

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

YESTERDAY afternoon intelligence was received by Government, of the arrival at Falmouth of his Majesty's ship *Albion*, from Gijon, after a passage of eight days.— Besides dispatches of an interesting nature, relative to the proceedings of the Patriots, she has brought Spanish Papers down to the 2nd instant. From these we learn that General Dupont having applied to General Morla, the Governor of Cadiz, soliciting the immediate embarkation of his troops, has received an evasive answer, which, however is sufficient to indicate that the Spanish Patriotic Government have had time to repent of their generosity, and are inclined to prevent these troops from returning to France.

We would be the first to condemn the infraction in the slightest degree of any treaty that had once been concluded: the only justification for which, would be the previous violation of it by the other contracting party. Yet we could never reconcile to our minds, the absurd liberality which dictated the Treaty with Dupont. Can any man suppose for an instant, that in the desperate situation in which Bonaparte is now placed, he will adhere to the stipulations that have been entered into by his defeated General, in the moment of necessity, and retain these eight or nine thousand troops in an inglorious state of inactivity? Those who can have such an idea must be unacquainted with the character of the Tyrant. He well knows that from the means which he possesses of distributing so great a number of prisoners amongst his numerous forces, such a violation of the contract could not possibly be detected; and it is therefore evident, that by lending back so many thousands of his choicest troops, the advantages of the victory are in a great degree obliterated. We therefore rejoice to find that some reasonable cause has occurred, to prevent the return of these troops to France. The alleged obstruction, as will be seen by the following extracts from the Papers just received, is the want of transports; nevertheless from the concluding observations of the Governor, it does not appear that he is inclined to let them return at all.—He says, "that the conditions could not have been entered into with an idea on either side that it was possible to carry them into effect, but merely to preserve the honour of the French officers."—This spirited conduct of the Governor may be productive of the most important consequences. Concerning its justice we have no opportunity to comment: but instead of an infraction of the treaty, it can at any rate only be termed an act of retaliation;—for the many instances in which Bonaparte even in his very last campaigns has acted in a similar manner, are too glaring to require observation.—We are nevertheless happy that the British Officers have had no interference in the event, and as it may be considered a matter to be adjusted between the Spaniards and their villainous invaders, we cannot but say, that we rejoice at its occurrence.

The report of Sir Charles Cotton having intimated that he will not suffer Dupont's troops to return by sea, is mentioned in these Papers, and we hope it is well founded.—As there is no treaty of amity and alliance between our Government and the Spanish Junta, we ought and must persevere in maintaining the sovereignty of the ocean.

The following great variety of important intelligence we have extracted from the Spanish Papers that have been just received:—

OVIEDO, AUGUST 29.—Notwithstanding our Gazette of Saturday announces the total evacuation of Burgos by the enemy, on the 20th inst. yet we learn they have since detached 6000 men to repossess it, finding that Gen. Blake was not nearer than Astorga. The Duke Del Infantado, and the English Colonel Doyle, had set out from thence for Madrid, on business of great importance. Letters have been received here from the latter place, which make mention of a conspiracy which had been discovered there; the object is said to have been entirely in favour of the enemy, and the means to be employed truly diabolical. A certain Marquis, who has since been arrested, was at the head of it. The rumours on this subject are, however, various and contradictory.

From Puello Santo Maria, we learn, that Dupont and his Staff arrived there on the 14th instant, in order to embark for France. During the embarkation of the baggage, which the populace beheld with the utmost indignation, one of the packages burst open, and part of the sacramental plate fell through: it was then no longer possible to restrain the fury and rage of the people, who immediately rushed upon, seized and tore away the whole. Dupont has since had the insolence to write to Don Tomas Morla, the Governor of Cadiz, to demand restoration of what he and his troops had themselves stolen from the Spaniards.

It is reported that the English Admiral has refused to suffer the French troops to return by sea.

GIJON, AUGUST 30.—On the 27th arrived here, under convoy of the *Albion* sloop of war, the brig *Patty*, having on board 5000 stand of arms, 700,000 cartridges, and one million of musket balls, for the use of the Patriots; and on the same day the *Iris*; Capt. Manby, arrived from off Bilbao, conveying a transport laden with stores, and intended to have been landed there, if the enemy had not been in possession of the City. Major Roche came in the *Iris*.

FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE OF AUGUST 23.
General Dupont having written to Don Tomas de Morla, pressing an immediate embarkation of the troops that had surrendered, under his command, received an answer from him, which is inserted in that paper, and in which the Governor observes, that neither the capitulation, nor the approbation of the Junta, nor even an express order from the King, could make that possible which is not possible.

"There are not," adds he, "transports, nor any means of obtaining them, for the conveyance of your troops.—What can be a greater proof of this, than that we retain your troops here at a great expence, instead of removing them to another country.

"General Castanos, when he promised to obtain a passport from the English for the passage of your army, could

only engage to solicit one with earnestness, as he has done. But how can your Excellency suppose that the British ships would suffer your troops to pass, certain that they were going to make war on their nation in some other place.

"I cannot persuade myself that either General Castanos or your Excellency would believe that such a capitulation could be carried into effect.

"The object of your Excellency must have been to obtain conditions which, though impossible, might do honour to your surrender. We must, however, submit to the imperious law of necessity."

CORUNNA, AUGUST 31.—Yesterday evening a Portuguese yacht arrived in this port from Figuera, commanded by Jacinto Pereira Borja, in six days. She brings the pleasing intelligence, that Lisbon was again under Portuguese Sovereignty, and that the Russian Squadron that was in the Tagus, by previous agreement with the British General, had fired on the City; by this means affording the English Troops an opportunity to land, and who, combining their operations with the British Army in the neighbourhood, together with the revolt of the Swifs in the French Army, contributed to the surrender of the place.—(*Corunna Gazette*.)

Yesterday afternoon Government received Dispatches from Sir JAMES COCKBURN, Governor of Curacao, whose activity and perseverance we have several times had occasion to speak of, They state that his Excellency took the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Governor of the Caracas the intelligence which he had received from England, respecting the important events which had occurred in Spain. The Governor of the Caracas immediately expressed his determination to support the rights of his lawful Sovereign Ferdinand the VIIth, and to act in concert with the loyal Patriots in Spain, and with the British. He also issued orders for the arrest of all the Frenchmen within his Government. The Governor of Maracaybo has also declared a similar determination, and there is no doubt but that their example will be followed in every part of Spanish South America.

SEPTEMBER 13.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received the following letter from the Baltic:

"Off Ystad, August 21, 1808.

"The Russian Fleet, consisting of thirteen sail of the line, and an equal number of frigates, were seen by the *Goliath*, on the 19th inst. in Hango Bay, a port in Swedish Finland, now in their possession; the Swedes judging it advisable to retreat, not having an equal number to cope with them, they (the Swedes) have taken shelter in Hæræster Bay, which place is too intricate a navigation for the Russians to attack them, though we learn by an American, now in flight, that sailed from Petersburg the day after the Russian fleet did from Cronstadt, that their first object is to engage the fleet of Sweden. What the main intention is could not be ascertained, being kept a profound secret; however, he assures us, that Petersburg is in a dreadful perturbed state; the store houses full, and the merchants unable to dispose of the contents; and that the Emperor, with his prime minister, has retired for the present to some Island. You may depend on the validity of the information, that the Russian fleet, as before mentioned, is authentic, as we have it from Capt. Paget, of the *Goliath*, who saw them; he has just made all sail to join the Admiral, who is in the Belt, with four others of the line-of-battle ships for the purpose of making his report. We are now steering for Ystad, to send the intelligence by land to Admiral Bertie lying in the Sound, with the Vanguard and Orion. The supposition is, that Sir James Saumarez will concentrate his force with all possible dispatch, of eleven sail of the line, and three or four frigates, but as we are unhappily divided, it is not reasonable to expect a junction sooner than a month or at least three weeks, as the various situations in which they are placed make it impossible for them in these seas without a fair wind for each ship."

We have received some Dutch and Hamburgh papers. The former are to the 9th inst. The French troops which occupied the Prussian territories continue to pour into France, on their way to Spain. So intent is he upon the subjugation of that gallant people, that all his other pursuits are to be abandoned or neglected. This has been always his policy in the Cabinet, and his tactics in battle. He brings his whole force to bear upon a single favorite point, leaving as it would seem, all the rest to fortune. By the end of the present month there will be hardly a French corps on the other side of the Rhine, and nothing will remain to keep Austria in check, but that heterogeneous mass called the contingents of the Rhenish Confederacy. This would be a favorable moment for Austria, and the other states of Germany, so long trampled under feet, to strike a blow for the deliverance of Europe. Bonaparte must be aware of this danger; but it is not unlikely that he reckons upon the co-operation of Russia, and that the army which is collecting in the part of Poland belonging to that Power, is meant to avert it. If, as stated in the *Moniteur*, the Emperor Alexander has sanctioned his treatment of the Royal Family of Spain, and the Spanish nation, there are no limits to the subserviency of Russia in prosecution of the policy and crimes of Bonaparte.

The master of a Bremen vessel arrived at Cowes, has furnished some new particulars respecting the entrance of the French into Bilbao. On the approach of the enemy, the people of the town, armed with such weapons as could, in the short time they had for preparation, be obtained, marched out to meet them. The superiority of the French, was, however, so great, that the patriots found it necessary to retire within the town. The French sent a trumpeter with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the place; but the people were determined to hold no communication with the enemy, and on the trumpeter's persisting in delivering his message, he was fired on and killed. A second messenger approached, and experienced the same fate. The French commander then ordered his troops to storm the town, and promised them two days pillage. The patriots fought with the most determined resolution, and defended themselves long in the market place, but they were at last overpowered, and a scene of the most undecipherable horror succeeded the

unfortunate termination of the contest. The French soldiers committed the most shocking excesses in their search for plunder, which they carried off; but they had not been long gone, when the place was entered by another party, eager for blood and booty. The vessel which brought this intelligence escaped from Bilbao in ballast, on the 3d inst. at which time the second French party remained in possession of the town.

We stated yesterday that in consequence of pressing orders received, the *Christian*, the *Seventh* of 96 guns, and the *St. Albans*, 74, got under sail on Sunday at Portsmouth, for the eastward. They have been followed by the *Thunderer*, of 74, the orders being for all the ships of the line in that harbour to sail immediately for the Baltic.—It was reported that the Russian fleet had attacked a British Squadron of inferior force, and that the *Brunswick* and three frigates were taken. The orders received at Portsmouth were the only foundation for this rumour. There is, however, some danger that the Russian fleet may fall in with the Swedish fleet, or the British squadrons under Sir James Saumarez, Admirals Hood and Keats, all of which are of greatly inferior force, before they can form a junction, our ships being much dispersed in that quarter. It is as a precaution against this danger, reinforcements are now sending to the Baltic.

We yesterday recorded the gallant action of the *Seahorse* frigate, in the defeat of a Turkish Squadron of three large frigates. The 50 gun frigate taken by the *Seahorse*, is said to be as long as a British 74. The Turkish frigates were understood, were sent out for the express purpose of taking the *Seahorse*. The result of the action is stated in one of the foreign Journals. This gallant affair happened off the Dardanelles. When the Lieutenant of the *Seahorse* boarded the Turkish man of war which had struck, he found the Turkish Officers cutting up, with their sabres the poor unfortunate seamen, for not making a longer resistance.

The troops under command of General Sir John Stewart, were at Messina, and the transports ready to receive them, on the 2d of August, for their expedition against the French in the Neapolitan Peninsula. The land forces employed in this service will be supported by the fleet under Lord Collingwood.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

A very gallant exploit has been performed by a small detachment from one of our cruisers in the Mediterranean.—An Italian brig of war being chased under a battery, the party of Royal Marines, which consisted of two Lieutenants and forty-five rank and file, were landed just out of gun-shot—these brave fellows immediately ascended the heights, when, upon approaching the battery, the French Officer who commanded, confident of his strength (having upwards of seventy men of the favorite French regiment the 3d Legere) marched out with a field piece to attack them. The Lieutenant, without firing a musket, ordered his men to charge, which was executed so firmly, that although the French maintained their ground for some time with great courage, they at last gave way, leaving the field piece behind, and our men, by a masterly manœuvre, having placed themselves between them and the battery, of which they got possession, opened a heavy fire upon the brig, which, upon the approach of our frigate, hauled down her colours. The whole then, after spiking the guns, and blowing up the magazines, re-embarked. Our loss on this service, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it, was the Second Lieutenant of Marines, badly wounded in the arm, one serjeant and seven privates killed, and five badly wounded.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

"Sublimest virtue is desire of fame,

When justice gives the laurel:

The unextinguishable spark which fires

The souls of patriots!"

Proud of an opportunity of affording to merit its due tribute of praise, we feel an honest pleasure in copying the following paragraphs, relating to the conduct of Sir Arthur Wellesley, from the moment of his landing in Portugal, to that of his defeating the arrogant braggart, Junot, from a contemporary Print:—

"During the whole of this period, Sir Arthur never went under cover at night, but always slept on the ground in the open air—he was the first up, and the last down of the whole camp—sleeping constantly in his clothes, and his horse picketed near him, ready saddled, to be mounted at a moment's warning.

"In personal bravery Sir Arthur Wellesley has been rarely equalled, never excelled, conspicuous by the Star of the Order which he adorns, he was constantly in the hottest part of the action; wherever a corps was to be led on, from the death of its officer, or any other unexpected cause, Sir Arthur was on the spot to head it. This was the case distinctly when Colonel Lake fell—he instantly put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the 29th, charged, and defeated the enemy!"

FROM A SPANISH PAPER.

[The following is annexed to an article of London News, of the 1st of July, containing an account of the Spanish Deputies, and the substance of Lord Hawkebury's Declaration in the House of Lords on the preceding evening.]

TO THE GENEROUS ENGLISH NATION.

"When a nation naturally honourable, kind-hearted, and grateful, like the Spaniards, meets with another, noble, great, and generous, like the English, their affections mutually unite and coalesce, and there results the most generous rivalry, on the one hand in conferring obligations, and on the other in making suitable demonstrations of gratitude.—In the former respect, how much are we indebted to you, generous English! and in the latter, ah! could you but know the extent of our sensibility and gratitude! Words cannot express it; they are too feeble and scanty; and to confess that they are so, is the only resource which remains to us in order to make you acquainted with our inmost feelings; like the celebrated painter of antiquity, who, incapable of inventing a sufficient degree of expression to portray the afflicting situation of the heroine of his picture, adopted the expedient of throwing a veil over her countenance, leaving her distress to be inferred from the rest of her actions."