I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to lieut. gen. Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To lieut-gen. Payne and the cavalry particularly gen. Anson's brigade, to maj. gens. Hill and Tilson, brigadier generals Alexander Camp, Richard Stuart, and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 7th regiment, commanded by colonel White, the first battalion 48th commanded by colonel Donnelan, afterwards when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion seventh, commanded by lieut. col. Sir William Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by lt. col. Bingham; the 9th, commanded by col. Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachment, commanded by lieut col. Bunbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by major Watson; and of the 45th, commanded by lieut. col. Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by major Davy, of the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of guards was most gallantly conducted by brig. gen. Campbell, and, when necessary, that the brigade retired, and formed again in the best order.

The artillery under brigadier gen. Howorth was also throughout those days of the greatest service; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer lieut. col. Fletcher, the adjutant gen. brigadier gen. the hon. C. Stuart, and the quarter-master general, colonel Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively, and from col. Bathurst, and the officers of my personal staff.

I also received much assistance from colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from brigadier gen. Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of brig. gen. Alexander Campbell.

I send this by capt. lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your lordship any further information and whom I beg leave to recommend.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

SEVILLE JUNE 29.

Information from our beloved King Ferdinand VII.

The supreme central junta, at the same time that they labor incessantly for the preservation, security and prosperity of this monarchy, wish with the greatest anxiety, to see returned to his throne our beloved king Ferdinand VII. They heard with the greatest joy, the agreeable news of the health of our august monarch, and of the infants Don Charles & Don Antonio, by means of the marquis of Ayerve, gentleman of his majesty's chamber, one of those who followed in his sevice to Bayonne, upon his being forced out of Spain, and who is now in this city. He says that by the French public papers, his majesty knows the fidelity of his subjects, and with what valor and patriotism they oppose themselves to the enemy in defence of their just rights, and to free his royal and august person from the power of the enemy; but that he has the mortification to be ignorant of the forces and advantages of the nation and its real state, as his majesty and suite have no correspondence with Spain; that besides this, he is deprived of the company of those faithful servants who, to accompany of him, had abandoned family, country and fortune.

The manner of his separation, as related by the marquis, was painful. He was acting as principal, in consequence of the duke St. Charles being at Paris, on business of his majesty. On Good Friday, he received from M. De Alberot chamberlain of the emperor & governor of Valencey, an official letter from which the following is an extract:

"Segnior marquis, I have just received the following dispatch from the grand marshal Duroc. "The Spanish government claims all the officers and individuals of the suit and household of the Princes of Spain, under penalty of the confiscation of their property." You will receive, upon this subject, orders and instructions from his excellency the minister of police, and in conformity therewith you will inform those gentlemen, that they are to depart from this place for Auch within the term of 48 hours precisely. At Auch they will receive new orders where to proceed to. You are authorised to except from this order, the relatives of Excoiquiz, and those persons most necessary to the service of the princes.

"You will have the goodness, segnior marquis, to communicate this order to all those gentlemen. At the same time, be assured that you will find me ready to grant you every facility for the convenience of your journey.

(Signed)

DE ALBEROT."

Those comprehended in the order were the marquis of Ayerve, marquis of Gaudalcazar, marquis of Faria, and Don Antonio Currea, adjutants of the chamber, Don Domingo Ramirez de Arellano, Don Ignacio Molina and Don Pedro Sisternes, the confessor of the infant Don Carlos, and the acting confessor of the king, Don Blas de Ostalosa, & the treasurer of his majesty, Don Fermin de Artieda; seven footmen, the overseer, the equerry, one of the gentlemen of the wardrobe of the infant Don Antonio, six cooks and four waiters; the physicians Don John de Fauregni of the palace and of the family, (formerly of the army,) Don Antonio Martinez remained for the present, but afterwards received orders to depart, and were detained at Tolosa; the intendant of the palace of his majesty and highnesses. The counsellor of the revenues, Don Pedro Macanza, has been in prison near Paris, since Sept. last; a hair dresser of the infant Don Carlos has likewise been a prisoner for some months past at Chateauroux; and the adjutant of the chamber, Don Isidro Montenegro, was banished to Neven, the latter end of November; the duke St. Carlos was lately banished to Lous de Soniers. The Spaniards who remained with his majesty are Don John de Ezcoiquiz; Don Josef Peral, Don John de Amezago equerry to his majesty; 2 acting servant to each room, including among them Don Antonio Morena, treasurer of the household; three footmen and two cooks. The sensibility of his majesty at the seperation was great. He gave to all tokens of his affections & gratitude for their loyalty and services.

Baltimore, Oct. 3.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the schooner Trim, Bunbury, arrived here yesterday, in 56 days from Messina, and 36 from Gibraltar; we have received a number of the Gibraltar Chronicle, of August 26. Extracts below.

Seville, August 14. 1809.

GEN. VENEGAS' DISPATCH.

Most Excellent sir,

This morning, at half past five, the army under my command was attacked by the enemy in Almonacid, and at 7 a very brisk fire of both artillery and musquetry had extended throughout the whole of the line. The number of the assailants was very considerable, and we have no doubt but it exceeded 25,000 men. Our troops maintained a most honorable fight for nine hours together, during five of which the fire was tremendous indeed—but the enemy having made themselves masters of a height which formed our left, obtained an advantage in point of position, and were on the point of turning us—which circumstance induced me to recover on a retreat, previously forming, to cover it, the second division which had hitherto suffered least. The national honor has been maintained unimpaired. Blood has been shed, indeed, and we have lost excellent officers—but I conceive, that the enemy's own loss amounts to 3,000 men. I cannot, at present, send the particulars to your excellency, but I will do so whenever I have time

Camp Marshal D. Roman de Carvajel, sets out post from Tembleque for la Carolina, where he will assume the command, and collect as many troops and sharpers as possible, until I reach the Sierra myself with the army.

May God, &c.

(Signed) VENEGAS.

Head quarters, Camunas, August 11, 1809.

To H. E. Don Antonio Cornel.

(Government Gazette.)

[The next number contains, at full length, the same general's dispatch, relative to the unsuccessful attack made on the 5th, by the French upon his army at Aranjuez, which was noticed in last Saturday's Chronicle. Gen. V. states, that upon being informed by Gen. Cuesta, that the British army had marched out in the morning of the 3d, and that he intended to follow it with his own in the evening of the same day, to make head against Soult, who was advancing on the side of Placenzia, he foresaw, that the troops under his command would be attacked, as soon as intelligence of his movement should reach Joseph and Victor, who (in consequence of their defeat at Talavera) had fallen back—the former upon Illescas with 16,000 men, and the latter upon Maqueda with 10,000 men. And accordingly gen. V. made the necessary dispositions to repulse the enemy, and, as proved in the event in so able and judicious a manner, that the latter meeting every where with an unconquerable resistance, desisted from the attempt and withdrew with a loss of 300 killed and 1000 men wounded—that of the Spaniards being far less important, as it is estimated at 200 in all.

The dispatch concludes with bestowing the highest encomiums upon all the corps engaged, as well as all their officers—and, general Venegas having particularly recommended to the board brigadier D. Pedro Augustin Ciron, who commanded in Aranjuez, and upon whom had therefore devolved the task of carrying the plan of defence into execution, the brigadier has been immediately promoted to the rank of camp marshal.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Marshal of the Empire, Angereau, Duke of Castiglione, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor, Dignitary of the order of the Iron Crown, Grand Cross of the order of Chas. III. and commander in chief of the army of Catalonia.

Spaniards, Catalonians! I come in the midst of you. H. M. the emperor of the French and king of Italy has conferred upon me the command of his armies in Catalonia.

Spaniards! I know and love you. Seduced by perfidious insinuations, unhappy and wretched victims, blind tools of a cabinet, the enemy of France and of humanity, numbers, great numbers of your brethren are bent upon protracting a war, the issue of which never was doubtful. They scorn and reject the blessings and favors which would be lavished upon them by an august sovereign, a hero whom God, in his mercy, created for the happiness and glory of Europe and of the world.

Spaniards! the hero of France loves and esteems you: his virtuous heart wishes for, and actually stands in need of, your happiness and prosperity. The God who endued Napoleon with invincible valor, also enriched him with goodness and tender-hearted humanity.

Napoleon is lamenting your misfortunes and evils; his paternal heart is rent by the calamities which his formidable armies have already brought and will further bring upon you, if you persist in turning a deaf ear to the voice of truth, if you continue in a fatal blindness.

Give up, therefore, hopes never to be realised; abjure a spurious love, a criminal honor, which, by inducing you to take up arms against a truly paternal monarch, the august brother of the great Napoleon, offends, and kindles the wrath of heaven, which gave him to you in its clemency; do not entertain any longer a useless hope. God protects Françe; a god leads Napoleon by the hand, covers and shelters him under his wings, and even chains victory to his triumphant car.

Valiant Spaniards! submit. Europe is submitting and surrendering by degrees.

Spaniards! I know you; and you also must know me. I have long entertained a high regard for you; and, provided you submit you shall certainly find in me a true friend—Your persons, your properties, whatever belongs to you, shall be sacred to me.

Errors and faults will meet with indulgence—moderation, loyalty and fidelity may depend upon our assistance and protection; but let perfidy tremble! For the obstinate rebel, for the miscreant who shall blow up the flames of discord, there will be no forgiveness—the thunder-bolt, already quivering over his head, is ready to fall.

Citizens, who have been hitherto misled! come back, come back to your homes; tradesmen, resume your useful occupations—honest villagers, lay down the sword—take up the plough—hasten to cultivate, undisturbed and unmolested, the lands of your forefathers—and lose no time to fertilise those fields which have been but too long abandoned. And ye faithful Spaniards who are reaping the happy fruit, the reward of your fidelity, join your voice with ours; call back those unfortunate brothers of yours who are going astray—tell them that we love them, that Napoleon will forget their errors, their faults, and that your happiness will ever be the constant object of his paternal solicitude—tell those misled brothers, that they will ever find me ready to carry their petitions to the foot of the throne of that monarch who is so partial to truth; that they are under the protection of our arms; and that, formidable to rebels and bad citizens, whatever their numbers may be, we shall, at all times, support and defend the submissive and loyal inhabitants, and punish the insults offered them; but tell them also, and insist upon it, that clemency has its limits, which will finally be followed by the days of vengeance.

A powerful army is spreading over your territory, a formidable army is coming, and woe to him who shall dare to resist me! for I will listen to nothing but to a just indignation and to a most just fury; and not one of you will be able to screen himself from a dreadful vengeance.

Saragosta is yet smoking—and therefore, ye Catalonians, who might wish or dare to follow her example, look on her ashes, her ruins, and tremble!

The Marshal of the Empire, Duke of Castiglione.

(Signed) ANGEREAU.

Perpignan, July 2, 1809.

[The foregoing article is preceded in the Gazette, by a royal decree abolishing a kind of poll tax called *el personal*, all over Catalonia, as a reward for the loyal exertions of all the inhabitants of that province, and also because this tax is rather a disgraceful badge of servitude for those who pay it, than a resource for the state into whose coffers it is paid.]

Gerona, July 24.—The night before last, the enemy renewed their attacks upon Monjuich. The mountain, as well as the town, kept up for two hours and an half, an incessant fire of artillery and musquetry which greatly injured the enemy's works. The latter enraged at the failure of their attempts, repeated them again and again, but to as little purpose. We cannot sufficiently admire the *sang froid* of the garrison of the castle, who, under the galling fire of the enemy, loudly cried out to them—"*Come, Gavachos, and lend your assistance; Lechi's palace has caught fire.*"

JULY 25.

The besiegers are sparing of their shells, but not of their grenades or cannon-shot, of which they send us plenty. From their not being minded as they ought to be, several lives are lost which might be laid down with more advantage to the country. Its defenders make a parade of their intrepidity which we wish were less daring. However it be, there is nothing to apprehend with such a garrison, which in every instance exceeds our hopes, and commands our admiration. Wherever it presents itself, it forms a rampart more impenetrable than that which encloses the town. Out of Gerona such exploits would deserve our attention; here they succeed each other so rapidly that they take it up but for one moment. It may be truly said of Gerona, that it has been a school of valor, by the patterns which there have been displayed and formed with so much eclat.

NOTE.

Official accounts have been subsequently received, including the daily reports of the defence of that fortress, down to the 5th instant, when it continued to make an equally glorious resistance.

(Government Gazette, Aug. 19)

Seville, August 17. The force which Soult has brought to the Tagus, do not merely consist of the division under his orders but include the whole of the French troops in Castile. This has occasioned the retrogade movement of our armies. They extend from the Mesa de Ibor as far as Almarez, and will shortly be reinforced by 9000 English who were already in Alcantara—and further as we are positively told, by Beresford's division, which appears to have reached Cindid Rodrigo, to the number of 16,000 men. The united armies of Asturias and Gallicia must by this time have penetrated into Castile. A French division has marched from the Tagus to Placenzia, undoubtedly to observe the armies which may fall upon the rear of their troops.

The army of the Centre has fought at Almonacid with great valor. Its retreat has been a military one, unattended with the fatal dispersion which we have lamented upon other occasions. On the 12th, its head quarters were in Argamisilla. Venegas intended to send part of his troops to the Sierra, and to the advance with the remainder of army, which is a proof, that the French are not pursuing him. If it be so, we may hope that la Mancha will not be afflicted again with the continuance of the French troops.

The Tarragona report of the 7th, states 600 men to have entered Gerona, a reinforcement most acceptable to that Garrison. The prodigies of valor and patriotism which it has performed, would obtain no credit, if the Spanish revolution had not not already afforded many instances of the kind. Whenever the enemy assail it, which is often the case, they are obliged to retire with great loss.

(Semanario Patriotico.)

Philadelphia, October. 3.

Arrived yesterday at this port, the brig General Eaton, from St. Ubes, sailed the 10th August—The captain of which has favored us with Portuguese papers to that date—but they contain nothing new. Aug. 13, lat 27, 24, long, 13, 27, spoke schr. John, 54 days from N. York, for Cadiz. Same day was boarded by a British brig of war from Lisbon, bound on a cruise off the western islands. Had no men impressed.

The captain of the above vessel informs that *no official account* of the battle of the 27th and 28th July, had arrived in Portugal before he sailed—although sufficient time had elapsed. By all the private letters received at St. Ubes from Spain, it appeared that the English army had suffered much—the whole of their advanced guard having been cut up, previous to the general engagement, and sir A Wellesley had to make his escape to the main body of the army by flight, accompanied by a few horsemen.

The loss on the part of the British was understood to be at least 10,000 men exclusive of officers; having been driven from all their positions, except that occupied by the artillery. This news dare not to be published at St. Ubes—and was related to informant by the British consul at that place.

The English (as usual) and their friends the Portuguese, have laid all the blame upon the poor Spaniards—they say the Spaniards did not arrive at the field of battle until the second day of the action—and when they did arrive, expressed some unwillingness to occupy the positions their *English friends* had assigned them.

The corps, composed of the students, had disbanded, and returned to their homes, being dissatisfied with the tyrannical conduct of the British officers that had been placed over them. The militia at St. Ubes had demanded permission of the governor to return to their homes, but being refused, the principal part of them had deserted.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar to a gentleman in Balt. dated the 24th August.

Markets above are extremely bad, and no appearance of alteration. Gen. Stuart's expeditions effected nothing material. They have taken possession of two small islands and that is all. Trieste remains in the hands of the French. Among other reports we have some, which state a victory obtained by our Austrian allies on the 29th ult. but really we are afraid to repeat them.

In Spain we have no reason to believe that things are not going on well. However so much depends upon what may take place in Austria, that appearances vary as accounts are received from every quarter. Victor with 40,000 men is in the vicinity of Madrid; Soult at the bridge of Almarez, with about 30,000; Sir Arthur Wellesly with about the same and the Spanish army *now under his command* also of about 60,000 are at the Puente del Arzobispo, watching Soult. Gen. Beresford with 20,000 Portuguese is coming down towards the English, and Venegas with about 25,000, after having been rather roughly handled by Victor, has fallen back upon the Carolinas.

London, August 14.—Yesterday a Gottenberg Mail arrived in town. By this arrival we learn, that an armistice has been entered into between the Swedes and the Norwegian troops. Great hopes are entertained that this convention will terminate in peace between Sweden and Denmark. Among other reports is one that the Island of Aland has been captured by a British squadron—a second, that 7000 Russians had been forced to surrender to the Swedes in Bothnia—and, a third, that the Prince of Augustenberg, who had been nominated as successor to the Crown of Sweden, had refused to accept that nomination.

The successful attack made by our squadron at Archangel is said to have excited a strong sensation in the Baltic. Sir James Saumerez is reported to have gone up to pay a visit to the Russian Fleet at Cronstadt, but this is only a report, and requires confirmation.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels, with 2000 men, is said to have finally effected his retreat to the Weser, and to have been received, with all his troops on board the British squadron under Lord George Stewart.

Cuxhaven has been abandoned by our troops on the advance of a French corps, destined to take possession of that place.

The Dispatches from Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean, furnish another additional instance of the harrassing effects which, with our numerous and irresistible navy, might be produced upon the enemy's coasts.

A Letter from Yarmouth states a report to have been brought by a vessel to that place, of 5000 French troops coming down the Scheldt for the relief of Flushing having been all killed, drowned, or taken.

On Saturday Dispatches from the Baltic were received from Sir J. Saumarez. They bring an account of a successful attack upon the port of Archangel. A previous naval attempt upon Kolskoi had produced a general embargo throughout the bay of Archangel and the adjacent seas. In order to disappoint the object of this precaution, the same force which proceeded against Kolskoi entered the straights, and advanced to Archangel, where the fortunate adventurers have succeeded in taking possession of about 100 ships in the barbor, laden with timber & other commodities. It was expected that