

Yesterday arrived from England a number of merchant vessels.

Biscay has declared for Ferdinand VII.

Many Irishmen have arrived, and intend to serve as volunteers in our army.

We learn, that the diplomatic characters at Madrid, such as the ambassadors from Austria, from Russia, and from the United States, have not acknowledged king Joseph.

SEVILLE, Aug. 9.

The evacuation of Madrid by the French on the 31st of July is officially announced.—They carried off with them the contents of the treasury, custom-house and Philippine Company's chests. They marched towards Segovia. We are in daily expectation of more circumstantial intelligence.

August 16.

Yesterday sat out from this city for Madrid, their Excellencies Don Francis Xavier Castanos, our worthy general in chief, and Don Andres Menanoy les Cassas, one of the members of the Supreme Council, who follow the van guard of our army, and which (the van guard) we believe must have entered Madrid yesterday.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Spain resident there, dated 26th August.

"The papers I have seen from the United States give me no hopes of the embargo being taken off till congress meet in November, when I really think that our government will have to take some decided steps one side or the other. The extraordinary changes in this country must no doubt influence in some measure the decision which our government may adopt. The success of the Spaniards has been singular, and indeed so much so, that we who are on the spot, and in a great degree eyewitnesses to the business, can hardly credit it, how much more incredible must it appear to those who have always considered the Spaniards as the most degraded people on earth; to find that they have been able with numbers only half armed, to completely beat the conquerors of the world!

"Saragossa has made itself immortal by its resistance against thirteen attacks of the flower of the French army commanded by one of its boasted chiefs. Saragossa is defended by a trifling wall, more intended to prevent smuggling, than for defence. In the last attack, no longer able to withstand the impetuous aidour of the French troops, they let them into the city; and when about 8000 had advanced a considerable distance, fire was put to trains of powder leading to mines placed under the streets, where the French troops were, and about 6000 were destroyed; above 1000 women fell fighting—and the inhabitants came to a determination of setting fire to the whole town, in preference to give it up to the French. After the last attack the few remaining troops fled; and we are assured that the province of Arragon is truly cleared of Frenchmen.

Joseph is at Burgos, having evacuated Madrid. We are this day confidently told that he has begun his march to France; but that all Biscay being in arms, he has been obliged to return to Burgos, where he will very shortly be surrounded, and if he does not take care, made prisoner.

"We have nothing from France; but the slowness of the French troops coming in, it is pretty generally supposed, that Buonaparte has got his hands full. Should the North of Europe rise, he may be made to regret his infamous conduct towards this country.

"We have no certain accounts from Lisbon; but we are very glad that we are not to have any English troops in Spain—the Spaniards in fact do not want any other aid than money and ammunition; they have more men than they can arm; and combined armies never have done any thing.—With the Spaniards the French cannot much intrigue; and alone they have no reason to fear any disunion."

A letter from Cadiz, says, "On the arrival of gen. Dupont at port St. Mary's, a town situated on the bay of Cadiz, in consequence of the discovery (among his baggage) of some church plate, which had been plundered from Cordova, the populace assembled, and in a tumultuous manner drove off the soldiers who had the charge of the baggage, which they completely ranfacked, and carried off every thing which was valuable, and particularly a great quantity of gold and silver vessels, belonging to the Cathedral of Cordova. Dupont, in a letter to the governor, demands restitution. The governor replied.—"I have received your letter of yesterday, reclaiming the baggage, &c. destroyed by the populace of St. Mary, and invoking the honour of the Spanish nation. I detest the conduct of the criminals, and I am anxious for the glory of Spain; but your own proceedings have occasioned it; and it could never have been my intention, or that of the Supreme Junta, that your excellency should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion. Is there in reason any principal with prefers good faith and humanity towards an army which entered the kingdom under the mask of friendship, and robbed it of its sovereign; at the same time extorting homage to a new one by violence, profaning the sacred temples, and carrying dissolution into the royal palace, the towns, and the villages. I will, however, endeavour to secure your personal safety and subsistence, and will take the most effectual measures for your speedy transportation to France.

From an official account of the battle of Baylen, it is stated that Dupont's division that surrendered to gen. Castanos, consisted of 8,242 men, with their arms, colours and eagles; and that of Bedell's division con-

sisted of 10,000 with their arms and artillery. The French lost 2,200 killed on the field of battle, and 400 wounded. The Spaniards had 243 killed, and 735 wounded.

A letter from the most respectable quarter at Gibraltar, of the 21st of August, says

"The news has just reached us, of the surrender of the whole of the French army under Junot, at Lisbon, to the British forces, and Junot himself a prisoner to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who attempted his escape from his army. Five thousand French troops, into two bodies, that were marching to relieve Junot, has been totally cut to pieces by the Spaniards—not a single individual spared.

"Joseph the 1st has fled from Madrid, first having given the place up to pillage to his soldiers; and it is supposed he has gone to Catalonia, or more probably to Barcelona, which place the French have possession of. Fifteen tons of silver have been received at Cadiz, together with arms, ammunition, &c. Twenty thousand pounds sterling has been advanced by the government here; and by the merchants 100,000 dolls.—and more cash is expected from England, and every assistance the British can afford the Spaniards is given. Gen. Dalrymple has just resigned his command here, and proceeds to Lisbon to-morrow to take the command of all the British forces in Spain and Portugal, amounting to about 40,000 men. Gen. Drummond succeeds to the command here."

October 5.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated August 26.

"The British ships of war in this quarter, and particularly off here, have received orders from the admiralty to discharge all the American seamen on board their respective vessels, and in consequence a great many have obtained their discharge and come on shore here; this you may state as a fact, as I can vouch for the truth of it, having conversed with many of them since their liberation—this looks well. Our vessels navigating in this quarter are treated politely by the English, and no obstacle is thrown in the way of our trade, which is admirable. This port being now open, all neutrals are admitted to a free entry—the blockade is raised, and some of the British men of war have quitted this station entirely.—Lord Gollingwood leaves here in a few days to proceed to Barcelona in Catalonia, which place after being a long time in possession of the French is at length said to be entirely clear of them. It is computed that the French have already lost in this country an 100,000 men in killed and prisoners.—In all the actions with the French the Spaniards have behaved with great gallantry, and they begin to find that their enemies are not invincible, yet it is said they are some of those soldiers who conquered at Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The Spaniards have manifested their determination to conquer or die, and if they persist in this determination I really think the result will be favourable to their cause. The revolution in this country will probably influence the conduct of our government in a greater or less degree. The success of Spain, England cannot but participate in—that government has seconded the views of this people and espoused their cause with that accustomed zeal peculiar to them. The Minorca British brig of war arrived here 10 days since with the British consul, Mr. Duff, who brought out upwards of a million of dolls. for this government as a loan. Our mutual friend, Mr. —, will probably detail to you some account of the military transactions in this country, and particularly the unexampled and obstinate defence of Saragossa, a city of Arragon, by the inhabitants of that rich city and province; these brave and loyal people deserve to be classed with the band of Leonidas who so bravely defended the pass of Thermopylae. After repeated attacks on this devoted city by the flower of the French army, the Arragonese succeeded in driving them entirely out. The carnage has been dreadful;—even the women there have shared in all the vicissitudes of the soldier's life, and have fought with an enthusiasm which nothing but a consciousness of the justice of their cause and a love of their country could have inspired—more than 1500 of these females have been killed fighting in the ranks in the different attacks."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Seville, August 6.

By means of the Gazette, perhaps you are already acquainted with the most extraordinary incidents which man ever saw, or heard of, in such limited time. I have had no opportunity to communicate them to you, since the last few lines I wrote you, forwarded by Mr. Young.

I shall limit myself in informing you of what actually occurs, without repeating that which probably you know; comprehending the destruction of the Eagles, Owls, or Birds of prey, which had devastated our dear country. The Castilian Lion, tired of suffering, full of wrath and fury, has torn to pieces every thing within his reach; the enemy, overcome with fear, hearing the roaring from the meridian, fly towards the north. The Arragonians will occupy, in the annals of Spain, and of the world, a lofty situation. At Zaragoza they have suffered seven attacks, and with those arms which were thought unequal, not being exercised in them, (shield and sword) they rushed upon the enemy, and destroyed them, leaving the field of honour covered with dead bodies. Valencia opened her gates to the enemy, receiving them with 24 pounders, loaded with grape shot; by means of which such a horrible carnage took place, that it is still in doubt whether Moncey (who being wounded) with hasty flight, had returned to the small remains of the French army, who shamefully flew with

the imaginary king, Joseph the 1st. It would require a long time to give a detail of the Spanish heroic brilliant actions in Catalonia, bloody and furious battles given by Cuesta at Rio Seco, and the most memorable, as relating to humanity, was that at Baylen, 18,000 veterans laid down their arms, and not a Frenchman, out of 26,000 who were in Andalusia, passed again over Sierra Morena; to this add the loss of the fleet, and the sad and miserable plight of the French in Portugal.

Let your imagination carry you to Paris, and examining the pictures and statues, you will hear of French say, these are the trophies of our conquest. More than 80,000 of those who have passed the Pyrenees have perished. I am very prone to think that the history of Buonaparte is at an end, and no more, because I wish to muse a while upon the result of these things.

I have contributed as far as in my power for a glorious result, and my last commission, was that being commissioned to receive the British troops among my services I do not inform you of my having been in company with our mutual friend, who is in the next room; a terrible preacher, upon the dispensable necessity of there being a central junta to avoid parties, still more terrible than the war; the formation of which has been accomplished, the president of which presides but for one month, the same voters will elect another each month, believing this to be correct, and that this union will save the country, from the great evils which threatened it; my mind rests with the hopes of seeing a new government created, which will make us happy. What greater misfortune could happen to us, than that of being conquerors, to become again slaves; this thought caused me such sadness, that even the laurels of such great actions could not assuage me from the centre, where our felicity consists. We do not speak of electing a king, neither do I think they will, neither of a kind of government, if it is they do not return us our beloved king.

Let us choose ourselves of a government that will be respected, and which will respect the laws.

I believe it will be Almagro, or its vicinity, where two voters will meet of each province, and for the present, the other juntas will remain as auxiliary to the supreme.

I can say no more, as the ideas rise and flow without order. Many hours would be requisite to inform you of all. Let each of our friends inform you of what they know, thus the labour will be divided, and pay the tribute which friendship imposes on us.

In praise of our beloved warriors, I cannot but tell you, that they have discovered one of the greatest requisites, and that which strikes terror in the enemy, and that is, that they become indomitable and far from being daunted where they find the greatest danger. It is thus that the corps of Caraboniers have been destroyed. The squadrons which have of Gaviocristas, (a kind of spearmen) have distinguished themselves, piercing with their terrible spear, cuirass, horse man and horse, so much so, that Dupont said that they were unequal arms in war.

I have omitted detailing the booty made, being upwards of 80 wagons, 4000 horse, cannon, &c. Our artillery is the boast of Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated

Cadiz, August 26.

"Our government has as yet come to no determination respecting the ships and property detained at Algeiras. We are promised a decision from one day to another, and I really believe it will be decided ere long. Their time however has been much taken up with the movement of the army to Madrid, and forming a plan of campaign.

"The success of the Spanish armies has been incredible. Saragossa has immortalized itself by the number and obstinate attacks on it by the French, who kept pouring in fresh troops, have been most extraordinary; and it is more so, that they should have been defeated in every attack, and finally completely routed, and almost annihilated.

"King Joseph I. has united his forces at Burgos after evacuating Madrid, and robbed it of every thing valuable that could be carried off. The Spanish armies under Cuesta, Blake and Castanos, are advancing towards him, and he must retreat, until large reinforcements arrive from France."

"Burgos is the capital of Old Castile, and is situated partly on a mountain and partly on the river Aragan. It is 117 miles north of Madrid.

Translated for the Philadelphia Register, from a letter of a Spanish gentleman formerly employed by the government of Spain in the U. States, to his friend in this city.

Cadiz, August 22, 1808.

"The French are beaten in every part of Spain and are flying in every direction.—God is on our side. There are upwards of thirty thousand French prisoners of war now in this city, among whom are several generals; five of their ships of the line, and one frigate, are also in our possession. The treacherous tyrant will be compelled to restore our young monarch Ferdinand the 7th, who will have the glory to give peace and freedom to Europe."

The government dispatch ship Union, capt. Gordon sailed from New-Castle on Sunday the 21st with a fair wind.

[North American]