

## THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

SEVILLE, JULY 13.

In the different Churches of this City prayers have been put up, imploring the Divine assistance upon our arms.— We are assured that the attack was to be made yesterday.

PUERTO REAL, JULY 11.

In the kingdom of Seville we have 50,000 men in arms. Of these 30,000 are troops of the line, and the rest, though newly raised, are pretty well disciplined, having been constantly exercising for the last month. The whole of this force is posted in the environs of Andujar, where General Dupont has entrenched himself with 9000 troops, in expectation of reinforcements, or in consequence of finding his retreat to Madrid entirely cut off.

We are in hourly expectation of hearing of an engagement, though there are some who assert that Gen. Calland's plan is to starve the enemy into a surrender.

BENEVENTE, JULY 22.

Marshal Bessieres, who entered this place with from 10 to 12,000 men, subsequent to the retreat of our army, marched out again in the evening of the 20th. The country is entirely laid waste, for the enemy cut down all the plantations and fed their horses with the corn. Seignor Cuesta has retreated with the cavalry, and has left the infantry at their own disposal. It is said that he has gone to join Palafox.

CORUNNA, JULY 27.

In the evening of the 25th the English Colonel Carol set off post from this place, for our army, accompanied by a serjeant and a private soldier.

The vessels belonging to the English convoy continue to arrive here, and at the other ports of the kingdom.

JULY 28.—Yesterday morning arrived here a prize to a British vessel; a French galliot from Martinique, laden with coffee, cotton, and other colonial productions.

VALDEVIEGAS, JULY 22.

Our head-quarters are at Manzanal, and the advanced guard has arrived at Algora, where it remains completely on the alert.

Seignor Cuesta has suddenly evacuated Benevente, and marched for Leon. In consequence of dispatches taken by a serjeant of the regiment of Saragossa, from a French Aide-Camp, whom he apprehended in the disguise of a Spanish postillion, and which dispatches were transmitted to Seignor Cuesta, who received them at ten o'clock at night; he dismissed the peasantry belonging to his army, ordered the cavalry to mount, and with them and the flying artillery, he marched off suddenly at twelve o'clock, saying, "Let those who are able and willing follow me." This precipitate departure has given rise to various speculations. There are some who, from the intelligence received yesterday, predict some heroic achievement as the issue of the plan which he had so suddenly adopted.

VIANA, JULY 20.

The news in this quarter is, that our troops continue to march towards Coimbra, with the intention of proceeding to rescue the capital from the possession of the French traitors.—Figuera, Nazaret, and Sr. Martin, are already free; and at Peniche there are said to be only about 40 French remaining. From the capital we receive no intelligence, the post not being permitted to come away. God grant that the inhabitants may speedily recover their liberty! I will send you information of whatever passes, for I hope in God those robbers who have so much harassed us are on the point of being totally exterminated.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

On Friday last, the Royal Bucks, or King's Own Regiment of Militia, on their parade at East Bounce, volunteered to a man in offering their services to any part of Europe, in the present momentous crisis.

Dispatches were on Monday received from Admiral Sir JAMES SAUMERZ. They were transmitted by the *Calyso* sloop of war, which has arrived at Yarmouth. By the same conveyance a number of private letters have been received, containing various interesting particulars. Some of them, we are sorry to learn, represent the influence of the French Government as still paramount in the Court of St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is said to be the chief instrument in the hands of BONAPARTE, for directing the measures of the Imperial Cabinet. The zeal with which he devotes himself to the service of the Tyrant can scarcely be accounted for, but on the supposition that there is some truth in a report mentioned in these letters, that he has obtained a promise of being seated on the Throne of Turkey, upon the dissolution of the present Government. As a further gratification to the malice which NAPOLEON bears to the family of BOURBON and their adherents, the Duke and Duchesse of ANGOULEME, with about 130 French emigrants of various ranks and descriptions, are to be sent away. The *Euryalus* frigate was laying off Liebau, in Courland, in readiness to receive the Duke and Duchesse, with their suite. The *Goliath* man of war was dispatched by Sir SAMUEL HOOD on the 26th of June, from Ystad roads, to strengthen the squadron cruising between Dantzic and the Gulf of Finland. The Spanish troops in the Isle of Fuhnen are said to be in a state of open revolt, in consequence of obtaining, notwithstanding all BERNADOTTE'S vigilance to prevent it, a true account of what has been passing in their native country. If they are in any force in that Island, it surely would not be a difficult operation to bring them off, and to furnish them with the means of joining the ranks of their countrymen in arms. The Danes in Moen and the contiguous Islands are heartily tired of their French visitors, who have there displayed the same propensities to rapacity and oppression of every description which have marked their conduct in every other country where they have been admitted as foes or friends. It was rumoured, and generally credited, at Stockholm, that BERNADOTTE had demanded of the Court of Denmark the cession of Holstein, and a contribution of several millions of dollars; and in consequence of these demands it was said, that his DANISH MAJESTY had made overtures for peace with England and Sweden. Whatever truth there may be in the former report, we do

not think the latter, under existing circumstances, entitled to any degree of credit.

The expedition under Sir A. WELLESLEY was, it is said, to disembark at Figueira, which is about 26 leagues N. of Lisbon. He was to be joined there by the Portuguese army, consisting of 8000 regulars, and 12,000 peasantry. The French, it appears, still occupied the country between that place and the Tagus; but their chief force was stationed at two inland towns, Leria and St. Aren.— They would, no doubt, retreat towards the forts on the Tagus upon learning the arrival of Sir ARTHUR. It is ascertained that JUNOT has diligently employed all his time since the first symptoms of insurrection broke out in placing these forts in the best state of defence. Of provisions he has collected a vast quantity; and finding all the tanks, or cisterns, insufficient, from their old and leaky state, to contain water for the garrison, he had an immense quantity of casks collected, and stored with that necessary article. We learn, however, that the chief fortress, which is the citadel of Lisbon, is not capable of sustaining a siege for any length of time: it is an old Moorish castle, the defences of which, on the land side, have undergone little improvement, according to the modern system of fortification. The dispatches which arrived on Monday from Oporto, were brought by a Portuguese Officer.

General PALAFOX, who commands at Saragossa, is one of three sons of the old General of that name; he held a commission in the Spanish Guards, with the rank of Major-General, and has ever been distinguished for gallantry and enterprise. General CUESTA is an Officer of more experience, and had a command in the war against France in 1793. General CASTANOS likewise served in the same unfortunate campaign, and has the reputation of a good Officer.

Letters from Vienna, of the 11th of July, state, that the Emperor of AUSTRIA has, in defiance of the demands of BONAPARTE to cede his maritime ports in the Adriatic, incorporated Friese with Hungary, and that reinforcements were marching to join the Austrian garrisons in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

The Danish Government has so far lowered that lofty and indignant tone which it assumed after our successful attack upon Copenhagen, as to have at length agreed to a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. Twenty-four masters of British merchant ships had, in consequence of this arrangement, arrived at Gottenburgh from the Island of Zealand. Several of these had been prisoners in Holstein, where, according to their report, the inhabitants are most anxious to be relieved from French protection. They, and the Court of Denmark also, it is believed, are now fully persuaded that the French, from the first, intended to occupy the country, and that the threatened invasion of Sweden was but a mere pretext for gaining an entrance into it.— They are said to have removed from the post-houses and public offices the arms of his DANISH MAJESTY, and substituted those of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Such an insult may possibly have been committed in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, but we hardly think it occurred generally. The situation of the French in Holstein is sufficiently dangerous at present, without adding to it by unnecessary outrage. Their obvious policy is to conciliate, and not provoke, the inhabitants of the Government.

Intelligence of JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S usurpation of the throne of Spain reached Copenhagen on the 17th, where it produced a very strong sensation. The inhabitants loudly exclaimed against the monstrous injustice of the attempt. The conduct of the British Government, and the general and enthusiastic expression of public sentiment in favour of Spain, were also known there, and created a great change in the disposition of the Danes towards England. This circumstance, added to the pressure of the war, produced effects that would hardly have been expected in so short a time. The wish for peace with England was general in the Danish capital. Indeed, so anxious were the inhabitants on this point, that it was rumoured there that a person was sent over to sound the disposition of our Government on the subject. A report to the same effect was current yesterday, on the arrival of the mail.— The abatement of hostile feeling in Denmark was also evinced by other circumstances. The escape of prisoners was frequently connived at, and four vessels from the Baltic, we are informed, were lately permitted, after examination of papers, to sail for England, which under different circumstances and at other times, would have been declared good and lawful prize.

Letters from Stockholm, dated the 19th, state that the Swedes have obtained new and decisive successes in Finland, but that the particulars had not transpired. It was the opinion, however, that the Russians were about to wholly evacuate that province in consequence. His Swedish Majesty was understood to have joined the army under the command of General KLINGSPOR. Sir SAMUEL HOOD, in the *Centaure*, had sailed for the Gulf of Bothnia, for the purpose of meeting the King of SWEDEN.

The battle, in which the Swedes proved victorious, was fought near Christinestadt.

We are sorry to state that Government have not completely succeeded in their attempts to establish a communication with the Court of Vienna. The first dispatches forwarded from Heligoland fell into the hands of the French, but the second is said to have reached its destination.

We have received the Dutch journals to the 27th. They are wholly silent with regard to military operations in Spain. We cannot find in them even the slightest allusion to the surrender of the French fleet at Cadiz. They are equally silent as to the preparations which are undoubtedly going forward for reinforcing the French army in that country. They dilate, however, to a greater extent than our limits permit us to follow them, upon the reception which Joseph Bonaparte has met with at the different stages of his journey, as far as Burgos, where he arrived on the 14th ult. Every where the inhabitants of all classes are represented as crowding around him, solicitous for the honor of being admitted to his presence, and of taking the oath of allegiance to his person and government. He seems to make diligent use of the deputies who have accompanied him from Bayonne, in conciliating the people in their respective dis-

tricts. Whatever exaggeration there may be in these statements, we confess that we do not like the facility with which the Pretender has accomplished half his journey to the capital. Having in his train a number of the ablest and most considerable Spaniards, should he succeed in reaching Madrid, we cannot but anticipate injurious consequences to the patriotic cause. The adherence of such a body of individuals to his interests, the possession of the forms of royal authority, and all the arts of intrigue applied to the two great springs of human action *hope* and *fear*, cannot fail to produce some degree of distraction in the councils and operations of his opponents. Let us hope that those who were at the head of the patriotic armies were fully aware of this, and that they would still be capable of preventing his arrival at the seat of Government, or at least of giving him no leisure to establish himself there in the semblance of lawful and tranquil authority. From the other articles furnished by the Dutch papers, it should seem that the jealousies between the Emperor Francis and Napoleon are advancing with hasty strides towards a rupture. The latter, it will be observed, threatens to pay a visit to Germany. Some proposals appear to have been made on the part of Austria to the principal Members of the Rhenish Confederation; but Napoleon has taken the alarm, and it is not improbable that the result of the approaching Diet will be to reduce them to still closer dependence, if possible, than at present, upon the Government of France. It is certainly to the revolt of this body that Austria should look for the most efficient ally, in any attempt to restore the lost balance of Europe. They now possess an army of between 60 and 70,000 men, disciplined and modelled on the French system, and of the inclination of the great majority of this force to shake off the yoke of France, there can be little doubt. But unfortunately their Sovereigns have private interests, which oppose a total return to the old state of things, though they too may be discontented with the new one. How much is it to be lamented, that at a crisis such as the present, the Emperor Alexander, instead of being ready to strike in to decide the hesitating policy of Austria; and to give his powerful guarantee to the Members of the Confederation; against the fears which they might entertain from that quarter, should be warring his force in a general quarrel of personal pique and resentment!

A passenger who has just arrived in a vessel from Memel, states, that the French are making the most severe exactions in Hellein. The soldiery carry off the live-stock of the farmers without reserve or ceremony. No payment is offered or even promised. Such is said to be the conduct of the French in a country which they entered as allies. The subjects of Denmark murmur loudly, and those murmurs reach the Government, which perhaps thinks it rather too hazardous to echo them, least it should provoke the farther revenge of Bonaparte, who must patronize his soldiery, for he knows well the great motive of their adherence to his cause, is the spoil which he permits them to make in every country they enter.

The Patriot Generals in Spain having, it is said, pledged themselves to each other, to meet, at the head of their respective columns, at Madrid, on St. James's Day (Monday last) there to celebrate the feast of their tutelar Saint in a manner worthy of the great occasion which called them there; the following short account of this Apostle may not prove unacceptable to many of our readers. He is called JAMES the Great to distinguish him from the other Apostle JAMES, who is called the Less. He was brother to the beloved disciple, and they were called BROTHERS, which signifies Sons of Thunder, but not reproachfully, as Dr. Cave has erroneously intimated. He was put to death by command of HEROD, nephew of HEROD ANTIPUS, who beheaded JOHN the Baptist, and brother to the infamous HERODIAS. The Spaniards have a prodigious veneration for St. JAMES, "and, on account of his appearing armed *cap-a-pie*, mounted on a stately prancing white horse, and assisting them in their battles with the Moors, they have chosen him for their Patron Saint, and instituted a Military Order, which is called by his name."

Letters were received on Monday from St. Andero, dated the 24th ultimo, which all concur in saying, that the French were undoubtedly defeated by CUESTA, that the Patriots were in the highest spirits, and that they expected the most favourable result from the effort that was to be made the next day by all the armies.

Letters received on Wednesday from St. Petersburg state, that the plague had broke out in the southern provinces of Russia, that it had already committed dreadful devastation, and was rapidly spreading. They also mention that an epidemical disorder, but fortunately not of so malignant a nature, had shewn itself in Livonia and Courland, and carried off a number of the inhabitants.

The *Eurydice* frigate arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, and brought with her a Spanish schooner, which was cut out of St. Sebastian, by the boats of his Majesty's ship *Unicorn*. St. Sebastian is a sea port in Biscay, and a very small distance from Bayonne, the residence of BONAPARTE.— The Spanish schooner had on board 3000 stand of arms, and dispatches from King JOSEPH to Buenos Ayres, and the Spanish colonies in South America. The *Eurydice* was only three days on her passage. From the intelligence which had reached St. Andero before she sailed, it appears that the French had suffered much more severely than the Patriots, in the battle which took place near Valladolid.— The *Eurydice*, we understand, has brought home no dispatches from St. Andero, for the Gallician Deputies or the British Government.

We are assured that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has remonstrated against the cutting off the tails of his regiment, the Royals, and with success. There is a special exemption in their favour.

ELEVATED WARFARE.—A singular species of duel has lately taken place at Paris. M. Granpre and M. Le Pique having quarrelled about a celebrated opera dancer, who was kept by the former, but had been discovered in an intrigue with the latter, a challenge ensued. Being both men of elevated mind, they agreed to fight in balloons, and in order to give time for their preparation, it determined that the duel should take place on that day month. Ac-