

LONDON, JULY 16.

Government have deemed it expedient to make an alteration in the licences granted to American ships. American ships were allowed to export only goods of British manufacture; they are now at liberty to export such articles as by law may be exported. The licences will, besides, protect the return of the said articles to Great-Britain, should the Government of the U. States refuse them admission into the ports of America.

JULY 24.

We have this day to announce the safe arrival in the Downs of both the East and West India homeward bound fleets: the former, consisting of 14 sail, have arrived under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Phaeton*; and the latter, consisting of 60 sail, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Thalia*.

Letters received yesterday from Smyrna state, that Gen. Andreossi had arrived in the neighborhood of Constantinople, as Ambassador Extraordinary from France to the Ottoman Court.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Caledonia*, off Toulon, June 24:

"Seven thousand troops have arrived at Port Mahon on their way to Catalonia, under Gen. Maitland; they are to be joined by 3000 Spaniards, which Gen. Whittingham has been disciplining in Majorca, in all, making an army of 10,000 men, besides artillery, which are to come from Gibraltar.

DEAL, JULY 23.—Arrived the *Thalia* frigate, with convoy from the West Indies, the whole of which have sailed with a fair wind for the River.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

WARSAW, JULY 11.—Our country begins to emerge from its ruins. Poland is re-established. A General Diet has been assembled at Warsaw.

JULY 21.

It was expected that an Extraordinary Gazette would have been issued last night or early this morning, in consequence of the receipt of the despatches from Lord Wellington yesterday morning. We understand, however, they are to be published in the usual Gazette of this evening. The following Bulletin was issued this morning:

BULLETIN.

"By the Despatches received yesterday from Lord Wellington, dated Salamanca, the 25th, and Fuente la Pena, 30th June, it appears that between the 16th and 19th June, Marshal Marmont collected his army on the Douro, except Bonnet's division and some small garrisons, and moved forward from Fuente Sabuco on the 20th. Lord Wellington formed the allied army, with the exception of the troops engaged against the forts in Salamanca, on the heights extending from Villarías to Morisco. The advanced posts of cavalry and infantry retired on the army in good order and without material loss. The enemy remained in our front during the night of the 21st, and established a post on our right flank. Sir T. Graham was directed to attack them in that post on the 22d, with the troops on the right, which he did with those of the 7th division, which were the reserve of the right, under Major-Gen. Hope and Major-Gen. D'Bernewitz. The enemy were immediately driven from the ground with considerable loss. The troops behaved remarkably well in this affair, which was in view of every man of both armies. The enemy retired in the night, and on the following evening posted themselves with their right on the heights, near Gibeza Velosa, and their left on the Tormes at Huerta; their centre at Aldea Rubia—thus endeavoring to communicate with the garrisons in the forts at Salamanca by the left of the Tormes. Lord Wellington changed the front of the army, and placed the right at Santa Martha, and the advanced posts at Aldea Lingua. Major-General Brocks' brigade was sent across the Tormes to observe the passages of that river. The enemy crossed the Tormes at Huerta on the morning of the 24th, in considerable numbers, with every appearance of a general movement in that direction. The conduct of Major-Gen. Brock's dragoons was conspicuously good on this occasion. When Lord Wellington was certain that the enemy had crossed the Tormes, he ordered Gen. Graham to cross it with the 1st and 7th divisions. Gen. Le Marchant's brigade of cavalry was also sent over, and the remainder of the army concentrated, having its advanced posts still at Aldea Lingua.

"The enemy advanced as far as Calvarissa de Abaxo, but observing the disposition made for their reception, retired across the Tormes at Huerta. The forts at Salamanca were stronger than expected. An unsuccessful attempt was made to carry the convent of St. Vincente on the 23d, and Major-Gen. Bowes, after having particularly distinguished himself, was unfortunately killed. The loss in officers and men was likewise considerable.

"By a letter from Sir R. Rowland Hill of the 22d, Lord Wellington learns that Drouet had been reinforced from Andalusia since the defeat of Ballasteros at Bornos, and had advanced as far as Almedralejo. Ballasteros sustained much loss, and is said to have retired towards Gibraltar.

"In the North, Santocildes had invested Astorga. The Guerillas were in unmolested possession of the country, and the enemy's communication cut off between their weak and scattered garrisons.

"By the despatch of the 30th, it appears that the forts of St. Cayetana and Le Merced were taken by storm on the 27th. These operations were effected in the most gallant manner, and with trifling loss, by the detachments of the 6th division, under the command of Col. Davies, under the direction of Major-General Clinton. St. Vincente then capitulated on the terms offered by Lord Wellington: the garrison to march

out with honors of war; officers to retain their baggage, and soldiers their knapsacks. General Clinton mentions the conduct of the officers and men in terms of strong commendation, particularly of Lieut. Colonel Hinde, of the 32d; Lieut. Col. Davies, of the 36th; Capt. Owen, 61st; Brigade-Major Hobart, and Ensign Newton, of the 32d; who volunteered to lead the advanced party in the attack of the 27th; also Col. May, who commanded the Artillery under Col. Framingham, the officers and soldiers of the Royal and Portuguese Artillery; Lieut. Col. Burgoyne, Lieut. Reid, and the officers of Engineers; and Major Thompson, of the 74th, acting as Engineer. The enemy withdrew the garrison from Alba de Tormes, on hearing of the fall of the forts at Salamanca.

"The operations against these forts were carried on in sight of Marmont's army, which remained in its position, with the right at Cahesa Velosa, and the left at Huerta, till the night of the 27th, when they broke up, and retired, in three columns, towards the Douro; one towards Tord, the others on Tordecillas. The allied army were, on the 30th, encamped on the Guaroná.

"The enemy in Estremadura continued in the same position.

"Lord Wellington had not heard that Santocildes had commenced his attack on Astorga.

"Gen. Cabrera is at Benevente, and there are Spanish troops in Leon."

ABSTRACT OF LOSS.

Between the 16th and 27th of June, 1812, inclusive. Killed—2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, and 28 horses. Wounded—1 General Staff, 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 10 Captains, 10 Lieuts. 5 Ensigns, 14 sergeants, 7 drummers, 317 rank and file, and 51 horses. Missing—2 Lieuts. 11 rank and file, and 5 horses.

The Liverpool Letter which announced the receipt of intelligence from America, stating that she had declared war against us, supposes that the declaration will be recalled the moment intelligence arrives of our Orders in Council having been revoked. As our Orders in Council did not furnish any just ground for war, we cannot say that we entertain any such supposition. Madison and his partisans, in both houses, seem to have been determined upon war with this country; and upon alliance with France, else surely the intelligence last received by the American Government from France would have made them hesitate before they took so decisive a step exclusively against us. But America having made her election, are we to remain in supineness and inaction, trusting that the revocation of our Orders will induce her to retrace her steps? The declaration of war would immediately be followed by the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, and captures may in consequence be made from us. Is this to call for no similar measure from us? Much of the haughtiness of America has originated in our forbearance: but forbearance now would be meanness. America has declared war, and let her have war. It is probable that our Government may not think proper to adopt any decisive resolution till after they have received Mr. Foster's despatches, though, probably, he may have quitted America immediately upon war having been declared. But, as a preliminary measure, we think Government might lay an embargo upon all American vessels in our ports. We hope, too, that a squadron will be instantly despatched to scour the American coast and a fast-sailing vessel sent to our squadron in the East Indies to sweep the American flag from all parts South of the Cape—aye, and from every sea. Having shut the Americans from the Ocean, as we have shut France, we shall then negotiate, if America chuse to negotiate, with more elbow room.

JULY 25.

Paris papers arrived yesterday which contain intelligence from the French armies in Russia to the 6th inst. It appears that the Russians persevere in their defensive system, and Bonaparte has not been able to bring them to action. The following is a brief account of the contents of what Bonaparte calls the fourth and fifth bulletins of the grand army:—

Bonaparte approached Wilna on the 27th ult. and meant to attack the Russian army at day-break on the 28th, supposing that it intended to make a stand there. But the Russians, faithful to their system, retired across the Villa, burned the bridge of Wilna, destroyed the magazines which they could not carry away, and threw a large quantity of arms and stores into the river.

Murat (having under him the light cavalry commanded by Bruyeres) and Eckmuhl, are the Generals more immediately attendant upon Bonaparte. They entered Wilna with him on the 28th. Having restored the bridge over the Villa, the light cavalry followed the Russians on the left bank, but gained no advantage of any consequence. Murat on the 4th, entered Svenziana, having been unable to molest General Barely de Tolli's retreat. Eckmuhl had moved upon Wichnew, without being able to make any greater impression upon the Russians.

Whilst part of the French army were advancing to Wilna, another part under the command of the Duke of Reggio, crossed the Villa, near Kowno, and after ascending its banks to a fork made by a small river that flows into it from the north east, marched upon Janow and Chaton, and pushed on to Develievo and Wilkomir. The first corps of the Russian army, under the Prince of Wittgenstein, had halted there, but only, as it should seem, for the purpose of securing the retreat of their magazines.

The retrograde movements of the Russians from Wilna and Wilkomir seem to have been carried on in unison. The latest accounts left the Duke of Reggio at Avanta, beyond Wilkomir, and midway between the

Niemen and the Dwina. His success against the Russians had been as inconsiderable as that of Murat and Eckmuhl.—Another corps of the French army, under the Duke of Elchingen, had crossed the Villa opposite Soudorva, and was at Maliatoni on the 4th. Jerome Bonaparte, with three divisions entered Grodno on the 30th; and the great Hetman of the Cossacks, Platow, retiring first in the direction of Wilna, and then shaping his course from Lida more to the south. The Duke of Tarentum's corps was on the 2d at Tesch or Telsch. This is the corps which seems destined against Riga.

In these bulletins Bonaparte complains of the rain and the cold weather which have retarded his march; and no doubt occasioned great loss, for he confessed some thousand horses have perished by the change of the weather from hot to cold, and that convoys of artillery have been delayed by the mud. A tempest lasted 36 hours during which "the suburbs of Wina suffered by the vast crowds of people that rushed into them."

A second edition of the Courier contains the following:

PROCLAMATION,

Of the Emperor Alexander to his subjects:—
"The French troops have passed the borders of our Empire; a complete treacherous attack is the reward of the observance for our alliance. For the preservation of peace, I have exhausted every possible means, consistently with the honor of my Throne and the advantage of my people. All my endeavors have been in vain. The Emperor Napoleon has fully resolved in his own mind to ruin Russia. The most moderate proposals on our part have remained without answer. This sudden surprise, has shewn, in an unequivocal manner, the groundlessness of his pacific promises, which he lately repeated. There, therefore, remain no further steps for me to take, but to have recourse to arms, and to employ all the means that have been granted me by Providence to use force against force. I place full confidence in the zeal of my people and on the bravery of my troops.—As they are threatened in the middle of their families, they will defend them with their national bravery and energy. Providence will crown with success our just cause. The defence of our native country, the maintenance of our independence and national honor have compelled us to have recourse to arms. I will not sheath my sword so long as there is a single enemy within my Imperial borders."
(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

It is reported to be the intention of Government to attach a select military staff to Lord Cathcart's mission to Russia, from which much advantage may be expected, should circumstances demand it.

Some Gentlemen connected with trade to the United States have waited on the Minister, to enquire if he had any official communication as to war being declared by the Republic? His answer was, that he was very apprehensive that war was commenced by America. Application is about to be made, by the parties interested, for stronger convoys to protect the trade with Canada.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Foreign-Office, Downing-Street, July 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the Right Honorable General Viscount CATHCART, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 27, 1812.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by General Earl of Wellington, dated Rueda, July 7, 1812.

The army broke up from the encampment on the Guarena on the morning of the 1st inst. and the enemy having retired from Alaejos, encamped on the Trabancos, with the advanced guard at Le Nava del Rey.—Having heard that the enemy had destroyed the bridge of Tordesillas, our advanced guard crossed the Zapardial, and moved upon Rueda, on the morning of the 2d, supported by the left of the army, while the right and the centre moved towards Medina del Campo.

The enemy, however, had not destroyed the bridge over the Douro, as reported; and the main body of the army had retired upon Tordesillas, leaving their rear guard at Rueda.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton immediately attacked the rear guard with Major-General Anson's and Major-General Victor Alten's brigades of cavalry, and drove them in upon the main body at Tordesillas. As the right and centre of the army were at a considerable distance, I could not bring up a sufficient body of troops in time to attack the enemy during their passage of the Douro, and they effected that operation without any material loss; and took their positions on that River, with their right on the heights opposite Pollos, their centre at Tordesillas, and their left at Simancas, on the Pisuerga.

I moved our left to Pollos on the 3d, and obtained possession of the ford over the Douro at that place.—But as the ford was scarcely practicable for infantry, and the enemy's corps was strongly posted, with a considerable quantity of cannon, on the heights which command the plain on which the troops must have formed after crossing the ford, and as I could not establish the army on the right of the Douro till I should have adequate means of passing the river, I did not think it proper to push our troops further.

General Bonnet was at Aguilar del Campo in the end of last month.