

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Fanny, captain Burke, the editors of the Gazette have received London papers to the 26th of March. They contain the following interesting articles: The Prince Regent has appointed Robert Lilton, esq. minister to the Sublime Ottoman court. Stocks 1/2 per cent. consols 6 1/2 3/4 - Exchequer bills 5-2 prem - Consols 64 1/2 1/2. The King of England remained as well as he had been for the preceding ten days. Gen Sir Stapleton Cotton had resumed the command of the cavalry in Portugal. French troops continue to march towards Prussia - [Hamburg papers to the 11th, makes no mention of it.] In Hollstein the quantity of grain on hand is immense. From Heligoland they write that the French gun-boats have got round to the Elbe - preventing all intercourse by the way of Cuxhaven, &c. All the Royal Artillery in Devonshire district, except two companies, proceeded to Portugal. Count Gottorp (King of Sweden) was to sail in Lt. Gen. Stuart's frigate Xatio, early in April.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Capt. Hope, aide-de-camp to General Graham arrived at 12 o'clock last night at the office of the Earl of Liverpool, from Cadiz, with despatches, dated Isle de Leon, the 6th inst.

On the preceding day (March 5) an attack was made by Gen. Graham, with the division under his command, upon a corps of the army under Marshal Victor composed of the two divisions of Rufen and Laval.

The contest was severe, and its result we are rejoiced to state, most brilliant and victorious on our part. Marshal Victor's army consisted of eight thousand men, that of Gen. Graham 5000 British and Spanish troops. The loss of the enemy was very considerable. The field was covered with their slain, and not less than 3000 of their men are supposed to have fallen. Besides which, we took prisoners Gen. Rufen, Rousseau and Belgrade, the former of whom was wounded, and about 420 rank and file, together with an eagle and six pieces of cannon. The loss on the side of the allies consisted of 190 killed 940 wounded; but most of the latter were expected shortly to recover.

The Park and Tower guns were fired this morning on the occasion of this important triumph; and the despatches will be published in detail this evening in an Extraordinary Gazette.

The following is the official communication to the city:

Downing-street, March 24, midnight. My Lord,

Capt. Hope, Aide-de-Camp to General Graham, is just arrived with the account of the glorious issue of an action fought on the 5th inst. by the division under his command against the army of Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions of Rufen and Laval. Gen. Graham's division marched from the Pacific on the 28th ult. on the 5th instant, after a night's march of sixteen hours, they arrived at the bridge of Harrofa, about 4 miles to the southward of St. Peter-River. A well conducted attack on the rear of the enemy's line, near St. Peter, by the van-guard of the Spanish army, under Gen. Lardizabel, had opened a communication with the Isle of Leon. Lieut. Gen. Graham having received the directions of the Spanish Commander in Chief, to move down from the position of the Barrofa to that of the Torre de Barriaga, received notice on the march, that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrofa. In this position a most desperate action took place, in which the enemy was completely repulsed, with the loss of an Eagle and six pieces of cannon. The Gen. of Division Rufen and the Gen. of Brigade Rousseau were wounded and taken. The Chief of the Staff Gen. Belgrade, an Aide-de-camp to gen. Victor, one Colonel, nine Captains, and about 480 rank and file were made prisoners. The field was covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and it was supposed that their loss amounted to about 3000 killed and wounded.

The loss on the part of the British amounts to two Captains, five Ensigns, and about one hundred and ninety rank and file killed; five Lieut. Colonels, one Major, fourteen Captains, twenty-six Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, and about nine hundred and forty rank and file wounded. It appears that the enemy had about 8000 men engaged, and that the British, with the Spaniards attached to them, amounted to about five thousand.

Lieut. Gen. Graham, with the troops under his command, had crossed the St. Peter river, and re-entered the Isle of Leon. I have the honour, &c.

LIVERPOOL. To the Lord Mayor.

The hon. Major General Stewart, Major General Anson, and Brigadier General Crawford, will take their passage to Lisbon in the Elizabeth, capt. Leveion Gower, to join the army. The Elizabeth sails from Portsmouth to-morrow.

The Hampshire Telegraph, received this morning has the following paragraph, which coincides with intelligence on the same subject received from other quarters:

"Admiral Reynolds was, this afternoon, (Saturday,) unexpectedly ordered to proceed to St. Helen's in the St. George, with all the line of battle ships ready for sea, viz. Marlborough, Conqueradore, Monarch, and Poitiers. It is said, as the reason for this sudden order, that the enemy's fleet in the Scheldt has manifested the intention of putting to sea."

Rear admiral C. Reynolds had hoisted his flag, on Monday, on board the St. George, 68, Capt. Guion, for the Baltic.

A Court Martial has been held at the Isle of France on capt. Pym, Lambert, Curtis, and Willoughby, for their loss of their re-ships (the Sirius, Iphigenia, Magiciene, and Nereide) in an action with the enemy at the Ile de Paffe; when they were all most honourably acquitted. - Capt. Broughton, of the Illustrious, was President.

AMERICA.

The Lucia, capt. Gibb, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, and brings letters and papers down to the 21st Feb. from N. York. The American government has commenced its system of war against this country, by the seizure of a great number of ships laden with British manufactures as well for British as American account. What measures they may resort to on hearing from this country that our orders in council are enforced with unabated rigour, it is not difficult to speculate, nor can it be expected that the English government will view with unconcern the decided hostility, as well as the manifest partiality and injustice of the American government. Congress, it is said, would rise, without the re-employment of their restrictions against France, and indeed, the indifference of the executive to the distresses of their merchants is quite conclusive as to their determination to reduce that class of citizens to a "practicable" condition - in fact, to fit them for a new state of things. Nothing was decided as to the fate of the National Bank nor any measures adopted to mitigate the extreme sufferings of the commercial classes. - America is quietly dropping into the "Continental System," and giving all the effect in her power to that blow which the great tyrant of Europe aims at "this England," this proud land. America may expect - America will soon feel, how feeble her tunic, crouching and fluctuating violence must prove, when elid by the re-acton which it is destined to produce.

A person arrived in town to-day, who made his escape on Wednesday last from Antwerp, at which time the enemy had ready for sea 15 ships of the line, manned chiefly by the conscripts recently called out for the navy. The day before our informant came away, pilots had been summoned on board, for the purpose of taking the ships out. The gentleman on his passage to England, met with Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron to whom he gave the information he has communicated to us.

RUSSIA.

By the last accounts received from Riga, we believe that the fortifications of that place were extended to a considerable length. A number of houses had been pulled down in order to cover the ground with batteries.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The following extract is taken from one of the letters received by the Ferrocarril de Buenos-Ayres:

"Buenos-Ayres, Jan. 1, 1811. "Little alteration has taken place in the market, in regard to the demand for manufactures since my last; however, we fully expect that a month hence they will take a favourable turn, as not less than 2,000,000 of dollars in specie on account of government, and a large portion on account of the merchants, is looked for about the middle of the month; and a number of articles are expected from Peru.

"The provinces in the interior of Peru, in which resistance has been manifested by the governors and old Spaniards, to the authority of the junta, have all been restored to tranquillity; and many of the deputies from the deficient cities, have already arrived here and taken their seats in the junta; and since their admission to a voice in the government, more conciliating measures have been adopted relative to the European Spaniards, and which seems to give general satisfaction. The principal author of these persecutions, viz. a Dr. Mozena, one of the secretaries of the Junta, and who had likewise a vote, has been severely and publicly censured for his inhuman and diabolical proceedings to the Europeans, nearly 300 of whom have been banished, & amongst them some of the oldest established and most respectable merchants in this city, besides several that have been publicly executed for the most trivial offences imaginable. Thank God, however, this monster, a Robef-

ierre in miniature, has had his vote taken from him, and is going to be sent to England on a mission of pretended importance, but the truth of which is to get rid of him. To this wretch one Mr. H. owes all his persecutions, and which, God knows, are not trivial ones; however, a few days will put an end to them."

We further learn, that on the 26th Dec. the junta inserted an article in the Gazette, stating that their decree of the 2d, with regard to employment, shall in no respect operate to the prejudice of European Spaniards, who have not opposed the government, but that on the contrary, they shall continue to be eligible to public situations, and to enjoy the same rights and privileges with their American brethren.

On the 18th Dec. the deputati from the interior of the province, being nine in number, were incorporated with the junta, and the next day all the members took the same oaths, which the junta took at the installation.

On the 19th Dec. a flag of truce from Monte-Viedo brought dispatches announcing the assembling of the Cortes at Cadiz. The Junta, in their answer, acknowledging the receipt of them, renewed the protestations of loyalty to Ferdinand VII. and faithful obedience to his sovereignty.

We have received the following from India, in addition to the accounts already published. Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1810.

The Betsey, capt. Cripps, arrived in the river on Saturday last from Prince of Wales's Island, she sailed thence on the 5th ult. and brings the latest intelligence yet received from that quarter. The fleet of Indianmen had sailed for China from Penang, previously to the departure of the Betsey.

Accounts received by way of Penang from Malacca, state that information having been received there, that two large French frigates being seen in the southern part of the Chinese Seas, the hon. capt. Elliot had failed in quest of the enemy, in the Modeste frigate, taking with him the Fox frigate and the Ocean Indianman. The information respecting the enemy's frigates, was brought to Malacca by some Malay boats, the Nacodes of which state that they had been boarded, and their vessels examined by boats sent from the French ships near Porto Aor.

The funds have experienced in the course of the week a considerable fluctuation. Today they have been tolerable steady; Consols for money, were loan after the opening of the market, about 64 3/8; and left off at 64 1/4.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge, March 15, 1811.

The vice-chancellor assembled the senate of the University upon this day, for the purpose of communicating to them, the vacancy in the chancellorship, occasioned by the death of the late duke of Grafton. He, at the same time read to the senate, two letters which he had received from the Dukes of Gloucester & Rutland, announcing themselves to succeed the duke of Grafton in the office of Chancellor of the University. The day of election was appointed to take place on Tuesday March 26th.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 25.

Despatches of which the following are copies, were last night received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his lordship by Lieut. Gen. Graham, dated Isle de Leon, 6th and 10th of March, 1811.

Isle de Leon, March 6, 1811.

My Lord, Capt. Hope, my first aide-de-camp will have the honour of delivering this despatch, to inform your lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday by the division under my command against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions, Rufen and Laval.

The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which such an action was begun, so as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your lordship that the allied army, after a night's march of 16 hours from the camp near Veger, arrived in the morning of the 5th, on the low bridge of Barrofa about 4 miles to the southward of the mouth of the Santi Petri river. This height extends in land about a mile and a half, containing on the north the extensive healthy plain of Chielana. A great pine forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the vanguard of the Spanish army under brigadier gen. Lardizabel, having opened the communication with the Isle de Leon, I received gen. de Pena's directions to move down from the position of Barrofa, so that of the Torre de Bermesa, about half way to the Santi Petri river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right of the

Sea Cliff, the left falling down to the Barrofa Greek on the edge of the Mar. A sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these positions.

My division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrofa, height, was marched about 12 o'clock through the woods towards the Bermesa cavalry, patrols having previously been sent towards Chielana, without meeting with the enemy. I had received intelligence that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrofa.

As I consider that position as the key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately commenced marching in order to support the troops on the defence, and the activity with which the manœuvre was executed, served as a valuable lesson. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to reform it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrofa hill were seen returning from it, and the enemy's left wing were rapidly ascending. At the same time his right flank on the plain on the edge of the wood, within cannon shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication on by the sea-beach must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked, during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermesa nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and positions of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. - Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier gen. Wilkes with the brigade of Guards, Lt. Col. Cowe's (of the 28th) first battalion, Lt. Col. Norcott's two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Maj. Archeson's part of 67th foot (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right.

Cpl. Wheatly's brigade, with 3 companies of the Colchester Guards, under Lieut. Jackson, separated likewise from his battalion in the wood; and Lt. Col. Barnard's Italian formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus fully got together, the guns advanced to a very favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of gen. Rufen's division on the hill, while Lt. Col. Barnard's battalion, and Lt. Col. Belfour's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's trailleurs on the left.

Gen. Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Maj. Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very impelling masses opening his fire of musquetry, and was checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced firing: a most determined charge by the three companies of Guards, the 87th reg. supported by all the remains of the wings, decided the defeat of gen. Laval's division.

The eagle of the 8th reg. of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a bowing rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Maj. Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Col. Belfour with the 28th regiment, and Lt. Col. Proffitt with a part of the 67th.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful; the enemy confident of success met Gen. Dilkes on the ascent of the hill and the contest was sanguinary; but the daunted perseverance of the brigade of Guards of Lt. Col. Brown's battalion, and of Lt. Col. Norcott's, and Maj. Anderson's detachments, overcame every obstacle, and gen. Rufen's division was driven from the heights in confusion leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expressions of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of his majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy so pressed.

In less than an hour and an half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form a new and more advanced position of operations, which I quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These battalions (Walloon Guard and Godad Real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand too, from gen. Whittingham, that with three squadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that

attempted to turn the Barrofa height. One Squadron of the 2d Hussars, German Legion, under capt. Bulche, led by Lt. Col. Ponsonby, (highly distinguished to the Spanish cavalry) joined to make a brilliant and most successful charge against the Squadron of French Cavalry, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the division Rufen, and the gen. of Division Rousseau, wounded and then Chief of the Staff, General Bell, Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Victor, Colonel of the 8th regiment, with several officers killed and several wounded prisoners; the field covered with dead bodies and arms of the enemy, and my confidence in this division was confirmed.

After bestowing the highest encomiums on the Officers and troops, Gen. Graham (having remained some hours on the heights, without being able to procure for the exhausted troops the Cordova mules having been dispersed on the first attack of the hill. I left with the detachment of the 3d of the 25th, and withdrew the Regiment, which crossed the Santi Petri the next morning.

I cannot conclude this despatch without recommending to his majesty's notice for promotion Brevet Lieut. Colonel Brown, Major of the 28th foot, Lieut. Colonel Norcott, Major of the 28th foot, Major Duncan, Royal Artillery, Gen. E. Achelon of the 67th, and Major of the Royal Engineers, all of corps or detachments of which I am the bearer of this despatch, (to whom I refer your Lordship's details) will be promoted, and I am permitted to lay the Eagle at his Majesty's feet.

I have the honour to be, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut. Col. P. S. I beg leave to add, that two officers, captains Miranda and Nougues, to my Staff, behaved with the greatest bravery.

Isle de Leon, March 10, 1811. My Lord, I have the honour to transmit to you the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th inst. and in satisfaction to add that the wounded, are doing well.

By the best account that can be given, the wounded French officers, to the amount of about 8000 men engaged, reports from Chielana, in killed, prisoners, is supposed to amount to no doubt of its being very great. I transmit too a return of the wounded, and also the most particular that can be obtained of prisoners whom are wounded. They are in different Hospitals, that are not been obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut. Col. P. S. Detachments of cavalry have been daily employed in carrying the wounded, and burying the dead of the 8th inst. by which the enemy's wounded that could be buried in the brushwood and leath were

MASSENA'S RETREAT. About three o'clock on Saturday telegraph announced to the admiral's brief but important intelligence from Plymouth: -

PLYMOUTH TELE. Massena retreated from Santa Margherita in pursuit - 5th of March, as there is a report before the 5th. Gannet arrives. The above intelligence was transmitted to the Lord Mayor by the following Letter: -

Mr. Yorke presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honor to inform him that he has the honor of his Lordship's information of a Telegraphic Despatch received from Santa Margherita in a second edition. All yesterday the public were in attendance for the arrival of the official news, but though the retreat of the enemy and the arrival of the Gannet but the Ganges, of which York's Squadron that is a part of the following are the accounts received this morning. Government received the official particulars of the retreat of the enemy, which was hourly expected: -

"PLYMOUTH, MARCH 10. Last night arrived the Ganges, in 10 days from Lisbon, following important intelligence which Massena had, on the 4th of M