

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 26.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

Yesterday arrived the brig *Governor Sumner*, Captain Hilliard, from *Alicant* and *Gibraltar*. Capt. H. favored us with papers from the latter place to the 5th of August, containing the following interesting information.

SEVILLE—SPAIN.

Dispatch of Gen. D. Gregorio de la Cuesta, dated El Bravo, July 24.

The French under Marshal Victor, who had entrenched themselves on the banks of the *Alberche*, and were on the eve of being attacked, fled, in silence, on the night of the 23d; and the Anglo-Spanish armies are pursuing them in their retreat. Our advanced guard is in *Cebolla*.

(Government Gazette.)

CADIZ.

H. E. Don Martin de Garray, Member and Secretary of the Supreme Board of Government of the Kingdom, writes to the Consulate of Cadiz, under date the 31st July, to the following purpose.

The Supreme Board of Government of the Kingdom has just received the important intelligence, that the Anglo-Spanish Army has most completely defeated the French Army, on the banks of the *Alberche*, after two days most severe fighting and great slaughter, in which all the troops have entitled themselves to the national esteem. H. M. hastens to impart this favourable news to the Consulate of Cadiz.

General Cuesta's Dispatch.

General Cuesta sends information from the camp at *Talavera*, under date the 28th July, that, upon being apprized that the enemy to the number of 40,000 men were making dispositions to attack him, he crossed the *Alberche*, to take up a position previously agreed upon with the British Commander in Chief.

At 5 in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy presented themselves, made a most vigorous charge, with fixed bayonets, and were repulsed with great loss, the battle ending at 8 at night.

On the 28th, very early in the morning, the enemy renewed their attack, which they were still carrying on at 7 in the evening, when the dispatch came away; at which time the whole of the enemy's troops were driven back.—The General flatters himself, that such will be the issue of every successive action, the English and Spanish armies displaying the gallantry characteristic of their Nations.

The Usurper was present in person; on that evening he withdrew to *St. Ollala*, with 98 carts of wounded. Laci's division is close to *Toledo*; and *Vanegas's* army must have been in *Aranjuez* yesterday, with an intention of proceeding to *Madrid*.

GARRAY.

P. S. Intelligence has just been received, by Express that the enemy have been completely defeated.

CADIZ, AUGUST 2.

Reports have reached this City from Seville as follows:

FIRST REPORT

"That a glorious victory had been gained by the Combined Armies under Field Marshal Cuesta, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the French Army commanded by Marshal Victor.

"The loss of the British is said to be two General Officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men."

SECOND REPORT.

(By an Express arrived here this day, the 2d)

"That Marshal Victor, with 48,000 men had surrendered to the Combined Armies."

In *Galicia* and *Asturias*, now free from the Vandals, our army is daily reinforcing, and the public administration organizing. It is remarkable, that, upon their marching off, the French have done no damage either to the dock yard in *Ferrol*, or the manufactories of muskets in *Oviedo*.—The patriotism of the *Arrogonese* is rising higher and higher every day; their army in *Tortosa* is gaining more and more strength. *Gerona*, furiously attacked by *Augeran's* division, set a memorable example of valor in the defence of *Monjuich* on the 8th, and is yet making a heroic resistance, although the reinforcements sending to her assistance, have miscarried.

A new Ambassador from England (the Marquis of Wellesley) had arrived at *Cadiz*.

The French Consul lately arrested at *Algiers*, has been released, and has arrived at *Marseilles*.

FROM NEW-YORK.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from New-York, we received the Gazette of Saturday morning, from which the following interesting articles are extracted.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 23.

A gentleman of the first respectability in this city, received the following letter yesterday from his correspondent at *Porto-Rico*. It confirms the news by the arrival at *Baltimore*.

"*Porto-Rico*, Sept. 1, 1809.—Three vessels have just arrived from *Cadiz*, one of which is in 25 days with the official and agreeable news, (dated Aug. 1.) that on the 27th and 28th of July, a most bloody battle was fought in the neighbourhood of *Madrid*, between the Spanish and English armies, under the command of *Cuesta* and *Sir Arthur Wellesley*, and the French, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 48,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The presumption therefore is that *Madrid* is evacuated."

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

From the French papers to the 31st ult. we have extracted several articles.

The Court Gazette of *Amsterdam*, of July 25, contains a series of observations on the state of *Holland*, which are remarkable chiefly for certain obscure allusions at the conclusion of them, made, we apprehend, to the Expedition expected from *England*. "The Dutch," it is said "must now be involved in that dreadful contest which has so long kept *Europe* in a state of fermentation." This can hardly refer, as we at first imagined, to certain projected changes in the Government of *Holland*, which are mentioned in let-

ters from that country; and must therefore be meant to prepare the minds of the people for the attack meditated by *Great-Britain*; and truly we feel some pride that our expected operations are spoken of in so respectably fearful a way. We hope they will, in the event, fully justify the apprehensions entertained of them.

A letter, dated July 28, says:—"Our recent decree of the 30th March must be repealed: No Americans are to be admitted into *France*, or the ports of its allies, so long as *England* perseveres in the pretended right of search; the goods now arrived will be sequestrated. What confusion will this create! Among other rumours, one is, that our King removes to *Austria*, and this country will be annexed to *France*—Clearly some great changes are about to take place."

The following "prohibition of the admission of Colonial Merchandize" has been promulgated:—

"An Imperial decision of the 17th of July, 1809, has referred to the Imperial Decree of the 4th of June last, which had re-established the relations with *Holland*, on the footing on which they were before the Decree of the 16th of September, 1808, the tenor of which is as follows:

Extract from the minutes in the office of the Secretary of State, at the Palace of *St. Cloud*, the 16th of September, 1808:

"*Napoleon*, Emperor of the French, &c.  
Having heard our Council of State, we have decreed as follows:—

Art. I. The entrance of all colonial goods coming from *Holland* and *Spain* is prohibited till ordered to the contrary.

Art. II. Vessels loaded with these goods which shall enter into the *Weser* and the *Yade*, shall be seized and confiscated.

Art. III. This Decree does not derogate from the disposition of the 9th of June, by which we have reserved to ourselves the right of permitting, under particular circumstances, the introduction of cottons and woollens.

Art. IV. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present Decree.

NAPOLEON."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, JULY 22.

"Generals *Durosnel* and *Fowlers* have returned to the head-quarters. All our surmises with respect to the fate of the former have proved erroneous. He was not wounded, and had no horse killed under him; but as he was coming back from carrying to the Duke of *Montebello* the order for concentrating his movements on account of the destruction of the bridges, on the 22d May, he crossed a hollow where he found twenty-five hussars, whom he fancied formed one of our posts. He did not perceive they were *Austrians* until they had made him their prisoner. As we had been so long without hearing from him, as well as from other probable reasons, we thought he had been killed.

The General of Division, *Regnier*, has taken the command of the *Saxons*, and occupies *Prefburg*.

Marshal *Macdonald* is gone to take possession of the citadel of *Gratz*, which it is expected he will enter to-day.

The Marshal Duke of *Ragusa* encamps with his corps on the heights of *Krems*.

His Imperial Majesty passes his guards in review every morning. The velites and foot grenadiers of the Italian guard are remarkable for their excellent order.

Prince *John de Lichtenstein*, on his return from *Bude*, was presented on the 18th inst. to his Imperial Majesty.—He was bearer of a letter from the Emperor of *Austria*.

Count *Bubna*, Major-General and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of *Austria*, has dined several times with Count *Champagny*.

The commercial boats, which the events of the war had scattered in various directions, have been collected and repaired on the banks of the *Danube*. They come every day laden with wood, vegetables, corn, and flour.

The whole army is encamped."

VIENNA, JULY 13.

It is stated that the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries who are to conclude and sign the Treaty of Peace will meet at *Brunn*; and General Count *Andreoffy* and Prince *Lichtenstein* are pointed out as the persons entrusted with that important mission.

General *Mathieu Dumas* fills the office of Chief of the Staff of the army under the command of Major-General the Prince of *Neufchatel*.

The Emperor visited yesterday the field of the battle of *Wagram*. His Majesty was struck with grief at the deplorable state to which the fire of both armies had reduced the neighbouring villages; and, it is said, ordered every possible assistance, to be afforded to their inhabitants. A new demand for lint and rags has been made to the citizens of *Vienna*. Too many praises cannot be bestowed on the ladies of that city; for their zeal and humanity in obeying, and even anticipating the injunctions of the Government, for the relief of the wounded. The greatest part of the army is about to encamp, and they already begin to build barracks for the Imperial guard. The negotiations proceed, and the little information that transpires, although by no means authentic, is sufficient to dispel every apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Many necessary and considerable sacrifices, on the part of *Austria*, are mentioned; but they are the price of peace, which can only be obtained and secured through them.

It is also stated that the Emperor *Francis* agrees to send 60,000 men to join the French army in an expedition against *Turkey*; but this is merely a rumour, which wants confirmation.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

BRITISH DESERTERS.

On Friday morning last, at 9 o'clock, Chief Justice Scott, attended at the court-house to receive the return of the Sheriff, to a *habeas corpus* issued yesterday by the Chief Justice to bring before him, seven persons who had alledged in a petition, that they were illegally confined; by the return to the *habeas corpus*, it appeared that these persons were

arrested in virtue of a written order from the British Consul, residing in this city, as deserters from the British frigate *L'Africane* now lying at *Annapolis*; the Chief Justice sent to Mr. Wood, the British consul, at half past eight o'clock this morning, to request his attendance.—An immense croud of people filled the court-house, taking possession of the jury boxes, the bar and the Judges seat to the very elbows of the Chief Justice.

When Mr. Wood appeared in Court, it was stated to the Chief Justice, that he wished his counsel might be sent for, and two gentlemen of the bar were named whom he wished to consult; the counsel for the prisoners urged that they should be immediately discharged: that even admitting them to be deserters from a British vessel and British subjects—no person whatever could have a right in this country to arrest or detain them for that cause; the Chief Justice however, sent for one of the Counsel named by the consul, who immediately attended, and when informed by the consul of the reason for requesting his attendance, he stated to the court that he was engaged in a cause of considerable importance in the district court, then sitting, in which the other counsel of the consul was also engaged, which would necessarily prevent them from an immediate investigation of the question whether, the prisoners could be lawfully detained under the authority of the consul; he perceived the *habeas corpus* had been granted without any affidavit as to the illegal confinement of the prisoners, and understood that objections were made to the formality of the order under which the arrest had been made; but as the prisoners were now before the Chief Justice, who had full power to enquire into the circumstances and discharge, admit to bail, or recommit them, as he might adjudge to be proper; as the case was of great public importance, and the detention of the prisoners for a few hours would not be attended with much inconvenience: he therefore requested the Chief Justice would consent to hear the counsel of the British consul in the afternoon of the same day, and refer his decision until that time. The Chief Justice stated, that the opinion of the Secretary of State had satisfied him, that deserters from British vessels ought not to be arrested or detained under the authority of the government of the United States, for the purpose of delivering them up to officers of the British government, he therefore ordered the prisoners to be immediately discharged. The audience expressed their approbation of his decision by three loud and tumultuous huzzas, and execrations of the *TORIES*, and carried off the deserters in triumph!!!

SEPTEMBER 16.

From the National Intelligencer.

Francis James Jackson, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday last received by the Secretary of State, as successor to *David M. Erskine*; Esq.

FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Reus, 12th July.

"We have good news from *Gerona* to-day, the garrison had received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and repulsed the French with great slaughter, in a general attack they made upon the city and fortrefs on the 6th inst. which lasted 10 hours."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 22d July.

"The French finding it impossible to keep their positions divided as they were, are now reduced to less than one hundred thousand men, including about twenty five thousand in *Catalonia*:—they have evacuated all the north of *Spain* as far as *Ferrol*, and have concentrated their forces near *Madrid*, with a view no doubt, of waiting the issue of the campaign in *Austria*, and to be prepared to evacuate the country if necessary. The army under *Wellesley* and *Cuesta*, are however, within sight of them, and we now hourly expect to hear of a bloody battle, the result of which we do not dread. If the French are defeated they are lost in toto. If the combined troops suffer any loss, they have a large army, of reserve, fifteen thousand more English troops being on their march from *Lisbon*, to join *Wellesley*, and the passes into this province are well guarded. *Gerona* still holds out:—this place rivals *Saragossa* in its defence. The rest of *Catalonia* remains in a situation described in our last accounts. *Blake* is collecting his army on the borders of *Valencia*; the conduct of some officers which occasioned the dispersion of the army without giving a shot, has been truly disgraceful, and most terrible examples have been made in several regiments."

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The *Atlas*, Admiral *Purvis*, was fitted up on the evening of the 23d ult. and converted into magnificent apartments, for a ball and supper to the ladies of *Cadiz*. The entertainment is said to have cost at least 2000 dollars.

His Majesty's Ship *Diana*, having Sir *Sidney Smith* on board, has arrived at *Portsmouth* from the *Brazils*.

The arrangements for the establishment of a King's Dockyard at *Milford*, are understood to be complete, and that two line of battle ships, a frigate, &c. are to be proceeded upon immediately.

The Austrian official account of the battle of *Wagram*, is stated in articles from *Dresden*, to be conformable, in the most essential points, with the French Bulletins. It concludes thus: "The Austrian army has sustained a vast loss, it is deprived, by the death of General *Normann*, of an officer of the most distinguished merit. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Generals *Veslay*, *d'Alpre*, and *Vukassovich*. Among the Generals less dangerously wounded are the Prince of *Hesse-Hombourg*, Generals *Stutterheim* and *Paar*, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke *Charles*, who with the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, received musket wounds, which will not, however, be attended with any serious consequences."

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 27.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Monday, one o'clock, September 25.

"Arrived this forenoon, ship *Superior*, *Butler*, from *Liverpool*. Sailed 10th August. On her passage, spoke the *Nautilus* from *Cadiz* for *London*, having on board the official dispatches of the battle fought near *Madrid* on the