

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPANISH PAPERS.

SEVILLE, OCTOBER 7.

The invincible Gerona still continues to form the Bulwark of Catalonia, and the Glory of Spain. Blake observes the French army, whose wants must be very great in consequence of the brilliant action at Bassara, and the interception of the large convoy which they expected. The head-quarters of the army of Lamancha are at Dymiel; all the divisions which had advanced have fallen back in order to extend the line. The march of General Equia to La Mancha, and the movements of the united army, have obliged the French to concentrate themselves at Toledo; and it appears that they have abandoned the design of invading the district of Molina, the patriots of which place harass them much; it is probable that they will detach troops from the side of Almaraz, to supply, by forced marches, their inferiority of numbers. Towards Puente de Arzobispo, nothing new has occurred excepting some light skirmishes, in which our troops almost always have the advantage. The head-quarters of our army of Eltramadura are at Deleitosa; the movements of some English troops towards La Mesa de Ibor is spoken of. The pass into Galicia by Astorga is defended by a numerous corps of Austrian soldiers; these troops, combining their movements with those of the army of Galicia and of Ciudad Rodrigo, will prevent the French in Old Castile from assisting their army on the Tagus.

King Joseph has set out for La Granga. It was known at Madrid only by his not appearing in public. Neither the Palace guards or Officers of the Household had been removed; does he again wish to act the hero, and to renew the exploits of Talavera?

OCTOBER 8.

Gen. Blake was on the 29th ult. at Tasa, near Gerona, his object is to throw fresh succours into that invincible city. By an authentic statement of the French army in Catalonia, it appears, that 66,000 French have entered that principality, of whom according to the most moderate computation, not more than 23 to 25,000 remain. Two Swiss regiments belonging to Soult's division which is at Placentia, have routed. The French troops that were at Talavera, are assembling at Toledo, where they are fortifying, or pretending to fortify themselves.

The insurrection in Arragon continues with activity, Suchet's divisions have upwards of 3000 wounded in Zaragoza. The desertion of the Germans and Poles continues.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 7.

TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF LIVONIA, AND ACTUAL COUNSELLOR OF STATE.

On the 5th of this month a Treaty of an eternal Peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded and signed at Frederichshamn, by our Minister Plenipotentiary Count ROMANZOW, and Baron STEDINGK on the part of Sweden.

All the propositions by us made with regard to the said Peace have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Russian Empire has been confirmed; the town of Torneo and the river of the same name, form the frontiers of the two states.

Thus has terminated a war, the various events of which have covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the conclusion of which has added to the Russian Empire a country inhabited by an industrious people; celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its market, important fortifications, and the forests of Sweaborg; and has secured for ever, on that side, the frontiers of our native land.

While we are offering up our thanks to that DIVINE BEING who has vouchsafed to favor Russia, and crowned our arms with success; we hasten to acquaint you with that fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied that all our faithful subjects will readily join us in offering up thanks to the MOST HIGH, for the happy conclusion of a much wished for peace.

After the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the said treaty of peace will be published in a distinct manifesto, remain your affectionate,

"ALEXANDER."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Advised from Hamburg of so late a date as the 20th ult. attest that a desperate battle has been fought between the Russian and Turkish armies, consisting of about 30,000 each, in which the latter were completely victorious; but no particulars are mentioned. It is added that Ismeal continued to hold out on the 27th of September.

By the Earl Spencer hired cutter, arrived at Plymouth; dispatches have been received from Lord Collingwood and from the Marquis Welleley.

His Lordship, we understand, declines giving any opinion on the new arrangements till he shall fully understand the views and wishes of Ministers, which he cannot to his satisfaction, till his arrival in England, which may be looked for in a few days.

In the mean time, the Ministerial arrangements have received at least a temporary completion. The Earl of Liverpool succeeds Lord Callereagh, as Secretary of State for War and Colonies; Mr. Ryder is to be Secretary of State for the home department, in the room of Lord Liverpool; and Mr. Charles Manners, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeds Mr. Ryder as Judge Advocate. The Cabinet will therefore now consist of the following Members.—Mr. Perceval, Lord Eldon, Lord Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Ryder, Lord Camden, Lord Westmorland, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Dundas Saunders, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Chatham.

Paris Papers have been received to the 25th, but they communicate no authentic intelligence with respect to the terms of peace with Austria. Some of the papers mention, that Austria will lose her rich Salt works in the Archbishoprick of Salzburg, and near Cracow—of course the will, if she has ceded that Archbishoprick and her territories in Poland. It is said, that one of the great difficulties in the negotiation related to the payment of the contributions levied upon the Austrian territory. Bonaparte had not re-

turned to Paris, but he had left Schoenbrunn, and was to reach Strasburgh on the 21st of last month—He was expected at Paris about the 26th. The publication of the terms of the peace will probably be delayed till after his arrival at Paris, when he will convoke the Senate, and lay the treaty before them.

There is nothing certainly in these papers to corroborate the reports received by private channels, of Bonaparte's being seriously indisposed.

NOVEMBER 2.

Dispatches were received this morning from Lord Welleley, dated on the 16th ult. Our army in Spain was recovering fall. The French have pushed a corps into La Mancha.

We received this morning Hamburg Papers to the 21st, and Berlin to the 13th. The following are the most important articles in them:

VIENNA, OCTOBER 7.

His French Imperial Majesty visited the Court Theatre at Schoenbrunn yesterday. He came about nine in the evening, as he previously had a conference with the Prince of Lichtenstein.

The peace will be made public on the arrival of a courier from Petersburg, who is expected to bring with him the guarantee of the Treaty.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon will set out on the 10th from Schoenbrunn, and proceed by Passau and Munich towards Paris. This is sufficient proof that Peace is settled. Whether it will be first published here or in the *Moniteur* at Paris, will soon be seen. It is understood that the Emperor of Russia is to be the guarantee.

Since the 27th ultimo, there has been no doubt of Peace. On that day the Prince of Lichtenstein, and Generals Mayer and Bubna, arrived at Vienna, with information that the Emperor Francis had accepted the *ultimatum*.

COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 2.

According to the accounts of travellers we are assured, that on the 12th of this month all the Swedish Ports will be shut to all English ships.

A Morning Paper says that an answer has been received by his Majesty's Ministers from Lord Welleley, and that it is in substance thus—"That the state of Affairs in Spain rendered it expedient for him; if possible, to remain there; but that if the interests of his Majesty's Government required his return to this country, he would of course consider it a point of duty to pay immediate obedience to his Majesty's commands.—Orders have therefore, it is added, been dispatched for his Lordship's immediate return—and it is hoped his Lordship will take an office for Foreign Affairs.

No Paris papers have been received of a later date than the 24th; but letters are said to have arrived from Paris of the 27th, and from Munich of the 23d. The latter announce that Bonaparte passed through that capital on the 23d, on his way to Paris; the former state that he reached Paris on the 26th.

According to letters from Portugal, Lord Wellington has established magazines at Almedia, with a view of opposing the enemy, in case he should make an attack on Ciudad Rodrigo, which he was still expected to do.

Sir Robert Wilson had charge of the flying bridge at Villa Velha, and occupied the frontier north of the Tagus. The Duke del Parque was near Ciudad Rodrigo, waiting for reinforcements.

Mr. Perceval, on the Jubilee, sent a handsome letter to the society for the relief of Persons confined for small debts, to say his Majesty had graciously given orders to present them with 2000l. from his private Purse which money has been paid to the Society.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION. FOR PARDONING all SEAMEN and MARINES who may at any time have deserted from His Majesty's Service.

GEORGE RE.

WHEREAS we are desirous to mark the 50th Anniversary of our accession to the Throne, by extending our Pardon to all Seamen and Marines who may have at any time deserted from our service previous to our signing this our Royal Proclamation: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Proclamation, and do hereby accordingly grant our most gracious pardon to all such seamen as may at any time have deserted from any of our ships and vessels of war; and we do hereby further grant our most gracious pardon to all marines who may at any time have deserted from our service: and we do hereby declare, that all such seamen and marines, whether surrendering themselves or not, or who having deserted are now belonging to some of our ships or vessels of war, or are at the head-quarters of our Royal Marine Forces, or are belonging to recruiting parties of the said forces, shall be released and discharged from all prosecutions, imprisonment and penalties commenced or incurred by reason of such desertion; and that all such seamen or marines who have not before the issuing of this our Royal Proclamation surrendered themselves, nor entered on board our ships or vessels, nor joined the head-quarters or recruiting parties of the Royal Marines, shall nevertheless, receive our free pardon, without condition of further service, or being required to join any of our ships or head-quarters or recruiting parties above mentioned; but that such pardon shall not entitle the said deserters, whether seamen or marines, to any arrears of pay, or to any prize-money forfeited by such desertion: and we do further declare that such free pardon shall not extend to any seamen or marines who shall desert from any of our ships or vessels, or from marine quarters or recruiting parties, after the 24th day of this instant October. Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 18th day of October, 1809, in the 49th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Another Proclamation dated, the War Office, on the 24th October, is also published. It having been most humbly submitted whether on the joyful occasion of his Majesty, entering on the 50th year of his reign, it might not be desirable to distinguish so memorable an epoch by an Act of Grace to all deserters from his land forces, and his Majesty having graciously approved of the same, has publicly decla-

red his benevolent intention, of pardoning all such deserters, as shall deliver themselves up within two months from the 25th of October.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The following anecdote, exposing the cold cruelty of the French, and the burning vengeance of the Spaniards, shews a species of warfare existing in no other part of Europe, excepting in the Tyrol:—"Francisco Zorilla, in the house of his parents, who were labourers, strangled a Frenchman for insulting them, and fled. The rest of the French party required the parents to produce the son on pain of death. These reverend persons, instead of complying, boasted of having facilitated his escape, and presented their breasts to the enraged enemy, when they were instantly butchered.

The son heard the lamentable story, related it to six of his companions, who formed a small party with him in the mountains of Cameros, and directed all their thoughts to the purposes of vengeance. In a few days, hovering among the defiles, they killed to the number of 60 of the enemy, and seized a quantity of money under their convoy, which enabled this handful of patriots to extend their plans of operation.

Among other achievements, they attacked a carriage with two Officers and three soldiers conveying 20,000 rials. On being informed by the driver that they were all Italians, they granted them their lives, retaining the cash, which the effort acknowledged to have been plundered from the town of Chinihon.—"I will return the sum to its right owners," said Zorilla, "but in the mean time borrow it to support my Spaniards whose duty it is to murder all Frenchmen."

Thus, further enriched, he and his party visited various situations in Callie, and has now collected in his progress between 1500 and 2000 combatants, affected by his narrative, and animated with the same spirit.

The account then proceeds to state a great variety of conflicts in which this injured and enraged son has successfully engaged, and concludes with observing, that,

"The example of this valiant Patriot has had an influence so powerful over the natives, that even in the midst of the armies of the enemy, the young men form numerous and powerful detachments, destroying the enemy on every side, as has already been accomplished in Trillo, Atenga, and even in Calatayud."

There is now residing in Stafford a man of the name of NOBAN, who is at present married to his twenty-sixth wife, and has, by the whole, 73 children, is 105 years of age, and his present wife is now pregnant!!

(Plymouth paper, November 4.)

AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 31.

Letters from Vienna of the 15th mention, that the articles of the treaty of peace had not then transpired; but that the public formed some conjectures respecting their purport, from the fact, that in the preceding week, the Registers of the Austro-Bohemian Chancery were sealed up by the French Commissioners, and, together with several documents found among them relative to Tyrol, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Goritz, and Trieste, were packed up and sent off.

This morning the following notice was placarded:—"According to a notification from the French Imperial Commandant of this City to the Government of Lower Austria, the fortifications of Vienna will this day (the 15th of October) be blown up, by command of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Government of Lower Austria therefore hastens to give the public immediate notice of this circumstance."—"In consequence of this command," add the letters alluded to, "every precaution has been used for the security of the public, both by preventing the streets from being crowded by the inhabitants, and by leaving notices at the houses situated near the ballions. The time fixed for the explosion is between the hours of three and four. The works that are to be demolished are those which have been erected at the Burg, Karthuer, and Scotien gates, and which we have, with heavy hearts, seen carried on for so long a period. But as it is only the out-works, and not the walls of the city, that are to be destroyed, and as the quantity of powder has been carefully calculated, so as merely to demolish them without blowing the materials to any distance, the shock of the explosion will make very little impression upon the city. Yesterday evening the house guards, and this morning the last of the foot guards, marched out. The entrenched camp at Spitz will, it is said be demolished this afternoon.

OCTOBER 30.

The following article is given in a supplement to the *Vienna City Courant* of the 14th inst.—

"This day, at noon, the Chief Magistrate of this city received the following letter from the Governor of Lower Austria:—

"Sir—I hasten, by means of the enclosed Order of the Day, to communicate to your Excellency the joyful tidings, that peace was signed at nine o'clock this morning. I have it in charge to cause the same to be notified to the public, by the firing of 100 pieces of cannon, and to proclaim it amidst the sound of trumpets. I command you to cause the accompanying Order of the Day to be placarded in both languages, &c.

"F. ANDREOSI."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Imperial Head-quarters, at Schoenbrunn, OE. 24, 1809. Peace was signed this day, being the 24th of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, between Count Champagny, Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and the Prince Von Lichtenstein, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Messieurs the Marshals are commanded to cause this intelligence to be notified by a discharge of artillery.

(Signed) ALEXANDER, Prince of Neuchatel, &c.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

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