Timelated for the Courier, from the Havan na durera of the 28ch Fan LONDON Dec. 15.

The Government has published the following declaration upon the negociation proposed by Russia and

France :__ " The proposals made by the governments of Russia & France have not terminated in any negotiation ; and as the correspondence is concluded, his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous o the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who tre united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between G. Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious in dependence, If among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged mactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself, those proposals would hold out the vain hope that they migh be permitted to renew their tranquility or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the con test. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the resultis His majesty saw the necessity of wyestigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. He was diffi ult for his Maje Rassia should so blindly have den wered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has undortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to berself ; to depose and imprison the Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to

her theoath of fidelity of an indepen-

den nation; therefore, when it was

proceed to his majesty to enter in-

to a negociation for a general peace,

in concert with his allies, and to treat

either on the basis of the Uti poside-

fis, which until now has been a sub

ject of so many disputes, or on any

basis whatever, compatible with jus-

tice, honor, and equality; his Ma-

jesty determined to oppose to this

deigned candour and moderation, a candour real and sincere, on his part. His Majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them imme dately the proposals which with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not le s sacred, nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties ; that his Majesty would nagotiate and in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of kis Co. tholic Majes'y Ferdinand VII. The answer given by France to this proposal of his Majesty discovered immediately the veil which was use to cover its schemes, and showed at once the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading fitle of Spanish Insugents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negociation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insuling H's Majesty has received, with as much stonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and man-He characterises as an insursection, the glorious efforts of the Spapish people in favour of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their coun-Ry; and has sanctioned by he authority of his Imperial Majesty, an usurpation which had not its equal in the history of the world. His majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honor. His Majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggrave and prolong the sufferings of Europe ; but neither the honor of his M jesty, nor the generosity of the British nation will perby abandoning a loval and brave

people, who are fighting for the pre-

servation of all that is most dear to

men, and whose efforts in a cause

so notomously just his Majesty has

obligated himself most solemnly to

support.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 28.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the British brig NELSON, arrived last evening from Liverpool, the Editors of the Times have been far vored with London papers to the evening of the 17th December. Interesting extracts follow ---

FRENCH BULLETINS ELEVENTH BULLETIN

" ARANDA DE DUEBO, NOV. 27.

French army began its march. took its direction to Calahorra, where, on the evening before were the headquarters of Castanes; it found that town evacuated, & afterwards marched upon Alfaro, whence the enemy

had in like manner retreated: "On the 23d, at break of tlay, the General of the Division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of Gent. Morely, enemy. He immediately gave information to the Duke of Montebello, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions, consisting of 40,4 000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a league and a half, a disposition absolutely bad. The Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New-Castile in the centre, and the three thousand divisions of Andalusians, which General 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 form with that order, that regularing ty and coolness, which characterise veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with 60 pieces of cannon; but the impatuosity of the troops and the inquietude of the eremy did nota flow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order and movements of the French army,

" The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of the General Mathieu. The General of Division Lefebvre, 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 remainder of the enemy's army to Mailem, in the direction of Suragossa; 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 in the Ebro .-Our loss has been triffing; we have had 60 men killed and 400 wounded; among the latter is the General of Division, Lagrange, who received a

"Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines.

"The Marshal Duke of Cornegliane, has began his march upon Saragossa.

buliet in the arm.

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

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

ber of magazines. " A fellow named Palafox, formerly a garde 44 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 has thus been beaten, without our having more than 6000 men engaged.

" The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Epinosa the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has 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, pursu- ftor) arrived at Somosierra, with a ing the enemy, arrived on the 25th at Borga. The French army had taken 37 pieces of cannon, and made mit him to commence a negotiation | 5,000 prisoners, ell prisoners of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants found in arms.]

> THIRTEENTH BULLETIN. ST. MARTINS, NEAR MADRID On the 29th ult. the head-quarters Westminster, Dec. 15. of the Emperor were removed to the

village of Bouzealas; on the 30th, at the break of day, the Duke of Belluno presented himself at the foot of men of the Spanish army of reserve tains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable in that position They had entrenched the narrow passage, called Puerto, with sixteen pièces of cannon. The 9th fight infantry marched opon the right; the 96th upon the causeway; and the "On the 22d, at break of day, the heights on the left. General Scuar-It mont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway. The ac-

and cannon. A charge made by the General Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the affair, it was | Butriego. Of the Spanish force at a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved it worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guards; cannons, flags, muskets, forming the advanced guard, met the soldiers all were taken or cut into pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, andsixteen have been wounded. Among the latter is Captain Dzinvanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lles almost without hopes of recove-

tion began by the firing of musquetry

ry. Ma or Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's Household, charged among the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of w ich is very him with great politeness, and gave severe. .

Sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags, | paid to him. He was entertained in 20 covered chests, 200 waggons, laden with a I king of baggage, and the military chesis of the regiments are the fruits of this brilliant affair. . Among the prisoners, who 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 of December, the headquarters of the Emperor were at St. Augustin, and on the 2d, the Duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the neights of Madrid.

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

London, December 16.

Admiral Sir Samnel Hood is under orders for the coast of Spain .--The precise point is not yet known, as he is going upon a secret service. He will hoist his flag on board the Lealous, of 74 guins, his former and favorite ship. The Zealous, which was on her way to the Downs, to relieve the Christian VII, has returned to Portsmouth, and the latter is to remain upon the Flushing station.

DECEMBER 17.

Cupitulation of Madrid - Entrance of the trench 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 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 have 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 the 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 11th or 12th. What became of this corps is not mentioned. It was probably pushed rapidly forward, for the purpose of alarming the country, a manœuvre often practiced by the French with success. If such were t'e case, it would probably have retreated as rapidly as it had advanced. That a large portion of the enemy had not advanced so far at that date we presume, as the defeat of the force under Castanos upon the Ebro did not take place until the 23d. The details of the appreach of the French to Madrid are contained in the thirteenth Bulletin, dated St. Martin, the 2d instant. It states, that on the 30th ult. the Duke of Belluno (Marshal Viccorps of 13,000 men, where 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 sus-

tained a total defeat. Bonaparte on

the following day removed his head-

next to St. Martin, on which day the Duke of Istria, with his cavalry, took possession of the heights which comthe Sono Sierra; a division of 43,000 I mand Madrid, and the infantry were expected to arrive on the 3d. Here defended the passage of the moun-lithe Bulletin ends; but, as we have already stated, the Monit urs addthat the town had capitulated, and was entered by the French on the 4th. The proclamation of the Supreme Junta, to which we alluded, farther stated, that the posts Guadarrama and Escurial, between Somo-24th followed by the side of the siera and Madrid, were strongly fortified, and would make a formidable resistance. As the 13th Bulletin, howevery does not notice any action subsequent to that of Somosierra, it is probable that the French did not son to strike out in the 12th sec. advance on that line, but proceeded South East, in a circuitous route by

> once mentioned. We have also extracted from the Moniteurs an article from Copenhagen, which states that Mr. Adair has fiiled in his mission to the Sublime

> Guadarrama and Escurial there is no

notice, nor are the English armies

Porte.

GLOBE OFFICE, two o'clock, Mr. Shaw reached Paris on Tuesday, and delivered his dispatches to M. Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who received orders that every attention should be the Minister's house until Wednesday, when he left Paris with the and swer to his dispactches.

GNE CENT REW ARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 20th instant, MICHAEL HUMPHREYS, his apprentice -Whoever shall apprehend the said apprentice, and bring him back to the sugscriber, will receive One Cent Reward, but no thanks. All persons are cautioned from harboring said apprentice, at their peril. WESLEY WHITAKER Raleigh, Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

OST, a BOND, given by JOSEPH Gooch to the Subscriber, for Forty Dollars or Twelve Pounds Virginia Money, lated the 4th or 5th of February, 1808-Lewis Bennett, witness. The said Gooch nas paid the Money this day, and I have given him a Receipt for the same. This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from ta king the said Bond.

JOHN BRODIE, Senior. Granville County, Feb. 13, 1809.

State of North Carolina, Carbarrus county

County Court, January term, 1809.

Samuel Kielough Original Atlachment James Stewart."

HIS Attachment having been levied on the goods and chartels of the derendant, who resides without the district in which the same was issued, ordered that notice thereof be published three weeks in the Raleigh Register, to the end that and defendant may avail himself of the rivilege which the law gives him of mak

RICHARD BRANDON, Clk. Feb: 20, 1809

NOTICE.

LL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Rhodes, deceased, are requested to meet at Mrs. Rh des's House. where the Administrators will attend) on Monday the sixth of March next, to settle her accounts, by payment or judgments And those having claims, are desired to present them duly authenticated, within he time limited by law, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

SAML. WHITAKER, RANDOLPH RHODES SE Wake County, Feb. 26th, 1809.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

On the 24th of February, WO GELDINGS, a GREE and a BAX-The Grey is little above five feet high, five years old this Spri g, runs well in a Gigg, his shoulders a little rubbed long mane and tail; has the appearance of a Stud, but was gelded last October. The Bay is upwards of five feet three inches high, 8 years old this Spring, witch main and tail, has a few saddle spots, low in flesh, is a bright bay and runs well in a

Whoever will deliver the said horses shall be well rewarded for their trouble. JEHU SCOTT. Raleigh, March 1st

The noted Horse, FELIX,

TAJILL standat my stable in Raleigh during the present Season, at six dollars the season, four dollars the leap, the money paid at the time, and ten dollars to instire. If the property of the Mare be changed, the insurance will be demanded. Felix is a beautiful dark bay, five feet 1 inch high, and is remarkably active. His character as a foal getter is equal to any in the U. States.

The Season or insurance money to be oaid on or before the 25th December next -No liability for accidents, but great care taken that none happen.

Felix was got by the noted Horse, Old Celer, his dam by Col. Baylor's Fearnought-So that Felix is of the blood of Old Janus and Old Fearnought. H. H. COOKE

March 1st.

3. Gales bas juft received, CH JAS FOX's History of the early part of the Reign of James 2d, quarters to St. Augustin, and on the | With an introductory Chapter. Price 83 Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Priday, Feb. 24. The House again went into a ommittee of the whole House on the non-intercourse bill from the Senate. The committee reported he bill with several amendment,

The second amendment report ed by the committee of the whole House, for striking out that pan which relates to issuing letters of marque and reprisal was agreed to Yeas 74 Nays \$3,

It was then moved by Mr. Ghol. tion, the words 4th of Marchnen; when

Mr. Macon proposed to strike out the whole of the 12th section which repeals the embargo ali the 4th of March next, except as relates to Great-Britain & France. Mr. Macon's proposition was rejected. Yeas 33 Nays 82

The question recurred on M. Gholson's motion to strike out the 4th of March next, for the purpose of inserting the 20th of May next, and lost. Yeas 47-Nays 65: Mr. Jackon then moved to

strike out so much of the 11th sec. tion, as authorises the President in case either France or Great Britain shall revoke or modity her edicts so as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the s me by proclamation : after which the trade of he United States sus pended by this act, and by the act laving an embargo, and the seve. ral acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing, and to cause to be issued under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and renri sal against the nation thereafter ntiquing in force its unlawful e dicts against the commerce of the United States, and to insert the tollowing: " That in case either Great-Britain or France shall revoke her edicts alledged to have oeen made in retaliation of the e. dicts of the other power and vioating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, the operation of this act, and also the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall cease in relation to the nation so revoking at the expiration of 20 days, to be computed from the date of the notice of such revocation to be given by proclamation of the President of the United States, and letters of marque and reprisal shall at the same time be issued against the nation which shall continue in force its unlawful edicts violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. States."

An adjournment was then called for, when the House adjourned t half past 5 o'clock

Saturday, Feb. 25.

Navy and Army Appropriation. On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the unfinished businens was ordered to lie on the table. When the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill for amending the acts establishing the war and naval departments, and making an appropriation for the support of the military and naval establishments for the year 1809.

Amongst other appropriations proposed by the bill, is one for fortifications, in addition to the sum already appropriated at this session. Mr. Aiston proposed to appropriate one million of dollars. It it was observed by Mr. Blount that all the money had been already appropriated which was required by the department of war-The appropriation was supported by Messrs. W. Alston, Van Cortland, Cook, Masters, Troup, Nichelas and Smille, & opposed by Messrs. Blount, Stanford, Boyd, and D. R. William The arguments in favor of this ap propriation were the importance of permanent defence; the defenceless state of many ports, particularly of New-York, which was the pride and boast of the state; the probability war, which appeared now only to be delayed on our part from the cefenct. less state of the sea ports; that if war was now to take place, the people of the cities must fly to the mountains; that it might be sufficient to complete

propriation asked for. The arguments against it were, that as much had been appropriated as could be expended with ordina. ry exertions; that the house appeared to be taking a course of recession, instead of resistance, and therefore no extraordinary appropriation for fortifications against al tack necessary; that there were about 700,000 dollars liable to expenditure for this object, previous to the next session of Congres;

them all; and would be the last ap