

It has received from Galicia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5000 men, who were wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and closely pursued. The king of Leon, the province of Zamora, and Galicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued. The general of division Lapille had sent troops into Portugal, who have been well received there. General Maupetit has entered Salamanca; and met there with some sick of the English troops.

LONDON.

An American vessel from Corunna bay is arrived. The captain says that he was deterred from entering, by seeing the town in flames, and he supposes that the French had fired on it.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.

Lord Auckland signified the wish of lord Grenville to postpone his motion for rescinding the Orders in Council, from Monday till Monday next. The earl of Liverpool laid on the table the papers relative to the negotiation with the American ministers.

LATEST.

A friend has favoured us with a London paper of Saturday evening, Feb. 18, containing the debates in the house of lords the preceding day, on a motion of lord Grenville, rescinding the Orders in Council. A sketch of this interesting debate shall soon be given in the N. York Gazette. The earl of Liverpool observed, "that if the same disposition of friendship prevailed in America now as when Washington and Adams were in office, the same difficulties would not be felt." On the question the house divided thus—

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From the London Courier of Feb. 18. The first division this session took place in the house of lords last night upon lord Grenville's motion relative to America and the orders in council. The motion was negatived 70 to 70. The main ground taken by the American ministers was, that we ought to have accepted the proposition which America made to us last August, to repeal their embargo with respect to us, if we abandoned our orders with respect to her. Lord Melville, who spoke for the first time this session, placed the question in a clear, perspicuous, statesmanlike point of view—proving, that our orders were in retaliation to the decrees of France, the repeal of which must precede the removal of our orders. The American embargo was nullified by its authors to be a municipal measure, and had nothing to do with the life in point.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitebread, without any preparatory observation, moved in the house of commons, Feb. 13, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that he would graciously be pleased to order to be laid before the house, copies of all proceedings of the congress of the United States of America, transmitted to government by his majesty's ministers now in America, touching the relations between the U. States and the nations of Europe.—Ordered.

Plymouth, Jan. 30.

Now indeed, we have the miseries of war brought home to our own doors, for the scenes are beyond my pen to describe, occasioned by the arrival of so many transports with troops just taken from the field of battle, the wounds of some of whom have never been dressed, while others are dying for want of less than 900 women have been landed, all ignorant whether their husbands were dead or living. In this town and the neighbourhood, upwards of £500 have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers; and a committee of gentlemen have been sitting, by invitation, night and day, since Thursday last, in order to afford supplies of food, clothing and assistance, to those who required immediate relief; and every woman of every description, who had a second garment, has given it to the sufferers. Every house has become an hospital; for every family relieves a sick or wounded person, giving food and necessaries of all kinds. Notwithstanding these exertions, great numbers are dying every day; all facilities give way to the calls of suffering humanity. Ladies in person attend the sick and wounded, dressing the wounds of the soldiers themselves; thus supplying the want of sufficient number of medical men, at the same time that many of the wounds, from not having been examined, were in a putrid and most offensive state. These are not exaggerations; they are certain facts, witnessed by many thousands.—Every female in Plymouth is employed in making shirts, petticoats, caps, gowns, and necessary clothing for the women. The patriotic fund, I am afraid, will have more demands than it will be able to answer.

From a late London paper.

Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death, by Col. Anderson.

I met the General on the evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, "Do not leave me!" He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After sometime he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—"The first question he asked was 'Are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—"I hope the People of England will be satisfied. I hope my Country will do me Justice. You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my Mother—[here his voice failed him]—Hope—Hope—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Grahame, and are all my Aids-de-Camp well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants—Colborne has my will and all my papers."

Major Colborne, his principal aid-de-camp, then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—"Remember you go to —, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend major Colborne; he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it."—He then again asked major Colborne "If the French were beaten?" And on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, "It was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French."

"Is General Paget in the room?" On my telling him he was not, he said, "Remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their attention. Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "If all his aids-de-camp were well?" He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He said to me while the surgeons were examining his wound—"You know I have always wished to die this way!"

As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both houses of parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing his majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul. We add, that a monument in Spain, where he fell, would be extremely desirable. But, if that be impossible—for we know whose inhumanity refused to the tears of the dutchess of Brunswick, the permission to bury her husband in the tomb of his ancestors—then, we recommend, that on the highest point of the mountain at Gibraltar, which overlooks Spain, be erected a solid square tomb; founded on a broad and immovable basis, rising a step or two with a coverle, of ample dimensions; his (Sir John's) name and rank inscribed on one end, on the other his last words: "I hope my country is satisfied with my services, and will do me justice."

From the American of Monday.

Our limits not admitting of laying before our readers the vast quantity of foreign matter (arrived by the February packet) in detail, furnished by yesterday's mail from New-York; we have given the most interesting part thereof at full length, and reduced the remainder into the following summary.

Mr. Mellish, an intimate friend of Mr. Canning, is appointed consul general in Louisiana. This is considered as a favourable omen of an adjustment of our affairs with Britain. The inhabitants of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, are reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh, the price of which was fixed for January and February at 4d a 5d sterling per pound. Buonaparte has declared Leghorn a free port. The San Justo had arrived at Cadiz with nine millions of dollars, seven millions of which belonged to the government, and the remaining two millions private property.

The king and queen of Prussia, and the princes William and Augustus, arrived on a visit, at St. Petersburg, on the 6th of Jan. Cevallos, the envoy extraordinary from the Spanish Junta, has arrived in London. The apartments of the Duke of Cambridge in St. James's Palace were consumed by fire in January last; one female perished in the flames. The Spaniards have dismantled the forts St. Philip and Dabara, on the lines of St. Roche, and sent all the cannon into Gibraltar. The French are said to be in possession of Ferrol, where they took ten sail of the line and five frigates. The Melpomene had arrived at Cadiz from Vera Cruz with 2,150,000 dollars.

From the St. Vincent Gazette, March 15.

CONQUEST OF MARTINIQUE.

We have this day the pleasure of laying before our readers the important communication of the surrender of Fort Bourbon to our army, on Friday the 24th ult. which cannot fail of inspiring the liveliest interest.

It appears, that on the 19th, a tremendous fire was opened on it, which was kept up for four successive days and nights without the smallest intermission. On the evening of the 23d gen. Villaret sent out a flag of truce; when immediately all the firing had ceased. In consequence of Villaret's terms being pretty similar to those made by Junot in Portugal they of course were refused, and at eight the same evening the British commenced a dreadful cannonading, which continued the whole of that night. At seven the next morning, (24th,) the principal magazine blew up, and in the course of half an hour after three white flags appeared flying on three distinct points of the fortress, when all firing had instantly ceased, and at ten o'clock that night the capitulation was signed, and next morning ratified by Villaret. The terms appear to be as follows:—

"That all private property will be respected, the garrison made prisoners of war, and to be sent to the coast of France, to be exchanged, which if Buonaparte declines they are to be peremptorily sent to England, and there kept prisoners of war."

The captain general had a garrison of 3000 men when the British landed, but the military skill and intrepid valour of our army, had soon reduced them to about 2064. The fort had been plentifully supplied with excellent provisions, and had an abundance of good water, but the reason that Villaret assigns for its speedy reduction is the circumstance of his principal magazine having blown up by a shell falling near it, which accident had reduced it to an almost untenable state. The fort was found in a most disagreeable appearance, and not a single foot of the surface of the battery that had not been ploughed up by shots or shells falling on it, and scarce a gun that was not dismounted.

The rank companies of the 7th foot, and two companies of the light brigade, marched into Fort Bourbon on the morning of the 25th, and took possession of the works. The remainder of the French army remain still encamped. The French do not march out of the fort until transports are ready to receive them, which it is supposed will not be before the 6th or 8th inst. Capt. Pradie of the 90th regiment, sailed with dispatches for England, in the Goree sloop of war, on Wednesday last. Fort Royal is announced to be head quarters, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

The following is a correct list of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing on our side:—

5 sergeants and 110 privates killed,	115
9 sergeants, 6 drummers, and 376 privates wounded,	391
3 privates missing,	3

Total, 509

5 sergeants and 25 privates since dead. General Moran, aid-de-camp to Villaret, and second in command, died of his wounds on the 25th ult.

We feel great pleasure in stating, that the 90th regiment has had but one man killed, and that by accident, another by the fever, and three slightly wounded; notwithstanding the fatigue and perils they encountered.

The inhabitants throughout the island are highly pleased with the change that has taken place, and have all returned to their houses and occupations.

In consequence of a late arrangement between the Marquis Forranda and Mr. Madison, (says a Natchez paper of the 15th Feb.) our fugitive slaves, who had taken refuge in the dominions of his Catholic majesty, will be restored to their respective owners on application.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. near Queen-Anne, by the rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Joseph Howard, of Anne-Arundel county, to Miss Elizabeth Susannah Bowie, of Prince-George's county.

— in this city, the same evening, by the rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. William Parkerson to Miss Sarah Purdy.

DIED, at Rockland, (Cecil county, on the evening of the 3d instant, PHILIP THOMAS, Esq. a man universally and justly esteemed, and whose death will be deeply lamented.

ATTENTION!!!

THE members composing the FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANT of Annapolis, are ordered to parade on Saturday next, the 15th inst. precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. on the usual parade ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

Noncommissioned officers are ordered to warn their squads agreeably to law.

By order of the captain,
JOS. B. BARNES, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Court of Anne-Arundel county, subscribers will expose to public sale, the 18th day of May next, the next fair day.

THE remainder of the perils of *Rezin-Hammond*, of *Cha Anne-Arundel county*, deceased of several valuable Negroes, (among a valuable Carpenter, 27 years of age, a valuable blacksmith, and a large sideboard of mahogany, convenient drawers in it, as also mahogany tables, and many other.) The terms of sale are ready paid immediately on the day of sale. The sale will be at the late residence of the deceased, within two miles of Baltimore, in Anne-Arundel county, the Patapsco lower ferry, and will at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY EV/
BARUCH FO

April 11, 1809.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE which has been built by Captain James Thomas, in the city, as a Boarding-House, and was formerly kept by George Mann formerly kept Tave to

WM: STE

April 11, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NO

THAT the subscriber hath obtained of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration of the personal estate of DAVID BUCKMAN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, having claims against said estate, requested to produce them, legally and in any manner indebted to the estate.

ESTHER BUCKMAN

April 10, 1809.

In CHANCERY, April 8

ON the report of the Auditor of the claims against the estate of CUMMINGS, deceased, it is ordered that the said claims will be decided on the 8th day of June next, on application made; provided a copy of this order be published in the Maryland Gazette, seven weeks before the 1st day of June next, or served on the several claimants after mentioned. The claims of the auditor's report are those of Shipley, Nicholas Hall, George and Mathew Steene.

True copy,

Test. NICHOLAS BR

Reg. Cur.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody a runaway, a mulatto man, who is a free man, and was manumitted by Thomas Miles Roberts, and sold William Smith, blacksmith, both of Point, Baltimore. He is a black trade, of yellow complexion, about 10 inches high, well made, which he wears plaited, several on his forehead, and one on his right eye, fastened by a whipsaw; his cloth fur hat, drab coloured cloth up, two calico under jackets, one white and white linen shirt, blue cloth short yarn stockings and old shoes. He is desired to come and take him as will be sold for his prison fees, and perquisites, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY,

of A. A. Court

April 5, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND containing 746 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being a tract of land formerly the property of Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well suited for ship building, excellent meadow, and a good landing on the West river, which is navigable for vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the State of Maryland. For terms apply to WILLIAM COBB, Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON

January 9, 1809.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next RIFLE PATRY of this county; should be honoured with your support on that point you rest assured, that every exertion my part will be used to discharge that will necessarily devolve on me with duty and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt.

25 SOLOMON GREGG