

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

THE Editor of the Federal Gazette has received from his New-York Correspondents, very late news from Spain, by the mail at N. York of the British brig George, Havana.

Our correspondents enclose an extract of a letter from Havana, and the Havana Aurora of the eighth of March—their contents are below. It appears from their accounts, to the 2d or 3d of February—that Buonaparte, by intrigue and by hard fighting, has gained considerable advantages at Madrid, &c.

That the Patriot Army under Palafox has had perhaps equal advantages in a bloody hard fought battle at Saragossa, where the French division under Marshal Moncey completely routed.

The Spaniards are sorely oppressed, and by thousands have been murdered since the grant has invaded their country; the British auxiliaries have also suffered. But the God-hounds of Gaul have paid full amount for their partial and occasional triumphs—eighty-four thousand French prisoners at Cadiz what strange Bulletin accounts Buonaparte has given us! Can the most credulous believe the French account in its full extent?

NEW-YORK, March 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Havana, March 8, 1809.

By the British brig George I have only time to send you an extra Gazette, containing afflicting news of yesterday, by a vessel in days from Cadiz. MORTIER, governor of Cadiz, has proved traitor, and invited the French to Madrid, which place Buonaparte left on the 23d December, to attack Romana's army, since which time nothing official had been received from the armies. The whole of the Spanish forces are drawing to a point, and hopes are entertained that they will surround and take Buonaparte.

The Supreme Junta was at Seville, but was expected they would remove to Cadiz a few days.

At Cadiz they had eighty-four thousand French prisoners.

The British have been roughly handled. One army is marching towards Comuna from prudential motives, and the other towards the borders of Portugal.

These movements indicate an expectation of the necessity of embarking at those points, to fall round to another more tenable.

I do not like the information received, although many do, and believe that Spain will soon be cleared of the monster of Europe and his army. Indeed I consider the news to be more afflicting to the cause of humanity than any which has before reached us.

TRANSLATIONS

From the Havana Aurora of March 8, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

SEVILLE, Jan. 27.

On the 30th Dec. died in this city, aged 81 years and 2 months. His Excellency Don Joseph Moncayo, Count of Florida Blanca, President of the Supreme Junta of the kingdom, &c. &c. &c.

FROM SARAGOSSA.

On the 21st, in the morning, the columns of the enemy appeared on the heights which command Mount Torrero and the battery of Bonavilla; at the same time two strong corps of infantry and cavalry advanced to the attack through the defiles on our left; whilst on our right they attacked with impetuosity the Casa Blanca, and carried it.—The battery of Bonavilla, thus become flanked, and a granade of the enemy setting fire to a magazine of powder, it blew up; upon which the artillery retired to take another position and set fire to the bridge of America. This accident compelled our troops to retire within the redoubt of the Pelar, situated at the head of the bridge de la Sherba, which they effected in good order. About mid-day seven columns of the enemy's infantry, with a proportion of cavalry, and a strong train of artillery, shewed themselves coming round the Arabel, on the opposite side of the river. Our captain-general detached the brigadier, captain of the royal guards, to take possession of this point, which he so well managed that he was able to sustain the hottest fire of the enemy for five hours. Don Manuel Velasco, colonel of the artillery, pointed his guns so well, and kept up so well directed a fire from the three batteries attacked by the French, that such was the havoc thus made, that this division of the enemy retreated in the greatest disorder; a corps of reserve then coming up, renewed the attack with great impetuosity, in which a partial but temporary advantage was gained over a portion of our troops. Our general accompanied by lieutenant general Don Juan O'Neilly and field marshal Don Philip Santmarc, placed

himself at the head of our broken line, and sword in hand, rallied his troops, led them again to the attack; when, encouraged by the presence and undaunted valour of their chief, our troops rushed forward with an irresistible ardour, and gained a complete victory, in which the French were completely dispersed, leaving on the field and under the walls more than 4000 dead, and as many more taken prisoners, among whom were the grenadiers who fought so desperately. The field of battle afforded our troops immense booty, besides the most honourable triumph of war, the humiliation of those who came from the north.

This triumph, so honourable for this valiant city, has rendered it impregnable. It can only be taken when it wants arms to defend it; every house is a castle; each heart a strong fortress, and each battery a testimony of art, of talents and of valour.

[Here follows a list of the officers and corps who particularly distinguished themselves]

Some skirmishing continued several days after the battle above, in the course of which many were killed and taken on both sides.

By later accounts from Saragossa it appears that while the enemy has not altogether relinquished his designs on that brave city, the besieged feel confident of ultimate success, as all classes are inspired with unconquerable courage, relying on the protection of God and the justice of their cause.

On the 22d Dec. the day after the unsuccessful attack, marshal Moncey addressed the following letter to the capt. gen. and magistrates of Saragossa.

SIR,

The city of Saragossa is now completely invested, and all communication with the country cut off. I can now employ against it all the means which are sanctioned by the laws of war. The 5th division of the grand army, under marshal Mortier, and the troops under my own command, are ready to renew the attack. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and thus preserved itself from the misfortunes which must have resulted from longer resistance. Should not Saragossa imitate the example of the capital, its total destruction is inevitable.

Marshal Mortier and myself indulge the hope that you will prevent the effusion of blood and the destruction of this beautiful city, so respectable for its population, its commerce and its wealth, by an immediate surrender; and thus entitle yourselves to the veneration and benedictions of its inhabitants.

Be assured, gentlemen, that every thing will be done compatible with my honour and duty to the emperor, to insure to you, and to the inhabitants, the undisturbed enjoyment of peace and tranquillity.

I propose to you by this flag of truce the appointment of commissioners to meet those whom I may authorize to treat for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose.

With great consideration, &c. &c.

MARSHAL MONCEY.

Head-quarters, Torrero, Dec. 22, 1808.

ANSWER.

The general in chief of the army of reserve answers from Saragossa. This city cannot think of surrendering. Marshal M. may therefore observe the laws of war, and measure his strength with mine, I have open and uninterrupted communication with all parts of Spain, and have abundance of every thing. Sixty thousand brave men, whom I am proud of the honour to command, who part for battle, seeking no reward but honour and the deliverance of their country, forbid the listening to your proposal.

M. Moncey will immortalize himself, if, by a strict observance of the laws of war, he can obtain a victory which no one here will suppose. My glory will not be less in having preserved this city, by the valour of our soldiers, opposed to a system of despicable oppression, unknown to the ancient marshals of France. Having sustained a siege of 61 days, the commander, who fears not death nor privations, will not now, when his army by reinforcements equals in numbers their besiegers, shrink from the glorious task imposed upon him.

The blood of generous Spaniards, so plentifully shed, is as glorious to the cause of Spain as it is evincive of the ignominy and cruelty of those who would enslave them.

Marshal M. is assured that for 11,000,000 of people to be free it is sufficient to will it. Their enthusiasm and loyalty cannot be subdued. I would not willingly sacrifice the brave men whom I command; but there is not one of them who would not joyfully shed his blood in defence of the last inch of his beloved country.

Yesterday must have convinced your excellency that I might, with equal propriety, offer terms to your army, who will all perish under the walls of Saragossa, ere it surrenders.

The commander in chief cannot credit the account of the surrender of Madrid, unless indeed he were informed of the treachery which alone could have proved the destruction of the brave, united and loyal inhabitants, of that capital.

With respect, I am your excellency's, &c.

EL GENERAL PALAFOX.

Head-quarters, Saragossa, 22d Dec. 1808.

ADDITIONAL

From the New-York Gazette.

The official Gazette of the Supreme Junta of Spain, dated Seville, (to which they had again removed,) the 27th Jan. gives the particulars of a severe engagement having taken place at Saragossa, between the French army under Marshal Moncey, and the Spanish Patriots under General Palafox, on the 21st of that month.

It commented at day light, upon the batteries of the heights surrounding the city, from which, after some smart resistance, the Patriots finally retreated in good order. At mid-day the attack was renewed by the French upon the suburbs of the city, and some important posts established there. Gen. Palafox ordered Brigadier Moriso to maintain them, which he did with great courage and skill, in an action lasting more than 5 hours. The colonel of artillery, Velasco, also directed 3 batteries with great skill and terrible effect upon the enemy, who were obliged to fall back. They however afterwards brought up their reserve, and renewed the attack with almost incredible fury, and with all their force. At this time Palafox himself, sword in hand, accompanied by lieutenant general O'Neilly, and major general Saint-Marc, took the command & rushed into the thickest of the army, exercising his whole energy, skill and valour, so as to secure the victory. This was complete. The French lost the greater part of their force, and were entirely routed and dispersed, leaving before the batteries and walls more than 4000 killed, and as many wounded, among them the grenadiers who had fought with the greatest boldness.

The Spaniards recovered an immense booty which the French had taken in the country, besides military arms and stores, and considered the victory the most complete which had happened during the war. Among the troops that distinguished themselves the V-alloon Guards are particularly noticed. Among the officers lost were Don Adriano Cordón, colonel of the regiment of cavalry of Fernando VII. by a musket shot, the lieutenant colonel Torrioni wounded, and two officers of the artillery killed. The loss of the troops generally is not stated, though it must have been severe; great exultations took place in consequence of this signal victory. The French were afterwards followed by the volunteers and others of the Spanish troops, near Saragossa, in which several skirmishes took place in favour of the Patriots.

[From the Havana Messenger of March -]

Extract of the proceedings of the General Junta.

The commissary of this junta near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence:

TARAGON, 8th Jan. 1809.

This morning information was published, by order of the general, of the complete defeat of the French, between Segovia and the Navas de St. Anthony, by the marquis of Romana, with the loss on the part of the French of 21,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, with all their baggage and artillery—the remainder of the French army, (with a great perfonage) was surrounded by our troops in the Paular de Segovia.—As I do not know that this intelligence will have reached your excellency through any other channel, I think it my duty to make this communication.

Several persons who have left Madrid, bring information of the French gradually leaving that city, without knowing in what direction to proceed, and of a great change in the carriage of the few who remain.

New troops are expected here from Ucles and Cuenca, who when united, will proceed in quest of the enemy.

God preserve your excellency many years.

As this junta is not in immediate expectation of receiving the particulars of the above information by any other channel, and as it carries with it all the marks of authenticity, it is ordered that it be announced by a general ringing of bells and discharge of cannon, in the expectation of the official advices of this victory, on receipt of which it will be celebrated by a Te Deum.

All which is published for the satisfaction of the public.

Murcia, 12th Jan. 1809.

The marquis of Villa Franca los Velez.

The duke of Medina Sedonia.

By order of his excellency,

AUGUSTIN FERNANDEZ COST.

MURCIA, Jan 12.

The commissioner of the supreme council, near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence.

This morning was published in this army, by order of the general, the news of the French having been completely routed between Segovia and the plains of San Antonio, by the Marquis de la Romana, leaving on the field of battle, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 21,000 Frenchmen, with all their artillery and baggage; and that the rest of the army, with a great perfonage, (said to be Napoleon,) is surrounded by our troops in the

Paular de Segovia. I know not whether the pleasing information has reached your excellency, but if not I communicate it to fulfil my duty.

Persons who have come from Madrid affirm that the French are disappearing from this city without knowing for what reason, nor whether they go, and that the few who remain do not exhibit the same haughty appearance as formerly.

We expect to be joined by the new troops of Ucles and Cuenca, when the army will advance in pursuit of the enemy.

From the (Philadelphia) Political Register.

Glorious News from Spain.

The intelligence which we this day publish from Spain is of the greatest importance. The statement of the distribution of the Spanish forces, and the determination of the people to die rather than abandon the cause of their country, are well explained in the victory published by the Junta of Murcia, to which the account of the Marquis de la Romana's success had been communicated by the commissioner of Tarazon, which is about 100 miles distant from Murcia and Segovia; the facts of action, to which the combined armies of Spain and England, 90,000 strong, must have moved after their junction in Leon.

HAVANNA, March 8, 1809.

Dear Sir,

My hasty scrawl of yesterday, via Palsmore, informed you of an arrival in 35 days from Cadiz; the governmental information contained in the Extra Gazette of yesterday which I have the pleasure to enclose you, together with an original account enclosed in letter to a friend of mine from the house of Cadiz. I regret not having time forward an English translation, the exigency of the moment, however, prevents the possibility. The public commotion of yesterday was general and great, until the precise exact purport of the dispatches were known, after which things again resumed their former course, and the languine disposition of the Spaniards view their armies in Spain in a full tide of successful experiment. The terms of the capitulation of Madrid are not yet made known, although contained among the dispatches for government.

Translated for the Register.

CADIZ, Jan. 16, 1808.

Napoleon having gained advantages over some of the Spanish chiefs, has been enabled to drive the central army, and pass along the unaccustomed roads of Somosierra, vanquishing by Estremadura as far as Trancas and finally, in the beginning of Dec. 40,000 men, got possession of Madrid by capitulation, the inhabitants having been shamefully deceived by the infamous traitor Morlava, the 4th of that month, agreed to the official Gazette of the government.

The Corsican flattered himself that had conquered the whole kingdom, in consequence of so many unexpected disasters, he was deceived, and it is not improbable he may soon become the victim of his perfidy and temerity, which have only tended to inspire new horror for his name; in this nation, a most decided determination to die rather than submit to the dominion of such an unprincipled adventurer.

Our unprincipled commanders are dismissed; our dispersed armies are re-organized, under generals possessing our fullest confidence, and they have in several battles proved to the French that Spanish valour can do when well commanded and these forces being once concentrated only wish for an opportunity to establish a decisive victory.

The proposition made by the Corsican England has been rejected with contempt, was that he would agree to make peace with her and all her allies, and that he would to her keeping all her conquests, provided she would agree on her part to withdraw her troops from Spain, and acknowledge Joseph as king of that country.

The aid of every description already received from that inexhaustible island in all calculations, and still more is destined for our use.

The count de Florida Blanca is detained in his place the central junta of the government, now sitting at Seville, have elected their president the marquis de Astorga de Altamira; the measures now adopted are the most efficacious, wisest, and most patriotic, which, with the help of the Omnipotent will have the most happy issue.

Napoleon is actually about 50 leagues north of Madrid, collecting his army. The duke of Infantado, with 40,000 of the best troops, were upon Cuenca, and his van-guard towards Aranjuez. Castor in Estremadura with a numerous army, and the British, with 90,000 of disciplined troops, were upon Leon, and was in Arragon, with the glory of having pulsed eighteen attacks of the enemy at Saragossa—Reding in Catalonia, in general Vivas—Blake in Asturia. They have their head-quarters at Burgos, and the whole force in the kingdom, 120,000