



# Edinburgh Gazette.

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FROM FRIDAY, JULY 15, to TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1808.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 12, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Major-General SPENCER by Viscount CASTLEREAGH, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General SPENCER to Viscount CASTLEREAGH, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Windsor Castle, off Ayamonte, June 17, 1808.

MY LORD,

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir Charles Cotton, to congratulate your Lordship on the surrender of the French squadron of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms on the 14th instant; on which day the Spanish colours were flying in all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your Lordship by Lord Collingwood.

It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your Lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of General Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. SPENCER, Major General.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General SPENCER to Viscount CASTLEREAGH, dated on board his Majesty's Brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21, 1808.

MY LORD,

The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the Spanish commissioners having

since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your Lordships the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information.

The general feeling of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the crown of Spain by Charles the Fourth, Ferdinand, and all the Royal family, in favour of Bonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France.

The council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their constitution, which authorize their rejecting the orders of the supreme council of Madrid when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh, whom they have proclaimed king; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the councils of several other provinces.

In Andalusia they collected from fifteen to twenty thousand regular troops, and have put arms in the hands of upwards of sixty thousand peasants. General Castaneos is appointed Commander in Chief; and I understand they propose, out of the first levies, to augment the establishment of the old regiments, to double their present numbers.

Provincial assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depots fixed upon for raising volunteers.

They have a proportion of near four thousand cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as

Seville is a foundery, and one of the largest depots in Spain.

All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, have been cut off.

General Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena mountains when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted dispatches, we learn he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the meantime the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by five thousand Spaniards; the road has been broken up, and, I trust, all communication has been cut off.

General D'Alril had received orders to join him at Seville with four thousand men, who were to assemble at Alcorentin, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement. I trust that general Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed four thousand men, though the reports of its strength are very various.

At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about two hundred men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province which the French had collected in a depot, and also about forty thousand dollars in gold, which the French general had amassed.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 12, 1808.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord COLLINGWOOD, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. POPE, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 14, 1808.

Price Sixpence.

