

## Foreign.

### FRENCH BULLETINS.

#### ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

ARANDA DE DUERO, Nov. 27.

"On the 22d, at the break of day, the French army began its march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where, on the evening before, were the head quarters of Castanos; it found that town evacuated, and afterwards marched upon Alfaro, whence the enemy had in like manner retreated.

"On the 23d, at break of day, the General of Division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of Gen. Morley, forming the advanced guard, met the enemy. He immediately gave information to the Duke of Montebello, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions, consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a line of league and a half, a disposition absolutely bad. The Arrogoneses were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New-Castile in the Centre, and the three divisions of Andalusia, which Gen. Castanos commanded more especially, formed the left. Forty pieces of cannon covered the enemy's line.

"At nine in the morning, the columns of the French army began to display with that order, that regularity, and coolness, which characterise veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with sixty pieces of cannon; but the impetuosity of the troops, and the inquietude of the enemy did not allow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order & movements of the French army.

"The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of the General Maurice Mathieu. The General of Division Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening, and enveloped, by a quarter wheel to the left, the whole right of the enemy.

"The moment when half of the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which General Lagrange attacked the village of Cascante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right, but abandoned the field of battle leaving behind it its artillery, and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallem, in the direction of Saragossa; and to Tarracona, in the direction of Agreda; seven standards, thirty pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 colonels, 300 officers, and 3000 men, have been taken, 4000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or have been driven into the Ebro. Our loss has been trifling; we have had 60 men killed and 400 wounded; among the latter is the General of Division, Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm.

"Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines.

"The Marshal Duke of Corneigliano, has begun his march upon Saragossa.

"While a part of the fugitives retired to this place, the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarracona and Agreda.

"The Duke of Elchingen, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at Agreda; not a man could have escaped—but this corps being too much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th. He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a great number of magazines.

"A fellow named Palafox, formerly a *garde du corps*, a man without talents, and without courage; a kind of insignificant Monk, the true head of a party, which acquired him the name of General, was the first to take flight. This is not the first time he has acted in that manner; he has done the same on all occasions.

"The army of 45,000 men has been thus beaten, without our having had more than 6000 men engaged.

"The battle of Burgos struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Epinota the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has thus struck, as with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy."

[The TWELFTH Bulletin is dated at Aranda, November 28.—It merely states that General Mathieu, pursuing the enemy, arrived on the 25th at Borga. The French army had taken 37 pieces of cannon, and made 5000 prisoners, all prisoners of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants found in arms.]

#### THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

ST. MARTINS, NEAR MADRID, DEC. 2.

On the 29th ult. the head quarters of the Emperor were removed to the Village of Bouzealas; on the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Belluno presented himself at the foot of the Sono Sierra; a division of 12,000 men of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the

mountains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable in that position. They had entrenched the narrow passage, called Puerto, with sixteen pieces of cannon. The 9th light infantry marched upon the right; the 96th upon the causeway; and the 24th followed by the side of the heights on the left. Gen. Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway. The action commenced by the firing of musquetry and cannon.

A charge made by the Gen. Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse decided the affair, it was a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guards; cannons, flags, musquets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and sixteen have been wounded. Among the last is captain Dzinvanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's Household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe.

Sixteen pieces cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kind of baggage, and the military chests of the regiments are the fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the corps of the Spanish division. All the soldiers would have been taken, if they had not thrown away their arms, and dispersed in the mountains.

On the 1st December the head-quarters of the Emperor were at St. Augustin, and on the 2d, the Duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before the 3d. The intelligence which we hitherto have received leads us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded. The weather is very fine.

#### CAMP, AT MADRID, DECEMBER 4.

The town of Madrid has capitulated. Our troops entered it this day at noon. [This intelligence is contained in the *Moniteurs* of the 13th and 14th instant.]

London, December 17.

#### CAPITULATION OF MADRID—ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY INTO THAT CITY.

By the flag of truce, which returned last evening to Dover, with Mr. Shaw, the messenger, on board, we have received Paris papers to the 15th instant. Their contents are of great importance. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and the French troops entered on the 4th instant, at noon. This intelligence is dated from the French camp at Madrid, and is officially announced in the *Moniteurs* of the 13th and 14th. So far back as Thursday the 8th instant, we announced the advance of a French corps of 8000 men to Somosierra, a town about 40 miles north of Madrid.—For this information we had official intelligence. It was announced in a proclamation, addressed by the Supreme Junta to the people of Spain, and particularly those of Madrid, recommending the conduct which they ought to observe under these circumstances. This proclamation was dated from the Royal Palace of Aranjuez, on the 21st ult. and consequently we may presume that the first appearance of the enemy at Somosierra took place about the 18th or 19th. What became of this corps is not mentioned. It was probably pushed rapidly forward, for the purpose of alarming the country, a manœuvre often practised by the French with success. If such were the case, it probably retreated as rapidly as it had advanced. That a large portion of the enemy had not advanced so far at that date we may presume, as the defeat of the force under Castanos upon the Ebro did not take place until the 23d. The details of the approach of the French to Madrid are contained in the 13th Bulletin, dated St. Martin, the 2d inst. It states that, on the 30th ult. the Duke of Belluno, (Marshal Victor) arrived at Somosierra with a corps of 13,000 men, when he found the Spaniards in a strong post, defended by sixteen pieces of cannon. Here, however, as in the battle of Tudela, the French derived great advantage from their cavalry. A charge made by the Polish light horse decided the day, and the Spaniards sustained a total defeat. Bonaparte, on the following day, the 1st December, removed his head-quarters to St. Augustine, and on the next to St. Martin, on which day the Duke of Istria, with his cavalry, took possession of the heights which command Madrid; and the infantry were expected to arrive on the 3d. Here the 13th Bulletin ends; but, as we have already stated, the *Moniteurs* add, that the town capitulated, and was entered by the French on the 4th. The proclamation of the Supreme Junta, to which we have alluded, farther stated, that the ports of Guadarrama and Escorial, between Somosierra and Madrid, were strongly fortified, and

would make a formidable resistance. As the 13th Bulletin, however, does not notice any action subsequent to that of Somosierra, it is probable that the French did not advance on that line, but proceeded South East, in a circuitous route by Butriego. Of the Spanish force at Guadarrama and Escorial there is no notice, nor are the English armies once mentioned.

We have also extracted from the *Moniteurs* an article from Copenhagen, which states that Mr. Adair has failed in his mission to the Sublime Porte.

#### GLOBE OFFICE, Two O'Clock.

Mr. Shaw arrived in town this morning from France. The two ladies, nieces of Talleyrand, who sailed from Dover with the foreign Messengers, arrived in Paris on Monday last. It was then known in that city, that the French Army was at Madrid, but it caused no sensation, being considered a matter of course.

Mr. Shaw reached Paris on Tuesday, and delivered his dispatches to M. Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who received him with great politeness, and gave orders that every possible attention should be paid to him. He was entertained in the Minister's house until Wednesday, when he left Paris with the answer to his dispatches.

An English officer arrived this morning with dispatches from Mr. Frere, at Madrid, and our armies. The dispatches from our armies are dated the 7th. They were then in high spirits. They had not heard of the arrival of the French at Madrid. It was understood, on the contrary, that Bonaparte had not followed up the victory of Tudela with his usual energy. He represents the Spaniards as greatly in want of cavalry.

## Congress

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 27.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, &c. The army and navy appropriation bill was passed.

The non-intercourse bill finally passed 81 to 40. So that the Embargo will be raised on the 15th of March, with all countries except England and France and their dependences (amongst which Holland is not reckoned) and the non-intercourse with those countries keeping in force their unlawful edicts against neutral commerce will take place on the 20th of May.

Tuesday, February 28.

The bill concerning invalid pensioners was passed; also the bill for making further accommodations for the President.

The bill prohibiting the exportation of arms was lost.

Wednesday, March 1.

The following is the resolution laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Dana.

Resolved, That it is proper to make provision by law to allow merchant vessels of the United States to be armed for defence in voyages to ports of Europe or the West Indies or Atlantic coast of America, and accordingly to furnish the documentary evidence which may be proper in any such case to manifest the defensive character of the armament allowed; at the same time by law to require securities for the vessels respectively, that they will not proceed to any port known to be actually blockaded, nor carry articles contraband of war to the dominions of a belligerent power, nor violate the laws or Treaties of the U. S. or the rules of public law by them acknowledged, but will observe the instructions which may be given by the President of the U. S. for preventing all such violations, and that due satisfaction shall be made for all damages and injuries if any should be committed contrary to the tenor thereof.

The House went into a committee on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the courts of the United States; when an amendment was offered, declaring "that the laws of the several States shall be the rules of proceeding in all judicial proceedings in the Courts of the United States." This was objected to as sanctioning the laws of six or seven States which had passed acts suspending the process of courts in favour of debtors, and was negatived, 67 to 25.

Several other bills progressed.

Thursday, March 2.

The bill to prevent any person from taking foreign licence to navigate to any part of the world, was ordered to a third reading. Much other business was done, of minor importance.

### SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

February 27.

Mr. Lloyd said, that the Senators from Massachusetts presented to the Senate a memorial and remonstrance from the Legislature of Massachusetts against certain acts of the General Government, and also expressing the opinion of that Legislature in relation to certain measures, now presumed by them, to be contemplated by this government.

In conformity with the rules of the Senate, Mr. L. said, he had to state, he

had read the remonstrance, which was in his opinion, expressed with the dignity, and intelligence, becoming the rulers of a free, loyal, but suffering people, who know how to respect their own rights, and how to treat with suitable respect, the general government of their country.

The memorial and remonstrance was received and read, and on motion of Mr. Lloyd ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

February 28.

The Senate took up the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

On the question to agree to the amendment to the 11th section, as follows:

Strike out the words—"And to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States."

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 17—Noes 14.

On the question to agree to the amendment in the 12th section, as follows:—Strike out "fourth of March next" and insert "fifteenth of March 1809."

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 25—Nays 6.

When the other amendments were all agreed to.

The bill, consequently, only requires the signature of the President to be a law.

March 1.

The Senate took into consideration the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment and of the navy of the United States for the year 1809.

On motion to strike out the following words in the 6th section—"For the fortifications of ports and harbors, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one million of dollars."

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 23, Nays 6.

March 2.

The bill from the House of Representatives for imposing additional duties was rejected—Yeas 5—Nays 24.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23, 1809.

This morning his Excellency GOVERNOR TRUMBULL, met both branches of the Legislature in the Council Chamber, and delivered the following

### SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

IMPRESSED with the importance of the communications which I have now to lay before you—prompted also by the concurrent petitions of a number of the citizens of this state, conveyed to me with their resolutions adopted in their several town meetings, convoked for the purpose; and having had under my own consideration, the very alarming crisis of our national affairs, arising from a variety of measures adopted and contemplated by our national legislature, more especially from the permanency of the embargo, with the means resorted to for its more rigorous enforcement, particularly the late law of Congress, passed on the 9th of January last, containing many very extraordinary, not to say unconstitutional provisions for its execution; I have viewed the prospect so momentous and threatening, that I have not hesitated to convene the Legislature of the State, at this unusual time, in order that they may have opportunity to consider and deliberate on the extraordinary situation into which our country seems about to be plunged, if not speedily prevented; and to devise such constitutional measures, as in their wisdom may be judged proper, to avert the threatening evil.

It will be useful for the Legislature to take a view of the various measures of the National Legislature, during their present and preceding sessions, not only those which have immediate relation to the embargo, but other acts which have been, and are under their consideration, affecting the rights, interests, welfare, and even the peace of the nation. Indeed, it would be useful for the general good, if the state legislatures were often to cast a watchful eye towards the general government, with a view, candidly to consider, and judiciously discern, whether the powers delegated to the United States are not exceeded, or are so exercised as not to interfere with or counteract those which are reserved by the people for their own management. When under the direction of a wise and prudent discernment, a temperate caution—not an over-jealous disposition, such an examination will always prove a wholesome measure.

On the present occasion, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into any particular statement of our private sufferings, or the threatening aspect of our public situation, in relation to the unprecedented acts of our general government, which are accumulating upon us. The individual feelings