

Very late from Europe.

From the (Baltimore) American of Friday last.

the arrival of capt. Gould's packet from Norfolk, we learn that the British ship Rofamond, of 20 guns, capt. Walker, has arrived in Hampton Roads, in 41 days from Falmouth, Eng. with dispatches from the British minister. In addition to the particulars which we copy from the Norfolk paper, it is stated that the central junta had fled to Cadiz; that the troops which occupied the heights of Corunna were composed of a picked body of highlanders commanded by John Moore, and that they were all cut to pieces.

From the Norfolk Ledger of April 4.

It is with real concern that we now inform our friends of freedom and national independence that the Spanish nation has fallen under the dominion of the Napoleon dynasty. We were not been able to procure any papers, but we have learnt the following particulars brought by his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Rofamond, capt. Walker, in 41 days from England, arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads. The British army had been engaged in two severe battles, in one of which Sir John Moore, the commander in chief, was killed. David Baird, second in command, lost an arm. Gen. Anstruther is also killed, with the loss of officers and men. The remainder of the army marched to Corunna, where they embarked with the artillery, baggage, &c. and had actually arrived in England before the Rofamond failed.

We further learn that what led to these disastrous events was the treachery of Castaños and another Spanish general (not Blake) who actually went over to the French in a political juncture with a view to betray the British army into the hands of Buonaparte, which nothing but its great courage and perseverance prevented.

Joseph Buonaparte had returned to Madrid, whence addresses from all quarters were coming in to him.

Napoleon had returned to Paris, and accounts of his arrival there had been received in England before the Rofamond failed.

These are the particulars we have learnt, and give them as we received them.

In the Rofamond came passenger Charles Oakley, Esq. secretary of legation of his Britannic majesty to the United States.

Since the above article was in type, we have gathered some further particulars, received by the Rofamond. There had been no general action between the French and British armies; the former harrassing the latter in their retreat. The day preceding the embarkation of the British army was that on which they suffered most, on the heights near Corunna, and where Sir John Moore and gen. Anstruther were killed. The former lived about 8 or 9 hours after being wounded. It was notified in the house of commons, that the whole number left in the Spanish expedition did not exceed eight thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

It is stated, that the disasters in Spain had produced no change in the popularity of the ministers.—We further understand that Saragossa had not surrendered, and that Catalonia and the southern provinces, with Andalusia, still adhered to the patriotic cause.

An expedition of 15,000 British troops were preparing for Cadiz, which place cannot be taken by land.

We hear nothing of American affairs. There are dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government by this vessel.

A report from Trinidad, received at Grenada, states, that the British squadron in the West-Indies, to the windward of Barbadoes, had fallen in with and captured 20 sail of transports and armed vessels laden with provisions, &c. for the relief of the French colonies. Three had escaped and went into Martinique, where they have fallen into British protection, as their flag was still kept flying as a decoy.

The French frigate Junon has been captured in the Sombrero passage, after a smart engagement, with the British frigate Latona and sloops Superieure and Wazard, and carried into Halifax.

A Dutch armed ship, called the Hoop, of 8 guns, with naval stores for Batavia, was captured about 400 miles N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, by the British sloop of war Lightning. This vessel sailed from the Texel in the beginning of March last year, in company with a frigate of 36 guns, from which she parted in a gale the 2nd day after sailing. She had visited the Dutch settlements on the Guinea coast, where she had left part of her cargo, and was prosecuting her voyage with the remainder. The bills of lading, private signals, dispatches, &c. were thrown overboard before the strike.

From New-York papers of April 6.

Late and Important News.

At a late hour last night, the boat belonging to the office of the New-York Gazette, came up from below, where she left the British February Packet Prince Adolphus, capt. Boulderson, in 43 days from Falmouth.—This arrival furnishes news from London a month later than our former advices—and we hasten to give a hurried sketch of the important contents of the London papers:—

The Prince Adolphus failed in company with the January Packet, Express, on the 21st of February, which had failed, but put back in distress.

It appears, that the French army pursued that of the British to Corunna, where a most bloody battle was fought, in which gen. Moore was killed with a cannon ball, and gen. Baird lost an arm; but the French army, three to one in number, were here defeated—the British troops re-embarked, and had arrived in England.

There had been an immense number of French troops massacred at Madrid, and while Buonaparte was on his way in pursuit of the English army, the Spaniards retook Madrid. He was advised of this, returned with his troops, and took it a second time.

The Spanish troops were concentrating their forces in the south of Spain, determined to stand as long as possible. If they could not hold out, the junta, and the brave leaders of the opposition to the tyranny of Buonaparte, were determined to embark at Cadiz for South America.

Napoleon had, in consequence of unpleasant news from Austria, returned to Paris, leaving his brother Joseph at or near Madrid.

The British government had recently sent 10,000 men to the South of Spain, and it was said the troops that had just arrived from Corunna would be sent back.

The British government had also sent additional supplies of muskets, &c. to the patriots of the south of Spain, who were victorious in every instance of coming in contact with the French.

Parliament met about the middle of January.

The Manchester Packet had arrived in 24 days from New-York. The London papers are filled with our congressional news, and their own remarks, which we shall hereafter notice.

Passengers in the Packet, a Spanish Minister and his Secretary, from the Central Junta.

The king of England was in perfect health on the 19th February.

Summary Extracts.

The London paper (The Day,) of Feb. 4, says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our minister in America. It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches, is a Mr. Oakley. If this be true, farewell to British independence and maritime superiority! The Americans will not have struggled in vain, and France will have to boast more of her decrees than ever."

Dispatches were received in London, Feb. 4, from Lisbon, dated Jan. 24. Most of the British troops had been embarked, after spiking the guns on the batteries at Lisbon, except Belem and Fort St. Julian, which places were occupied by the British. Two Russian men of war, and the Danish vessels in the Tagus, were ready to receive the persons and property of British and Portuguese who might choose to quit Lisbon.

The 30th Bulletin of the French army had reached England. It is dated Valladolid, January 21, and boasts of beating the English in the battle near Corunna on the 16th January. The duke of Dalmatia, [Sout], commanded. By the 18th, the bulletin says, the English had embarked, and were out of sight, except some transports which got ashore, and the troops on board them were made prisoners.

This bulletin states, that they have taken 6,500 prisoners, and killed 5000. They calculate that of the 38,000 men which the British landed in Spain, not more than 24,000 will return.

In the house of commons, Feb. 3, it was agreed to raise 130,000 francs, and 31,400 marines, for the service of the present year.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of February, parliament were principally engaged in an investigation of the conduct of the duke of York. We have not the papers containing the result.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

At a late hour last night, the British Packet Prince Adolphus, capt. Boulderson, arrived at this port from Falmouth, via Bermuda. She failed from the former place on the 21st of February; and from the latter 8 days since. A gentleman passenger has po-

lately favoured us with a file of London papers to the 4th of February, and the following verbal intelligence:

That the British army in Spain had retreated to Corunna, where they had a desperate battle with the French, in which the commander in chief, gen. Moore, was killed, and sir D. Baird wounded, having lost an arm. That all the British troops that could get on board the transports at Corunna, had arrived in England, and that from 8 to 10,000 men were slated to be missing, and only 300 horses saved out of 5000.—That the emperor Buonaparte had returned to Paris, being fearful that the emperor of Austria was going to declare war against him.—That king Joseph had been defeated by the Spaniards and driven from Madrid, but had returned there again.—That the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces in the southern part of Spain, and if defeated by the French would retire to Cadiz, whence it was supposed they would embark for South America.—That the British had recently sent 10,000 troops to Spain, and 30,000 more were preparing to go.—That the British parliament met about the 21st of January, and that no change had taken place in the British ministry.—That the sloop of war Halifax failed from Bermuda two days before the Prince Adolphus, for Norfolk, having on board Mr. Oakley, bearer of dispatches, said to be of the utmost importance, that were brought to Bermuda by a ship of war which failed from England two days after the packet.

A London paper of Feb. 4, states, that Mr. Oakley was going out to America, with dispatches to Mr. Erskine, containing offers to rescind the orders in council, provided the American government would enter into certain commercial regulations.

In our next paper, we shall probably be able to furnish our readers with a regular series of details from London papers to the 16th or 17th of February. Our file being irregular, we have no paper that contains the king's speech at the meeting of parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The 29th and 30th French bulletins reached town this morning; the former contains an account of the surrender of a Spanish army of 12,000 men, under the command of general Penegas, who was killed, to general Victor.

The 30th bulletin, which is dated Valladolid, the 21st ult. contains an account of the battle before Corunna, and of the victory which the French obtained there, with the loss only of 100 men killed, and 150 wounded! The loss of the English, of course, is represented as immense; but it is singular, that no notice is taken of the death of gen. Moore, or the wound of Sir D. Baird; from this circumstance we may infer, that the French had not entered Corunna, or they must of course have been informed of the death of the British commander in chief. The bulletins do not state the French had entered either Ferrol or Corunna.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the accounts which government have this day received from Lisbon, dated the 24th ult. are of a contrary nature to those we yesterday mentioned.

No advices had reached Lisbon to that time, of the arrival of the French in Portugal. The people were arming, and appeared determined to resist the enemy. The British troops were not, as reported, evacuating Lisbon; but as one of our regiments had embarked on a particular service, that circumstance might naturally give rise to the rumour.

February 4.

It is reported, lord Cochrane and part of his ship's crew, have been taken in a Spanish fort, which he assisted in defending against the French.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Berkely at Lisbon, brought by capt. Reilly, who left the Tagus on the 24th of January. The British troops had all come in from the frontiers of Portugal, in consequence of the approach of the French. The 14th and 20th light dragoons, and the 29th foot, with two battalions of the German legion, were preparing to embark in the Tagus. Their destination is supposed to be Cadiz.

We are sorry to state, that the fleet of transports, which lately sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under convoy of the Niobe, for Cadiz, have been dispersed in a tremendous gale of the 30th ult. The Lord Hood, one of the transports, has put into Portsmouth, and the master states, that when he parted, only 13 out of 37 which left Yarmouth were in company.

The British troops from Spain, which had arrived at Plymouth, were ordered to be re-embarked (with the exception of the sick) on the 2d inst.

The interment of sir John Moore, took place at Corunna, the next day after his death, at an early hour.

Major Campbell of the 42d, ensign Hall, of the 38th, and the reverend W. Cooley, attached to the horse brigade of lord Paget, died last Friday; and from the former of their wounds.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Army of Spain. VALLADOLID, January 21.

The duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on 12th inst. having reached the Mero, he cut the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy dislodged from the village of Burgo. In mean while gen. Francelichi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of S. He made himself master of the heights from Corunna to Santiago, and took 6,000 men and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the 4th day a body of 30 marines, who were fetched water from the bay near Mero, were taken from the village of Perillo, the English could be observed in the harbour of Corunna. On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna to be blown up. The explosion was terrific and was felt at the distance of 3 leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was advanced. The enemy had taken a position at leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily disembarking his sick and wounded, the number which according to spies and deserters, amounts to 3 or 4000 men. The English were in the mean while occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a fleet of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions Merle and Meimet occupied the heights of Villabona, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in firing batteries of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at 3 o'clock P. M. that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English the first brigade of the division of Mermet which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Elvina. The second regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. Gen. Jordan, at the head of the Voltigeurs wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy driven from his position, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy vailed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. The fire of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted the field of battle 800 of their dead bodies among which were the bodies of two general officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men and 4 pieces of cannon. The English left behind them more than 1500 bodies which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.

The colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry had endeavoured to wrest from him his epaulettes.

At day-break, on the 17th, we saw English convoy under sail. On the 18th, the whole had disappeared.

The duke of Dalmatia had caused a cannonade to be discharged upon the vessels in the fort of Santiago. Several transports were aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the loza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and effects belonging to the hostile army. A number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants of the spot, and deserters, is that the number wounded in the battle exceeds 2,500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition on which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country the English have abandoned it. They disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them according to calculation, 6000 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on their vessels are harrassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of crossing the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents which in winter swell to deep rivers, the length of the days, and the length of the nights are very favourable to an army on the retreat.

Of the 38,000 men, whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements