

EXTRA NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MARCH 10, 1809.

Lieut. Gibbons this day arrived, from on board the U. States ship *Union*, which he left in the Delaware at New Castle.

The *Union* left Plymouth on the 2nd of January, and ever since leaving port has been exposed to the most furious storms.

By her dispatches are received, which, we understand, do not otherwise change the subsisting relations between the United States and Great Britain, than as they may be affected by the following order of council extracted from the London Gazette of December 27th: the operation of which, so far as relates to this country, would seem to be nugatory, the late act of Congress interdicting intercourse with Great Britain and France excluding the British flag from our ports.

"His Majesty in virtue of the power reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the forty-eighth year of his majesty's reign, the one intitled, 'An Act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next sessions of parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandises, therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council;' the other intitled, 'An Act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland of goods, wares and merchandises therein enumerated;' is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, until further orders shall be made therein, the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles

being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his majesty; and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which articles have been or shall be imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce, and manufacture:

"And his majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be in like manner suspended as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandises which have been or may be condemned at prize."

Mr. Purviance, the bearer of dispatches from France, has not yet arrived, but is expected to-night.

By the *Union*, we have received London papers to the 29th of December, inclusive. They abound with speculations on American affairs, and particularly on the message of the President, and the early measures of Congress.

The only important news they furnish is gleaned principally from the 14th, 15th, and 16th Bulletins of the army of Spain; from which we learn, that Madrid surrendered to the French, very trifling previous resistance having been made, on the 3th of December, Bonaparte commanding in person; that tranquillity was soon restored, after little disturbance or injury to the inhabitants; that Gen. Ruffin had passed the Tagus at Aranjuez; that the whole of the country to the confines of La Mancha, was again to

French cavalry, which were advancing upon Portugal; and that the English were flying in every direction.

On the 28th of December, the British ministry had received dispatches from Corunna, to the 14th instant.

The Morning Chronicle says—

"Sir John Moore's dispatches are dated the 8th inst. He was at that time totally ignorant of the French having entered Madrid. It is said that he was resolved to continue his position at Salamanca, for the purpose of effecting a junction with sir David Baird; to facilitate which he had pushed a corps forward to Zamora.

"The dispatches from sir D. Baird are of the 9th inst. dated from Villa Franca. He had not been able to commence his march, from the circumstance of part of his cavalry not having come up. The remainder of the 7th regt. and the advance of the 14th, were expected to arrive the next day, when they would begin their march on Salamanca; and there was to appearance of French troops to prevent them. The army, however, was most exceedingly distressed by the want of horses to drag their artillery along. The destruction of horses by the want of provender had been most calamitous; and the desolate state of that part of the kingdom afforded them no means of repairing the loss.

"We have still the assurances repeated, that the army of the marquis de Romana had reduced to the number of 20,000 men; and that the progress of the French had not stifled the patriotic flame in the breast of the people."