

Among a great many respectable passengers that have arrived in this vessel, we have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of Madame Moreau; and of Messrs. Richard Sullivan, Joseph Dorr, T. Wells, Doctor Bartlett, &c. &c. &c.

The opinion of an intelligent passenger is that the malcontents in Spain will not be long able to withstand the powers and excellence of the new constitution accompanied with the affable and energetic character of the new monarch.

The following translations are made from Spanish papers, received by the Arcurus, from St. Sebastian.

Extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of Saragossa, of the 26th June.

On the 17th a Spanish soldier, who had been a prisoner to the French, delivered a letter directed to the administrators of Saragossa, which had been given him by the French general Lefevre to be placed in the hands of his excellency Gen. Palafox. The same soldier brought with him seditionous proclamations printed in Bayonne in the Spanish language which were delivered to him by the French general. The letter was sent without breaking the seal, to his excellency, who has given the following answer which was sent this day to the enemy's camp:

SARRAGOSA, at my Head Quarters June 16th.

If his majesty the emperor, sends you General to establish the tranquility of this country, which it has never lost, the cares you take are very useless. If I ought to answer the confidence placed in me by the valiant people of Arragon, who drew me from my retirement to place their interests in my hands, I certainly should not fulfil my duty by abandoning them at the appearance of a friendship so deceitful. My sword guards the gates of its capital and my honor is answerable for its security. This labor should not be the lot of those troops, who are yet fatigued from their exertions on the 15th and 16th, they will be found, however, active in their ranks, I shall be so in my exertions.

The spirit of Spanish nations roused by their numerous wrongs, is far from being appeased; it continues to rise. The spies paid by your excellency are faithless. A great part of Catalonia has placed itself under my command. The same has been done by not a less part of Castile. The capitans general of this and of Valencia are united with me. Galicia, Extremadura, Asturias, and the four kingdoms of Arragon, are resolved to revenge their sufferings. The French troops commit atrocities unworthy of men; they rob, insult, and murder worthy people who have done them no wrong. They outrage religion, burning the sacred images in an unheard of manner. Neither this, nor the tone your excellency adopts even after the days of the 15th and 16th, are proper to satisfy a valiant people. Your excellency may do what you please, I shall do what I ought.

Y. H. S. JOSE PALLAJOSY MELEY.
General of the troops of Arragon.

PAMPLONA, June 20.

The Gazette of the 20th announces the French army had lost 4000 men killed since its entrance into that kingdom independent of wounded, prisoners, and the deserters. The Gazette of the 31st assures that a detachment of 2000 men who were marching towards Epila, and who indeed entered, were completely destroyed, that there only remained 400 who could flee. That of the 25th relates another famous action in Saragossa, whose result has been so favorable that we are assured that general Lefevre can have at the most only 2500 men of the 12000 who marched for that place and Logrono. Indeed God protects our cause since these Spaniards perform miracles never known in a people so undisciplined. A Courier from Gen. Lefevre has been intercepted, in which he declares to the emperor his want of men, but requests all the kingdoms might be declared already reduced to obedience. Notwithstanding this news, formidable trains of artillery continue to leave this city, destined for Arragon, as well as bombs, &c.

A letter of the 31 July, states, that in Saragossa, on the 26th ult. a shell from the French camp fell in the square of St. Domingo, which so enraged the inhabitants, they rushed to the field of battle, routed the enemy, pursuing them seven

leagues, and became masters of 27 pieces of cannon with their baggage.

On the 28th 29th and 30th, there was a violent cannonading, but the result is not known, a person however, who came yesterday from P. assures us that gen. Lefevre, with the few men left him surrendered, and that the effort with provisions and ammunition, destined for his camp, had been taken by the Arragonians with 15 baggage waggons.

"Gazette Extraordinary," Saragossa, July 3.

The day before yesterday (the 1st) at midnight, the French camp in the neighborhood of his capital began the bombardment of the city, this was continued till the evening of the following day, in which they expended more than 1400 balls and shells. They attacked some of the gates, but the valor of the troops and inhabitants who guarded them resisting a galling fire, destroyed all who presented themselves throwing the field with French bodies: in the evening of the same day they continued the attack with their infantry and artillery, and were again repulsed with considerable loss. At day break yesterday they renewed their attack on all sides, and after suffering great loss and convinced of the obstinacy and valor of our troops, they retired, having suffered from a continual fire of 12 hours. The shot and shells of the enemy have not only done little damage, but have served to excite a greater hatred to them and impress us with the sacred duties of religion and our country, of our honor and our king. [Here follows a long list of promotions.]

A great many arms have fallen into our hands, and among the slain have been found some of the ornaments stolen from the churches and individuals: We have made many prisoners.

In all parts the French army has been routed, and intrinsically and deceitfully resource remaining to save them from the total extermination with which they are menaced in Spain.

By an express which left Valencia on the 30th of June, we receive officially the agreeable news, that the French army commanded by general Moncey, having attacked that city on the 28th of the same month, were received by such a dreadful fire from the batteries, for the space of seven hours, that after having been routed and their bodies covering the ground in the neighborhood, they precipitately abandoned the field, and in the utmost confusion, without provisions and without force, took the road to Madrid in which the main body of the Valencian army is waiting to cut off their retreat, so that not one of those who remain can escape.

We have also received, by the courier of to-day, information, that the remains of the army of 18,000 men, who entered Andalusia under the command of Gen. Dupont, has retreated to Andujar, and that it is reduced to only 6000: that on the 22d of June they were within the distance of two leagues from the first division of the vanguard of the Spanish army of that kingdom, commanded by Gen. Campioni, and that the day following it would be joined by the second division under the command of Gen. Castanos, for the purpose of attacking and entirely destroying Dupont.

LONDON, August 3.

Intelligence of the greatest importance has been received from Spain, and we rejoice in being able to state that it is most glorious. Government have received dispatches from Lord Collingwood of the 17th of last month. Seville gazettes have also been received to the 14th, and Oviedo to the 30th of last month, that is to last Saturday. The dispatches of Lord Collingwood have brought a confirmation of the success of the Spaniards in Valencia, in Arragon and Catalonia. Near Barcelona the French sustained a defeat, and were forced to retire to the forts. A Madrid article to the 20th in the Oviedo papers adds, after the enemy had thrown themselves into Montjuic which commands the harbour of Barcelona, the Catalinian patriots resolved to storm it—their loss was very great, between six and seven thousand men; but they succeeded in making themselves masters of it, and immediately put the whole garrison to the sword.

Moncey found a grave for his army in Valencia. A series of actions took place near the wall of that city on the 26th, 27th, 28 and 29th of June. On the 26th and 27th, the Spaniards are said to have full-

ained considerable loss, and the French to have succeeded in their object of getting near Valencia so as to be able to make an attack upon it on the 28th. The Valencians, aware of Moncey's intentions were posted under the walls. He began his attack in the afternoon of the 28th, but the town was so vigorously defended that he was obliged to retire to his position between Quarte and Millunta, where he had thrown up a battery. There he was attacked by the patriots on the 29th, and a most sanguinary conflict ensued; but thanks to providence! "the good cause," as the Oviedo Gazette informs us, was ultimately triumphant, and of 18,000 men of whom Moncey's army consisted only one thousand made their escape. Such is the fate that has attended the French arms in Valencia. A similar fate has befallen them in Murcia.

Extract from a private letter from Hamburg, July 19.

"The ambassador was at last obliged to communicate his dispatches to count Stadion. The same day a cabinet council assembled, at which the emperor and all the archdukes who are in Vienna assembled. His conference lasted from ten o'clock till eight in the evening, and upon breaking up of the council, couriers were immediately dispatched to all the provinces, to Paris, and likewise one to Petersburg. The Russian ambassador, having had the same evening an interview with count Stadion, sent also one to his court. Nothing had transpired which could satisfy the curiosity of the public relative to this extraordinary dispatch of couriers, and what increased the anxiety, was a report that was spread the following day, that they were packing up at the French ambassador's hotel.

"The inhabitants here in Hamburg, display the most extravagant joy since these accounts have been received from Vienna. Several merchants received last evening letters on this subject, all containing with the greatest exactness, the same intelligence. In every coffee house, in every public place, the citizens already express their hopes of a new continental war, with as much freedom as if there was not a Frenchman in Hamburg. What confirms this important information, is the conduct observed by the French minister and governor: you know the gentlemen are neither dilatory nor conciliatory in their measures; but now they appear to be absolutely panic struck. Some of the letters go so far as to assert, that Andreossi, after the conference with count Stadion, had demanded passports for himself, and all the persons attached to the embassy—and received them the same evening!!

"I break open the letter to inform you that Beinaudotte and the French minister have received estates about two hours ago. It is said they have brought intelligence that Andreossi, with all his suit, have quitted Vienna!!

From the Gibraltar Chronicle Extra, July 25, 1808.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that we announce the surrender of the French army under Dupont, to the army of Andalusia under general Castanos. The reader will find in the following translation whatever official account has hitherto been received of this fortunate and glorious event, which, to speak the language of our government, is, in reality, a fresh triumph obtained by Spain and Great-Britain over the common enemy: and it will prove no slight additional cause of gratification to the inhabitants of this garrison, that the two countries should chiefly be indebted for it, to the military skill and indefatigable exertions of an officer, whose known partiality to the British nation, grounded upon an accurate knowledge of the true interests of Spain, has, for such a long period, secured to them almost all the blessings of peace amidst the horrors of war, and thus entitled him to their highest regard and most affectionate gratitude.

[After detailing the defeat of Dupont, and Goibert, the editor of the Gibraltar Chronicle states, that]

In honor of the glorious victory communicated above, three royal salutes were fired, in succession, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, from the saluting battery; and at eight in the evening, three more royal salutes, each succeeded by a feu de joie from the troops of the garrison, which were drawn up on the heights—at eight a general illumination took place.

The following suspicious article is taken

from the Baltimore American of yesterday. "The president and heads of departments are to be at Washington on Monday next, and it is confidently expected that the executive will be enabled to take off the Embargo before the meeting of Congress

The above article, originating in a paper reputedly under the patronage of the Baltimore Smith family, induces a belief that it may be derived from their authority; unless, indeed, we are to view it as a trick to operate on the approaching elections. We have heard of a letter recently addressed to a gentleman in office, from another in high authority, which state that the last arrivals both from France and England were of so favourable a nature as to warrant a belief that the late injurious and violent orders and decrees of these powers would be speedily annulled. Although we do implicitly rely on this information, we most fervently hope it may be correct, and that the country may thereby be relieved from the oppression and ruin of the embargo.

N. B. It ought to be remarked, however, on the above article, that the election in Maryland commences next Monday. It is not improbable, therefore, that this is an artifice principally invented to operate on this occasion.

Phila. Gazette.

HISTORY OF MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

OLIVER & MUNROE, intend putting immediately to press, the *History of Miranda's late attempt to revolutionize South America*. In a series of letters by a gentleman who was an officer in the enterprise, to his friend in the U. States.

The manuscript has been inspected by several gentlemen of taste and literary eminence who pronounce it a highly valuable and interesting work. The merit of it alone, would entitle it to the patronage of the public; but when it is remembered, that Miranda is now in England, making preparations for going again to South America, and that col. Burr is now on his passage there, it cannot fail to excite particular attention.—it is thus noticed by a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to the Editor of the North Star.

"A young gentleman whom I knew five years ago as an officer in the navy of the U. States, and which he left honorably, has lately returned from Miranda's expedition, into which he had been seduced by falsehood and has shown me a history of that enterprise in detail from the day of leaving New-York until its dissolution. The unstudied simplicity of the narrative carries conviction of its truth. I have advised its publication: so have other gentlemen of more deserving weight of character than myself. It has so much of incident that it will engage the curious reader; so much of extravagance as to seize on the adventurous; so much of disaster as to fix on sensibility, and carries proof of such depraved hypocrisy in the leader as to interest every lover of truth. Because I with every tub to stand on its own bottom, I with this exposure should go to the public. "Render unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's."

Printers through the union are desired to insert the above in their respective papers.

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NOTICE,

THAT at the next court of Common Pleas, to be holden for the county of Clark, in the Indiana Territory, on the first Monday in November next, I shall apply to said court for a ferry to be established across the river Ohio, from my land in said county, being fractional sections No. 4, & 5, in Town No. 6 S. of Range No. 3 E.
Frederick Guiger.

September 18, 1808.