

contrary to the law of nations, has preserved his troops from a complete route.—Gen. Castanos was prepared to attack him with numerous forces, but discovering in the vanguard of the enemy a multitude of children, women, secular and regular clergymen, drawn from Cordova, he found himself obliged to desist from immolating so many innocent victims.

There arrived in this city, Swiss and Portuguese cannoneers, who had fled from Yelves. There are at this place only 400 men in garrison; the remainder, with Gen. Klierham at their head broke up towards Lisbon, which as it appears, is threatened with a speedy attack.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

Most important and glorious news from Spain.

Defeats of the French in Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, confirmed.

Intelligence of the greatest importance have 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 from 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 of the 20th in the Oviedo papers adds, after the enemy had thrown themselves in Montjui which commands the harbor of Barcelona, the Catalonian 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 walls of that city on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June. On the 26th and 27th, the Spaniards are said to have sustained 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 Mislanta, 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! These wandered about, uncertain what course to take. At length they effected a junction with a French force at St. Clement. Such is the fate that has attended the French arms and operations in Valencia. A similar fate has befallen them in Murcia, but the particulars are not mentioned.

The dispatches have brought also a confirmation of the failure of all the attacks upon Saragossa. And thus in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia, the French army have suffered a diminution of near 40,000 men.

Dupont remained in Andujar when the last accounts were received from General Castanos, on the 14th ult. He had by a stratagem, evaded one attack from the

Spaniards—as the latter were preparing to attack him they discovered in the enemy's van. Spanish women, children and monks, whom Dupont had carried on with him from Cordova. The Spaniards shrunk from the idea of getting at the French over the bleeding & murdered bodies of their country women, & the attack was not made. But Gen. Castanos, in his dispatches of the 11th ult. to the Supreme Junta of Seville, informed them that he ment to attack Dupont on the next day. Dupont was completely hemmed in, and reduced to the last extremity.

Two French divisions under Generals Frere and Whedel having been routed, Frere did not think it prudent to proceed any further than St. Clement.

The important Fort of Figueras in Catalonia has been taken by the Patriots.

Upon the above intelligence, so important and so glorious, we have not room to make any comments—nor indeed are any necessary. It will fill every British heart with exultation and pride—it will strengthen the belief that the decrees is gone forth to arrest the tyrant in his course, and to effect and avenge the cause of freedom and of man.

From the N. York Gazette, Sept. 26.

A letter received in New-York from Barrocco via Havana, dated 2d of Sept. says, "A vessel arrived here this morning from St. Jago brings advices that the inhabitants of St. Thomas are evacuating the island on account of the great scarcity of provisions."

A letter from a commercial house in Havana to another in New-York, dated 11th of Sept. says, "A brig arrived here yesterday from St. Thomas. An express from Barbadoes which has reached St. Thomas brings dates as late as the 31st of July from Cadiz, and 1st August from Gibraltar, mentioning that a force of 300,000 Spaniards had marched to the frontiers of the kingdom; that the French in Spain were nearly exterminated; and that Murat and every other general of note were held as hostages for the safe return of the king Ferdinand VII.

By the arrival of the ship Alkno-mac, at New-York, news is received that the Swedish army has retired within its own frontiers and the Russians are said to have withdrawn from Finland. Accounts from Oporto state that the force under Junot is stronger than was at first supposed and that he has received reinforcements. The Spanish Gen. Cuesta with 71,000 men is said to be in pursuit of a French force of 17,000 under Bessiers.

According to an exact return of the British forces destined for Spain and Portugal, including those which have already failed under Generals Wellesly and Spencer, and exclusive of the artillery, royal waggon train, &c. the numbers amount to 29,246. In addition to this force a second expedition is planned, to consist of 3,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry. Nat. Intelligencer.

A WILLIAM BRENT, of Boston,

Has obtained a patent from the United States for a machine for splitting Leather. The advantages of this invention are numerous. That part of the skin which is

commonly shaved off in small pieces and lost, is saved, and comes off in one entire piece, suitable for various uses. Besides this great saving, a workman can shave with the machine four times as many skins in one day as he could without it, and thus saving of the time and of the leather also will make a profit of one hundred per cent. The great utility of this work has been acknowledged by the most eminent Curriers and all others who have seen it work, and it will probably be one step towards the advancement of American Manufactures.

From the (Washington) Monitor. Washington, Capital Hall, half past 2 o'clock, September 19th, 1808.

Mr Colvin—Sir,

THIS day, about half past 11 o'clock, the vault of the New Court room in the North wing of the Capitol fell in. There were three or four men under it when it first cracked, all of whom escaped except Mr. J. Lenthall, the clerk or superintendent of the work, who is buried in the ruins and has not yet been found. The hopes of his being alive are very faint.—As many men as can be employed are at work to remove the rubbish. The centres had been removed from under part of the vault ever since Friday. They had been eased above a month before, when it was found that this part of the arch was considerably warped, and in a manner that could not be accounted for, but which did not appear dangerous. The centres under the remaining part were also eased, so as to appear, and in an attempt to remove them, the whole work fell in.

I have only time to state these facts at present, and will make further communication on the subject to morrow.

B. LATROBE, Surveyor of the Public Buildings.

After several hours industrious search the lifeless body of Mr. Lenthall was found, with the skull fractured & other parts considerably injured. Under the sanction of Mr. Buzard, the coroner, his death was pronounced accidental, & the corps conveyed to the dwelling of his afflicted family, there to receive the necessary preparations for the rights of burial. The regret of the whole city on the exit of Mr. L. constitutes for him an honourable eulogium, surpassing the panegyric of the pen.

The redoubled exertions of Mr. Latrobe, and the facilities which every class of our citizens are cordially disposed to render for the repair of the accident, are ample securities that the Hall of the Senate will be in a suitable situation for the reception of that body in November, notwithstanding the unexpected drawback upon the workmen.

Strong arguments in favor of the Embargo.

At a public meeting in the city of Baltimore on Saturday 24th ult. one of the reasons adduced in favor of the Embargo by Mr. M'Kim, the republican candidate for Congress, was, "that every OLD TORY—every BRITISH AGENT in the United States was against it."

Bonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of Jews in all the different parts of the globe, viz. in the Turkish empire, 1,000,000; in Persia, China,

India, on the east and west of the Ganges, 300,000; in the west of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000; making a population of 3,000,000.

Reporter.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Treasury, Navy, and War departments, have all arrived at the seat of the General Government.

The ship St. Michaels left L'Orient on the 20th of August, and arrived at Hampton Roads on Wednesday last. Mr. Nourfe, who came on shore at Hampton, reached this place last night with dispatches from Mr. Pinkney at London. Mr. Wilder, who is charged with those from General Armstrong, remained in the ship, which was making her way to Baltimore. It is expected that he will arrive to day.

Monitor.

NO TRIBUTE!

Spirit of '76,

Some judgment may be formed of the ardent patriotism of Baltimore, by the following testimonials.

Notice is hereby given, to all Republicans of Baltimore City and County, that the Cargo of Gin, lately imported in the brig Sophia, Capt. Carman, from Rotterdam, having paid an infamous British Tribute, is condemned to the Flames, and will be Burnt to morrow evening on Hamstead-Hill—Let all the people shout, GOD save the REPUBLIC!

On Tuesday according to the above notice, the six pipes of Gin were burnt on Hamstead-Hill, amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse of people accompanied by a discharge of 17 rounds of cannon. Over the pipes of Gin was suspended a canvas which bore the following inscription. "British Orders of Council." The frame to which it was attached somewhat resembled a Gallows. The whole was consumed.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MONITOR.

The editor of the Monitor is an enemy to long addresses, filled up with egotisms and promises of future performances. His works and not his professions constitute the standard by which he desires to be judged. He deems it necessary, however, at this time to offer a few concise observations to his Patrons with respect to his paper.

The Monitor is now Established; and with the fostering aid of Republicans will flourish. Its friends need no longer fear for its continuance, nor its enemies utter their false prophecies of its downfall. The City of Washington has become the editor's permanent abode, which nothing shall be able to change but a removal of the seat of Government; a circumstance which the editor hopes to believe will never take place.

As the principle support of a newspaper at this place is derived from subscription, the editor trusts that the friends who have heretofore promoted his establishment will spare no diligence, when opportunity offers, to extend the circulation of the Monitor: An extensive circulation alone can give to him the means necessary for the correct management of his press.

The editor can assure his subscribers that the Monitor shall be enlarged to a size as great as that of the National Intelligencer, if not larger, by the meeting of Congress in November next; and that the proceedings of that body, together with all public vouchers and documents will be most faithfully and at an early day laid before the nation. In this particular the editor has no doubt of giving the most complete satisfaction to men of all parties.

Washington City, September 20th, 1808,