

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1808.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE SHEPHERDESS, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

[Omitted last week for want of time and room.]
NEW-YORK.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 28th July, 1808.

THE paper inclosed contains the details of the capture by the troops of this single province, of an entire French army which consisted when it left Madrid of 22,000 men. The capitulation was signed on the 21st inst. The prisoners actually surrendered are said to exceed 16,000, and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. In most of the other provinces the whole mass of the people have displayed a determined spirit of resistance to the French, and several very bloody battles have been fought, which have uniformly terminated favourably for the Spaniards, particularly at Valencia and Saragossa, where two very considerable bodies of French have been totally cut to pieces; in short the Spaniards appear so unanimous and so zealous in their determination to drive the French out of the country, that I am not without great hopes of their complete success. A general government has not yet been formed, but the Juntas or Councils established in each province, for its temporary government, have taken the most decided measures to oppose the enemy with success, by obliging all the inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 45 to serve in the army, without distinction of rank. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition. These have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of G. Britain, to whom this revolution is all important, and the subject of such exultation. But while I rejoice that Buonaparte is likely to be stopped in his career to universal despotism, I very much fear it will increase the difficulty of bringing our disputes with Great-Britain to a favourable conclusion."

[Translated for the Evening Post.]

The field-marshal don Teodoro Reding has sent the following dispatch dated on the 22d inst. to his excellency senior don Francisco Xavier Castanos, general in chief of the army of operations of Andalusia:—

Most Excellent Sir,

Since the dispatch which I transmitted to your excellency on the 17th inst. informing you of the attack made by the division under my command upon that of gen. Gabert, who was killed in the action, and whose division was dislodged from all the positions which it had taken contiguous to Baylen, and completely beaten, and the reasons which induced me to return to Menjibar; I repassed in the afternoon the seventeenth the river Guadalquivir, and took a position that night—on the 18th at day break I was joined by the second division under the command of the field-marshal the marquis de Conpigny, and we both marched towards this town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it.

As soon as I arrived, in obedience to your excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack facing towards Andujar. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the troops were forming to begin their march, gen. Dupont with his army attacked our camp and commenced a fire of his artillery with a vigor, doubtless, to surprise us, but with the quickness of lightning, all the troops of the two divisions, by their worthy officers, flew to the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both. At sun rise the troops were in possession of the heights which they formerly occupied, and the enemy began their attacks upon various points of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from the fire in consequence of their occupying a better position, protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their retreat notwithstanding the violence of their attacks, which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back and form new columns until half past twelve, but were fatigued with being able to gain ground, although they had several times broke our lines of defence with the impetuosity of troops, accustomed to conquer, and penetrate to our batteries, which were served that day in a manner which astonished and terrified the enemy, which has few examples, for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, and proceeded the points attacked, and varying their positions as circumstances required.

General Dupont then placed himself with the other generals at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness; but with no better success, and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted,

that their loss amounted to 2,000 men killed and many wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other generals.

In this situation gen. Dupont requested to capitulate, and hostilities were suspended in both armies, it being agreed that they should remain in their respective positions, and the consequence of the valour and constancy of the brave troops composing these two divisions has been the total defeat and capture of the army of Dupont, and that of Bedel has shared the same fate, with the difference only of receiving their arms at the time of embarkation, notwithstanding the position which the latter took contrary to the laws of war after the suspension of arms granted to it and to its general in chief.

[The remainder of this dispatch contains only an enumeration of the Spanish officers who distinguished themselves, and an eulogium on their conduct—It thus concludes.]

I glory in having commanded such worthy troops who have sustained the honour and reputation of the Spanish Nation, and shown how capable they are of supporting the noble cause which has obliged them to take up arms in defence of their religion, their sovereign and their country, and who in two actions only have destroyed the enemy and accomplished the design of the wise government which employed them and reposed in them its confidence.

REDING

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

Most Serene Sir,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Highness with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen. General Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war.—The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andalusia. The particulars will be communicated to you, by my nephew col. Don Pedro Augustin Giron, adjutant general infantry, and until you receive circumstantial details, your Highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations, corresponds with the sentiments which your Highness entertains of them, and which the army merits, and with the opinion which I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

I make bold to request your Highness to fulfil for me the vow which I had made to dedicate this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand. God preserve your Highness many years.

Head Quarters at Andujar, 21st July, 1808.

XAVIER DE CASTANOS.

His Serene Highness the President
of the Supreme Council.

Yesterday the 20th, Spain, or rather the army of your Highness obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The return is an imitation of the battle of Pavia; in one moment the Andalusians are free from the French arms. The division of Dupont, with every thing belonging to it, and all its generals, are captured, and the other divisions which occupied his majesty's dominions from the summit of Sierra to Baylen, evacuate the Peninsula by sea. This is the substance of the treaty which his excellency gen. Castanos, and I had the pleasure to sign last night, and as we left the camp at midnight exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your Highness the details of the capitulations and battles, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

This pleasing intelligence will be communicated by Don Pedro Augustin Giron, lieutenant col. of the columns of Provincial Grenadiers with the rank of col. and adjutant gen. an officer of the highest merit, who by the talents and bravery which he has displayed in many actions, and particularly in this army, has rendered himself worthy of whatever favours your Highness may be pleased to bestow upon him.

I have ordered allegiance to be sworn this day to our new king Don Ferdinand VII. which had not been performed in this city, the Te Deum to be sung, and illuminations for three nights.

God preserve your Highness many years—Head Quarters at Andujar, July 21, 1808.

EL CONDE DE TILLY.

His Serene Highness the President
and the members of the Supreme
Council of Spain and the Indies.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax to a merchant in Boston, dated Sept. 7.

"The troops here, commanded by Sir George Prevost, are under orders for a distant secret expedition, and are nearly prepared. The number is about 4000. There are various conjectures as to the place of destination. Some persons suppose they are bound to Spain or Portugal, to assist the patriots; some that they are going against a French colony."

NEW-YORK, September 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Alknomac, Marshall, from Hull, left there on the 2d of August. She brings a Hull paper of the 30th July, containing London news of the 28th, from which the following articles are copied:—

LONDON, July 28.

A GOTTENBURGH mail arrived on Monday morning—the following is the only article of any importance:—

GOTTENBURGH, July 13.

"The conquest of Norway, by this country, seems to be given up for the present. The Swedish army has retired within its own borders, and all military preparations have ceased. The two armies, however, remain upon the frontiers. We have nothing official from Finland, but there has been an affair near Wasa, in which the Swedes have suffered considerably."

Russia is said to have finally determined to withdraw her army from Finland.

A commissioner, appointed by the bishop and provisional government of Oporto, is arrived in this country. He is Mr. Berran, who was the confessor, or judge of British claims in the supreme court of justice at Oporto previous to the emigration of the royal family. His report of the disposition and resources of the Portuguese patriots is extremely favourable. No further military proceeding had taken place. Junot was stronger than was at first believed. According to one report he has received reinforcements; if so, it must be the detachment of Loison from Almeida.

The Rosshire regiment of militia, quartered at Norman-trols, on Saturday made an offer of their services to assist the efforts of the Spanish patriots. Several corps of volunteers have also offered to extend their services to Spain.

Eight hundred cavalry are embarking at Northfleet, which will be joined in the Downs by others, to the amount of 1500. The ships which have recently sailed from Deptford will take about 15,000 men.

Mr. Duff, who for a very long period had been British consul at Cadiz, and who returned in consequence of the entrance of the French into Spain, left London on Tuesday for Portsmouth, from whence he will immediately sail in a frigate already appointed for his reception, for Cadiz. From thence he is to proceed to Seville, as minister to the supreme junta. We understand that Mr. Frere does not accompany him. The frigate which conveys Mr. Duff to Spain, takes out one million of dollars for the use of the Spanish patriots, which are to be placed at the disposal of the supreme junta at Seville.

By an order of council of the 19th inst., it appears that in future no licences are to be granted to neutral ships to import French wines or brandies. The order enumerates the several articles for the importation of which from French licenses will be granted, viz. grain, provisions of all sorts, not being salted beef or pork; feeds, articles used by dyers, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides, slaves, wax, raw materials and tallow.

The letters from Holland inform us, that all the gun-boats in the Dutch ports had been manned and sent towards Dusseldorf, for the purpose of enforcing the immediate march of the various conscripts in that neighbourhood; they having peremptorily refused to obey the mandates of their officers. The greatest confusion prevailed; and it was thought much blood would be spilt.

A gentleman who left Flushing only three days ago, assures us, that no French or other troops had been marched from that quarter towards Spain; it being generally considered that there were already a sufficient number there to subjugate the refractory spirit of the people. The occurrences in Spain were accurately known in Holland and in Germany.

Saragossa, where the Spanish patriots have lately been successful against the French, is a place famous in the history of Spain for the great victory obtained there in the fifteenth century by Ferdinand, of Aragon, over the Moors, of whom immense numbers were slain and thrown into a chasm of the mountains, which has ever since been called El Barranco de los Muertos, "The ditch of the slain." The French have also reason to remember it, having been defeated there with great loss in the succession war, by the British and Portuguese under gen. Stanhope.

Buonaparte, it is said, has, in compliment to the intercession of Russia and Austria, consented that his holiness shall remain in the Vatican as bishop of Rome, with a revenue of 3,000,000 of florins.

Moreau's estate in France has been lately sold. A part of the proceeds were paid over to a favourite of Napoleon; and the remainder placed in the French funds, of which Moreau is allowed to draw only the interest.