

LISBON, September 20.

By letters from Cadiz we are informed of a most deadly animosity subsisting between the French and the Spaniards, which is carried to lengths too shocking for the reflection of human nature; a night does not pass without the commission of some horrid outrage, which always ends in the spilling of blood. The origin of these misunderstandings is kept profoundly secret, but is said to be between the French admiral Villeneuve and Gravina. The latter has proffered his resignation, which the Spanish government has refused to accept; yet no means are taken to soften the existing quarrel, or put an end to the nightly broils which take place between the French and Spanish sailors, which have of late been extended to the inhabitants of the town who are now engaged in the dispute, under a plea that the provisions for the town are kept for the support of the French navy, and that they in consequence will be starved.

In Madrid the disorders wear a still more dreadful appearance; the inhabitants are in arms, to whom the Swiss guards have been opposed and defeated; upwards of 600 persons have been killed and wounded in this conflict; the cause is attempted to be kept profoundly secret, but it has arisen from an edict lately passed under the sanction of the prince of peace, commanding all persons to receive in full payment, in lieu of money, the *deniro*, a paper currency, which, in the last war, was at a discount of 50 per cent. This currency is the most unpopular in the kingdom of Spain; is always at a discount, and the people refuse to concur in the terms of the edict, which is the cause of a dispute which has at length occasioned this insurrection.

In consequence of this news, all intercourse by way of exchange between Lisbon and Madrid, is at a stand, and all business between the two places ceases for the present.

NEW YORK, December 11.

Arrived since our last, brig Antelope, Bowman, (as mentioned yesterday) in 51 days from Bourdeaux. Sailed to sea the schooner Saucy Jack, for Salem, October 20, the Gondwan bearing E. half S. distant 28 leagues, was boarded by the British frigate L'Aigle, and informed that the day before they had captured the Spanish privateer St. Pedro, and her four prizes, which she had in company, that a French squadron had captured the Jamaica convoy, including the commodore—and that they were then in pursuit of the captured vessels. [Our last accounts from England, by the Ardent, to the 25th October, mentioned the arrival of part of the Jamaica fleet.—The above may be correct.]

BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

The late advices from Europe appear to announce a winter campaign under very awful prognostics for Austria.

The elector of Wurtemberg, son-in-law of the king of England, and brother-in-law of the emperor of Russia, and through the female influence of whose family Russia has been engaged in the war, enter into the war as an auxiliary on the side of France.

The elector of Baden is on the same side.

The elector of Bavaria's main army of 20,000 men is under the command of French generals.

Thus independently of Prussia, at the first overture, the Germanic body finds itself divided and arranged under two strange eagles—the Gallic and the Russian—and a little island, and once an obscure province of Rome, moving these imperial armies like pieces on a chess board—it would seem that the Austrian stands a chance to be checkmated—he has already lost one of his castles; and his bishops appear in a sad position, as one of the French king's knights has outflanked him and left him no alternative but to sacrifice a few of his best parsons.

From appearances we infer, that Russia and Hesse will be both involved on the side of France in the war.

The retreat of the Austrians.

It appears that the French army had already gained some advantages, in a slight battle fought between the advance of the French and the rear of the Austrian armies, in the first week of October near Wittengen, in the territory of Ulm, in which the Austrian artillery and a considerable body of troops fell into the hands of the French. The French pursued their success and another rencontre took place on the succeeding day near Juningen, in which the Austrians were defeated and suffered severely. These battles preceded the capture of the city of Ulm.

Wittengen stands about 25 miles north of Ulm and Juningen, (sometimes called Gunnesburg,) is between that place and Ulm, within five or six miles of the latter place. The river Iller falls into the Danube about the same distance above Ulm, so that the French have one of the keys of the Danube in their possession.

The manœuvres of Bernadotte at the same time were executed with wonderful skill and precision; having detached flying squadrons to forage on the route for Bohemia, and spread consternation in that direction, he turned suddenly round, crossed the Prussian territory of Anspach over the Altmühl, and marched in three columns for the cities of Ingolstadt, Neuburg and Donawert, three strong positions on the Danube, and farther down the river, Donawert being about 50 miles from Ulm, Neuburg 20 miles farther, and Ingolstadt about 30 miles lower still; and the latter place only about 30 miles from Ratibon. Neuburg is on the south side of the Danube, and must not be confounded with another city of the same name, situated on the Schwatzaß, in the territory of Amberg.

Ulm stands on the northern side of the Danube, at the confluence of the small river Blau, and as a military position is very formidable to the Austrian territories between the Iller and the Lech, which are separated from the rest of the Austrian territory by Bavaria. Their position with regard to the latter electorate, renders it very probable that at the end of the war, they will go by way of indemnity to Bavaria.

The commencement of the war in Suabia, affures a similar operation in Italy; and we make no sort of doubt that the expulsion of the house of Austria from Venice and from the whole of the country west of the Piavet will be the effect of the campaign in that quarter. This will be a necessary part of a system which will enable the two main French armies in Italy and Germany to menace Vienna, for it should be recollected that the route for Vienna by the Drave gives a much less distance from Venice to Vienna, than from the Rhine to Ulm, and much about the same distance as from Ulm to Vienna.

We must however wait for events to determine the direction of the campaign, which must ever depend upon the success of the first great movements; a disaster to the army under Massena would render a secondary system necessary; and to speak freely we expect from a consideration of the circumstances of the two armies, the position of the Austrians on the Adige, and the general fitness of the country for defence, that the first repulse of the French will be on the Italian wing of the grand army—though like former rebuffs it will be only the signal for a more energetic resistance and more terrible victories over Austria. [Aurora]

A letter from Greenock, of the 25th of October, received by the ship Ardent, mentions that news had just reached that place, of an engagement between the Austrians and French armies, in which the latter lost 18,000 men. We are inclined to believe there is some foundation for this report; for capt. Crosthwaite informed us on his arrival, and which we ought to have mentioned, that news had reached Greenock of a battle, which terminated in favour of the Austrians.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE!

Postscript, 11 o'clock, A. M.—We stop the press to mention, that a vessel, (capt. Buffington,) arrived at Salem, last evening, from Amsterdam, and which left the Texel about the 22d of October. Capt. B. we learn, read in Amsterdam papers, received at the Texel, an account of Buonaparte's having surrounded and taken 30,000 Austrians—but that the papers gave no account of a battle! This arrival, we think, is one or two days latest from the Texel—the account, if true, is at least very imperfect, if not very doubtful. We nevertheless, think it our duty to state the report.—Boston paper.

Improvement in Shipping.

An ingenious tradesman, residing at the west end of the town, has submitted to government, for the inspection of the principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy, the model of a machine for enabling shipping to make a rapid headway in calm weather, as also to stem a current, and work off a lee-shore. Its perfect simplicity, we understand, renders it practicable; and from the portending good of such an invention, we sincerely hope merit will meet its due reward.—[London paper.]

M. Jerome Buonaparte was at Paris the 6th of October—His Squadron at Genoa.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we forewarn all persons hunting on our plantations with dog or gun, as we intend to put the law in force against those whom we shall find in the fact. And whereas some persons of late have been in the habit of quartering on our lands, under the pretence of oystering, and have destroyed wood and other things on said places, and endangered the timber growing thereon, by kindling and leaving fires, this is further to notify, that we forbid all persons from committing in future similar practices, as we are determined to prosecute, without favour or partiality, those whom we shall in future know so to act.

WILLIAM SANDERS,
JOHN SANDERS.

December 18, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES ANDERSON, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of December, 1805.

JAMES ANDERSON, jun. Administrator.

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GARDNER, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to

GEORGE GARDNER.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SONG.

(TUNE—ANACREON.)

[Prepared for, and sung by, a gentleman of Georgetown, at an entertainment given in honour of capt. Stephen Decatur, jun. and Charles Stewart.]

WHEN the Warrior returns from the battle afar
To the Home and the country he has nobly defended,

Oh! warm be the welcome to gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended!
In the full tide of song, let his fame roll along
To the feast-flowing-board let us gratefully throng.
Where mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

COLUMBIANS! a band of thy brothers behold!
Who claim their reward in thy heart's warm emotion;

When thy cause, when thy honour urg'd onward the bold,

In vain down'd the desert—in vain rag'd the ocean.
To a far distant shore—to the battle's wild roar,
They rush'd, thy fair fame and thy rights to secure,
Then mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

In the conflict resistless, each toil they endur'd
Till their foes shrunk dismay'd from the war's desolation;

And pale beam'd the Crescent, its splendour obscur'd
By the light of the star-spangled flag of our nation,
Where each flaming star gleam'd a meteor of war,
And the turban'd heads bow'd to the terrible glare,
Then mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Our fathers, who stand on the summit of fame,
Shall exultingly gaze on the hero's renown;

How their young boloms glow'd with the patriot flame,

How they fought, how they fell, in the blaze of their glory.

How triumphant they rode o'er the wandering flood,
And stained the blue waters with infidel blood;
How mixt with the olive the laurel did wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Then welcome the warrior return'd from afar,
To the home and the country he so nobly defended,

Let the thanks due to valour now gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended;

In the full tide of song, let his fame roll along,
To the feast-flowing-board let us gratefully throng,
Where mixt with the olive the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

IMPROMPTU

On an expected marriage of Mr. Frederick Lamb to Miss Monk.

IN times remote, when Heathens sway'd,
A sacrifice was often made,
Their Deities to quiet;
And by the Priest the Lamb was led
Unto the altar, where he bled,
Without the smallest riot.

Mark how revers'd the blissful scene,
No Heathen rites now intervene,
To bid the timid falter;
For, lo! the Monk!—how strange to say
Is by the Lamb now led away,
Quite willing, to the altar!

The affection of a long list of fine names, so fashionable among all ranks, is well noticed in the following epigram:

WHO wants a wife?—I know three sisters gay,
Not vulgar Margerys, Janes, or Joans are they;
No—they have names enough to fill a tub—
Miss Barbara Juliana Margareta,
Miss Leonora Caroline Janetta,
And Miss Joanna Seraphina—Grubb!

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE schooner boat DOLPHIN, No. 1, was hired by the subscriber, about six days ago, to two sailors, for the purpose of carrying them to the fort at Baltimore. She is about 17 feet long, with a light bottom and her upper works black. She is an open boat, with wash-boards. The said boat not having been returned to me, I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver her to me at Fell's-Point county wharf.

PETER PAUL,

December 16, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber will apply to the general assembly of Maryland, now in session, to release him, upon the usual terms, by an act of insolvency from debts he is unable to pay.

MOUNTJOY BARKLEY,
Washington county, December 1, 1805.

A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

Those gentlemen who subscribed to this office for the above Book, are requested to call for it.