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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1808. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

From the Boston Gazette, Sept. 5.

On Saturday arrived the fast sailing ship Arcturus, captain Main, in 48 days from St. Sebastians.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said, by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering; that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish patriots; —that the armies were filling up with great alacrity;—that arms and ammunition were continually arriving, and the collected force when arranged and supplied with military stores would far exceed any force or body of men, Bonaparte could bring against them; that at present the steps of the Spaniards, were precautionary, although in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies.—The following summary, presents a number of instances of this valor and intrepidity. It was furnished by one of the passengers in the Arcturus, and may be relied on as containing facts:—

All the provinces of Spain are in a state of revolution, and have actually declared war against France, except Guipusca, Biscay, Alava, and Navarra, these being so near and immediately under the power of France, have not as yet taken up arms; but only wait for a favorable moment to join in the common cause, having the same sentiments as the other provinces respecting France. However many of the inhabitants have gone to Saragosa, and all the soldiers of two regiments, which garrisoned that town, with some of their officers have also deserted. This desertion was winked at by the Spanish commander. The French troops under general Lefebre, who made repeated attacks during 30 days on Sarragosa, were always beaten with great loss. The Spaniards fought on those occasions with unheard of bravery; and feel confident of success in their just jause. The annexed letter of general Palofox, will shew the spirit which actuates the patriots of that brave people.

There is but little doubt that general Dupont, with about 17,000 men, who passed the mountain of Sierra Morenna towards Seville and Cadiz, has been entirely defeated at Cordova and Andujar. Gen. Moncey who went against Valencia has also been defeated.

In consequence of the disasters of the French, a rendezvous of 17,000 men had been ordered at Burgos, and 3 or 4,000 men (French) had abandoned Santandero, after being in possession of that town for some weeks. The French continued in the possession of Madrid when the Arcturus sailed, as well as of Valadolid, Burgos, Victoria, Pamplona, and St. Sebastians; but a considerable army from Galicia and Andalusia, was said to be marching towards Madrid. The lieutenant king, prince Murat, had returned to Bayonne, and had left general Savary in his stead. The new created king, Joseph Bonaparte, with most of the Spanish grandees, and the delegates with the new constitution, a copy of which has been received by the Arcturus, had set out for Madrid, and were at St. Sebastians on the 9th July, where their reception was as cool as it possibly could be. Not a shout or cry in favor of the new king. Nothing was done but what the authorities were obliged to do. It was doubtful if he would reach Madrid under such unfavorable aspects. Most of the Spanish grandees did not hesitate to declare to their friends, that what they had done was forced on them, that they should, on the first occasion, join the patriots with their persons and property.

Palafox the commander of the Spanish troops which took up arms against the French, is unmarried—about 32 years of age, youngest of three sons of a marquis of that name, a family distinguished in the annals of Spain; he was a brigadier in the king's body guard, and went with the young king Ferdinand the VII. to Bayonne, where foreseeing what was to pass, escaped to Sarragossa in Arragon, his native town, and put himself at their head.

Although the citadel of Barcelona is in possession of the French; the province of Catalonia is mostly under arms, and have had several successful skirmishes.

There appears great mortality at Madrid among the French soldiers, as well as desertion to the Spanish side. The French officers have on various occasions expressed their dislike and regret to march against the Spaniards, in so unjust a cause. Almost all the French troops, now in Spain and Portugal, supposed about 120,000 are young, and of the last conscriptions, and let the issue be what it may, many cannot in all calculations return, or escape from slaughter. All the French at Oporto, have with the general who is in the castle at Ferrol, surrendered to the Portuguese;—but general Junot was at Lisbon at the last dates. All the proclamations of the provinces are warm and spirited, declaring that Spaniards war not against the French people, but against the *Tyrant and Usurper*.

Some days out from St. Sebastians, passed a convoy of 75 sail from Cork, with 10,000 troops on board, under general Wellesley—was boarded, and informed they were bound to join the Spaniards and Portuguese against general Junot.

It appears from the latest accounts that the Spanish war is exceedingly unpopular in France;—that the Spanish royal family had been sent into the interior of France;—that the troops lately sent into Spain by Bonaparte's orders, were principally new and beardless conscripts;—that Murat was still at Bayonne, and much indisposed;—that the direct road from Bayonne to Madrid was in possession of the French; but was the only communication they had between the two countries.

Milan Decree enforced.

We have received by the Arcturus three of the first condemnations by the council of prizes at Paris, of American vessels and cargoes, taken under the Milan decree of the 17th December. The first on the 8th June, (the first sitting) is the brig George, of Newburyport, capt. Bray, (late capt. Hale) from Labrador to Bilboa, with fish and some oil, papers endorsed by the British, and being far north, and in want of provisions and water, put into Falmouth for supply, where the British government, seeing the unjustness of the endorsement, granted a pass for the original destination, and from further detention by British ships. No duties were required or paid at Falmouth.—A few miles from the entrance of Bilboa harbor, was taken by a French armed boat of Bayonne, and sent into St. Sebastians in Spain.

The second is the brig Vengeance, of Salem, Capt. Ward Chipman, owned by William Gray, Esq. condemned the 15th June, (the second sitting) bound with a cargo of tobacco from Norfolk (from whence she sailed the 4th Dec.) for Bilboa, was endorsed on the 30th same month by the Iris frigate, Capt. Tower. On the same night escaped and bore away for Bilboa. On the 6th Jan. came to anchor an San Antonio; lost an anchor, and run for Bilboa, and was taken by the same boat off said port of Bilboa, on the 7th and sent into Passage in Spain. The cargo was worth 180,000 dollars, at the time of condemnation. Her cargo consisting of about 180 hhds. tobacco, would have brought one dollar per pound.

[An official copy of the above condemnation has been received at this office, a translation of which will be given in our next.]

The third is the ship Mars, of N. York, Charles Henry, master, condemned on the 15th June, bound from Savannah, (from whence she sailed the 4th Jan.) for London, laden with rice and cotton. On the 4th Feb. about lat. 49, 18, North long. 11, W. was captured by a French privateer of Rochelle and sent to Passage in Spain. Capt. H. had not his papers endorsed, nor did he see or speak with any English or other vessel.

Capt. Henry, and Chipman are passengers in the Arcturus.

All the foregoing are facts and may be relied on.

It appears that after the date of the Milan decree, and perhaps at the same time of Mr. Champagny's letter to Mr. Armstrong, an order was given to the Council of Prizes, not to proceed on American cases; but soon after the arrival of the Osage, a counter order was given; and the three cited vessels were condemned with many others, at the first and second sitting being every Thursday, weekly. Most of the valuable vessels and cargoes were condemned on those days.

It was rumored that a suspension took place in the Council of Prizes; but two gentlemen passengers, per the Arcturus, saw a letter from Paris, the day before their sailing, to a French gentleman at St. Sebastians, saying, that although it was supposed that the Council would not condemn any more, yet since the 15th June, SIX more American vessels and cargoes has been condemned.

Among other remarkable cases, one is worthy to be noticed. A Salem brig, the Hipsy and Jane, was endorsed off the Cordovan on the 3d Dec. escaped the vigilance of the English, and run into Bayonne on the 5th, unloaded, and the captain went to Bordeaux to consult and sell his cargo. On the 25th same month, the government seized vessel and cargo, under the Milan decree of the 17th Dec. 12 days after the arrival of the vessel in port; and will no doubt condemn her—valued at 60,000 dollars.

PARIS, JUNE 20.

Captains Bray and Chipman,

Gentlemen—It gives me much pain to inform you, in answer to your letters of the 6th inst. that on recurring to the proceedings of the Council of Prizes, I find your vessels and cargoes have both been condemned. The one on the 8th and the other on the 15th inst. The reasons assigned for condemning the George, are, "because having been stopped by a British cruiser, she was carried into Falmouth, from which place she sailed with the king's licence." For condemning the Vengeance, "because she has been visited by British cruizers."

It is the duty of the agent of prize causes to give you all necessary information on this subject. Permit me therefore to refer you to him. I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The following translations are made from Spanish papers, received by the Arcturus, from St. Sebastians.

Extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of Saragossa, of the 20th June.

On the 17th, a Spanish soldier, who had been a prisoner to the French, delivered a letter directed to the administrators of Saragossa, which had been given him by the French gen. Lefebvre, to be placed in the hands of his excellency Palafox. The same soldier brought with him seditious proclamations printed in Bayonne in the Spanish language which were delivered to him by the French General. The letter was sent without breaking the seal, to his excellency, who has given the following answer, which was sent this day to the enemy's camp.

Saragossa, at my head-quarters, June 18th.

If his majesty the emperor, sends you, General, to establish the tranquility of this country, which it has never lost, the cares you take are very useless. If I ought to answer the confidence placed in me by the valiant people of Aragon, who drew me from my retirement to place their interests in my hands; I certainly should not fulfil my duty by abandoning them at the appearance of a friendship so deceitful. My sword guards the gates of its capital and my honor is answerable for its security. This labor should not be the lot of those troops, who are yet fatigued from their exertions on the 15th and 16th, they will be found, however, active in their ranks, I shall be so in my exertions.

The spirit of the Spanish nation roused by their numerous wrongs is far from being appeased, it continues to rise. The spies paid by your excellency are faithless: a great part of Catalonia has placed itself under my command; the same has been done by not a less part of Castile: the captains general of this and of Valencia, are united with me: Galicia, Estremadura, Asturias and the four kingdoms of Arragon are resolved to revenge their sufferings: the French troops commit attrocities unworthy of men; they rob, insult and murder worthy people who have done them no wrong; they outrage religion, burning the sacred images in an unheard of manner. Neither this, nor the tone your excellency adopts, even after the days of the 15th and 16th, are proper to satisfy a valiant people. Your excellency may do what you please, I shall do what I ought.

Y. H. S. JOSE PALAFOX Y MELEI,
Gen. of the troops of Arragon.

PAMPELUNA, JUNE 28.

The Gazette of the 20th, announces that the French army had lost 4000 men, killed, since its entrance into that kingdom, independent of wounded, prisoners and deserters. The Gazette of the 24th, assures that a detachment of 2000 men, who are marching towards Epila, and who indeed entered, were so completely destroyed that there only remained 400 who could flee. That of the 25th relates another famous action in Saragosa, whose result has been so favorable that we are assured that Gen. Lefebver can have at the most only 2500 men of the 12000 who marched for that place, and Logrono. Indeed God protects our cause, since the Spaniards perform miracles never known in a people so undisciplined. A courier from gen. Lefebvre, has been intercepted, in which he relates to the Emperor his want of men, but requests all the kingdoms might be declared already reduced to obedience. Notwithstanding this news, formidable trains of artillery continue to leave this city destined, for Arragon, as well as bombs, &c.

A letter of the 3d July, states, that in Saragosa, on the 25th ult. a shell from the French camp fell in the square of St. Domingo, which so enraged the inhabitants, they rushed to the field of battle, routed the enemy, pursuing them 7 leagues, and became masters of 27 pieces of cannon with all their baggage.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th, there was a violent cannonading, but the result is not known—a person however, who came yesterday from P. assures us that Gen. Lefebvre, with the few men left him, surrendered, and that the escort with provisions and ammunition, destined for his camp, had been taken by the Arragonians with 45 baggage waggons.

"Gazette Extraordinary," Sarogossa, July 3—The day before yesterday, at midnight, the French camp in the neighborhood of this capital began the bombardment of the city, and continued it till the evening of the following day, in which they expended more than 1400 balls and shells. They attacked some of the gates, but the valor of the troops and inhabitants who guarded them resisting a galling fire, destroyed all who presented themselves, strewing the field with French bodies; in the evening of the same day, they continued the attack with their infantry and artillery, and were again repulsed with considerable loss. At day break yesterday they renewed their attack on all sides, and after suffering great loss, and convinced of the obstinacy and valor of our troops they retired, having suffered from a continual fire of 12 hours. The shot and shells of the enemy have not only done little damage, but have served to excite a greater hatred to them, and impress us with the sacred duties of religion, of our country, of our honor, & our king. [It contains a long list of promotions.]

A great many arms had fallen into our hands, and among, the slain have been found some of the ornaments stolen from the churches and houses of individuals: We have made many prisoners.

In all parts the French army has been routed, and intrigue and deceit are the only resources remaining to save them from the total extermination with which they are menaced in Spain.

By an express which left Valentia on the 30th June, we received officially the agreeable news that the French army commanded by gen. Moncey, having attacked that city on 29th of the same month, were received by such a dreadful fire from the batteries for the space of seven hours, that after having been routed, and their bodies covering the ground in the neighborhood, they precipitately abandoned the field, and in the utmost confusion, without provisions and without force, took the road to Madrid in which the main body of the Valentia army is waiting to cut off their retreat, so that not one of those that remain can escape.

We have also received, by the Courier of to-day information, that the remains of the army of 16000 men who entered Andalusia under the command of General Dupont, has retreated to Andujar, and that it is reduced to only 6000: that on the 22d of June they were within the distance of two leagues from the first division of the vanguard of the Spanish army of the kingdom, commanded by general Campagni, and that the day following it would be joined by the second division under the command of general Castanos, for the purpose of attacking and entirely destroying Dupont.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

[*Translated for the Evening Post.*]

SEVILLE, June 18.

This day was published here the following manifesto, or statement of the principal facts which occasioned the creation of this Supreme Council of Seville, which in the name of Ferdinand VII governs the kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, Granada, Jaen, the provinces of Estremadura, New Castile and others which are shaking off the yoke of the emperor of the French.

Spain was reposing in her own grandeur preserved through so many ages, and was relying upon the alliance and forces of France. As soon as she made peace with the latter in 1795, she embraced her interests, and gave her ships, money, troops and whatever aid she thought fit to require. Even the very kings of Spain appeared like feudatories of France; and to this union with Spain it may be said France owes her triumphs and her successes. During all this time Spain was governed with absolute and despotic sway by the wicked Godoy, who abusing the excessive goodness of our king Charles IV, appropriated to himself in 18 years of favor the treasures of the crown, the property of individuals, the public employments which he distributed infamously, every title, honor, and even the appellation of highness, with the dignities of generalissimo and admiral, and with salaries augmented to immense and scandalous sums which filled up the measure of our calamity. As it appears that he aspired to the royal throne, and the prince of Asturias Don Ferdinand was an obstacle to the attainment of his wish, he attacked directly his sacred person: he attributed to him conspiracies against his august father, and under this pretext caused him to be arrested, and issued the horrible circular of the 30th Oct. 1807, and the truly ridiculous one of the 5th of November following. The people saw both of them with amazement: they believed neither; and the council of Castile, called to take cognizance of the cause, unanimously declared the Prince of Asturias innocent. The king his father did not conform to this decision, & caused the pretended accomplices of the Prince of Asturias to be severely punished. With the Spanish people the name of their king was sufficient to induce them to obey, and suffer in silence; in this state, things continued until the month of March, of the present year 1808, when the danger of the same king and of the country converted their patience into fury. Previously to this, the kings of Portugal were obliged to abandon Europe, to go to America, and to command their subjects to make no resistance to the French army, which was entering their territory. So much moderation did not soften nor calm the ambition of Napoleon. His troops took possession of Portugal, and committed there excesses which affright humanity. Napoleon annexed that kingdom to his empire, and imposed on it heavy contributions, which it would not have suffered from the most ferocious conqueror. Spain saw by this example, that if her kings abandoned her she would suffer the same lot as Portugal: besides that, neither the love which they have for their kings, nor a thousand other reasons, could permit Spaniards to see with indifference the overthrowing of their fundamental laws, & the annihilation of their monarchy, the most glorious of the whole earth. French armies had at this time entered Spain; had possessed themselves of her principal fortresses, and had arrived near Madrid, protesting that they came to effect no change, that their only object was the execution of a vast design against England, and that their intention was