Spanish general was hanging upon a gibbet, and pierced with a thousand musket shots; it was the gen. don Benito St. Juan, whom his soldiers, in the disorder of their panic, and to give a color to their cowardice, had so basely sacrificed. They took breath at Talavera only to torment their unfortunate general, who, during a whole day, was the but of their barbarity and atrocious address.

Talavera de la Reina is a considerable town, situated in the fine valley of the Tagus, and in a very fruitful country.

The Bishops of Leon and Astorgo, and a great number of ecclesiastics have distinguished themselves by their good conduct, and by the example of apostolical virtues.

The general pardon granted by the emperor, and the provisions which mark the establishment of the new dynasty by the annihilation of the houses of the principal delinquents, have produced a great effect. The destruction of the rights odious to the people, and contrary to the prosperity of the state, and the measure which leaves to the numerous class of monks no uncertainty as to their fate, are attended with a good result.

The general animadversion is directed against the English. The peasants say, in their language, that at the approach of the French they went to ride their wooden horses.

His majesty yesterday received several corps of cavalry. He appointed the colonel of the Polish lancers a commander of the Legion of Honor. The corps which that officer commands has covered itself with glory upon all occasions.

His majesty has testified his satisfaction to the brigade of Dijon for its good conduct at the battle of Tudela.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Madrid, 13th Dec. 1808.

The fortress of Rosas surrendered on the 6th. The capitulation is annexed No. I. 2000 men have been made prisoners, and a considerable number of pieces of ordnance were found in the place. Six English ships of the line, which were at anchor in the roads, were unable to take the garrison on board. Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr speaks highly of gen. Reille and gen. Pino. The troops of the kingdom of Italy were distinguished during the siege.

To-day the emperor reviewed, on the other side of the bridge of Segovie, all the troops belonging to the corps of the Marshal Duke of Dantzic.

The division of gen. Sebastiani has begun its march for Talavera de la Reyna.

The Polish division of gen. Valence has the finest appearance.

The disbanding of the Spanish troops is every where continuing: the new levies which were making are dispersing on all sides and returning home.

The information which is received from the Spaniards themselves respecting the Central Junta only tends to cover it with ridicule. That assembly was become the object of the contempt of Spain. Its members, 36 in number, had assumed titles, ribbons of all kinds and a salary of 60,000 livres. Florida Blanca was a mere puppet. He is now ashamed of the disgrace which he has drawn upon his old age. As it always happens in such assemblies, two or three men led all the others, and those two or three wretches were in the pay of England. The opinion of the city of Madrid has been loudly declared with regard to that Junta which has fallen into ridicule and contempt and has drawn upon itself the hatred of all the inhabitants of the capital.

The Burghers, the clergy and the nobility, having been convoked by the Corregidor, have met twice; they have passed the annexed declaration No. II.

The public mind in the capital is very different from what it was before the departure of the French. Since that period, the city has been a prey to all the evils which are the inevitable consequence of being without a government; its own experience has inspired the disgust of revolutions, and this has drawn closer the ties by which they were attached to the king. In the midst of the scenes of disorder by which Spain has been agitated, the prayers and wishes of all prudent men were turned towards their Sovereign.

Never was such a beautiful month of December beheld in this country; people would imagine it to be the season at the beginning of spring. The Emperor avails himself of this fine weather, to remain in the country a league from Madrid.

[Here follows the Capitulation of Rosas.]

Extract of the minutes of the Secretary of State's office

PROCLAMATION.

Spaniards, you have been misled by perfidious men. They have engaged you in a senseless struggle, and have made you run to arms. Is there a single one among you, who reflecting for a moment upon all that has happened, is not directly convinced, that you have been the sport of the perpetual enemies of the Continent, who rejoiced to see the Spanish and French blood shed? What could be the result even of the success of a few campaigns? An endless land war and a long uncertainty with regard to the fate of your property and existence. In a few months you have been delivered up to all the anguish of popular factions. The defeat of your armies has been the business of a few marches; I entered Madrid: the rights of war authorised me to give a great example, and to wash away in blood the outrages done to me and my nation: I have listened only to clemency. A few men, the authors of all your evils, will alone be struck. I will soon drive from the Peninsula that English army which has been sent to Spain, not to succor you, but to inspire you with a false confidence and mislead you.

I had told you, in my proclamation of the second of June, that I wished to be your regenerator. To the rights which were ceded to me by the Princes of the last dynasty, you were desirous that I should add the right of conquest. This will make no alteration in my disposition. I am willing even to praise whatever generosity there may have been in your efforts; I am willing to acknowledge that your misleaders concealed from you your true interests, that they misrepresended to you the real state of things. Spaniards, your destiny is in your own hands. Reject the poisons that the English have spread among you; let your king be certain of your love and confidence, and you will be more powerful, more happy than you have ever been. Every thing that opposed your prosperity and your greatness, I have destroyed; the shackles which galled the people, I have broken; a liberal constitution gives you, instead of an absolute monarchy, a temperate and constitutional monarchy. It depends upon yourselves that this constitution should still be your law.

"But if all my efforts are useless, and if you do not answer my confidence, it will remain to me only to treat you as a conquered province, and to place my brother upon another throne. I will then put the crown of Spain upon my own head and I shall know how to make it be respected by the wicked; for God has given me the strength and will necessary to surmount all obstacles."

In our imperial camp of Madrid, the 7th Dec. in the year 1808.

Signed,

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor's command,

The Minister Secretary of State,

Signed,

H. B. MARET.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

Extract of the minutes of the Secretary of State's Office.

In our imperial camp of Madrid, the 12th December, 1808.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Confederation of the Rhine:

Considering that one of the greatest abuses which have crept into the finances of Spain, proceeds from the alienation of different branches of the taxes; and that, however, the taxes, from their nature, are inalienable.

We have decreed and do decree what follows:

From the publication of the present decree, the individuals who may be in possession, whether by the king's donation, or by sale or any other cause, of any portion whatsoever of the civil or ecclesiastical taxes, shall cease to enjoy them, and the persons taxed shall be holden to prove that they have paid their taxes to the king's agents and to the treasury.

ANOTHER DECREE.

We have decreed and do decree what follows:

Art. I. All manor justice is abolished in Spain.

II. There exists no other jurisdiction than the royal jurisdiction.

By a decree of the 12th, from the day of the publication of the said decree, servitude, of whatever kind it may be, together with all the rights and obligations which are derived from it, are abolished in all the states composing the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves. The former cerfs will enjoy as well as the other inhabitants of the grand duchy, every civil right.

Decrees of the same date, and containing literally the same provisions, have been issued by his majesty in favor of the countries of Erfurt, Fulda, Hanau and Bayreuth.

Milan, 27th Dec.—Some letters from Bayonne mention that his excellency Mr. Aldini, the minister secretary of state, has received orders from his imperial majesty to repair to Paris and wait for him in that city. This news, which we have just been assured is true, proves that the Spanish business is much advanced; and, what is interesting for the French and Italian subjects to know, is, that the emperor will not be long absent from his capital.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

The MENTOR and PACIFIC, government vessels for France and England, have received orders to sail from New York. Capt. COLES is the bearer of dispatches for France, and Lt. REED for England.

Letters of a late date from France, whose contents may be relied on, state that 480,000 soldiers had left France for Spain and Portugal; and that Napoleon had directed Gen. Junot to reach Lisbon by the 17th of Jan.

The Spanish schooner Fortuna, arrived at Baltimore in 10 days from the Havanna, brings information that a Packet had arrived there the 7th of March from Cadiz, which place she left the 10th of February. The advices from Spain were understood to be of the utmost consequence, and although the government withheld their disclosure, it had transpired that they announced the total overthrow of the Spanish forces, and that the English army had been cut off.

New-York, March 17.

Off Martinique—Captain Speck, from St. Lucca, informs us that he passed Martinique on the 19th of February, at which time the British were bombarding Fort Bourbon, all the rest of the island having capitulated.

The following extraordinary account of the American brig Batavian is taken from a New-York print, and impressively attests the traits of character of an American seaman.

"Arrived, last evening, the brig Batavian, Fillietus, 60 days from Rochelle, having escaped from Rochelle on the night of the 14th of Jan. between the forts and a French squadron of 4 ships of the line and 2 frigates, with troops on board, ready for sea. Jan. 16, was boarded by the British frigate Comet; they took out all the Batavian's crew, except the captain and cook, including 2 passengers, and put on board an officer and 6 men, and ordered her for Plymouth. The next day, off Brest, the rest of the passengers of the Batavian, with the captain, cook and steward, (8 in number) re-took the brig. On the 26th of Feb. in lat. 32, long. 57. the Batavian was again taken by the British letter of marque ship Irlam, capt. George Reeser, from Barbadoes bound to Liverpool—they put on board 4 more men, to assist the other prize crew in carrying the brig into Bermuda; but, on the 8th inst. in lat. 34, 30, long. 63, the capt. cook, and steward, retook the Batavian again, and brought her safe into port! Left only one American vessel under seizure."

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature of that state on the 3rd day of April.

The Elections for town officers have lately taken place in the different towns of Massachusetts. In Boston the federal ticket succeeded without opposition. In the town of Salem, on the 13th inst. the election was strongly contested. Wm. GRAY, Esq. was chosen moderator of the meeting. The votes for town clerk were, for John Punchard, republican, 770; for John Pickering, jun. (son of Timothy Pickering) 713—scattering 11—being a majority of 57 for the republican ticket. In the votes for selectmen, owing to a division of the republican votes, two republicans and two federalists were chosen; of the fifth there was no choice. The town-meeting was adjourned to the 15th inst. when the fifth was to have been chosen. It will be recollected that at the election for a member of Congress in November last, Salem gave a majority of *one* to the federal candidate.

The embargo ceased on Wednesday, but we already find few, very few, willing to take the embargo off themselves. *Aurora.*

We learn from a passenger, that Bonaparte, by a decree, dated the 6th of October last, (but which was not, till lately, published) has declared Tunis a free port, permitting Tunisian vessels, on paying a small duty, to enter the ports of his imperial majesty. The Milan and Berlin decrees are thus declared not in force against Tunis. *Lang's Paper.*

Ship Two Marys, of New York, and Snow Edward, of this port, were condemned, vessels and cargoes, at Paris, on the 21st December, by the Council of Prizes, under the Milan decree, in consequence of their being boarded by an armed British vessel. An appeal to the Council of State had been entered.

Philadelphia Gazette.

From the Norfolk Herald of March 16.

This morning before our paper went to press, (eight o'clock) upwards of twelve vessels cleared out from the custom house, in this borough, for foreign ports!

"*God send them safe deliverances!*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montreal, to his friend in Providence, dated the 5th ult.

"On my arrival here on the 26th of January, I was credibly informed that a few days before, more than eight hundred loaded sleighs crossed Lake Champlain, in one day, destined from the United States for this flourishing place. On market days, which are Thursday and Saturday, it is very difficult to pass the streets near the market, on account of the prodigious number of sleighs, filled with provisions, which crowd every space and avenue. Provisions, in general, are very cheap; a good turkey may be purchased for 38 cents, a pair of fat fowls for 34 cents, large white hares for 8 and 10 cents, a good mutton, of excellent flavor, for 1 dollar and 50 cents, beef for 8 cents per lb. butter for 13 cents per lb. loaf sugar for 17 cents per lb. and a variety of other articles equally cheap. Sleighs are coming in daily, and every house is so thronged with Americans, and others, who are continually coming in, that genteel boarding is very dear."

A merchant in Antwerp writes to his friend in Philadelphia:—

"My friend in Paris is of the belief that no imports whatever, except what is captured, will be permitted on the whole continent until there is a general peace. I would not recommend shipments to be made here for some time to come, until we see what happens, even if the British were to withdraw their blockade, for I do not think we can land any thing till after the war is over, and I think too, that prices will get down very much."

We learn verbally from Mr. Coqueral, a passenger, who arrived here yesterday in the Batavian, that on the 13th of January, a letter was received at Rochelle, from an eminent merchant in Bayonne, stating that the British army, under the command of Sir David Baird, said to consist of from 15 to 25,000 men, on the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, had been overtaken by a large French army, who summoned them to surrender, which summons was obeyed without firing a gun; and that the army under general Moore was surrounded; that the Supreme Junta had dispatched a messenger to Bonaparte, offering to open a negociation for peace, but that the Emperor Bonaparte would not listen to their overtures. It was also said, that general Castanos had resigned his command, after having disbanded his army. *Mercantile Adv.*

Savanna, March 7.

A riot occurred on Sunday afternoon, between some of the United States' troops quartered here, and a party of sailors. From what we can learn, the former were the aggressors; though the fracas appears to have originated from several trifling squabbles, which have taken place within a week or two past. On Sunday, however, they appeared in considerable numbers, armed with bludgeons and knives—a contest ensued, and much mischief would have been done, had it not been for the timely interference of the civil authority, aided by the volunteer corps, who speedily put a stop to their proceedings, and restored the quietness of the city. Several of the soldiers and sailors were wounded; but none that we have heard of are in danger. About thirty or forty of the rioters were committed to gaol the same afternoon, and were yesterday examined before the county judges, when all were liberated except five of the principals, who were remanded to prison, for trial at the next superior court.

Antigua, Feb. 14.—There is, we understand, a late Barbadoes paper in town, which contains the articles of capitulation, concluded at the capture of Cayenne. The most prominent features are, that sir Sid. Smith, who, it appears, co-operated with the Portuguese in the reduction of the place, has undertaken to convey Victor Hughes and his troops to Europe, to be regularly exchanged; the French on their part engaging not to serve for a twelvemonth after such exchange.

BOARD OF ENQUIRY.

London, December 28.—Saturday the Duke of York went to Windsor, for the purpose of laying before his majesty the amended report. Sir H. Dalrymple and Sir H. Burrard, we understand, received during the day, copies of this report, which is of great length. The opinion of the court is, however, stated in the following terms:

"On a consideration of all the circumstances, as set forth in this report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no further military proceeding is necessary on the subject: because, howsoever some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by lieutenant gens. sir Hugh Dalrymple, sir Harry Burrard, and sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the order and gallantry of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this expedition, have done honor to the troops, and reflected lustre on your majesty's honor."

It seems, that upon this opinion being delivered to the commander in chief, his royal highness found it was not so explicit upon the armistice and convention, as the words of his majesty's warrant appeared to enjoin; and the court was therefore ordered to re-assemble, and subjoin their opinion.

"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d August, an armistice was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

And also—"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies subsequent to the armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a convention was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

Upon these two questions being separately put to each member of the court, it appears, that sir D. Dundas, lord Heathfield, general Craig, earl Pembroke, sir G. Nugent, and lieut. gen. Nichols, were for the armistice Earl Moira against the armistice.

And upon the second question, it appears that sir D. Dundas, lord Heathfield, general Craig, and sir G. Nugent, were for the convention—Earl Moira, Earl Pembroke, and lieut. general Nichols, against the convention. It also appears, that each of the latter officers has given his reasons for dissenting from the majority.

MILITARY NOTICE.—The meeting of the Union Rifle Guards, which was to have taken place on Thursday evening next at Morin's Tavern, is changed to Charles Jones's tavern, Pennsylvania Avenue.

March 22. 1.

A CARD.

MR. GENERES has the honor of informing his Friends, that his BALL will be on Wednesday Evening 22d instant.

March 22—1t.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county, Maryland, will be offered for sale at the town of Upper Marlborough on Thursday the 13th day of April next, the *Personal Property* of the late Dr. *Samuel Hepburn*, deceased, consisting of a Negro or Mulatto Boy, a saddle Horse, Medicine and Surgical Instruments, also a small Medical Library with other Books and sundry other articles. Six months credit will be given for all articles sold above Ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved securities. Lesser sums ready money. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

GABRIEL PETERSON VAN HORN, Administrator.

March 22—3t

NOTICE.

THE persons who claim title to the following LOTS in *Georgetown*, are notified that their titles are defective in consequence of their having neglected to avail themselves of the compromise agreed on in the case of Beatty and Davidson. The representatives of Gen. Davidson are yet willing to assent to the same compromise, and all who apply by the 10th May next may obtain deeds on those terms—the lots claimed by those who do not apply will be proceeded against. If those persons desire any information on this subject they can apply to Mr. Abner Ritchie or to F. S. Key, esq. Georgetown. Letters from those who do not reside in the District (post paid) will be attended to.

ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON,
Executrix & devisee of
Gen. JOHN DAVIDSON.

The following are the Lots in *Beatty and Hawkins'* addition to Georgetown, referred to in the above notice—Lots No. 2 & part of lot No. 3,—lots Nos. 4, 6, 15, 30, 41, 43, 44, 52, 58, 59, 60, 65, 67, 71, and part of lot 72—lots no. 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 94, 103, 104, 105, 109, 110, 113, 114, 118, 119, 121, 123, 125, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 148, 149, 154, 155, 163, 166, 168, 170, 175, 178, 194, 195, 196, 203, 207, 211, 212, 214, 216, 220, 225, 227, 230, 231, 236, 237, 239, 245, 248, 251, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 269, 270, 272, 273, 275, 278, 279, 282, 285, 288, 289, 290, 294, and 295.

March 22—t10m

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the heirs of ROBIE HORREIN, a native of Wurtemberg, in Germany, who it is said died at Frederick town, in the state of Maryland, in the year 1773, will make application at the Department of State, they will receive some information, which may probably be of advantage to them.

March 22.