

ble, and on the subjects brought forward, Sir Hew decided for himself on every proposition. When the Convention, as concluded between General Kellerman and Col. Murray was carried to head-quarters to be ratified, he did not attend, the position where he was stationed, with the division which he commanded, being at such a distance from Torres Vedras, where the Commander in Chief was; and in point of fact he did not see the Convention itself until his arrival in England. There remained an article of the armistice, on which some comments had been made in this country, because it granted a restitution of French prisoners in Spain for the Spanish troops which the French had imprisoned on board the Russian Squadron. It was to be recollected, that the Spanish army in Portugal was totally in the power of the French. Their liberation could not be thought effected by too great an equivalent, in restoring the French prisoners in Spain; besides, he had reason to believe that the Junta of Galicia had no objection to the exchange. It would be necessary for him to call witnesses to confirm these statements, and before he sat down, he wished to assure the Court, that the Officers whom he should produce were at home at their own desire, and not in consequence of any solicitation of his.

Sir Hew Dalrymple then entered into some explanations of his narrative, to which the observations of Sir Arthur Wellesley were directed. He believed he did not state positively in it, that General Kellerman had mentioned the insertion of General Wellesley's name in the title of the Armistice. He referred to his narrative, and it appeared only as a matter of which he had an uncertain recollection. It had appeared to him, that Sir Arthur Wellesley was the person who ought to sign the armistice, as Sir H. Burrard did not command any division, and took the least active part in the arrangement. With respect to the Russian part of the question, it was impossible for him to recollect every conversation which had taken place on that subject. It was probable that when Sir H. Burrard arrived, he would assist him, and supply where his recollection was deficient. But there was a circumstance which occurred at the period this question was discussed with General Kellerman, which left a strong impression on his mind. When he had seen Sir Charles Cotton off the Tagus, on his arrival from Gibraltar, he was informed by him that he had received much information from a Frenchman in Lisbon, of the name of Calmis. On the mention of this name, he was convinced that he had heard it frequently before, and indeed knew a French Officer so called. When, therefore, General Kellerman brought with him a person of that name, he viewed him very closely, but could not recollect his features and person. Sir A. Wellesley and General Kellerman being engaged in a discussion on the Russian Squadron, this Calmis beckoned him to the window, repeating, like the stalling, the following expressions of Kellerman, *vingt quatre heures dix mille Russes*. At the window he told me in English he knew me well, that he knew I spoke French, and that the Russians loved the English in their heart, and were our friends. At all events Sir Hew presumed that the letter of Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Bishop of Oporto would throw a light on his view of the stipulation which affected the Russian Squadron. He did not know the contents of that letter, but that such a one existed he was convinced, from having in his possession the answer of the Bishop, acknowledging the receipt, and which came to his (Sir Hew's) hands, by being directed to the Commander of the British Army. There were documents in the possession of Government, but which were not produced, that would prove the character which the Government of Oporto had assumed. They would also prove, that an assumption of authority was admitted by a Credential Agent from this country, provisionally, with his (Sir Hew's) assent. That assent he uniformly refused, and to that determination he attributed the hostility and obloquy with which he had been assailed from that quarter.

Sir Arthur Wellesley assured the Board, that he could not take upon himself to say, whether he had ever written such a letter. He was sure he had no copy of it. He had seen a letter purporting to be written by him to the Bishop of Oporto in the newspapers (vehicles of information which appeared to know every thing concerning him.) But even in that letter, if written by him, the passage of "nothing remarkable in the Convention" must apply solely to the Portuguese interests, and not to any other power.

In answer to a question from the President, Sir Hew Dalrymple stated, that he had not received, previous to his departure from Lisbon, any return of the state of the garrisons and forts on the Tagus. Fourteen hundred French troops had arrived after evacuating Elvas, the day he left Portugal.

Sir Hew received a number of written questions from the Court, to which he is to affix his answers.

Captain Bligh of the Navy was then called and examined.

Q. Were you employed in assisting the landing and movements of the British Army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, during the months of August and September last?—A. I was.

Q. State if any and what difficulties occurred to you in the landing from the Tagus to Oporto.—A. The difficulties on the coast were at all times very great, from the heavy surf but particularly during the time I was assisting in the landing of the army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Q. Between Mondego-Bay and the Tagus are there any bays or promontories in which ships might anchor, and safely land supplies, in boisterous weather?—A. None whatever.

Q. Could not boats of the country, obtained at Mondego-Bay, be carried to the southward, so as to be of use?—A. They could be carried to the southward certainly; but I do not believe that they would be of any use.

Q. What dependence could there be, in point of fact, reposed on the landing of provisions or heavy artillery about the 25th of August?—A. To the best of my recollection on that day there was such a great surf off the beach as would have prevented the landing from the boats.

Earl Moura—State your opinion of two or three days

previous to the 25th.—A. For the three days after the 25th provisions or stores could have been landed; after that time the sea rose so much that it was attended with extreme danger and risk.

Sir Arthur Wellesley declined to put any questions to this witness.

Sir Hew Dalrymple—Will Capt. Bligh state what shelter the Mondego river affords to ships of greater depth of water than eleven feet?—A. Cape Mondego affords a shelter from a northerly wind; but the roadstead lies open to the south-west wind, the most dangerous wind that blows on that coast.

Captain Bligh then retired, and General Ferguson was called in. The President handed to him a number of questions, which, when he had read, he would say whether he preferred giving an oral or written answer to. The witness answered that, from the nature of the questions, he wished to consider them, and would prefer affixing the written answer.

The Court adjourned at half past two, until ten o'clock on Thursday next.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Miss and Mr. St. Leger, entered the Hall about eleven o'clock; she was received by the President at the bar, and the other Members of the Court, standing. In passing Sir Arthur Wellesley, she gave him a most cordial shake of the hand. Countess Temple, Lady Nugent, and the beautiful Miss Oliver, sat together at some distance from the Princess.

BOSTON, MARCH 27.

Late and very Important News from Spain.

The accounts were received at New-York, from the Havana, in the brig Little George—and at the latter place, by a dispatch vessel, in 35 days from Cadiz, having left Cadiz February 1.

[SUMMARY TRANSLATIONS.]

The Official Gazette of the Supreme Junta of Spain, dated Seville (to which they had again removed) the 27th January, gives the particulars of a severe Engagement having taken place at SARAGOSSA, between the French Army, under Marshal Moncey, and the Spanish Patriots under General Palafox, on the 21st of that month.

VICTORY OF PALAFOX.

It commenced at day-light, upon the batteries on the heights surrounding the city, from which after some smart resistance the Patriots finally retreated in good order. At mid-day, the attack was renewed by the French upon the suburbs of the city, and some important posts established there. General Palafox ordered Brigadier Monso to maintain them; which he did with great courage and skill, in an action lasting more than five hours.—The Colonel of Artillery, Velasco, also directed three batteries with great skill and terrible effect upon the enemy, who were obliged to fall back.—They however afterwards brought up their reserve, and renewed the attack with almost incredible fury, and with all their force. At this time PALAFOX himself, sword in hand, accompanied by Lieut. General O'Neilly, and Major-General Saint Marc, took the command and rushed into the thickest of the battle; exercising his whole energy, skill and valour, so as to secure the victory. This was complete. The French lost the greater part of their force, and were entirely routed and dispersed, leaving before the batteries and walls more than 4000 killed, and as many wounded; among them the grenadiers, who had fought with the greatest boldness.

The Spaniards recovered an immense booty which the French had taken in the country, besides military arms and stores; and considered the victory the most complete, which had happened during the war. The account here closes with the proud remark, that the valiant city of Saragossa may now be considered as invincible, whilst there may remain an arm to defend it. For that "every breast is a fortress, every house a castle; and every battery, the witness of art, talents and valor!" A long list of officers who had distinguished themselves in the battle follows and among the troops the Walloon Guards, are particularly noticed.—Among the officers lost were Don Adriano Cardon, Colonel of the Regiment of Cavalry, of Fernando VII. by a musket shot,—the Lieut. Colonel Torriani, wounded,—and two officers of the Artillery killed.—The loss of the troops generally is not stated,—though it must have been severe; but great exultations took place in consequence of the signal victory. The French were afterwards followed by the volunteers, and others of the Spanish troops, near Saragossa, in which several skirmishes took place, in favor of the Patriots. In the month preceding, 22d December, Marshal Moncey demanded of General Palafox, and the Magistrates of the city, its surrender—but which was proudly and indignantly refused.

BATTLE OF ROMANA.

MURCIA, JANUARY 12.

The commissioner of the Supreme Council, near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence:

This morning was published in this army, by order of the general, the news of the French having been completely routed between Segovia and the plains of San Antonio, by the Marquis de la Romana, leaving on the field of battle, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 21,000 Frenchmen, with all their artillery and baggage; and that the rest of the army, with a great personage, (said to be Napoleon) is surrounded by our troops in the Pajar de Segovia. I know not whether this pleasing information has reached your Excellency, but if not I send it to fulfil my duty.

Persons who have come from Madrid assert that the French are disappearing from this city without knowing for what reason, nor whither they go, and that the few who remain do not exhibit the same haughty appearance as formerly.

We expect to be joined by the new troops of Ucles and Cuenca, when the army will advance in pursuit of the enemy.

TARAGON, JANUARY 18. The present notice having the character of veracity, the Supreme Junta ordered

it to be proclaimed with firing of cannon and ringing of bells.

Signed by the Marquis of Villa Franca Los Velez, Duke de Medinaceli. By order of his Excellency, ANG FUI FERNANDEZ COSTA.

SEVILLE, JANUARY 27. On the 30th ult. died in this city, aged 81, Count de Florida Blanca, President of the Supreme Council of Government.

MARCH 28.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Cadiz dates to the 1st of Feb. and Seville dates to the 27th of January, have reached New-York via Havana.

The last Seville Gazette, which is the official paper of the Government in Old Spain, contains an account of a victory obtained by the patriots at Saragossa, Jan. 21; and this was published at the Havana in an Extra paper on the 8th of March, our latest date thence.

On the 21st of December the French experienced a repulse before the walls of Saragossa. On the 22d it was invited to surrender on good terms; but refused. From that time to the 21st of January, we have no account of occurrences near this city; but it is evidently held out, and on the 21st gained an important victory. The account of this triumph of the just cause is minute. The names of the officers who distinguished themselves, and of officers killed and wounded, is given. The French before Saragossa, are said to have been entirely dispersed, leaving on the field 4000 killed, and as many wounded. The Spaniards recovered much booty, and acquired a great quantity of military stores, &c. The Spaniards followed the fugitive French troops of this army harassing them in their retreat.

There is, beside the above, a report of the defeat of the French, by ROMANA, near Segovia, not far from Madrid. The report is dated Murcia, a remote place, Jan. 12. We presume if it had been true, an authentic and detailed account would have appeared in the Seville Gazette prior to January 27.

A letter from the Havana March 8, says, "Upon the whole I do not like the information received from Spain, although many do, who believe that country will soon be cleared of the monster of Europe and his armies. Beside the official accounts, the rumours are, that the Spaniards were concentrating their forces, and hoped to make general head against the French; that, however, the British had been roughly handled, and were retreating to the coast; that the Junta was at Seville; but was expected to remove to Cadiz; that BONAPARTE marched from Madrid December 23, against the British and Romana; and that the Spanish Governor who surrendered Madrid was considered a traitor."

That venerable Patriot, Count FLORIDA BLANCA, President of the Supreme Council, died at Seville Dec. 30. The following is a copy of the SUMMONS to Saragossa, and the REPLY of PALAFOX.

Letter of Marshal Moncey to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Spanish troops, and to the Magistrates of the City of Saragossa.

Gentlemen,
The City of Saragossa is invested in every part, and has now no external communication. We can therefore employ against the place all the means of destruction which the laws of War permit. The fifth division of the grand army under the orders of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and that which I command, threaten the walls. The City of Madrid has capitulated, and has thus been preserved from the misfortunes which a longer resistance would have brought upon it. Gentlemen, the City of Saragossa, trusting to the bravery of its inhabitants, but wholly unable to withstand the resources and exertions which the art of war is about to combine against it, if it renders the use of them necessary, will inevitably be totally destroyed.

Marshal Mortier and I believe that you will take into consideration what I have the honor to state to you, and that you will coincide in opinion with us. To prevent the effusion of blood, and to preserve the beautiful City of Saragossa, so considerable in population, riches and commerce, from the evils of a siege and from the terrible consequences which might result, would be the means of obtaining the love, and blessings of the people under your government. If you, Gentlemen, will induce the citizens to entertain sentiments of peace and tranquillity, on my part I promise you every thing compatible with my duty and the powers with which I am invested by his Majesty the Emperor.

I send you this dispatch with a flag of truce, and propose to you to appoint Commissioners to treat with those whom I shall appoint for that purpose.

I am Gentlemen with the greatest consideration yours,
The MARSHAL MONCEY,
Head-Quarters at Torrero, 22d December, 1808.

REPLY OF THE GENERAL.

The General in Chief of the army of reserve replies for the town of Saragossa. This beautiful City knows not what it is to surrender. The marshal of the empire will observe all the laws of war, and will measure his strength with mine. I have communication with all parts of the peninsula, and am in want of nothing. Sixty thousand brave men and I who command them, know of no greater reward than glory. The honor of being their leader, I would not change for empires.

His Excellency Marshal Moncey will cover himself with glory, if observing the noble laws of war, he conquers me; mine will not be less if I make a successful resistance. What I say to your Excellency is, that my troops will fight honorably, and I am totally ignorant of the method of oppression which the ancient Marshals of France abhorred.

A siege is nothing to one who knows how to die with honor, and more so when I already know its effects from the experience of the former siege of 61 days; if I would not then surrender when I was at the head of a smaller force, your Excellency ought not expect it now, when my force is greater than all the armies which surround me.

The shedding of Spanish blood covers us with glory in the same proportion as it is ignominious for the French army to have shed it without cause.

The Marshal of the Empire will learn, that the enthusiasm of eleven millions of inhabitants is not extinguished by