

Translated for the Courier, from the Havana Aurora of the 28th Jan.

The Government has published the following declaration upon the negotiation 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.

His Majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance he judged it necessary to declare.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the British brig NELSON, arrived last evening from Liverpool, the Editors of the Times have been favored with London papers to the evening of the 17th December.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

ARANDA DE DUERO, NOV. 27.

On the 22d, at break of day, the French army began its march. It 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 day, the General of the Division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of Genl. Morely, 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 44,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a league and a half, a disposition absolutely bad.

At nine in the morning, the columns of the French army began to form with that order, that regularity and coolness, which characterize veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with 60 pieces of cannon; but the impetuosity of the troops and the inequity of the enemy did not allow time for this.

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 Cascaute, where the line of Castanes 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.

Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines. The Marshal Duke of Cornegliani, 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 Tarazona 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, still sufficiently in time to seize a great number of magazines.

A fellow named Palafex, formerly a garde ul 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, pursuing the enemy, arrived on the 25th at Borge. The French army had taken 37 pieces of cannon, and made 5,000 prisoners, all prisoners of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants found in arms.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

On the 29th ult. the headquarters of the Emperor were removed to the

village of Bonzealas; on the 30th, at the break of day, the Duke of Belluno presented himself at the foot of the Sono Sierra; a division of 13,000 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. General Sevaramont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway. The action began by the firing of musquetry and cannon.

A charge made by the General Monbrun, 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 worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guards; cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers all were taken or cut into pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and sixteen have been wounded. Among the latter is Captain Dzinwanoski, 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 of cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 waggons, laden with a kind of baggage, and the military chests 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 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 all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded. The weather is very fine.

LONDON, December 16.

Admiral Sir Samuel 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 Zealous, of 74 guns, 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 Fushing station.

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 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 manoeuvre often practiced by the French with success. If such were the 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 approach 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 Victor) arrived at Somosierra, with a corps 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 sustained a total defeat. Bonaparte on the following day removed his headquarters to St. Augustin, 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 Bulletin ends; but, as we have already stated, the Moniteurs add—that 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 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 Buitrago. 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 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 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.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY 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 subscriber, 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.

LOST, a BOND, given by JOSEPH GOOCH to the Subscriber, for Forty Dollars or Twelve Pounds Virginia Money, dated the 4th or 5th of February, 1808.—Lewis Bennett, witness. The said Gooch has paid the Money this day, and I have given him a Receipt for the same. This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from taking the said Bond. JOHN BRODIE, Senior. Granville County, Feb. 13, 1809.

State of North Carolina, Carbarus county. County Court, January term, 1809.

Samuel Kielough vs. James Stewart. Original Attachment.

HIS Attachment having been levied on the goods and chattels of the defendant, 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 said defendant may avail himself of the privilege which the law gives him of making defence. RICHARD BRANDON, Clk. Feb. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Rhodes, deceased, are requested to meet at Mrs. Rhodes's House, (where the Administrators will attend) on Monday the sixth of March next, to settle their accounts, by payment or judgments. And those having claims, are desired to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. SAML. WHITAKER, RANDOLPH RHODES. Wake County, Feb. 26th, 1809.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 24th of February, TWO GELDINGS, a GRAY and a BAY. The Gray is little above five feet high, five years old this Spring, runs well in a Gigg, his shoulders a little ribbed 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, switch mane and tail, has a few saddle spots, low flesh, is a bright bay and runs well in a Gigg. Whoever will deliver the said horses shall be well rewarded for their trouble. JEHU SCOTT. Raleigh, March 1st.

The noted Horse, FELIX.

WILL stand at 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 insure. 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 paid 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 Fear-nought.—So that Felix is of the blood of Old Janus and Old Fear-nought. H. H. COOKE. March 1st.

Gales has just received, CH. JAS FOX'S History of the early part of the Reign of James 2d. With an introductory Chapter. Price \$3.

Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 24.

The House again went into a committee of the whole House on the non-intercourse bill from the Senate. The committee reported the bill with several amendments.

The second amendment reported by the committee of the whole House, for striking out that part which relates to issuing letters of marque and reprisal was agreed to. Yeas 74—Nays 33.

It was then moved by Mr. Gholson to strike out in the 12th section, the words 4th of March next, when

Mr. Macon proposed to strike out the whole of the 12th section, which repeals the embargo after 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 Mr. 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 60.

Mr. Jackson then moved to strike out so much of the 11th section, as authorizes the President, in case either France or Great Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts so as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation: after which the trade of the United States suspended by this act, and by the act laying an embargo, and the several 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 reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States, and to insert the following: "That in case either Great Britain or France shall revoke her edicts alleged to have been made in retaliation of the edicts of the other power and violating 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 at half past 5 o'clock.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

Naval and Army Appropriation.

On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the unfinished business 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. Astor proposed to appropriate one million of dollars. 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 Cordanot, Cook, Masters, Troup, Nicholas and Smiley, & opposed by Messrs. Blount, Stanford, Boyd, and D. R. Williams. The arguments in favor of this appropriation 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 of war, which appeared now only to be delayed on our part from the defenceless 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 them all; and would be the last appropriation asked for.

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