

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

CORTES OF SPAIN, JULY 1, 1813.

THE Secretary of War communicated an official note of a Glorious Victory obtained by the allied armies, within two leagues of Vittoria; in which the French army, commanded by the Intruder, had been completely routed, with the loss of more than 70 pieces of cannon, an infinite number of caissons, and all its equipage and military chest, with the coach in which the intrusive King rode; and that of the 70,000 of which this army was composed only 20,000 remained.

This information was received with most rapturous applause.

Senior GOLFIN stated, that he had received advices from Vittoria, which stated, that the victory was complete; that the enemy lost much more than 70 pieces of cannon; that 232 caissons had also been taken, and that the intrusive King escaped from his coach with only his gendarmes; and among the spoils were the effects of five thousand families of Spaniards, who were following the French army, and other prisoners without number. He then pronounced, that this Victory established the Liberty of Spain, and would ensure the Peace of Europe. As this was the effect of a signal manifestation of the favor of Divine Providence, he moved, that the Congress do attend a solemn *Te Deum*, in commemoration of the great event. This was voted with acclamations. He then moved, that the thanks of the nation be presented to the immortal Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and to the military worthies under his command; and that the glorious news be announced by salutes of artillery and by illuminations. These motions were adopted with unanimity and lively acclamations.

Senior CREUS moved, that a Committee be appointed to felicitate the British Ambassador on the happy event; which was adopted, and the Committee proceeded immediately to execute their commission.

A great number of other motions, expressive of the great gratitude of the nation for the Great Lord WELLINGTON, were adopted with enthusiasm. By one of them, a large landed estate is granted to him:—By another a statue of him was ordered to be erected; and the Delegate from La Plata solicited that that city, and the province of Charcas, might have the honor of bearing the expense of it.

CADIZ, JULY 1—5, 1813.

Letters from Lord WELLINGTON to the Cortes dated June 25th have been received. At that date this always victorious chief was at Iron, a league from Pampaluna.

JUNE 4. Capt. CROKEMBORG has been promoted to the command of a squadron of horse. He informs that the French prisoners taken in the battle of the 21st June, were about four thousand.

The French having left a garrison of 800 men in Pancorho, the army of reserve of Andalusia, under Gen. O'DONELL, has received orders to invest and take the place.

LISBON, JULY 4—7, 1813.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT VICTORY.

We continue hourly to receive particulars relative to the great battle of the 21st in Alava, and the glorious results thereof.

In the captured French Military Chests have been found more than FIVE MILLIONS of Crowns [about 43 millions rials.]—This is independent of the money taken by the soldiery from the King's baggage, and those of his officers, and long train of Juramentados [Spanish Tories, who have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to King Jose,] which amounts to a still larger sum. Among the carriages taken were 76 coaches, of which 36 belonged to King Joseph, and his household; in which, beside an immense quantity of valuables, were found diamonds, swords, gold hilts, &c. to a great amount, and which are the gleanings of the stolen goods from the palaces in Madrid, &c. The herds captured consisted of more than 13,000 cattle and sheep.

The French loss in the battle was 7000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, not reckoning those attached to the baggage. Of the prisoners were a number of French Ladies, three of whom were the wives of Generals (Madame GAZAN one,) whom Lord WELLINGTON, with his accustomed gallantry, immediately furnished with passports and a safe conduct to France.

In Lord WELLINGTON's despatch of the 24th June, he mentions having detached Gen. GIRON, with the army of Galicia, in pursuit of a French convoy.—Letters from Madrid announce that he had come up with and captured it; which is rendered probable from the report, that on the 25th he entered St. John de Luz (a frontier town of France,) where it was said a deputation

from Bayonne had met him, offering THIRTY MILLIONS of rials, and every thing necessary for the subsistence of his army, if he would not enter the city.

The French left, in their retreat, a garrison of 1800 men in Bilbao, under Gen. CANAN; 700 in Pancorvo, 400 in Santona, and between 4 and 6000 in Pampaluna. The 5th division, under Marshal OSWALD, had been left to besiege Pampaluna; Gen. O'DONELL had sat down before Pancorvo; and the investment of the other places would be made immediately.

French Evacuating Spain.

JULY 4. Advices from the army state, that the French, after leaving Pampaluna, evacuated Spain by the road of Roncavalles, and had retreated into France.

France Invaded.

JULY 6. The Head-Quarters of the victorious Lord, which on the 24th were at Yruzun, on the 26th were at Orquin, on the great road from Pampaluna to France, and within 35 miles of Bayonne; on which day the relics of the French army, with their single mortar, entered France.

On the 27th the advance guard of the triumphant army entered the French territories, and on the 28th Lord WELLINGTON'S H. Q. would be there also.

The joy which the late glorious events in the North of Spain has infused, cannot be described; and ascriptions of Praise to the God of Armies ascend from every heart. The unfading laurels gathered at Talavera, Albuera, Fontes de Honor, and Arapiles, have been bound in an immortal chaplet around the brow of the Great Captain who directs the allied armies under the walls of Vittoria. The Peninsula is free. God grant that the mortification of the tyrant for events in Germany may be as poignant as they are for occurrences in Spain; and that the People of the North may take pattern by the People of the Peninsula, and swear never to submit to Tyranny and Usurpation.

JULY 5. Some of the fruits of the great victory at Vittoria, are said to be FORTY MILLIONS of rials found in the military chest.

JULY 6. Last evening, a solemn *Te Deum*, and thanks to the Omnipotent God of Armies, for the complete victory of the 21st June, were given in the metropolitan church of St. Maria, at which all the Members of the Regency, the Ministers and Officers of State, Nobility, and Foreign Ministers assisted.—Salutes were fired by all the military and ships of war, and at night there was a general illumination.

JULY 6. Letters from the Grand Army, of June 26, confirm the news of the French having retreated to France by Roncavalles, leaving in Pampaluna a garrison of 3000, under Gen. CANAN, who had sent out all the inhabitants, as he had not subsistence for three months. We understand that Pampaluna will be forcibly attacked immediately.

REUS, JUNE 7, 1813.

Yesterday the Fort St. Phillip surrendered to the English and Spaniards, 115 men, and 17 pieces of artillery, are the fruits of this success.

Gen. FRIERE is named commander of the 4th Spanish army, vice Gen. CASTANOS, who has another destination.

CADIZ, JULY 1. By an express from Alicante, we learn, that on the 23d ult. a part of the expedition under Gen. MURRAY disembarked there. We learn also, that the H. Q. of the third army is in Castella; and that Suchet had received from Arragon a reinforcement of three thousand men. The Cortes have ordered our forces in that quarter to be augmented, leaving to the zeal and acknowledged patriotism of the Government to prepare the means for giving all due execution to the orders.

CADIZ, JULY 1. The Cortes continue daily to receive addresses of congratulation on the abolition of the INQUISITION; and thanks for the spirited manner in which the Regency has resisted the officious interference of the Pope's Nuncio on the topic.

BOSTON, AUGUST 18.

POSTSCRIPT.

The ever-attentive Editors of the Newport Mercury, under date of last Monday evening, have politely favored us with the following

Further News from Spain.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived here ship Leda, Hilliard, of Baltimore, 35 days from Lisbon.—By this arrival we have received Lisbon papers to the 8th July (one day later than received in Boston). In the latest Lisbon paper is the following article not before given:—

"LISBON, JULY 8, 1813.

"Extract from an official Despatch from his Excellency the Duke of Vittoria

(WELLINGTON), addressed to his Excellency DON MIGUEL PRIMA FORJAZ, from his H. Q. at Orcogen, dated 26th June, 1813.

"The enemy continued his retreat yesterday morning towards France in the vicinity of Pampaluna, on the main road of Roncavalles; he was closely pursued by our light infantry.

"I have received advices from Col. Longa, under date of the 22d inst. in which he informs me that he had taken 6 pieces of artillery from a detachment of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Foix, in his retreat from Maudajon to France.

"I omitted to inform your Excellency in my Despatch of the 24th inst. that on the 23d I detached General Sir Thomas Graham to the left, in the direction of Tolosa, with the object of executing my plans in that quarter. By a letter which I received from him, dated the 25th, he informs me he had arrived that day at Tolosa, and that he was opposed there by the enemy's troops under Foix, who was retreating. He also mentions the assistance he received from Col. Longa, and from two battalions of the army of Galicia, which Gen. Gazan had stationed there to attack that place.

"I have not yet received official advices of the state of operations on the coast of the Levant; but Gen. Mina wrote me yesterday that the allied troops had taken Tarragona by assault.

General Murray made a descent on Catalonia on the 3d inst. and captured, on the 7th, Col. de Balaguer, where he took 17 pieces of artillery, and made many prisoners.

"It is reported that the Spanish troops have taken Valencia."

By private letters received in this place it appears that, on the 27th June, Lord Wellington's H. Q. were at Tafala. Gen. Hill was in the vicinity of Pampaluna.

Capt. Hilliard was informed by the U.S. Consul at Lisbon, that he had received information that was to be depended on, direct from Algiers, that there was not an Algerine cruiser out, but that their squadron had gone against Tunis, consisting of five frigates and two corvettes.

SHIP NEWS.

"Ship Hope, Emery, sailed the day before the Leda; ship Ganges, of N. Bedford, for St. Ubes in a few days. Spoke, July 23, lat. 37, lon. 38, and was boarded from the privateer Snap-Dragon, Burns, of Charleston, 48 days out on a cruise, on her return to the U. States, having captured the following vessels:—Brig Good-Intent, brig Pandora, brig Jane, barque Henrietta, brig Venus, sent to St. Johns as a cartel; brig Happy, and barque Reprisal, given up; schooner Elizabeth, do.;—brig Ann, from England, for Nova-Scotia, then in co. with the Snap-Dragon, laden with a valuable cargo of broad cloths, cassimeres, linens, &c. valued at 500,000 dollars; the Snap-Dragon had taken out of her a great part of the dry goods, and intended keeping in co. with her for the U. States.

PROVIDENCE, AUGUST 21.

Yankee's Third Cruise.—Arrived at Bristol on Thursday last, from her third successful cruise, the private armed ship Yankee, of Bristol, Elisha Snow, commander, mounting 16 guns.

Extracts from her Log-Book.

May 20th, 1813, 7, p. m. weighed anchor in Newport harbour, and stood out to sea; passed a 74 and a frigate off Block-Island. 23d, captured the English brig William [recaptured and arrived at Halifax]—boarded a Portuguese schooner then in sight, paroled and put our prisoners on board of her. 30th, captured, after an hour's engagement, the English brig Thames, of 14 guns and 20 men, laden with 2089 bales of cotton [arrived at Portland; the vessel and cargo sold for 180,000 dollars!]. June 3d, boarded a Portuguese brig from New York—paroled the Captain and crew of the Thames, and put them on board of her.—22d, close in with Ireland, captured the English cutter sloop Earl Camden, 119 tons burthen, valued at 10,000 dollars—manned and ordered her for France. 30th, Ireland in sight, captured the English brig Elizabeth, 156 tons, mounting 2 guns, navigated by 12 men, laden with 884 bales cotton, coppered to the bends, valued at 40,000 dollars—manned and ordered her to France. Same day, captured the English brig Watson, of 234 tons burthen, mounting 3 guns, navigated by 15 men, laden with 1316 bales of cotton, valued at 60,000dl.—manned and ordered her to France. July 1, Ireland in sight, stood close in to the land, paroled the prisoners, gave them 2 boats, with compasses, provisions, &c. and permitted them to go on shore. Same day, captured the English schooner Ceres, of Londonderry, laden

with produce; finding her worth but a trifle, took out a few articles, and gave up to the Captain. 2d, Ireland in sight, captured the English brig Mariner, 203 tons burthen, laden with sugar, rum, &c. valued at 70,000 dollars—manned and ordered her to France; stood close in to the land, gave the Captain and crew of the Mariner a boat and provisions, paroled and permitted them to go on shore. 23d, lat. 39, long. 38, saw a sail and gave chase; when within 4 or 5 miles, gave her a gun; she not heaving too, we fired a second; she hoisted Spanish colours, and fired her stern chaser; we closed with and fired a lee gun as a friend; she luffed to and fired her stern guns loaded with grape; finding all attempts fail of convincing her of our friendship, was reluctantly compelled to engage her; we gave her 5 or 6 broadsides, which brought her colours down; boarded and found her to be the Spanish ship New Constitution, a letter of marque of 300 tons, mounting 6 forty-two-pounders and 2 twelves, manned with 25 men; overhauled her papers and permitted her to proceed. 26th, gave chase to a brig; when within 3 miles, made her out a man of war; hauled close on the wind, when she made all sail in chase, and hoisted American colours, we hoisted the same, and in few hours ran her hull down. 27th, lat. 40, lon. 42, boarded the Spanish ship Actif, 400 tons burthen, mounting 6 guns, manned with 40 men; informed us, the U. S. frigate Essex was lying in the River La Plata, about the 25th of May, 1813; had taken an immense sum in specie. 31st, lat. 40, lon. 28, boarded the Spanish brig Dos Hermanos. August 5, lat. 69, long. 57, boarded the Swedish brig Fricheter, from Savannah bound to Gottenburgh. 7th, spoke an English brig, bound in, prize to the Blockade, captured 26th June, near the coast of Scotland."

Fortunately, not a man has been killed or wounded during the cruise. During her three cruises, the Yankee has captured twenty-two English vessels, and property to an immense amount, and has not lost a man, although repeatedly engaged. All the prizes ordered in on her first cruise safely arrived—and but one of those taken on her second was re-captured; we have yet to learn the fate of the valuable prizes mentioned above.

BOSTON, AUGUST 23.

A private letter from Natchitoches, under date of July 24th, giving an account of the battle of the 20th June, between the Royalists and Insurgents in Mexico, (the official bulletin appeared in our paper of Wednesday last) adds "Gen. Toledo has gone to St. Antonio to take the command of the army, and will be able, from the number of volunteers who are joining him from the United States and Spaniards and Indians, to proceed on over River Grand immediately with 4000 men. Dr. Forsyth, who has lately accepted the command of the artillery, writes that they have 16 field pieces well mounted, 10,000 pounds of gunpowder and plenty of cannon balls and lead. Gen. Bernardo Gotosos has become unpopular; he has, since the battle of the 20th, caused 7 or 8 prisoners more to be put to death. Capt. Hecum, who commanded a company in the battle of the 20th, arrived here yesterday; he was sent with an escort to meet Gen. Toledo, and conduct him to St. Antonio. He goes off to-morrow, and will overtake the General at Nacogdoches, who has there collected and on the road about 400 recruits, who are going on with him. Expresses pass now regularly between this place and St. Antonio every 9 or 10 days.

Our accounts from Mexico are not very satisfactory. It is generally reported there that Gen. Rayon's army has been very successful; have taken Durango, Zacatecas, Saltee and several other towns, and that the province of Quahuilla will all join General Toledo, and 3 or 4 other provinces will follow their example.

From the National Intelligencer.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

St. Louis, JULY 17.

We stated in our last, that eleven Rangers met about an equal number of Wine-bagoes near Fort Madison on the 4th inst. when a severe conflict took place, since which time more full information of this affair has been received; it is now satisfactorily ascertained that the enemy received much greater injury than was at first believed, two Indians were found dead on the ground, and evidences of others being badly wounded; not more than six or seven of the Rangers got up in time to partake in the contest before the Indians fled; the few that were in the action fought desperately; the party of Rangers and Indians fought within the space of not more than 24 feet square. On the 5th inst. this party in returning to camp were fired on again, 25