

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY ARRIVALS AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, March 9.

A paper received from Charleston, the following Intelligence is extracted.]

The Charleston City Gazette of March 1.
LATE IMPORTANT NEWS,
received by the brig Nelson, from Liverpool.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN
Of the French Army in Spain.

ST. MARTIN'S, NEAR MADRID, Dec. 2.
On the 29th ult. the head quarters of the emperor were removed to the village of Sealar; on the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Bellung presented himself at the foot of the Sono Sierra; a division of 13,000 of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the mountains.—The enemy thought themselves unattackable in that position. They had entrenched the narrow pass called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon. The 9th light infantry marched upon the left; the 96th upon the causeway; and the 1st followed by the side of the heights on the left. Gen. Senarmon, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway. The action commenced by the firing of musquetry cannon.

A charge made by gen Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the day, it was a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved itself worthy to form a part of the imperial army; cannons, flags, musquets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces.—Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and sixteen have been wounded. Among the last was captain Dzirvanofk, who was dangerously wounded, and the day without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, marshal of the emperor's household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 wagons laden with all kind baggage, and the military chests of the regiments, are the fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the colonels and lieutenant colonels of the Spanish division. All the soldiers would have been taken, if they had not thrown away their arms, and dispersed in the mountains.

On the first December the head quarters of the emperor were at St. Augustine, and on the second, the duke of Istria, with his cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before the 3d. The intelligence which we hitherto have received leads us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded.—The weather is very fine.

Camp, at Madrid, Dec. 4.

The town of Madrid has capitulated.—Our troops entered this day at noon.—[This intelligence is contained in the *Moniteurs* of the 13th and 14th Dec.]

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Admiral Sir Samuel Hood is under orders for the coast of Spain. The precise point is not known, as he is going upon a secret service. He will hoist his flag on board the *Zealous*, of 74 guns, his former and favourite ship. The *Zealous*, which was on her way to the Downs, to relieve the *Christiana VII.* has returned to Portsmouth, and the latter is to remain upon the Flushing station.

We have received this morning, the *Hamburg Correspondent* to the 30th ult. It appears that great commercial failures have occurred in Austria. These she unfortunately owes to the restricted state of her trade, through the part she is compelled by France to take. This is the price at which she purchases a nominal peace, and what Buonaparte calls entering into the continental system.—We are sorry to hear that the revolutionary Daendels has arrived safely at Batavia, as governor. The Prussian king defers from time to time his return to his capital. Alas! his entry will be no cause of joy or triumph to him, whatever marks of affection may be shown him by some of its loyal citizens! He brings back with him no court splendours or expensive establishments, to revive the gaiety and activity of his metropolis. Potsdam, Sans Souci and Charlottenburg, will present only to him the famed abodes of his ancestors, polluted by the recent infection of his most cruel enemies.

December 17.

Capitulation of Madrid—Entrance of the French Army into that City.

By the flag of truce, which returned last evening to Dover, with Mr. Shaw, the messenger, on board, we have received Paris papers to the 15th inst. Their contents are of great importance. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and the French troops entered on the 4th inst. at noon. This intelligence is stated from the French camp, at Madrid, and is officially announced in the *Moniteurs* of the

13th and 14th. So far back as Thursday, the 8th inst. we announced the advance of a French corps of 8000 men to Somosierra, a town about 40 miles north of Madrid. For this information we had official intelligence. It was announced in a proclamation, addressed by the supreme junta to the people of Spain, and particularly those of Madrid, recommending the conduct which they ought to observe under these circumstances.—This proclamation was dated from the royal palace of Aranjuez, on the 21st ult. and consequently we may presume that the first appearance of the enemy at Somosierra took place about the 18th or 19th. What became of this corps is not mentioned. It was probably pushed rapidly forward, for the purpose of alarming the country, a manoeuvre often practised by the French with success. If such were the case, it probably retreated as rapidly as it advanced. That a large portion of the enemy had not advanced so far at that date we may presume, as the defeat of the force under Castanos upon the Ebro did not take place until the 23d. The details of the approach of the French to Madrid are contained in the 13th bulletin, dated St. Martin, the 2d inst. It states, that on the 30th ult. the Duke of Bellung (marshal Victor) arrived at Somosierra with a corps of 13,000 men, when he found the Spaniards in a strong position, defended by sixteen pieces of cannon. Here however, as in the battle of Tudela, the French derived great advantage from their cavalry. A charge made by the Polish light horse decided the day, and the Spaniards sustained a total defeat. Buonaparte, on the following day, the 1st Dec. removed his head quarters to St. Augustine, and on the next to St. Martin, on which day the Duke of Istria, with his cavalry, took possession of the heights which command Madrid, and the infantry were expected to arrive on the 3d.

Here the 13th bulletin ends; but, as we have already stated, the *Moniteurs* add, that the town capitulated, and was entered by the French on the 4th. The proclamation of the supreme junta, to which we have alluded, farther stated, that the posts of Guadarrama and Escorial, between Somosierra and Madrid, were strongly fortified, and would make a formidable resistance. As the 13th bulletin, however, does not notice any action subsequent to that of Somosierra, it is probable that the French did not advance on that line, but proceeded South East, in a circuitous route by Butriego. Of the Spanish force at Guadarrama and Escorial there is no notice, nor are the English armies once mentioned.

We have also extracted from the *Moniteurs* an article from Copenhagen, which states that Mr. Adair has failed in his mission to the Sublime Porte.

Globe Office, 2 o'clock.

Mr. Shaw arrived in town this morning from France. The two ladies, nieces of Talleyrand, who sailed from Dover with the foreign messengers, arrived in Paris on Monday last. It was then known in that city, that the French army was at Madrid, but it caused no sensation, being considered a matter of course.

Mr. Shaw reached Paris on Tuesday, and delivered his dispatches to M. Champagny, the French minister for foreign affairs, who received him with great politeness, and gave orders that every possible attention should be paid to him. He was entertained in the minister's house until Wednesday, when he left Paris with the answer to his dispatches.

An English officer arrived this morning with dispatches from Mr. Frere, at Madrid, and our armies. The dispatches from our armies are dated the 7th. They were then in high spirits. They had not heard of the arrival of the French at Madrid. It was understood, on the contrary, that Buonaparte had not followed up the victory of Tudela with his usual energy. He represents the Spaniards as greatly in want of cavalry.

The earl of Liverpool, the father of lord Hawkesbury, died at his house in London, on the 17th December. Lord Hawkesbury being his eldest son, is now Earl of Liverpool.

THE UNION ARRIVED.

The United States dispatch ship *Union*, arrived, on Wednesday last, at New-Castle, on the Delaware.—She sailed from England on the 3d of January. The messengers lieutenant Gibbon and Mr. Purviance have returned in her. London papers to the last of December have been received—Extracts follow:—

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

THIS morning, at 10 o'clock, the French garrison left this city. At 9 the commandant-general, St. Hilaire, proceeded to the residence of Prince Ferdinand. The keys of the town gates were then delivered up to his highness, being presented to him on a cushion. Having thanked the officers of the Burgher Guard for the service they had performed, the general returned and reviewed his troops. The French marched out at the Potsdammer Gate, escorted by a company of Burgher Guard. The French post-office was removed on Wednesday, and our court is expected to return here by the end of this month.

GOYASSOURG, Dec. 16.

The first ship of the new East-India Company, called the *Hope*, and commanded by capt. Andrew Flodberg, set sail on the 12th inst. under English convoy, bound for Bengal. [*Gottenburgh-Gaz.*]

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Admiral Berkeley will sail in the course of a day or two from Portsmouth, in the *Conqueror*, of 74 guns, to take the command on the coast of Portugal. Sir C. Cotton will return in the *Hibernia*.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the loss of his majesty's frigate *Crescent*, of 36 guns, on the coast of Juiland.—Capt. Temple, and all the crew, with the exception of about 40 men, unfortunately perished.

December 28.

At length intelligence has arrived from Spain, and we rejoice to say, that it is of a favourable nature. The *Orestes* is arrived at Falmouth in 11 days from Corunna.

The dispatches received by government from Corunna are to the 14th December—and from sir John Moore of the 8th inst.—It was known at Corunna that the French were in possession of the Escorial, but it was believed in Galicia and Asturias, that they had been repulsed from Madrid with very great slaughter.

Sir John Moore has pushed a corps to Zamora, and sir David Baird was on his march to join him. The united force of the British army would then be 40,000 men. The marquis de Romana's army, at Leon, exceeds 20,000, and is daily increasing. The Spaniards, so far from being depressed, are full of spirits, and as determined as ever to persevere in their just and glorious cause.

The dispatches from sir John Moore are dated from Salamanca on the 8th. They stated that the latest intelligence he had received was that Madrid had held out. What the date of that intelligence is we have not heard.

Sir David Baird, he adds, was advancing towards a junction with him.

We know not how to reconcile the above intelligence with the statement in the last Paris papers received of the 13th instant.—[See Charleston head.]

Sir John Moore's account that the city still held out, would shew that the French were besieging it.—Yet according to the French papers it made no resistance, and capitulated as soon as the enemy appeared before it. Salamanca is not more than 100 miles from Madrid, and later intelligence than the 4th might have reached Salamanca on the 8th.

The account does not mention that Madrid was in a state of siege—but that the enemy had been repulsed from it, and had marched to the Escorial, in order to place themselves between Madrid and our army which might be advancing by that road to the assistance of the capital.

A heavy firing has been heard at Dover, supposed to proceed from the coast near Boulogne. The cause of it has not been ascertained.

Thursday a detachment of the 50th regiment, consisting of eight officers and 150 men, marched from Hythe, on their route to Portsmouth, to embark for Spain, to join the 1st battalion of that regiment now on service there.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Gazette of last night contains the following order of council relative to two acts connected with the orders of November, 1807.

"His majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the 48th year of his majesty's reign, the one entitled, "An act for granting to his majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandises therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council;" and the other entitled, "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 merchandise therein enumerated;" is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, until further order shall be made herein, 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 U. 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 merchandise, which have been or may be condemned as prize."

The *Loire* frigate sailed sometime from this country for Spain, with two millions of dollars, arms, &c. for the use of the patriots. On her passage, when off L'Orient, she was approached during the night by a large ship, which she soon found to be a frigate of the enemy, who poured a broadside into her. The *Loire* returned the charge, undisturbed by the enemy's superiority, and continued a sharp action of half an hour with the frigate. The captain of the *Loire*, mindful, however, of the nature of the service upon which he was sent, and of the risk to which he might be exposed in so unequal a contest, thought it prudent to sheer off, returning the enemy's compliment with a salute of a broadside. We are happy to hear, that the loss of the *Loire* in this gallant action is very inconceivable, and that she pursued her destination without having received any material damage.

The 4th Swiss regiment, about 370 strong, which revolted from the French service, at the evacuation of Lisbon by Junot, and arrived at Portsmouth, have been engrafted into our service; the Swiss into De Roll's regiment, and the Italians into the Sicilian regiment in Sicily.

The Sydney Gazette of the 20th January states, that the arrival of an American ship from China had a wonderful effect upon the price of tea. In the short space of two days that article experienced a decrease of seven shillings in the price of a single ounce.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 25.

The *Orestes* is arrived in 11 days from Corunna, with dispatches. From the papers who landed them, I gained the following intelligence:—That the British armies had effected a junction; that the Spaniards were again in high spirits; and the French had not entered Madrid, at the time of the news. "I am sorry to announce the loss of the *Jupiter*, in turning into Vigo."

Baltimore, March 9.

THE GUADALOUPE NEWS.

Last evening, after many of our papers were in circulation, we stop the press to insert the following article, which was entered on the coffee-house books:—

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

ARRIVED, French schooner *L'Escoile*, 14 days from Guadaloupe, bound to Bourdeaux in distress, having sprung both masts in the chase. The news brought by this vessel is the most important nature, the particulars that have reached us are, that the British were repulsed in two attacks on Martinique, with the loss of 2000 men, and a 74 (the *Capitaine*) which grounded in the attack. They had possession of the town of St. Pierres. Guadaloupe was expected to be attacked. The islands are blockaded by about 60 vessels of war. An express boat had arrived there from L'Orient, which the 4th of Jan. we had dispatches. Buonaparte and his brother entered Madrid on the 4th Dec. The French were on their march to Portugal, with Junot at their head. The British troops were retreating to the coast.

It was said the Spanish ports were shut against their embarkation.

We copy from the American the following additional items:—

The French burnt all the vessels in the Royal harbour, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

Several British vessels had arrived at Dominique with the wounded from Martinique.

The British have not attacked Port Royal, the strong hold of the island, in the Gibraltar of the W. Indies.—Their attack was directed against St. Pierres, commercial capital; they landed in three divisions, one immediately in the city and the right and left; they were repulsed at the latter points with great slaughter. The city being an open road, and defended by but two small batteries, could not easily resist their landing.

Vast quantities of English goods have been seized in Spain and confiscated.

Bilboa was taken, with a number of British vessels which were in harbour.

The Bulletins down to the 15th had been received at Guadaloupe, but our information did not know their contents.

THE GUADALOUPE NEWS AGAIN.

The following paragraph is from the New-York paper; March 6:—

Capt. Marshall, of the Swedish schooner *Harriet*, who arrived here last night, is 2 days from St. Bartholomews, informs us, received, that the island of Martinique was taken by the British, under gen. Prevost, excepting Fort Bourbon, which the French had possession of.

Confirmation.

A postscript of a letter dated Antigua, 8, per the schooner *Harriet*, arrived at New-York: "The British troops have been repulsed at Martinique, with the loss of only one man."