Fort Saguntum. He passed the Ebro at Tortosa, and arrived at Tarragona, where he had the good fortune of falling in with an army, composed of one-fourth English, and the other three-fourths Spaniards, which he put to flight. He made 1,500 prisoners, took all their cannon, and killed and wounded a great number of their men.

"General Graham, the second in command of the English army, is dead of his wounds.

"In the actions which took place on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, the English and Spaniards had covered the different hills, over which the French army had to pass, with entrenchments. All these works were carried by assault.

"The columns of the Basques which had joined the French army, and gone round a mountain, did the army great damage. The English were in full flight on all sides."

"The head quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia are expected at Vittoria."

Copenhagen, Aug. 1813.—A pamphlet has just made its appearance here, entitled "*Notes on an Article in the Moniteur of the 21st June*, 1813." and published at Stralsund in July, 1813. It is there said in Note 10—

"It is notorious that M. De Kaas pretended to be sick at Altona, that he might there await a reply to the proposals that he had made to the Allied Generals, and that the same pretence detained him at Hamburgh; but having learnt the result of the battle of Bautzen, he forgot his having promised to wait for a reply, and departed for the head-quarters of the Emperor Napoleon."

And in Note 12.—"No overture was made to M. De Kaas: we repeat, that it was him who made them to the Generals of the Allies."

"But whatever notoriety there may be, it is notorious, and upwards of thirty persons can attest it, that M. De Kaas was actually ill on his arrival at Altona, if one may so denominate a slight indisposition arising from the fatigues of his journey, and which confined him at the most not above five or six hours to his bed. To feign an illness for five or six hours for the intention imputed to him, could there be any reasonable purpose in doing so? It is furthermore notorious, and is known to several civil and military officers at Altona, that some of the self termed Plenipotentiaries, in the service of the Allied Princes, took all possible pains to speak with M. de Kass, with the intent of preventing him, by reiterated proposals which they made him, from proceeding to the French head-quarters, or engage him to relinquish his journey. For this purpose, they made use of a printed proclamation issued by the Swedish General Von Dobeln, dated May 1813, and of an eventual mission with which M. de Signeul would be charged to his Majesty the King of Denmark on the part of the Crown Prince of Sweden. The departure of M. de Kaas for Hamburg, immediately after the conversation that he had with these Gentlemen, gives authority to the answer he gave, and which he ought to have given to such insinuations. Finally, it is notorious that M. de Kass was not charged by his Sovereign to receive from or make to any person whatever any such proposals or overtures. And in short, if facts so generally known should not suffice to exculpate M. de Kaas from the charge of duplicity which it is wished to impute to him, in order to blacken his Court; it is to be wished, *that one would name the Allied Generals, to whom* M. de Kaas *caused such proposals to be made, their objects*, and the name of those who have made themselves the instruments of it. All this evidence leads to the conclusion, that the notes above cited are not to be regarded otherwise than as tales made for amusement, according to the ancient saying.

"*Calumniare audaciter semper aliquid hæret* calumniate boldly, some of the calumny will always stick) being a sequel to those which have been promulgated concerning the mission of Count De Bernstorff to London, and which the British Ministry, not very scrupulously, have used as a means of defence for themselves. Rather say that they are dictated by the same spirit of hatred which has always, and in every cabinet, where its voice is heard, excited new enemies to the Danish Government, which has caused Norway, and the North of Germany, to be inundated with pamphlets full of rage against her, and whose every effort tends merely to carry conviction to the minds of the Swedes, but which is difficult to make them believe that it was the King of Denmark who first broke the Treaty of Jonkoping. But the Estates which compose Diet of Sweden will one day know how to appreciate and reduce to their real value all these sophisms, which are merely used to make them believe that the war which they find themselves drawn into was just and necessary. They will learn to appreciate whether a happy and peaceable enjoyment of the benefits promised to them by the ordinance which on the 15th Aug. 1812, opened the ports of Sweden to all vessels of commercial nations, would not have been of greater value than this system of conquest which has engendered this thirst of glory, which carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction."

Gottenburgh, Aug. 22.—A Messenger has just arrived from Reichenbach with the news that Austria declared war against France on the 10th inst. On the 13th, in the morning, the whole of the Army was put in motion. Head quarters were removed to Prague, to which place the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Lord Cathcart were gone. We are assured that official intelligence of this event has been received.—General Moreau sailed from Ystadt on the 4th inst. and by accounts received, had a favorable wind to Stralsund, where he would be met by the Crown Prince of Sweden, the latter having purposely left Berlin to receive his old friend. No doubt something grand will soon be done by those two great military men.

Gottenburgh, Aug 13.—Private letters from Prussia state, that hostilities would recommence on the 16th, or as soon as the armies could be brought to their different positions, which would require two or three days. The army under the Prince Royal of Sweden, 100,000 strong, is marching towards the Elbe.

"Gottenburgh, Aug. 16—Lord Aberdeen arrived on Saturday last.

Gottenburgh, Aug. 21.—According to accounts war has recommenced. A traveller just arrived says, that on the 17th, the bombardment of Stettin again commenced.

Gottenburgh, Aug 20.—The Crown Prince of Sweden was, during the armistice, fired at from Custrin, while reviewing some troops in that neighbourhood, and the shot fell within 30 yards of him. The Cossacks would have cut off a great number of troops who were at work outside the walls, but the Crown Prince would not allow it, and a satisfactory explanation is said to have taken place.

BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

FIRST BULLETIN.

"Head-quarters at Oranienburg, Aug. 13.

"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and has fixed his head-quarters at this place.

"The united army of Northern Germany, of which his Royal Highness has the command occupies the following position.—

"A part of the 4th Prussian corps d'armee, which forms the reserve, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Count Tauenzien, has its head-quarters at Muncheberg, and stretches its right wing towards Berlin.

"The fourth Prussian corps d'armee, under Lieut.-Gen. Von Bulow, has its head-quarters at Berlin, and in conjunction with Count Tauenzien's corps, forms the left wing of the allied army.

"The Swedish army, commanded by Field Marshal Count Von Stedinch, is assembling in the vicinity of Oranienburg, with its head near Spandau. The head-quarters are here. The first Swedish division is under the command of Lieutenant-General Skioldebrand, and the second under that of Major-General Baron Posse. This last division, together with a separate brigade detached from the third division, forms a corps commanded by Lieut.-General Baron Sandels. The whole Swedish force is in the centre of the Allied Army. The right wing consists of Russian troops under the orders of Lieutenant-General Baron Winzingeroue, whose head-quarters are at Brandenburg. Lieutenant-General Count Woronzow's corps belongs to this wing, with its head-quarters at Plaue.

"A Prussian corps under Major-Gen. Herschfeldt, is in front of Magdeburg.

"It is connected by its left wing with the Russian army, and by its right with the corps of observation on the Lower Elbe, under Lieut. General Count Wallmoden. Its head quarters are at Schweren, and its advanced posts reach from Lenzen to Dassau, and the middle towards Lubeck. Lieut.-General Baron Von Vegesack belongs to this corps d'armee has under his command 3000 Swedish tr 3000 Prussians, and 3000 Mecklenburghe.

"Seperate corps belonging to Count enzien's army blockade Custrin and Stetti

"Major-General Gibbs has landed at S sund with a corps of 3000 English troops.

"General Baron Adlercheutz is at the head of the General Staff of the United Army of the North of Germany, and has under him the Major-Gen. Baron Tarvast, and Count Gustav Lowenbjein, as Adjutant-General, to receive and forward orders.

"The Army is so disposed, that within a march and a half, upwards of 80,000 men can be in the line.

"Whilst his Royal Highness on the 1st inst. in the forenoon was reviewing the troops, which are blockading Stettin, and causing them to manœuvre, and at the same time to threaten the fortress works, a howitzer was pointed at his Royal Highness; the grenade fell thirty paces behind him and burst. His Royal Highness, who discovered some French soldiers creeping forwards before the outer-works, and whom the Cossacks, after the short having taken place from the fortress were on the point of attacking caused the French Commandent to be called to him, and who accordingly appeared before his Royal Highness, accompanied by a Commissary at War. The Crown Prince mildly stated to him that the Commaading Officer in Fort Prussia had broken the truce, and fired on his Royal Highness's escort, and added, "I might make you all prisoners of war, were I to command the cavalry to attack you, and you could not defend yourselves, being without arms." The Officer made excuses, and expressed his sorrow for the accident. After his Royal Highness having conversed with him for a short time, he retired. The French soldiers expressed their hearty wishes for the restoration of peace, and to see an end put to the calamities of war. To judge from the prepations of the Allies at Stettin, it is to be expected that the fortress will be stormed on the conclusion of the armistice. By the zeal and industry of those officer who have the charge of supplying the army with provisions, it has not as yet suffered any deficiency. The number of sick is very trifling."

The India Gazette Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1814.

The Commander of the Ship FRIENDSHIP, from the Isle of France, landed in Calcutta this morning, bringing advices from England, extending to the 22d of August.

Mauritius Gazette Extraordinary.

NOVEMBER 30.

On Sunday last, arrived the Brig *Susanna*, Captain Jordin, from London, 98 days, and brought papers up to the 22d August last.

The Captain states, that a vessel which sailed from England two days after him, that is, on the 25th of August, arrived at Madeira just before he sailed; and brought the *Star*, in which it was stated that the Armistice broken up, and that the Austrians h the Allies with 200,000 men.