

ner, that the whiteness of its walls forms a beautiful contrast with the verdure of the trees and of the fields, the hills which rise one above another, present an amphitheatre whence cultivation is extended to the summits of the mountains; and at times the traveller meets with the prospect of villages near which magnificent edifices erect their castellated fronts adorned with towers, among the leafy trees that surround them. The parish church is almost always well situated, and frequently forms an ancient and beautiful fragment of Gothic architecture. The scene is also beautified with numerous cascades, which, precipitating themselves from various rocks and mountains, form agreeable rivulets, joined to which, we meet with those kinds of mills from whence imagination sees those beautiful nymphs like the heroine of the renowned Knight Don Quixote to issue. One of these streams winds in a picturesque manner by the valley of Tolosa, the ancient Iurissa of the Romans; this city, very beautiful as well as small, is situated on a desirable valley near the river Orba and Araxes; the latter crossed by a magnificent bridge defended by a tower.—This city was built by Alphonso the wise, King of Castile, and wholly peopled by Sancho the brave in 1391; it has a parochial church, two respectable convents, and a market every Saturday; the streets are well paved and lighted, and all its environs abound in wheat, corn and chestnuts.

From Tortosa to Vergara, are 12 miles; in this space the road crosses the most beautiful plain imaginable, nothing inferior to the counties of Kent and Devon in England. It passes by the little industrious towns of Alegria, Villa Franca and Villa Real.—After passing these, you ascend a mountain and descend by Vergara, a small but cheerful district, celebrated before the French devastations for its excellent schools, which the patriotic society, charged with the national instruction, had established there. From Vergara to Vittoria are 28 miles, and the habitations, which are villas or country seats, and almost join each other, make the road appear more like a confined street than a high way. The beauty of this grand road, and the agreeable prospect of Zafra, which wind through the valley, and whose turnings are every moment presented to the view of the traveller, form a most enchanting coup d'oeil, and this becomes commendable for the plenty and abundance which the peasants appear to enjoy, and that degree of cleanliness which was to be found in the inns. The road continues, passing by the town of Mondragon, from whence it touches the skirts of the mountain of Saleras, which it passes on low ground—in general the country here offers considerable positions for a retreating army, the mountains diminishing as you approach Vitto-

Vittoria is one of the most agreeable cities in Spain, situated partly on the declivity of a mountain, and partly in a valley interspersed with beautiful country seats, forming from the mountains, a charming landscape; many of its streets are large, the sides planted with trees, which are watered by several rivulets, springs and fountains, the city is divided into the new and old town, is surrounded with two kinds of walls, and is at present well fortified; it has a market surrounded by an elegant arcade, (like the exchange at Lisbon) a Cathedral church, besides many monasteries, and convents for both sexes. The Royal Asylum is an edifice that attracts the greatest attention of travellers; it is an institution in which 150 students are gratuitously supported, who are taught to read, write and cypher, and the chatechism, the state being at the expence of their education.

The public walks are also worthy of attention. The people are industrious and active, and one sees every where an air of animation, joy and content, because that industry is sure to be employed and rewarded. In this city they have three annual festivals at certain periods; one for the unmarried young men, one for the young women, and the third for the married people; the remains of ancient simplicity and customs of remote antiquity.

From Vittoria to Miranda on the Ebro are twenty miles. On leaving Vittoria you cross the river Arriaga on a stone bridge, from whence you enter a plain 16 miles in length and 10 in breadth, well cultivated and extremely fertile, full of trees and well peopled; the inhabitants say they count about 300 settlements, reckoning towns and villages; the road crosses it in its length, the traveller passes by the little settlements of La Puebla and Arriaga, having, on his side, the river, accompanied by plantations of trees; he then ascends a mountain, from whence he descends a narrow sandy strip, which continues four miles, ending at Miranda on the Ebro. This town is considerable, beautifully situated on the Ebro, which it crosses by a handsome bridge of eight arches; in the town is an elegant market, adorned with many fountains, it is surrounded on all sides [except towards the river] by mountains, on the top of which there are yet to be seen the remains of an ancient castle and many towers, which in former times served to ornament and defend it. It is considered by its position as one of the keys of the Ebro. From Miranda on the Ebro to Bribeasca, are 20 miles.—On leaving Miranda, the road begins almost immediately to ascend the mountain of Penco, one of the chain of the mountains of Occa. The ascent to the top of Penco is long and tiresome. The road passes by the two villages of Mayago and Penco in its ascent. Having passed the summit of the mountain, the traveller begins to enter the terrible passage formed by two very high mountains, separated by a defile which is threatened by portions of rock apparently ready to fall. This passage, which is scarcely 12 feet wide, is on both sides much higher than two heights of our great Aqueduct. It is impossible to imagine a scene more melancholy and frightful than this place, which the people call the throat of Penco.

Bribeasca is an ancient city, surrounded with walls with four corresponding gates. It is situated in a pleasant valley, on the skirts of the mountain of Occa.—This plain is called the district of Burena; it is fertile and full of groves.—From Bribeasca to Burgos are 44 miles.

On leaving Bribeasca the traveller passes a valley interspersed with handsome villages; he afterwards rises a mountain till his arrival at the town of Monasterio, 6 miles from Bribeasca, and 18 from Burgos. From the top of the mountain he has a view of the city. On descending the mountain he enters an odoriferous valley, full of aromatic shrubs and wild flowers, and in this manner continues till his arrival at Burgos, which is built on the declivity of a mountain. Its castle, celebrated for the last siege which it underwent, was almost destroyed, having scarcely its walls left, until the French repaired and fortified it; expending upon it the whole science and power of engineers.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

Extracts from the Port. Telegrams, 6 July.
Every day French officers are coming in as deserters; in the military chest was found 5,000,000 crowns, the money the soldiers have taken from the prisoners and King Joseph's companions exceeds that sum. The prisoners are about 3000 and killed and wounded 7000. Among the French officers' Ladies and those of Juramentados, which are about 400, there are three General's Ladies, including Madame Sazan, to whom Ld. Wellington gave permission to return to France. 76 coaches were taken, of which 36 belonged to Joseph, in which were found diamonds and swords with gold handles and many jewels—12 or 14,000 head of cattle and sheep were taken. It was earnestly reported on the 25th, that Gen. Giron with the Galician army entered St. Juan de Luz, where it is said a deputation waited on him from Bayonne, offering 3,000,000 of reals, and every necessary his army stood in need of provided he would not enter the city. Pamplona has a garrison of 5000 men, and is one of the strongest places in Spain. The French left 700 men in Pancorvo, which is besieged by Gen. O'Donnell—in Santona 400 men—and in Bilbao 1700 men.—On the 26th June Ld. Wellington's H. Q. were in Orquin, 3 leagues beyond Pamplona and 11 from Bayonne. On this same day the enemy entered France with their howitzer. It is said the convoy is taken.—The 5th division remains to besiege Pamplona.—On the 27th the triumphant army entered the French territory, and on the 28th Lord W's head quarters would be also there.

CADIZ, July 1.

Accounts from Alicent are to June 23. Suchet has received a reinforcement of 3000 men. The Cortes have ordered our army in that vicinity to be augmented.

July 3. We are well assured that 12,000 of the French were made prisoners on the 21st ult. in the great battle. 40,000,000 reals were found in the military chest. Joseph entered Pampeluna, and Lord Wellington's H. Q. on the 25th were within one league of that place.

July 5. A deputation from the Cortes waited upon the British Ambassador and congratulated him on the defeat of the French. The Cortes have ordered medals to be struck, and a monument to be erected in honour of the victory; and have unanimously voted an estate to Lord Wellington.

Letters from officers in the vicinity of Pamplona mention that the remnant of the French army had continued its retreat from Pamplona for France, by the road of Ronceval, leaving at that place a garrison of from 4 to 6000 men, under Gen. Canad.

July 6. Many letters from Madrid, dated June 29, mention the taking of the French convoy that left Vittoria.

MADRID, June 22.

A solemn Te-Deum has been performed, and *feu de joie* fire. At the Theatre a play ridiculing King Joseph has been performed.

June 25. Last night every house in this city, without exception, was illuminated.

VITTORIA, June 22.

We are made happy by being restored to our country again. Thanks to Lord Wellington's victory. This day is a jubilee. Joseph fled last night; but we think it impossible for him to reach France.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 22.

Madame De STAEL is arrived in London; Madame MOREAU, the wife of Gen. Moreau, is also arrived.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 31.
The paragraph in the *Monteur* announcing the intended Council at Prague, gives rise to important considerations. It has been long on the tapis. Our readers will recollect that a fortnight ago we extracted from *The Anti-Gallican* a notice of this measure being actually determined. It was even said, at the time, that the Earl of Aberdeen was to be the Minister entrusted to represent the Prince Regent at this General Congress. The proposal evidently originates in the diplomatic address of Bonaparte, and that it has been a long time in his contemplation is evident from the request made by the American President to Sir J. B. Warren for passports to two persons to pass freely to Russia, under pretence of negotiating under the mediation of the Emperor Alexander, with England, but in reality they were to negotiate at Prague, under the auspices of Bonaparte. The French Emperor takes care to distinguish between his continental and his maritime peace; and he says that the American agents may arrive in good time to assist at the negotiations for the latter.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 24.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship General Pike, at Sackett's Harbor, 13th August, 1813.

"SIR—I arrived here this day with this ship, the Madison, Oneida, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert and Lady of the Lake, The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara. Since I had the honor of addressing you last, I have been much distressed and mortified; distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able

to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 6th inst. will give you the best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I have had to encounter.

On the 7th, at day light, the enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, two brigs and two large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about five or six miles, wind at west. At 5 weighed with the fleet and maneuvered to gain the wind. At 9 having passed to leeward of the enemy's line and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colours and fired a few guns, to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot; finding they fell short, I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack; the rear of our schooners then about six miles astern. The enemy wore in succession and hauled upon a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the Northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, tacked and made all sail in chase. In the afternoon the wind became very light and towards night quite calm. The schooners used their sweeps all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recall, and formed in close order. Wind during the night from the westward and after midnight squally; kept all hands at quarters and beat to windward in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners—at daylight discovered the missing schooners to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after spoke the Governor Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton and Scourge both overboard and sunk in a heavy squall about 2 o'clock; and, distressing to relate, every soul perished except sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the services of two valuable officers, Lieutenant Winter and Sailing Master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting together 19 guns. This accident giving to the enemy decidedly the superiority, I thought he would take advantage of it, particularly as by a change of wind, he was again brought dead to windward of me. Formed the line upon the larboard tack and hove to. Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding-sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approached us within about four miles he brought to on starboard tack. I wore and brought to on same tack. Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to gain the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the Eastward. I took the Oneida in tow, as she sails badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van four schooners was within about 1 1/2 or 2 miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again brought him to windward; as soon as the breeze struck him, he bore up for the schooners in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also, they were soon in their station. The enemy finding himself foiled in his attempt up on the schooners, hauled his wind and hove to. It soon after became very squally, and the appearance of its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly forty hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squall, induced me to run in towards Niagara, and anchor outside the bar. Gen. Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers and distributed them in the different vessels, to assist in boarding, or repelling boarders, as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after day light discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north; weighed and stood after him.—The winds soon became light and variable, and before 12 o'clock, quite calm. At 5 fresh breezes from north, the enemy's fleet bearing north distant about 4 or 5 leagues. Wore the fleet in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sundown the enemy bore N. W. by N. on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the north all night in order to gain the north shore. At daylight tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet bearing S. W. I took the Asp and the Madison, the Fair American in tow, and made all sail in chase. It was at this time we thought of realising what we had been so long toiling for; but before 12 o'clock the wind changed to W. S. W. which bro't the enemy to windward; tacked to the northward; at 3, the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made the signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4, the enemy bore S. S. W. bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land, bearing him very fast with a very fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the order of battle within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At 11, the rear of outline, opened his fire upon the enemy, in about 15 minutes the fire became general from the weather line, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up and passed to the leeward, except the Growler and Julia, which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them and me. Filled the main topsail and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship as he passed, without injury to us and made sail after our two schrs. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron, then to leeward and formed the line on starboard tack. The firing was continued between our two schooners and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much superior. Saw

nothing more of the enemy that night; soon after day light discovered them close in with the north shore, with one of our schooners in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk. The enemy showed no disposition to come down upon us, although to windward and blowing heavy from W. The schrs. labouring very much, I ordered 2 of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genesee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to obtain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the Madison and Oneida having not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genesee Bay.—After bringing the breeze as far as Oswego, the wind became light, inclining to calm, which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for five weeks and proceed up the lake this evening, and when I return again I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the Growler and Julia, in the manner in which they have been lost is mortifying in the extreme, and although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgment and excess of zeal to do more than was required of them; thinking probably that the enemy intended to bring us to a general action they thought that by gaining the wind of him they would have it more in their power to annoy and injure him than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind & weather, and as his vessels in squadron sail better than our squadron, he can always avoid an action;—unless I can gain the wind and have sufficient day light to bring him to action before dark. His object is, evidently, to harass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small, dull sailing schooners in detail. Fortune has, evidently, favored him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and although inferior in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your most obedient serv't.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

BRITISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Kingston, 14th Aug. 1813.

By accounts received by his Excellency the Governor in chief and the Commander of the forces, from Commodore Sir James Yeo, dated off York, at half past one P. M. on the 11th instant, the following particulars have just been transmitted, of the capture and destruction of four of the enemy's armed schrs.

On Tuesday evening last, the 10th instant, the enemy's squadron under Com. Chauncey, got under weigh from their anchorage off the mouth of the Niagara river, and with a fine breeze from the eastward, stood towards our fleet, which was becalmed off the port at Twelve Mile Creek. At sun-set a fine breeze coming off the land, gave us the wind of the enemy, when our squadron stood for them, on which they immediately bore away from us under as much sail as the schooners could carry, to keep up with the larger vessels; the enemy formed a line; the Pike, Madison, Oneida and 6 schooners, two schooners being placed to windward, for the purpose of raking the masts of our squadron, as they could come up.

At eleven o'clock, got within gun-shot of the schooners, when they opened a brisk fire, and from their going so fast, it was an hour before the Wolfe, our headmost ship could pass them.

At this time, the rest of the squadron was between two and three miles astern of the Wolfe and on her coming up with the Madison and Pike, they put before the wind and made sail firing their stern chase guns. Sir James Yeo, finding it impossible to get the squadron up with the enemy, as the Wolfe was the only ship which could keep up with them, made sail between them and the two schrs. to windward, which he captured, and which proved to be the Growler and Julia, each mounting one long 32 and one long twelve pounder. Two of the enemy's largest schooners, the Scourge of 10 and the Hamilton of 9 guns, upset on the night of the 9th inst. in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and all on board perished, in number about one hundred.

By the loss and capture of the two schooners, the enemy's squadron has been reduced to ten vessels, and ours increased to eight. It is ascertained that the General Pike mounts 28 long 24 pounders and has a compliment of 420 men, and that the Madison mounts 22 32lb. carronades with 340 men. Nine boat loads of troops were taken on board the squadron on Monday for the purpose, it is supposed, of repelling boarders.

The Wolfe has not received any material damage, and not a man was hurt on board. The prisoners were landed from her on the 11th inst. and the damages of the Growler were repairing. She has lost her bowsprit and was otherwise much cut up.

Nothing could exceed the eagerness and enthusiasm manifested by the officers and men serving on board our squadron for a close engagement with the enemy, and the only apprehension and regret expressed by all were, that their opponents, though superior in guns and weight of metal, and men, would be too wary to afford them an opportunity of terminating by a decided action the contest for ascendancy on the Lake.

DESPERATE ACTION.

The particulars of the action between the privateer sch. *Decatur* of Charleston, and his B. M. sch. *Dominico* will be found in the following extract from the *Decatur's* log book.

EXTRACT.

Relation of the Battle between the American Privateer *Decatur*, armed with six 12 lb carronades, and one 18 pounder on a pivot, with 103 men, commanded by Monsieur Dominique De-