

BALTIMORE, OCT. 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Diana, Captain Holbrook, arrived here last evening, in 40 days from Liverpool. We have received London and Liverpool papers from the 17th to the 24th of August—They are chiefly filled with accounts and details of the operations on Walcheren, by the army under Lord Chatham, and the fleet under Adm. Strachan. Flushing surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of August—the garrison, sick and well, becoming prisoners of war. It had been most tremendously bombarded for the two nights previous to the signature of the articles of capitulation, which event was delayed by the demand on the part of the French General of more favourable terms for the Irish brigade which defended the place.

The islands of Schowen and Deiveland have also surrendered. The expedition was said to have excited a great sensation in Holland. Considerable quantities of powder, besides cannon and shot of various descriptions, were found in Flushing.

The next operation to be undertaken, says the Statesman, is the reduction of Fort Sillio. To defend the passage of the Scheldt, at this particular point, the French admiral is said to have brought down a strong force of frigates and gunboats. If, however, the navigation be practicable for our vessels of war, strong as is Fort Sillio, the passage will, in all probability, be forced in less time than has been consumed before Flushing. The ultimate success of the expedition against Antwerp must, however, finally depend upon the strength of the army that may be collected for its defence.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

SURRENDER OF FLUSHING.

WE have the pleasure to announce the surrender of Flushing the day before yesterday. The welcome intelligence was brought by a merchantman which had been sent with a present to the commander in chief, and arrived at Campvere on Monday afternoon, when seven 74's were just getting under way to proceed to the bombardment. She quitted Campvere on Tuesday afternoon, but before she sailed, an express had reached that place, stating that Flushing had surrendered on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, after a tremendous bombardment, which is said to have laid all the fortifications fronting the sea completely level with the ground. The number of inhabitants and soldiers that perished in the bombardment was very great indeed.

Dutch Decree of July 29.

Louis Napoleon, &c. &c. "Until further orders, our decree of 30th of June, No. 1, respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbours of this kingdom, shall be repealed, and every thing relating thereto be placed the same footing as it was before the issuing of the said decree, so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees shall be admitted. Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off.

"The director of the customs hereby orders all custom-house officers, stationed in the harbours and ports of this kingdom, to act according to the above decree, and to inform all captains of American vessels, which may hereafter arrive, of the contents of the same; as also of the decrees by which the import of goods is permitted. And also to send the papers of those, which from the nature of their cargoes, conceive the same admissible, with the addition of the usual declaration of the director of the customs, and to wait for further orders concerning the same."

The above decree, when issued, was accompanied with a copy of that of the 30th of June, in which the articles allowed to be imported from America are specifically enumerated. It was given in the Courier of the 8th ult.

AUGUST 18.

The official account of the surrender of Flushing had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

The bombardment of Flushing lasted from Sunday afternoon till Tuesday morning.—On Monday the large ships went in, and began bombarding it on the sea side with tremendous effect. The resistance was rendered more obstinate, on account of part of the garrison being Irish, who dreaded falling into the hands of the government against whom they were fighting. The first terms proposed by general Monet are said to have contained some stipulations in their favour, which were instantly and indignantly rejected by the Earl of Chatham. The town then held out some time longer, but all hopes of succour being at an end, and the fortifications tumbling fast about their ears, the garrison were reduced to the necessity of an unconditional surrender. The terms were signed early on Tuesday morning, and we were to take possession of the place on Tuesday evening.

AUGUST 19.

We received at a late hour this morning, Paris papers to the 2d, Hamburg to the 11th, Berlin, Frankfort, and other papers to the 4th—the following are their contents. There

is no fresh bulletin in them; nor does it appear that the preliminaries had been signed so late as the 28th of last month; though reports prevailed at Hamburg on the 9th and 10th, that they were signed on the 27th.—We have, however, the Vienna papers before us of the 29th, which are totally silent upon the subject.

VIENNA, JULY 23.

The prince of Lichtenstein makes frequent journeys from Comorn to Schoenbrunn. According to reports, the signature of peace is near; and the conditions will be very advantageous to the princes of the Rhenish confederacy, but particularly to Bavaria and Saxony. The frontiers of Austria will be removed far to the East.

LOUISBOURG, JULY 31.

Our court Gazette states, that on the 21st the town of Gratz, and on the 23d, the citadel, were given up to the French, and the whole province evacuated by the Austrians. Count Guilly at first refused to give up Gratz, till marshal Macdonald advanced with two fresh French divisions.

PARIS, AUG. 1.

Letters from Vienna state that count Champagne and the duke of Friuli on the part of the French, and prince de Lichtenstein and baron Vincent, are furnished with full powers to treat for peace.

General St. Savarre is appointed to the chief command of the coast from Boulogne to Flushing.

M. Antoine, nephew to the queen of Spain, and Francefchi, nephew of gen. Dumas, have fallen into the hands of the Spanish insurgents.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 5.

His majesty arrived here on the 2d, at 11 in the forenoon. An extraordinary meeting of the council of state immediately took place, and after some conferences with the ministers his majesty set off for Rotterdam.

Our court Gazette states that a considerable French force, destined to drive out the enemy, is assembled in the neighbourhood of Ghent, under the prince of Ponte Corvo, who must by this time (the 2d) have arrived there. The troops are marching daily from Ghent towards Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 24.

On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock major Bradford, aid-de-camp to the commander of the Expedition, and lieut. May of the navy, arrived at London with dispatches from the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan, announcing the important news of the capture of Flushing.

Dispatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham, which state that the garrison of Flushing amounted to 200 officers, 4985 rank and file, 618 sick—total 5808.—The whole force opposed to ours on the Island was upwards of 9000 men.

This greatly exceeds the estimate in the former dispatches.

FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4—5.

Arrival of a Spanish Frigate.

Late last night the Spanish frigate Cornelia, capt. Don Joseph Rodriguez de Arias, arrived at the quarantine ground. She sailed from Cadiz on the 20th of August. This vessel has brought out his excellency Don Lewis de Oms, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, to the United States of America. Also, Don Bartholomew Rengenot, consul from his Catholic Majesty for Philadelphia, their ladies, daughters and domestics, and Mr. Richard Bailey, of this city.

On the 20th ult. the frigate spoke the ship Ariadne, Wyberg, 27 days from Liverpool, for Charleston—informed, that the English had got possession of all the islands on the coast of Holland.

We also learn that after the battle of Talavera, the French army attacked gen. Venegas in Aranjuez, and were driven back with considerable loss after three hard fought battles. Venegas afterwards returned towards the Sierra Morena, principally for want of provisions, the French having destroyed every thing. The French garrison of Madrid had gone into the Retero, with their adherents, the people having risen up against them, and gone out to meet Venegas in his advance.

We learn further, by the Spanish frigate, that Gerona, which defends itself in the most astonishing manner, has been relieved by gen. Blake, who is collecting his army and artillery at Tortosa, to go against Saragossa, where the French have been obliged to concentrate themselves in consequence of the people of Arragon having risen against them en masse.

The Spanish Mountaineers from Arragon, Navarre and Catalonia, had made an irruption into several parts of France, burnt some towns, and levied contributions on the inhabitants.

The supreme junta continued at Seville; but it was expected they would soon remove to Madrid, from whence Joseph Buonaparte,

with 6000 men, had a second time effected his escape. He was gone to Somma Sierra, a strong pass between France and Spain.

The St. Fulgencia, a Spanish 74, had arrived at Cadiz from Lima with 8 millions of dollars.

After the battle of Talavera the British and Spanish armies were only prevented from pursuing their victories and following the French in their retreat by the want of provisions and forage, the French having burnt and destroyed the harvests. This same circumstance induced the combined armies to fall back, a short distance, on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of marshal Soult, with a detachment of the French army of about 20,000 men, which had been sent back upon the rear of the English for the purpose of cutting them to pieces on their retreat to Lisbon, which the French had so assuredly calculated upon. But the battle of Talavera turning out rather contrary to their expectations, the marshal returned by the road he came, his army being without artillery or even necessaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spanish regiment which was not in the engagement, left the ground in a panic, and reported in Talavera that all was lost; in consequence of which the intendant of the army ordered all the provisions to fall back to the Tagus, by means of which hally measure the army which had been engaged for nearly two days, found itself without provisions for nearly 48 hours. For this misconduct, the brigadier who commanded the regiment, was executed on the spot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the soldiers. Part of the executions took place; but a stop was put to them by the humane interposition of sir Arthur Wellefley.

In consequence of the above order to remove all the provisions, the combined armies found it necessary to fall back to the Tagus.

On sir A. Wellefley's retiring, he sent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented his taking his wounded with him; and requesting to have permission to send his surgeons to attend them—which was granted.

After the battle of Talavera, Venegas having advanced within sight of Madrid, received information from Cuesta, that the French were concentrating towards Toledo, and fell back as far as Aranjuez. In this position he was attacked three several times by the French, but he repulsed them every time with great slaughter. After this he fell back to Sierra Morena, principally for want of provisions.

Madrid had been abandoned by the French. King Joseph had retired with 6000 men to Somma Sierra, a strong pass situated on the road from Madrid to France, supposed to be for the purpose of securing a retreat, as Beresford, with a combined army of Portuguese, Spaniards and English; Romana, with the army of Galicia and Asturias, and the duke of Parque, were coming down upon Madrid, with, as was said, 80,000 men.

The duke of Paque had already taken Salamanca from the French, and Romana was in Valladolid by the last accounts.

The marquis of Wellefley, ambassador from England, had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Numbers of the women went out to meet him, though the weather was excessively hot, and the people unharnessed his horses, and drew the carriage themselves for near a league, amidst the acclamations of thousands; a circumstance which had never occurred in any part of Spain before, not even upon the entrance of a king. The marquis has assisted at several meetings of the Junta, and had inspired new life into the hearts of the Spanish patriots.

The army of reserve, consisting of about 12,000 good troops, had marched from Seville, Cadiz, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus.

Gerona, a very important fortress in Catalonia, had surpassed even Saragossa in its brave resistance to the troops of the Usurper. After being invested upwards of 3 months, it had compelled the French to retire to the heights; even the women had formed themselves into troops, and had received badges of distinction for their heroic conduct. General Blake at length appeared before the place with an army of brave volunteers, consisting principally of the old garrison of Saragossa, of whom he had left about 3000 men in Gerona to defend it, being as many as was thought necessary by the governor, the same intrepid officer who refused to give up to the French Mount Juich, (a fort commanding Barcelona,) even after an order from the old Spanish court to do so. The governor has since written, that he defied all the force that the French could now send against it.

The inhabitants of Rencal, notwithstanding the threats of the ex-duce of Mahon, viceroy of Navarre, under Buonaparte, had laid siege to Jaca; their commander had sent back to the viceroy his proclamation, accompanied with an excellent answer, inviting him to meet them in the field.

As to Blake's late defeat, which has been attributed to the cowardice of the Spanish soldiers, it is now ascertained to have been

produced by the intrigue of the captain general of Valencia, who was jealous of Blake, and caused the retreat of the army, in hopes it would afterwards be committed to him.—The people of Valencia had killed numbers of the runaways, who had presented themselves at the gates of the city and demanded entrance.

To conclude: It is confidently asserted that the affairs of Spain never wore so good a prospect since the revolution. More men than ever before offered their services to defend their liberties than can be armed. The inhabitants of the country were so exasperated against their invaders that they omitted no opportunity to put every Frenchman to death whenever they could do so. On the approach of the French army it was customary to abandon their villages and flee to the mountains, from whence they constantly harrassed them; and more of the French fell by this mode of warfare than in regular battle.

The different French armies in Spain are now supposed to amount to about 90,000 men, and it has been calculated that near 200,000 who entered the country have perished in various ways or are prisoners of war.

A few days before the Cornelia sailed, the San Fulgencia, 74, had arrived at Cadiz with nearly 8,000,000 of dollars from Lima, and a frigate that sailed in company with her supplies, had stopped at the river La Plata and was daily expected at Cadiz. Part of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz had gone round to Ferrol to bring back the fleet that lay there, and had been recovered by the Galicians from the French, to whom it had formerly been treacherously delivered.

FROM HOLLAND.

Captain Balch, arrived at Portsmouth, Saturday, from Trinidad, spoke, on the 28th ult. on George's Bank, a ship from Brazil bound to Philadelphia, the captain of which informed him that the English had taken a Dutch frigate, and had advanced within 10 miles of Rotterdam.

American.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 14.

Capture of Senegal by the British.

THE Surry, capt. Potts, sailed from Madeira July 28, and from Fayal August 11. Capt. P. has communicated the following intelligence.

"The fortress and dependencies of Senegal surrendered on the 12th of July, to his majesty's forces, under the command of commodore Valentine, of H. M.

"The forces consisted of 100 men of the Royal African corps from Goree and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 10th and 11th regiments of the line, in all 400 rank and file. These were accompanied by gunboats belonging to the fleet. The commodore made a sortie to drive the troops back, after a skirmish of two hours they retreated to the fort. In the mean time the gunboats attempted to pass the bar;—but only three of them had the good fortune to get over;—however succeeded in cutting the boom and capturing two of the enemy's gunboats, and maintained themselves within a short distance of the fort. After some further resistance the enemy surrendered prisoners of war, and sent home and regularly exchanged.

"The Squadron consisted of the Commodore Valentine, the Tigress, brig. G. Parker, one Liverpool letter of marque, transport, and gunboats.

"The Soleby unfortunately got on the bar, having run very close in to protect the bar of our troops and was lost. Capt. Parker, 1 midshipman and several seamen were drowned in two boats which upset and sunk on the bar."

SALEM, SEPT. 27.

Arrived, schooner Neptune, capt. Very, days from St. Pierres, Martinique. market glutted with American produce; selling at 5 dolls. a hoghead. A sickness raging among the shipping, the healthy on shore; many seamen had been victims to it. Four frigates had recently arrived at Guadaloupe from France, did not learn whether they brought any troops. The island was blockaded by the British, and there was little doubt but they would capture it after the hurricane months.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 5.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, August 20. "The arrival of the Hercules, from New York, has again occasioned American produce to advance. Of cotton near 25,000 lbs. have been sold in the last 15 days; and may be quoted at 17 to 17½d.; New Orleans 19 to 19½d. Timber, tobacco, naval stores, and slaves, are eagerly sought after.

Wednesday arrived at this port the Glee, capt. Sites, from Jamaica, which left the 16th of Sept. and has 1700 lbs. with him the French gen. Barquier (who commanded the city of St. Domingo, in the siege and was there captured,) & his regiment, consisting of 22 officers, with 66 privates and servants to the amount of 66 privates who go to France by the first conveyance