the enemy were marching to Aranjuez, repaired to that point; the enemy were driven out of it and these troops immediately continued in pursuit of all who were flying towards Andalusia.

On the 5th inst. the general of division Laboussaye entered into the Escurial. Five or six hundred peasants having attempted to defend the convent, they were driven away by main force.

Every day the remains of the stupor into which the inhabitants of Madrid had fallen, are more and more dispelled. Those who had concealed their furniture and most valuable property, are bringing them back to their houses. The shops are beginning to be filled as usual, and the palisades, and all other preparations of defence, have disappeared. Madrid has been taken possession of without any disorder, and tranquility prevails throughout every part of this great city. A fusileer of the guards having been found with several watches in his possession, and being convicted of having stolen them, was shot upon the principal square in Madrid.

We found in this city 200 thousand weight of gun-powder, 10,000 balls, two millions of lead, 100 heavy pieces of cannon, most of them English. The disarming the people is continuing to be effected without any difficulty; all the inhabitants submit to it with every sign of good will. They return with eagerness and sincerity under the royal authority, by which they were withdrawn from the evil influence of England, the violence of factions and the disturbances occasioned by popular tumults.

The king of Spain has raised a regiment, which is called Royal Foreigners, and into which are admitted the deserters and the Germans who were in the Spanish service. He has also formed a Swiss regiment of *Reding the Younger*, this officer having conducted himself perfectly well, and like a true Swiss patriot, very different in this respect from general Reding; the one has deserved well of his countrymen, and will be every where esteemed; the other, who is generally despised, will wander in the taverns of London, and receive a pension of a few hundred pounds sterling, ill acquired and paid with contempt; he will be an emigrant from the continent. The regiments of Royal Foreigners and Reding the younger, consist already of several thousand men.

The 5th and 8th corps of the army of Spain, and three divisions of cavalry, have just passed the Bidassoa. There are yet far from being in the line, and notwithstanding, the greater part of the work is done.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Madrid, 8th December, 1808.

The duke of Montebello bestows the greatest praise upon the conduct of the general of brigade, Pouzet, at the battle of Tudela; of the general of division, Lefevre, of the general of brigade in the artillery, Couin, of his aid-de-camp Guehensue, who was wounded. He makes particular mention of three regiments of the Vistula. The general of brigade Angereau, who charged at the head of Morlot's division, was distinguished. Messrs. Very and Labedoyere, took a piece of artillery in the middle of the enemy's line. The latter was slightly wounded in the arm.

His majesty has raised colonel Pepin to the rank of general of brigade and the Polonese major Kliki to that of colonel. The Polonese colonel Kasinowski, who was wounded, has received the insignia of the Legion of Honor.

The general of division Ruffin, having crossed the Tagus at Aranjuez, has reached Ocanna, and cut off the wrecks of the army of Andalusia, and which were upon their retreat into Andalusia, which have thrown themselves into Cuenca.

The divisions of cavalry of generals Lasalle and Michaud are marching to Portugal by the way of Talavera de la Reina.

The duke of Dantzic will reach Madrid to day, with his corps.

Marshal Ney with his corps, is arrived at Guadalaxara from Sarragossa.

His majesty, desirous of sparing the horrors of an assault to the well-meaning inhabitants, has not wished to give orders for attacking Sarragossa, until the news of the events which have taken place in Madrid, and the dispersion of the Spanish armies be known in it. If, however, that city persists in its defence, the mines and bombs will soon bring it to reason.

The 8th corps is arrived in Spain, general Delaborde is going to move his head-quarters to Vittoria.

The Polonese division of general Valence, will arrive to day at Buitrago.

The English are retreating on all sides. The division of Lasalle, however, overtook 16 men, whom it cut in pieces. These were either stragglers or men who had lost their way.

Marshal Mortier will arrive on the 16th in Catalonia, in order to turn the enemy and effect his junction with generals Duhesme and St. Cyr.

On the 23d November, the breach of Trinity fort of the city of Rosas, was on the point of being practicable. On the same day, the English landed 400 men at the foot of the fort. An Italian battalion marched against them, killed 10 men, wounded still more, and threw the remainder into the sea.

About thirty boats were seen going out of the port of Rosas, which induces us to think that the inhabitants are beginning to evacuate the city.

On the 24th the van of the enemy, which was encamped upon the Fluvia, and from 5 to 6 thousand strong, under the command of general Alvares, arrived in several columns to attack the points of Navate, Puntos, Armodas and Garrigas, which are occupied by the division of general Southam. The 1st regiment of light infantry and the 4th battalion of the light 3rd alone, withstood the effort of the enemy, and afterwards repulsed him.

The enemy has been driven back beyond the Fluvia, after having sustained a considerable loss in killed and wounded. Some prisoners have been taken, among whom are colonel Lebrun, the second in command of the expedition and colonel of the regiment of Tarragone, the major and a captain of the same regiment.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Madrid, 10th December, 1808.

Yesterday at the Prado his Majesty reviewed the corps of the marshal duke of Dantzic; and he expressed his satisfaction to these brave troops.

To day he reviewed the troops of the Conferation of the Rhine, forming the division commanded by gen. Level. The regiments of Nassau and Baden have behaved well. That of Hesse-Darmstadt has not supported the reputation of the troops of that country, and has not answered the opinion which they had caused to be formed of them in the campaigns of Poland. The colonel and the major appear to be men of no transcendant talents.

On the 6th inst. the duke of Istria set off from Guadalaxara. He caused the whole road to be beaten, from Sarragossa as far as Valencia, and took 500 prisoners, as well as a great deal of baggage. At Bastan, a battalion of 500 men was surrounded by our cavalry and cut in pieces.

The army of the enemy having been beaten at Tudela and Catalayud, and abandoned by its generals, as well as part of its other officers and a great number of soldiers, was reduced to 6,000 men.

On the 8th at 12 o'clock at night, the Duke of Istria gave orders to gen. Montbrun to attack a corps which protected the flight of the enemy's army. That corps was closely pursued and we took 1000 prisoners. It was attempting to reach Andalusia by the way of Madridego, and it appears that it was forced to disperse in the mountains of Cuenca.

The following is the continuation of the operations of the siege of Rosas.

On the 28th, at 12 o'clock at noon a summons was sent, to which no answer was returned.

Information has been received by 22 deserters that the city had suffered very considerably; that an insurrection had broken out among the inhabitants who wished to capitulate, and that this capitulation would already have taken place if the English had not abused the liberty they have to escape by sea and thus oblige the fortress to hold out.

A very brilliant and honorable action for his Majesty's troops has made us masters of the town adjoining the fortresses. The consequence is, that we are at a very small distance from the citadel and precisely on the side which was formerly blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine, and the wall of which is but badly repaired.

A breach battery is established opposite this bastion; it was established on the 28th in the evening, as had also been another battery opposite the same front. These works are going on briskly; but from the nature of the ground such considerable difficulties occur, that the battery cannot be in a state for firing until the 5th day.

A battery has also been established on the port, in the town, the fire of which being directed against the marine gate of the fort, must obstruct the communication with the sea, and render it difficult to embark the garrison, even with a favorable wind, and altogether impossible with a contrary one.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

Letter from the Steward of the Duke of Medina-Celi, to His Excellency, dated the 3d December, from the town of Medina-Celi.

My Lord,

Our army of Navarre and Rioxa under the command of Gen. Castanos has been routed; most of the runaways have taken Sarragossa on their way to Madrid, and the others have passed through this town. This flight is the result of two attacks made by the enemy; the one at Cascante, and the other at Alcuneza. The whole country is in the greatest consternation, as it is well known that the general is repairing to Madrid by this road.

The retreat is making in the greatest disorder; only soldiers wounded, without shoes, and starving with hunger, are to be seen, and they all complain of the want of talents of the general. I have to remark to you that I have seen no officer with the troops which have passed this way. The town, in order to avoid being plundered, has determined upon making new efforts, in order to furnish to these soldiers, the bread of which they are in want; that they may the more speedily repair to Siguenza, which is to be the rallying point.

As I am well acquainted with the generosity of your excellency, I have, according to your excellency's intention, caused half a peceta to be given to each soldier, and I take the first opportunity of informing you thereof.

P. S. I have this moment been assured, that general Castanos has been taken in the palace of the bishop of Siguenza, and that he is going to be carried to Madrid.

Siguenza, 4th December, 1808.

The army of the centre is arrived here, with its general, and exhausted with fatigue and want. All the officers were on foot, having lost their equipages, and they were starving with hunger; the rear is pursued by the enemy, who, however, we know is withdrawing to Calatayud.

P. S. This army set off for Quadalaya on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The runaways who had lost their way are daily arriving here; several thousands of them are already reckoned. The disorder is at its height, and our misfortuns are so great as to be with difficulty conceived.

Letter from an officer of Siguenza dated 2d Dec.

My dear Uncle,

The situation of our unfortunate army, is melancholy beyond decription; this is the day on which it was to be sacrified. Castanos so favored by the country, was, it is said, the author of this dreadful disaster. On the 20th ult. all the different divisions received orders to meet at one point, which they did. The first division which occupied Calaborra, set off at twelve o'clock at night: the enemy entered it a few minutes afterwards and killed all who resisted. They then pursued our rear, and if the 4th division had not arrived in time, the disorder would have been still greater: our army is, nevertheless, pursued by the enemy: it fled in the greatest disorder as far as Cascante, near Tudela, where the disorder augmented; the French attacked that city, and when we were just about affording it succors with so much courage they gave us battle, threatening to cut off our left wing; and they carried this project into execution.

After nine hours fighting they took eight thousand prisoners of our army of Valencia; four thousand men were killed, among whom is General de Piedro. On that same night our right wing was attacked by 600 cavalry, by which we should no doubt have been cut off, if the commandant of Campo-Mayor with his battalion and two from Africa had not come up. These two corps kept up a cruel fire of three hours, and I was myself ordered upon that duty.

In that battle we had 3000 killed; all the infantry has been dispersed. The African colonel retreated with sixteen grenadiers, and they were followed by the few who remained. Our baggage, waggons and a great deal of property remain in the hands of the enemy.

At Alacua, an action took place the day before yesterday with the van under the command of Venegas, it was then that the battalion of Campo Mayor, the military orders and the regiment of Burgos were completely routed; of these three corps scarcely 300 men out of 7000, of which they consisted, have rallied. This is our dreadful situation; and what is worse, is, that upwards of 800 men have died with hunger.

Yesterday the command of the army was taken from Castanos and an enquiry is instituted respecting his conduct. All the soldiers accuse him of treason and I believe them, since he has deceived us during two months.

Siguenza, 4th Dec.

My dear friend, I suppose you are informed of all that has happened, I will nevertheless add that our army which was under the command of Castanos and consisted of 60,000 men, has passed through this city in a disorder difficult to be believed; it is impossible to describe the damage they have caused throughout the country, by their robbery and pillaging. Only 10,000 men now remain.

General Castanos has been put under arrest; he is to be carried before the supreme Junta: we cannot say what will be the result.

We found at Madrid in the Palace of the duke of Infantado two caskets containing papers belonging to the Princes of Austurias, in which matters of the highest importance are spoken of. This passage of a letter from her mother, dated 15th January, 1806, makes known what opinion the Queen of Sicily herself has of the English.

These letters are full of proofs of the conspiracy which was forming to break the friendship that subsisted between France and Spain.

Copy of what is written in sympathetic ink in the letter from Queen Charlotte to the Princess of Asturias, the 15th Jan. 1806.

My beloved child, I am infinitely uneasy about your situation, about the increase of grief which you will experience upon learning our cruel situation. But rely upon my truth. Believe in no fright which people will not fail uncharitably to give you, and be prudent. I will always write to you, and very sincerely, and believe in no other news, for I promise to the heart & tenderness of my dear child to conceal nothing from you; thus believe only in me. We all support ourselves in good health.— *We are very uneasy; Massena is with* 30,000 *men at our frontier, since that fatal and cursed disembarkation of the English, who with a perfidious and unexampled cowardice, after having compromised us, quitted us at the moment when the danger was the most violent. Those people have ruined us. Bonaparte causes nothing to be said or written, and in all likelihood we shall be undone.* We have only 800 men in arms; for the two years & a half that the French have been in our country, they required that we should not recruit our army; they thereby rendered all our* forces useless, and behold we are now at their mercy, without any hope of defence against a force of 50.000 men, and if they please of 100,000 men. *Austria destroyed, disabled, and for* 50 *years annulled; in fine it is an unexampled misfortune, to which nothing but our holy religion can make us be resigned, that sole consolation under all misfortunes. Your dear father and the whole family are in desolation. Every thing is packing up, for from the entrance of the frontier to come to Naples, is the affair of six or seven days, and one cannot let one's self be taken prisoner;* thus, we are preparing every thing for a disastrous and eternal departure, and this rends my heart. The king has sent the Cardinal General Ruffo to Rome, and has dispatched to Paris. But neither Fesch, nor Alquier, nor Eugene Beauharnois, nor Messena are able, according to their declaration, to stop the march of the troops; thus St. Theodore, who has been dispatched in order to join Gallo, and speak to him of all that. has remained at Rome to superintend our affairs, and the Cardinal is set off in search of Bonaparte, either to Munich, or to Paris, wherever he may be to be found, to endeavor to save us.

Your good father is ready in order to satisfy the general wish to abdicate and leave Francis king, reserving to himself a good pension, the fruit of part of the money which he has advanced to the royal finances. Many people think that this will sufficeto lay the storm, but I do not think so, and am convinced that they wish to have the kingdom of Naples. †

If the danger approaches, we shal retreat to Messina and Calabria in order at least there to defend ourselves, and prevent the taking of Sicily: Think, Leopold, your two sisters, my daughter in law seven months gone with child, who will lie in at Massina, Palermo, God knows where, two little children so interesting! in fine, every body is weeping; nobody is willing to remain; every one frightened at the thoughts of lost time, wishes to set off. We have neither squadron nor vessel, nor scarcely any thing but two ships; in fine it is a desolation. You shall always know every thing. Be prudent. Show no ill humor at the wicked things that will be told to you. Let them talk; that is nothing; God will judge us and posterity. No false interpretations. Your two sisters are in desolation. Leopold and Francis will go to Calabria to defend the posts. In fine, God has permitted it; his holy will be done. Think, my dear child, of reestablishing your health, of being well. Behave yourself well; life is short; the other is eternal and sure; think not of afflicting yourself with any thing; give no credit to any ill news. I shall find means to give you information of every thing that concerns and regards us; but do not be uneasy, God will help us. Adieu, my very dear child, think of your health. Endeavor to recover your strength. I bless you, I embrace you, and am for life your tender mother and friend.

In the relation of Cotugno, there is nothing written.

Write me word whether you have received the whole untouched and can read me well. Adieu from my heart and soul, and notwithstanding my violent sorrow, wholly yours.

Copy of what is written in sympathetic ink in the letter from Queen Charlotte to the Princess of Asturias, of the 30th January 1806.

Dearly beloved child, be not uneasy about our fate. Only take care of your health. God will take pity on us, and nothing will happen to us, If we are obliged to fall back upon Sicily, I will endeavor, when we are settled there, to send a vessel under pretext of tranquilizing the heart of the Queen for her daughter; but in reality for the purpose of assuring you my very dear child, of our fate. Be very prudent, do not speak and let them say every thing. I have no reproach to make to myself; it is Joseph Bonaparte who is thought to be destined for the throne of Naples; that is very roguish; but God permits it, we must bend our heads. Francis conducts himself in an exemplary manner and as well as possible. Isabella is in her eighth month; but happily she is so apathic, foolish and unthinking that she takes nothing to heart, and that is good for her health. Your sisters and I have not the same happiness. I cannot tell you my dear child, our torment; but God will help us; be not uneasy and think only of your health. Let the talkers criticise, hear every thing without grieving yourself. Be attached to your good husband; be prudent and wise. I rely upon you.

Adieu, dear child, I shall have a great many things to say to you; but my time is too much taken up. I embrace you from the bottom of my heart, and am your tender mother and friend.

I write to the Queen and to your husband; to the former in order to speak to her of her daughter; to the latter, to teach him that it is his duty to write to me and to let let me see it. Adieu; I will endeavor to write to you. Keep your mind at rest about us. I embrace you; adieu.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Madrid, 12th Dec. 1808.

The central Junta of Spain had but little power. Most of the provinces scarcely attend to it orders: they had all wrested from it the administration of the finances. It was influenced by the lowest class of the people; it was governed by the minority. Florida Blanca was without any credit. The Junta was submitted to the will of two men; the one, called Lorenzo Calvo, a grocer in Sarragossa, who, in a few months, had acquired the title of excellency. He was one of those violent men who appear in revolutions; his probity was more than suspected, the other was a man of the name of Tilly, formerly condemned to the galleys as a robber, the younger brother of Gusman, who acted a part under Robespierre in the time of terror, and very worthy of having had that wretch for his brother. As soon as any member of the Junta attempted to oppose violent measures, these two men cried out treason; a meeting was formed under the windows of Aranjuez, and every body signed. The extravagance and wickedness of these demagogues were evinced in every manner. As soon as they learned that the emperor was at Burgos, and that he would shortly be at Madrid, they carried their delirium so far as to make a declaration of war against France. filled with invective and instances of madness.

What the honest people had to suffer from the lowest class of the people would be hardly conceived, if every nation did not find in its own annals the remembrance of such crises.

Recently, three more respectable inhabitants of Toledo were murdered.

When, on the 11th, the general of division Lasalle, pursuing the enemy, arrived at Talavera de la Reina, thro' which the English had passed in triumph ten days before, announcing that they were going to succor the capital, a dreadful spectacle presented itself to the eyes of the French. A corpse clothed in the uniform of a

*The Hereditary Prince of Sicily.

† His wife the daughter of the Queen of Spain.