

peace. Mr. Grundy then proceeded to make his statement respecting the Russian mediation, which has been repeated by him, supported by Col. Monroe's statement in writing. At a time when severe indisposition kept Mr. Hanson from the house. He was handsomely answered on that occasion in an appropriate and dignified reply from Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Hanson's colleague.

When Mr. Grundy took his seat, Mr. Hanson briefly replied:—He could not commit to a more honorable tribunal than the house, the decision upon the true motive which influenced the member from Tennessee, in declining a controversy with him (Mr. H.) that he was not educated in the same school with the member just up. it was impossible for him to regret, because he might have had instilled into him some of his bad principles, and caught a little of his vulgarity of language and manners."

Mr. H. proceeded to repeat his statement which he contended, in the nature of things, was incontrovertible and defied all sophistry, prevarication and contradiction, &c.

The debate continued for several hours after Mr. Hanson closed his remarks. About two hours after he took his seat, violent pain compelled him to leave the house. Sometime after he left his seat, and notwithstanding frequent opportunities had before offered without being embraced, Mr. Nelson rose in reply.

In the course of some remarks made by Mr. Nelson, he said:—One hon. gentleman had stated, that this measure was founded in hostility to the commerce of the North—that it was recommended by the president for the purpose of shutting up the ports of the North, because the British fleet was blockading the parts of the South—Mr. N. said, that such an idea had never entered into his head. He did not wish to retaliate upon the North the injuries which the British had inflicted on the South—That he did not believe such a motive actuated any branch of government, and as to the charge which the gentleman had made against the president he disclaimed to give any reply.

Mr. Grosvenor, in replying to Mr. Nelson, said, he Mr. N. had seen fit to answer a remark made by an hon. friend of his (Mr. Hanson) who had been forced by indisposition to quit the house, in a tone some what lofty.—Mr. G. said it would have been more candid, and more to his credit, if he had made those remarks before his hon. friend had left the house. In that case perhaps, the hon. gentleman's disdain might have remained a secret in his own breast. But Mr. G. said, even as it was, the hon. gentleman's disdain should in no way answer his purpose, or vindicate the president from the odium of the charge made against him by his hon. friend. The charge was literally true. There was not a doubt, Mr. Grosvenor said, that the principal inducement to the message of the president then before the house was, to equalize the evils of the war—to shut the ports of the North, because the enemy blockades the ports of the South. Mr. G. asked, if Mr. N. recollectes the message of the president at the close of the last session, calling for a non-exportation law—for a measure just like that which the president now demanded. In that message, Mr. G. said, the president avowed, in express terms, the very motive and the very reason for the measure, which had now been ascribed to him by his friend (Mr. Hanson) Mr. G. asked if this was not ample ground for the charge; and if Mr. N. was not now forced by common decency to divert the rays of his disdain from the author of the charge and fix them on his friend the president.

Mr. G. said he would leave Mr. N. and the president to settle the question in their own way.

FOREIGN.

GREAT VICTORY!

LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.

The ship *Ladona*, Capt. from Cruz, has been captured off Menapag Point and sent into St. Johns. Her letters and passengers have reached Portland.

A friend in Portland has favored the Editor of the Federal Gazette with a Cadiz paper containing the following interesting accounts, the substance of which we received from our valued correspondents in New-York, and issued to our city subscribers yesterday morning in an extra.

[Translated for the Federal Gazette.]

CADIZ, JULY 2.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The minister of war has received by express the following report from his Excellency the Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo:

Sir—The enemy, on the night of the 19th June, took a position in front of Vitoria—his left was protected by the heights that terminate in the village of Arganzon, extending himself from them, through the valley de Zadorra, in front of the village de Arinez, occupying with the right of his centre, a height which commands the said valley of Zadorra. The right of the enemy's army was situated near Vitoria, in order to defend the passages in that neighborhood, by which he could pass the river Zadorra. Upon the left of his rear guard, he had a reserve in the village of Gomarra. The nature of the country through which the army had marched since its arrival at the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns—and to unite them, we halted on the 20th; the left advancing to Murguia, where, according to appearances, it would be most useful. The same day, I reconnoitred the enemy, in order to attack them the next morning, if they still remained. In effect, and according to the dispositions made, we attacked the enemy yesterday, and succeeded in informing your Excellency, that the allied army under my command has gained a complete victory, driving the French from all their positions, taking their baggage, cannon, ammunition, waggons, provisions, flocks, treasure, etc. with a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day began by Sir Rowland Hill's possessing himself of the heights of the village upon which the enemy's left rested, but which they had not occupied with much force. A brigade of the Spanish division, under

the command of Gen. Morillo, was detached to attack them, employed the other to support the communication between the body of the army under his command (which was upon the Royal Road from Miranda to Vitoria) and the troops detached to said heights. The enemy soon discovered their importance, and reinforced his troops so largely, that Gen. Hill saw himself compelled to detach also to the same point, the 71st regiment, with the battalion of light infantry from Gen. Walker's brigade, under the command of Lt. Col. Cadogan, and other troops in succession. And the allies not only obtained possession of the said important heights, but maintained themselves in possession, in spite of all the efforts of the enemy during the whole of the transaction.

The action was without doubt very warmly contested, and the loss we sustained considerable. Gen. Morillo was wounded, but did not quit the field. I am grieved to relate that Lt. Col. Cadogan has died of his wound—in him the army has lost an officer of zeal and approved valour, possessed of the affections of all those of his profession, and from whom, had his life been spared, his country might have anticipated the most brilliant services.

Protected by these heights, Sir Rowland passed repeatedly the Zadorra, by the village following the defile which that river forms with it, and attacked Subjana de Alava in front of the enemies line, which the enemy fruitlessly attempted afterwards to possess.

The unevenness of the ground delayed more than I expected, the communication of the different columns marching to the attack from the position they occupied on the river Bayas, and it was on this account that I only learnt in the evening, that the columns composed of the 3d and 7th divisions under Lord Dalhousie, had arrived at their appointed station.

The 4th light division passed immediately the Zadorra, at the moment Sir Rowland Hill was taking possession of Subjana de Alava; the 1st by the bridge of Nancles, and the other by the bridge of Three Bridges. And as soon almost as they had passed, the column under Dalhousie arrived at Mendoza, and the 3d division under Lt. Gen. Sir Thos. Picton, passed the river by a bridge higher up; followed by the 7th division, under Lord Dalhousie.

Those four divisions which formed the centre of the army were destined to attack the heights occupied by the right of the enemy's centre, while Sir Rowland at the same time should advance from Subjana de Alava to attack his left, the enemy's line being weakened by the detachment which he kept on the heights—Immediately on seeing our dispositions for attack, he abandoned the position he had in the valley, and began his retreat towards Vitoria, in good order—Our men pursued them in the best order, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Graham who commanded the left of the army composed of the 1st and 5th divisions, formed of the brigades of infantry of Gen. Pack and Bradford and those of cavalry under Gen. Rock and Anson marched on the 20th to Murguia, which they quitted by the high road of Bilbao to Vitoria, accompanied by the division of Col. Longa and of General Giron, which had been previously detached to the left of the army, but was called on the 20th to Orduna, which they left that morning for the field of battle, to be in readiness to support if necessary, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham.

The enemy kept a division of infantry with some cavalry, on the high road to Bilbao—his left supported by the strong heights above the village of Gomarra Mayor, which as well as Avechuco were possessed by considerable force as defences of the bridges on the Zadorra. Brigadier Pack with his Portuguese brigade, and Col. Longa with his Spanish division supported by the brigade of Gen. Anson and the 5th division of infantry, under Td. Murrial Osibald, appointed to the command of all these troops to surround and take the heights.

Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham acquaints me that in the execution of this service the Portuguese and Spaniards behaved to admiration. The 4th and 8th battalions of Chasseurs, eminently distinguished themselves.—Col. Longa on the left took the village of Gomarra Menor.

As soon as we possessed the heights Gomarra Mayor was attacked and carried by the brigade of the 5th division, under Brig. Gen. Robinson who under cover of 2 cannons advanced in battalions without firing a shot under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry—The enemy suffered severely and lost three cannons.

The Lt. Gen. then advanced to the attack of Avechuco, with the first division forming against it a strong battery, formed by the brigade of Artillery under Col. Duvandien and of the Company of Ramsey under cover of its are Col. Halket's Brigade advanced to the attack and carried it—and the battalion of light troops having come up to the charge they took on the bridge 3 cannons and 1 howitzer. This attack was supported by the brigade of Portuguese Infantry under Gen. Bradford.

During the attack of Avechuco the enemy made every effort to repossess themselves of Gomarra Mayor, which were gallantly repulsed by the 5th division under marshal Osibald. The enemy having two divisions on the heights on the left of the Zadorra, it was impossible to pass the bridge, until the troops destined to attack the centre of the enemy's left should oblige them to retire to Vitoria—which being effected, the whole army co-operated in the attainment of their pursuit till dark.

The motion of the troops under Sir Thos. Graham and the possession which they took of Gomarra and Avechuco, prevented the enemy's retiring by the high road to France and they were obliged by this circumstance to take the road of Pampelona, but it was impossible for them to maintain any place long enough to enable them to withdraw their baggage and artillery—consequently the whole of their Artillery was captured, which had not been taken already by the troops in the successive positions which the enemy had taken in their retreat from the heights which they occupied at Arinez, and on the left bank of Zadorra, along with their ammuni-

tion and baggage which they had in the neighborhood of Vitoria. I have reason to believe that they only took away one cannon and one howitzer.

The army under the command of King Joseph was composed of the armies of Mediodia and Centro, of four divisions of infantry, all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops from the army of the North.

The division of Gen. Foix of the army of Portugal, was in the neighborhood of Bilbao. Gen. Claurel who commanded the army of the north, was near Logrono with a division of the army of Portugal commanded by Gen. Turpin, and the division of the north under the command of Gen. Bandermafen.

The sixth division of the allied army under the honorable Field Marshal Edward Pakenham was absent, being detained three days at Medina de Pomar, for the purpose of covering the march of our stores and baggage.

[Here was inserted a particular notice of the principal officers who distinguished themselves.]

The nature of the ground would not allow the cavalry to be generally employed; but the generals who commanded the different brigades kept the troops under their respective commands near the infantry ready to support them; and manifested the most extraordinary activity in pursuing the enemy as soon as they were repulsed from Vitoria. I send you this detail of the battle by captain H. Crokenbourg, and I request that your Excellency will permit me to recommend him to your protection; he will have the honor of informing your excellency that the standard of the 4th battalion of the French regiment No. 100 and the truncheon of Gen. Jourdan, marshal of France, were taken by the British regiment No. 87.

God preserve your excellency many years. At Salvatierra, June 22, 1813.

(Signed) WELLINGTON, Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo.

P. S. A list of the killed and wounded accompanies this to your excellency.—General Morillo is wounded. I am not informed as yet of the name of any other of the officers of his division but I shall transmit them on any other occasion. His Excellency Don Juan O. Dono.

STATEMENT.

Of the Artillery, Ammunition and Ammunition Waggon, taken from the enemy in the action of 21st June, 1813.

Table listing military supplies: Cannon (28 12 pounders, 42 8 do, 53 4 do, 3 8 lb. howitzers, 2 4 do, 3 6 & 2 5 lb do), Ammunition Waggon (56 12 pounders, 76 8 do, 68 4 do, 7 8 do for Howitzers, 5 4 2 5 do), Cartridges for Cannon (1935 12 pounders, 5424 8 pdrs, 3434 4 pdrs), Howitzer (97 for 8 pound howitzers, 33 8 for 2-pdrs), 14,249 Musket ball cartridges, 1,973,400 Pounds of Powder, 40,668 Covered waggons for provisions, 56 Waggons with furnaces, 44. (Signed) R. D. MENEGALL, Commissary of Artillery. Vitoria, 23d June.

[No. 2.] Most Excellent Sir,

Don Henrique Brokenbourg's departure having been delayed to afford us time to make the statements, I must inform you that we have continued pursuing the enemy, whose rear guard has this day entered Pampelona. We have done him as much harm as we could considering the bad weather and very bad state of the roads; this day the vanguard, composed of the cavalry brigade under the command of the camp marshal Victor Allen, of the first and third battalions of the 95th regiment, and of capt. Ross's company of horse artillery, have taken from the enemy the only piece of cannon they had remaining; so that they entered Pampelona, with only one howitzer.

General Clausel who commands part of the army of the North and a division of that of Portugal, which were not at the battle of the 21st, approached Vitoria on the 22d, where he heard of the action of the preceding day; and finding that the sixth division which had just arrived commanded by the honorable camp Marshall Eduardo de Pakenham, was there, he withdrew towards Guardia, and has since marched in the direction of Tudela de Ebro. It is probable the enemy is continuing his retreat towards France.

I have dispatched general Giron with the army of Galicia in pursuit of the convoy which started from Vitoria on the morning of the 20th, with the hope that it will meet it before it gets to Logrono.

I have the honor of including a copy of the statement general Copons gives me of a brilliant action which took place in Catalonia performed by a brigade of Spanish troops commanded by col. Lladu, on the 7th July. I have received from another source, though not official, but which mentions that the 17th of said May, Gen. Copons had beaten the enemy in the position of Conceal near Abia.

May God preserve you many years. WELINGTON, duke of Ciudad Rodrigo. Most excellent sir Don Juan O'Donoghue. Irurzun, 24th June, 1813.

LIST Of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Allied Army under the command of the Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo in the action near Vitoria on the 21st of June, 1813.

Table with columns: KILLED, WOUNDED, MISSING, TOTAL. Rows for English, Portuguese, Spanish, and Cavalry. Totals: 263 killed, 4647 wounded, 195 missing.

France Invaded from Spain! June 25, Lord Wellington's Head Quarters were in Orquin, 3 leagues beyond Pampelona and 11 from Bayonne. Same day the enemy entered France with their mortar! It is a great convoy is taken. The 5th division remains besieging Pampelona. June 27, the main army entered the French territory, and on the 28th Lord Wellington's H. Q. would be there.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE. Capture of Gun Boat No. 121. On board H. M. Sloop, Martin, off Rhode Island, August 6, 1813.

It is with the deepest regret that I announce you the capture of the U. States Gun Boat No. 121, under my command, by the boats of the non frigate and Martin sloop of War, eight number, three of which mounted 12 pound carronades and carrying in all 150 men. At minutes before meridian on the 27th of July, I received orders from you to form a line ahead to fire on the enemy, but finding myself drawn away from the squadron by the wind dying and a strong ebb tide, I remained sweeping firing the thirty-two pounder. At the same time finding my shot did not reach, I placed all hands to the sweeps to endeavor to gain the squadron. At 20 min. past 12, I perceived the enemy's gun making for me; they being out of gun shot I still endeavored to sweep up to the squadron. At 20 min. before 1 P. M. I commenced firing the enemy's boats and sweeping at the same time; but finding I could gain nothing, I ceased to receive them as American tars have been accustomed to. The enemy then getting within grape reach, I commenced it, but unfortunately the pintle of the large gun gave way the round; I again charged and got her to which discharge did considerable damage, tearing my gun carriage all to pieces, I was with the hope of getting her to bear again, I found it utterly impossible; the enemy boarded on board, discharging volleys of shot from the carronades and muskets, I called the boarders small arms men away to repel the enemy; they now surrounded us, poured in a heavy fire, we returned with as much promptness as feeble numbers would admit; several of my men having now fell, our ensign halyards shot away and seeing the superiority of the enemy's fire in the act of boarding us in every quarter, we began to fire briskly, and I found it necessary the preservation of those few valuable lives to surrender to seven times our number; an enemy boarding, loaded our decks with men, we were all driven below, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could stay the retreat of the seamen, who seemed to thirst for blood and plunder, the last of which they had, by taking us of every thing; we had none killed, but seven wounded, five slightly. The enemy's loss by us was 7 killed and 12 wounded, 4 of which have since died. They have conquered me, but they have paid dearly for it, and I trust, sir, when you come to view the disadvantages that I labored under, having been but seven days on board of my boat, and scarcely time to station my men, and the misfortune of entirely disabling my gun and the superiority of numbers to oppose me you will be convinced that the flag I had the honor to wear has not lost any of that national character which has ever been attached to it.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant, WILLIAM SHEARD, Lieut. SAM'L. MCGUS, Commanding U. S. Flotta, Delaware.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

St. Louis, July 13. We stated in our last, that eleven Rangers met about an equal number of Winnebagoes near Fort Mason, the 4th instant, 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 men were found dead on the ground, and evidence of others being badly wounded; not more than six or seven of the Rangers got up in time to partake in 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 instant this party on returning to camp were fired on again, 25 miles below, where they fought the day before, one man was killed, and another wounded slightly; it is said that two Indians were killed, the Rangers were greatly overpowered and compelled to retreat. On the 8th instant, Fort Madison was attacked, the enemy commenced by firing on a party going out to cut wood, one soldier was killed another mortally wounded, since dead; a brisk fire instantly took place from the garrison, which secured the safe retreat of the remainder of the party; the firing was kept up by the enemy on the garrison about an hour when they retired. They fired under cover of the ravine that leads to the river about an hundred paces from the fort. About one hundred Indians were seen, no doubt some retired under cover of the river bank; one Indian was seen killed, another badly wounded.