

LONDON.

August 5.—On the authority of Capt. Cook, of the Townshend packet, who has arrived in town with dispatches for Government, as also for the Spanish Deputies, and who left Corunna so late as Sunday last, we are told that Sir Arthur Wellesley landed his force (10,000 men) in Portugal.—The disembarkation, it is said, was effected on the 28th ult. in the River Mondego, up which the troops were carried for some distance in boats, and afterwards advanced to Figueiro dos Vinhos; which is near the great road to Lisbon, and partly in the rear of the French corps posted at Leyria. We hope that Sir Arthur will be in time to intercept any reinforcements which the retreat of General Cuesta may have enabled the French to forward for the relief of Junot, but doubt his having actually made good his landing at the time stated in this account, though such might be his intention. He was accurately informed, at Corunna, of all the particulars attending the check of General Cuesta on the 14th, and of the consequences that might result from that affair.

There were two reports afloat yesterday, both very favourable to the Spanish cause: one was, that Dupont, having received reinforcements, from what quarter is not stated, attacked the Patriots under Castanos, on the 14th of July, near Carpa; and, after a severe engagement, succeeded in again making himself master of Cordova. On the retreat of the Patriots, in good order, along the Banks of the Guadalquivir, they were joined, on the 15th, by the British troops under General Spencer, when Dupont was assailed in his new position; and, after a most bloody and obstinate action, totally defeated and driven out of Cordova with dreadful slaughter. The victory thus gained is represented to be of the most decisive and glorious description.

The other report was, that a general rising of the people of Madrid had taken place on the 23d of July; and that in the conflict which ensued, the whole of the French troops in that city were either killed or put to the route; and that only four thousand cavalry were enabled to effect their escape. The report adds, that upwards of 20,000 persons fell on this occasion.

It was on the 20th of July, according to some accounts received, that Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid, at which time it was said a disturbance threatened. Now, we are inclined to think that one statement has grown out of the other, and probably both are false, as it is well known that the time appointed for Joseph's arrival at Madrid was not before the 27th ult. In regard to the first of the above reports, we have now to state, on the authority of accounts brought by the Townshend packet from Corunna, that, preparatory to an attack on Dupont, General Spencer had advanced from Port St. Mary early in July, to join General Castanos, but that information having been received of the French General being reinforced by 8000 men on the first of that month, it was expected he would anticipate the meditated attack of the Allies, which, if the statement we have given be true, appears to have been the case.

By the Townshend we have received the *Corunna Gazette* of the 21st ult. The Intelligence which it contains is not of later date than that which reached us yesterday, but it corroborates in every essential particular the accounts contained in the *Oviedo Gazette*.

Cuesta, we find, has actually deemed it prudent to retire from Benevento. A short paragraph in the *Corunna Gazette*, dated from Benevento on the 24th ult. states, "that the greater part of the army of Castille has passed to reinforce the army of Asturias." In another account it is stated, that Cuesta began his retreat on the 19th towards Galicia—that on the 22d his head-quarters were at Mawzanal, and his advanced guard at Algora—that Bellieres, at the head of 12 000 men, entered Benevento soon after Cuesta's departure, and that he quitted it on the 20th, taking the route to Astorga; other accounts affirm, that he had proceeded to Zamora, with a view of entering Portugal.—These statements are very confused and unsatisfactory.

The last accounts respecting Saragossa are most favourable to the cause in which the Spaniards have so nobly engaged.

One of the transports belonging to the Expedition that sailed from Portsmouth, has put back, having been run foul of and damaged. The Master reports, that several others have received some damage, but we trust not material, in the late squally weather.

Shortly after the emigration of the Portuguese Government to the Brazils, between two and three thousand sailors, soldiers, and mechanics, found means to escape to this country, with the hope of being sent from hence to the Brazils. They remained for some considerable length of time under the auspices of his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, and under the protection of our Government. From the fortunate turn of affairs which has taken place, it is expected they may be more useful in their own country; and on Tuesday night the whole of them received orders from his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador to return to the defence of their native land.

Letters from Stockholm, of the date of the 21st ult. state that positive information had been received there that the French were evacuating Swedish Pomerania, and marching towards Silisia. They had removed all the ammunition from the different fortresses which they occupied, and it was expected that orders would be issued to dismantle them. This intelligence is rather probable. It is no secret that Bonaparte has taken offence at the tone which Austria has of late assumed; and it is consonant with his usual policy to prepare his means of attack before he resorts to that decisive species of remonstrance which few, if any, of the Continental Cabinets, we fear, will hear without trembling.

It was stated yesterday, that a serious difference has taken place between General Cuesta and General Blake, in consequence of which the forces under those Officers separated. Cuesta, with the body attached to him, marched to Salamanca for reinforcements; and Blake, with his adherents, took another direction.—We have heard with deep regret of this appearance of discord among the Commanders of the Spanish Patriots. Cuesta and Blake are both men of talent and reputation. Their disjunction is not

ascribed to any cause inconsistent with the patriotism or zeal of either. It is said to have originated in a difference of opinion as to the battle in which General Blake's division (the van) was worsted.

One circumstance we have both peculiar pride and pleasure in communicating, which is, that the Supreme Council of Seville have been able to suspend the levying further contributions, and even to refund, out of the money arrived from England, the forced and voluntary loans that had been already advanced. This must give the people of Spain a feeling sense of the interests we take in their concerns; and, when compared with the brutal rapacity exercised by the ruffians who are endeavouring to oppress them, will place the character and principles of the two nations in the most striking point of view. Upon this subject we cannot help mentioning a circumstance which was currently reported at Gijon, before the Scorpion sailed; which is, that the people of Cordova, who, as our Readers will recollect, were obliged to make a temporary surrender to the French, did it on condition that no plunder should be permitted. Dupont pledged himself to this term, but, immediately after getting possession of the town, gave it up to pillage. The day of vengeance is, however, in part arrived, and we hope it will not be long before we shall be able to announce that full retribution has been dealt out by the brave Andalusians.

It is said that the Spanish Patriots have contrived to send many of their Proclamations, and accounts of the successful progress of their cause into France by means of balloons. Whether this story be true or not, it is certainly very desirable that the French should know of the difficulties which the tyrant meets with in his attempt to bring another kingdom into a deplorable submission to one of the branches of his upstart family. At present the interior of France is kept in the darkest ignorance, and therefore the people are under the necessity of restraining their feelings, which, notwithstanding all the terrors of their Government, might rise into a noble energy when they found that they were to send new Conscripts merely to fight the battles of insatiable ambition, and to sink inevitably under the avowed vengeance of an insulted nation, determined to preserve itself from the fangs of a cruel and unprincipled Despot.

In an account, which mentions the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte at Madrid, it is stated, that he was received with sullen silence; no guns were fired by the Spaniards, nor did any species of rejoicing take place on the occasion.—The bell-ringers refused their office, which being considered an unpardonable offence, three of them were taken into custody, and on the following day, after a summary trial, put to death. It is said that a few hired tinkers (wenders of saucepans and kettles) appeared before the Palace, and saluted the new Sovereign by the noise produced by beating their pots and kettles with sticks; and these men cried, "Long live King Joseph." This is altogether a woful and deplorable spectacle.

Extract of a Letter from the American Consul at Alicante, to his Friend in Dublin, dated June 16:—"From the time that Bonaparte had the address to kidnap the Royal Family of Spain, nothing was observed amongst the inhabitants but a sullen silent discontent; but from the moment it appeared the Crown was abdicated in favour of Napoleon the flame of resentment and vengeance burst forth—in every part of the nation, every unmarried man, from the age of 16 to 40, has taken up arms, and a military enthusiasm has seized on every mind—the number of this undisciplined army must very much exceed one million.—Every means for teaching and organizing them are adopted, and I have no reason to doubt they will, in a very short time, be the finest army that perhaps ever appeared in Europe. The French have 100 000 men in Spain—several divisions of them have already been defeated by this mad-hardy rabble; and if an opinion might be hazarded on the chance of war, it is, that Bonaparte has lost Spain, and if the Spaniards, with their present enthusiastic spirit, pursue him, he must lose France also—his ambition and greediness of power have induced him to commit a mortal error, which must end in the good of mankind."

PROCLAMATION.

"Noble Inhabitants of Asturias! What panicky terror has taken hold of your hearts? A remote danger affrights you! an imaginary invasion terrifies you! Do you not know, that the whole power of Rome in the zenith of its splendour, and with her Emperor at her head, has not been able to add this small province to her Empire? Have you forgot, that the innumerable hordes of Barbarians which Africa has vomited into our peninsula, have found their tomb amidst these rocks! You are, peradventure, afraid of the threats of the conquerors of Jena and Austerlitz. Away with these ideas, spread by our enemies, to dishearten you. The French Armies, that have filled the world with their name, lie prostrate in the dust; the remainder is holding in coercion the unhappy that have been sacrificed to the ambition of their Chief. In Spain we have but few soldiers, raw, inexperienced, weakened by fatigue, incapable of undertaking the conquest of an invincible country. They will face the danger, if their Chiefs bid them; but what will be their fate? Will they return? They will, if you refuse to imitate your forefathers; but if you attack the enemy with fury and desperation, they will be astonished, and you will emulate them like victims unable even to help themselves. They shall fall at your feet in heaps, from terror, and from the irresistible weight of your robust arms. Cast away your muskets, attack them with arms still more cruel, with implements of husbandry, with the same which your arms are accustomed to handle, and then you will shortly see the disparity betwixt you and them. The cavalry and artillery, in which their principal force consists, cannot avail them among you; all the rest is a contemptible mass, without vigour, without fortitude, at the utmost knowing to fire a musket, helpless and forlorn the moment you close in with them. Arouse! Take heart! You will have the pledge of Victory with you, and be assured the French will not invade you; if they dare, we shall entomb them among the mountains and valleys that surround us.—What! think you that before they reach your towns, even

the nearest to Castile, they will not experience the havoc of the artillery, and of the troops that garrison our ports? The wise dispositions of the Supreme Junta, the precise and appropriate orders of the Commander in Chief, will they not repress the impetuosity of those ruffians, and not preserve the people against the effects which the invasion might occasion? Respectable Ministers of the Almighty, Pastors of the People, when you hear the tremendous voice of danger, unite your flock, exhort them and conduct them to the field of honour! Generous Gentlemen, ye that have such influence on the minds of the pacific villages, when you see the flames spreading and raging among the mountains, sally forth to preserve the valleys from the conflagration, taking with you as many as can contribute to its extinction!—Arouse, Asturias, and be constant in your valour; if any Frenchman escapes from the army, let him find in you the fate prepared for yourselves! Let them know at once, that you will receive them according to their desert, and perhaps the timely notice will detain them; if not, rush on and confirm the lustre already hereditary to your name. Let the world know, that the Asturias have for the third time repulsed their proud invaders, and that extermination awaits them!"

"Oviedo, the 26th of July."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

GLOUCESTER TOWN MEETING.

AT a legal Town-Meeting, held in Gloucester, on the 22d instant, at which a large and respectable number of the freeholders and qualified Inhabitants attended, to take into consideration the expediency of preferring a respectful Petition to the President of the United States, requesting him to suspend the Embargo, either wholly or partially, according to the powers vested in him by Congress, or otherwise to call Congress together for this purpose.

Col. JOHN TUCKER, was chosen Moderator.—Whereupon it was voted, that a respectful petition be presented to the President of the United States for the above purpose.

Voted, That a committee of seven persons be chosen to prepare and lay before the Town a Petition; the committee was chosen, of which NATHAN PARKS, Esq. was chairman, and retired for the space of one hour, when they returned and presented the following Petition, which was read and unanimously accepted.

To the President of the United States.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Gloucester, in legal Town-Meeting assembled, beg leave humbly to represent, That from a due sense of their obligation to respect the laws and established authorities of their country; they have sustained with unexampled patience, the losses and grievous embarrassments, occasioned by the existing Embargo on the vessels and commercial exports of the United States; they should with a like sentiment continue to bear them submissively and without remonstrance, had not the sudden and important changes, which have recently taken place in Europe, caused a relaxation of the Orders of Council, relative to the admission of vessels into the several ports of Spain and Portugal. But as the Spaniards are making a spirited and heroic opposition to the domination of France, and one sentiment appears to have pervaded the nation; every American must feel a deep interest in their patriotic struggle for liberty; and if our surplus perishable produce, could be exported for their relief, wealth would in return pour into our country, and reciprocal benefits be experienced by the two nations.

Our home is on the ocean, our wealth we draw from the deep, and by dangers and sufferings, which from repetition have become familiar, we support ourselves, our wives and children.

While our fish are perishing in our stores, our vessels rotting at our wharves for security; we look forward with sorrow and dismay, to the time that must soon arrive when poverty, with all its horrors, must be our lot, unless government, in its wisdom, should speedily provide some relief.

It is well known, that in these northern states, nature has been less profuse in exuberance, than in the south, and most of the lands in these Atlantic towns inurable and barren; consequently thousands of the inhabitants are daily hazarding their lives on the high seas, in the fishery, depending principally on the success of that occupation for subsistence.

And when any intervening impediment arrests the progress of the proceeds of their industry any length of time from finding a favourable market, the owners unable to preserve that kind of property long, must not only sustain a total loss thereby, but be deprived of the ordinary means of obtaining the common necessaries of life.

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray, that your Excellency would enforce the authority with which you are invested by Congress, in suspending the Embargo, or so much of it, as operates against the export trade of this country to that of Spain, Portugal, and their Colonial dependencies—and should any doubts arise relative to the sufficiency of those powers, which are vested in the President, they earnestly request that the Congress of the United States may be convened as soon as time will possibly admit, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration.

Voted Unanimously, That the Selectmen sign the foregoing petition, in their official capacity, in behalf of the town and forward the same to the President of the United States, Gloucester, August 23, 1808.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE BOSTON PETITION.

The following answer to the Petition of the inhabitants of this town, from the President of the United States was received yesterday by the Selectmen, and is now presented to the public by their order.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

Boston, September 6, 1808.

Sir August 26, 1808 I BEG leave to communicate through you the inclosed answer to the representation which came to me under cover from you, and to add, the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON,