

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, February 24.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received, via Philadelphia, the Kingston (Jamaica) Royal Gazette, of the 28th January, containing London news of the 15th December, and the 5th to the 12th Bulletins of the French army in Spain. From the late hour at which they came into our possession, the publication of the Bulletins is deferred until to-morrow; but in the mean while the curiosity of the politician will be gratified in some degree by the brief abstract of them, which we find incorporated in the following miscellaneous articles:

LONDON, Dec. 14.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 11th inst. containing the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th bulletins of the French army in Spain. The 11th bulletin is dated Aranda de Duero, and gives an account of the defeat of Castanos. The action took place on the 23d at Tudela. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ended in the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish army, of which 23,000, including 300 officers, were taken prisoners, and 4000 were left on the field of battle or driven into the Ebro. The remainder of the defeated army were pursued by the French cavalry, part in the direction of Saragossa, and part in the direction of Agreda and Tarracona, on the frontiers of Arragon. The pursuit was continued to the 25th inclusive, on which day a division of French cavalry arrived at Roa. The number of prisoners taken in the interval between that and the 23d, amounted to 1000, all of the line. No quarter was given to the armed peasants.

It is remarkable, that although the Moniteurs to the 14th have been received, yet the last bulletin, the 12th, is contained in the paper of the 6th, and the following Moniteurs contain no intelligence whatever from Spain. At the latest date, the 27th, Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain in Old Castile, on the Duero, about 30 leagues north of Madrid, to which capital, the bulletin boasts, it is only a pleasant walk. Besides the killed, wounded, and taken, in the disastrous battle of Tudela, the Spaniards lost 30 pieces of cannon. The French generals particularly engaged in the action, were the duke of Montebello (Lafes,) and the duke of Corneghiano (Moncey).—Had the division of the duke of Eichingen (Ney,) been in its position, it is said, not a Spaniard would have escaped. The bulletins, previous to the 11th, relate chiefly to the operations against Blake's army. The French force that defeated it consisted chiefly of the divisions of the duke of Belluno (Victor,) duke of Dalmatia (Soult,) and the duke of Dantzig (Lefebvre.)

In the battle of Tudela on the 23d, the Spanish army, under Castanos, amounted only to 45,000 men. Its position is said to have been absolutely bad, and that it did not make a formidable resistance.

December-15.

The Rotterdam papers state that an English vessel from South America, sent into the Mufe by a Dutch privateer, has brought advice that the English and Portuguese agents at Buenos Ayres had failed in their mission, that Liniers had received very extensive powers from Joseph Buonaparte, and had declared his definitive resolution to remain the faithful ally of France.

SECOND EDITION.

STAR OFFICE, three o'clock.—We stop the press to insert such particulars as have been allowed to transpire from the government officers:

BULLETIN.—Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 16th, rating general Castanos, upon hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot and 4000 horse, and had taken up a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Borja. This position was unfavourable, as Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of the Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss towards Saragossa.

Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 25th, state, that the Arragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise route taken by gen. Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 men.

General Hope's division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Atevola the 29th, on his route to Salamanca, in the neighbourhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with sir John Moore.

TRANSLATED

For the COURIER, from the Havana Aurora of the 28th January.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Government has published the following declaration upon the negotiation proposed by Russia and France:—

“THE proposals made by the governments of Russia and France have not terminated in negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of peace between Great-Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or of those who preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself.—These proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquillity, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his majesty to believe that the emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his imperial majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the royal family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity, of an independent nation; therefore, when it was proposed to his majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any other basis whatever compatible with justice, honour and equality; his majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour and moderation, a candour real and sincere on his part. His majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his majesty than the most solemn treaties; that his majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. The answer given by France to this proposal of his majesty discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed, at once, the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negotiation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting! His majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterises as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his imperial majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just, his majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

“Westminster, Dec. 15th, 1808.”

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

Upwards of 250 persons, 40 of whom were women, were confined in the goal of Baltimore county, 52 days each, and liberated from their debts, under the act of assembly of 1774, since the embargo was laid.

[Fed. Gaz.]

MANLIUS, (N. Y.) Feb. 7.

Every traveller from the lakes brings accounts of the constant violation of the embargo laws. To adventurers of this description, the extreme cold weather we have lately had, has been very favourable. Almost all our western waters are completely frozen over. By a gentleman from Buffalo, we learn, that the river Niagara is passable upon the ice, to within a short distance of the falls.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) Feb. 17.

BRITISH AGGRESSION.

A gentleman of the first respectability, at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, writes to his friends in the legislature, under date of the 4th inst. as follows:

“A most violent outrage has just been committed upon our national character.—Eighty barrels of ashes were lately seized by Masly, at Port Putnam, and received by R. M. Estelline, on account of government. On the 31st ult. about fifty Canadian Tories, with twenty-eight sleighs, came over from Kingston, (Upper Canada,) and by force of arms broke into the store of Estelline, contrary to the remonstrances of capt. Spinnings, the deputy collector, who required them to desist in the name of the United States; but they carried off the property. A part of this banditti were secretly armed. I was called up at midnight by the commanding officer at Sacket's harbour, and requested to go with him to the collector and take affidavits of the facts, that they might be represented to government, which I did, and returned yesterday. Capt. Bennet has the affidavits and will send them on immediately. I fear we have Tories among us that are at the bottom of this. The detachment was directed by a certain capt. Richardson, of Kingston. I expect they will come to Watertown next, and take away our cattle. I wish you to represent this transaction to his excellency.”

[Reg.]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAYTI.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship True American, in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, informs us, that 8 or 10 days before he sailed, a very bloody battle had taken place at Cape Nichola Mole, between the armies of Peytion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with great loss, at least 1,000 being left dead on the field.

Our informant further states, that the city of St. Domingo was in a very tranquil state, and had not been attacked by Spaniards or British, and that general FERRAND was still living.

We further learn, that an American brig, laden with provisions, had recently been captured by one of Christophe's cruisers, and had been condemned.

A British ship had arrived at Port-au-Prince, from London, laden with flour, other provisions and dry goods. This ship brought accounts of the defeat of the Spanish patriots. Flour was 25 dolls. pork 30, beef 25—fish abundant, and cheap, and other provisions worth little more than prime cost.

The British brig Nassau was to sail in a few days for N. York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

Swartwout is said to have arrived at Amelia Island in a 22 gun ship from Liverpool.—Burr is expected in the U. S. from England in May next. The Liverpool merchants appear to have embarked largely in the smuggling business on our southern frontier on the sea board.

[American.]

SMUGGLERS TAKE WARNING!

Officers look out!

The schooner Wendell, from Boston, was yesterday seized by the collector of Baltimore for a violation of the non-importation act. The following species of goods, &c. were found on board:

- Superfine broadcloth, Scotch Thread, Irish Linens, &c.

In all, upwards of 60 packages, estimated at about 40,000 dollars.

The owner of this schooner is said to have gone off in a hurry from Baltimore, the day before yeste day—and to have five similar vessels engaged in smuggling Baring's goods into our sea ports.

[Whig.]

Port of Philadelphia, Feb. 24.

Vessels in the port of Philadelphia, 21st Feb. 1809, including those at the Point:

- 142 ships, 92 brigs, 69 schooners

202 on the stocks, ready to launch.

The above does not include coasters, of which there may be 15 or 20, principally schooners.

On the 14th Feb, the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Hull, sailed from Norfolk on a cruise.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1809.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY last, the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, was celebrated here with military honours. The companies of infantry under the command of Captains Duvall and Gray, and captain Muir's company of artillery, assembled on the Stadt House hill at 10 o'clock, and from thence marched to college green, where they went through a number of evolutions and fringes in honour of the day.—In the evening there was a ball.

NEW VOLCANO.

A letter from J. B. Dabney, Esq. American Consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

FAYAL, Azores, June 25, 1808.

“A phenomenon has occurred here, unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years, it was calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property.—On Sunday, the first of May, at P. M. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of a heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the Island of St. George, leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out, about the centre of the island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, its fire exhibited an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exhibition, I embarked on the third day of May, accompanied by the British consul, and two other gentlemen for St. George; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the first of May had broken out in a ditch, in the middle of fertile pastures, three leagues E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days, it had thrown out cinders, or fine pumice stones, that a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to three feet in depth, half a league in width, and three in length; then passing the channel, leagues, had done some injury to the point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another smaller crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphureous smoke of which driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt to approach the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide. By leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the large ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw in the middle of a pasture, distinctly at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of the crater was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the fire with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was deafening, the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid blowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Urulina, a small port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before mentioned, and which had turned the most valuable vineyard in the island into a frightful desert. On the 4th day, the 4th of May, we ventured to Fayal, and on the fifth, and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen volcanoes broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slow towards Vellas. The fire of these smaller craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had lain dormant for many days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at leagues distance, throwing up prodigious quantities of stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. It continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle, of a perfect river of lava distinctly seen from Fayal, running into