

Harvard Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, September 20, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

SALEM, SEPT. 8.
FROM GOTTENBURG.

YESTERDAY arrived here the brig *Eliza & Mary*, capt. Turner, from *Gottenburg*. When she failed (23d July) peace had not yet been made between Russia and Sweden, but it was an event soon expected. The Russians had an army of 40,000 (double the number of the Swedish army) in the neighbourhood of Stockholm (capital of Sweden); these had *politely* fallen back a little distance while the coronation of the new king was going on, and the arrangement settling under his government, but were doubtless intended to enforce such terms as Russia might dictate. It was reported, that she had offered the restoration of Finland, which she had recently conquered from Sweden, and Pomerania, which the French had heretofore taken, on condition that Sweden should enter into the compact against Great-Britain, and shut her ports to British commerce.

A letter by the above arrival mentions the expectation of peace between Sweden and Russia, and that consequently commerce would have freer scope, and also that the Danes would be obliged to discontinue their piracies. Nothing was said in this letter of the conditions of peace.

Charles XIII. was crowned on the 28th of June.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 14.
LATE FROM DUBLIN.

Capt. Marshall, who arrived here yesterday in the ship *William*, left Dublin on the 3d of August, immediately on the raising of the embargo, and came off in such a hurry that he did not bring a single news-paper. He however informs us, that the embargo which had been general for 17 days, was raised in England on the 29th of July, and in Ireland on the 2d of August.

Capt. M. further informs, that he read in the Dublin papers, the Austrian official account of the battles of the 5th and 6th July, in which it was stated that the whole loss of the Austrians amounted only to twelve thousand men, 40 pieces of cannon and several generals, the exact number he does not recollect. And that a few days after these battles peace was concluded between France and Austria. [We are inclined to believe, that nothing more than the armistice, heretofore published, was agreed upon, though the captain says he is positive a peace was agreed upon.]

We are further informed by capt. M. that the grand expedition had been augmented to 100,000 men, and that they failed in 3 divisions, on or about the 27th of July.

It was reported in Dublin, just before the *William* sailed, that an American sloop of war had arrived in England with dispatches—[probably the *Enterprise*.]

It is worthy of remark that the news of the battles of the 5th and 6th July was published in London previous to the sailing of the expedition.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

On Thursday last arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, ship *Tom, Hall*, 45 days from *Gottenburg*. Sailed the 24th of July with an English convoy, which he parted with off the *Naze* of Norway. The Danes continue to capture every American vessel they fall in with, and at the time captain *Hall* left Sweden, there were accounts of upwards of 50 fail of Americans being carried in and detained in the different Danish ports, and many had been condemned. Capt. H. further informs that Sir James Saumarez was in the Baltic with a very powerful squadron, which was strengthening daily, and that an attack was supposed to be meditated upon *Cronstadt*. Captain *Hall* spoke several English men of war during his passage, and was treated politely.

SEPT. 15.
FROM LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing ship *Russell*, Allen, arrived at the quarantine ground last evening, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d of August.

Capt. Allen informs, that the embargo in England was raised on the 29th July.—The grand expedition, with about 90,000 troops on board, failed on the 24th and 25th of July, destined, as was supposed in Liverpool, for the coast of Holland.

The American government schooner *Enterprise* had arrived off the *Texel*.

Our London papers contain the late account of the battles on the Danube, between the French and Austrians, and the armistice, as published in our paper some days since, and an extract from the 27th French bulletin, to which the armistice is attached.

Capt. Allen has politely furnished the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with London papers to the 31st of July inclusive, from which we have made the following extracts.

BERLIN, JULY 18.

The following has been made public here by the Imperial Austrian Embassy.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

On the 4th the enemy threw a new bridge over the Danube from the Island of *Lebau*. The nature of the ground and an immense quantity of artillery, greatly facilitated this operation. The imperial and royal army was posted on the heights behind the *Rufsbach* and extended its right wing to *Sauenbrunn* and *Ragrau*; the left to *Margraff-Neusiedel*. The centre was at *Wagram*.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, the enemy completed the passage of the Danube to the left bank, and very early in the morning large bodies appeared on the plain. About midday all the points of the line of the imperial and royal army were attacked. The principal efforts of the enemy were however directed against the centre with the view no doubt to penetrate it, but all his attacks, repeated with the greatest fury, and supported by his numerous artillery, among which were several batteries of heavy cannon, remained fruitless. At ten at night the fire ceased. The imperial and royal army had along the whole line maintained the positions, and had made a great number of prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, Badense, Italian and Portuguese soldiers.

On the 6th, about 4 in the morning, the enemy renewed his attack with larger masses and greater fury than on the preceding day. All his efforts against the centre and right wing were without effects, the latter has even obtained such advantages, that a complete victory was expected, when the enemy with fresh divisions and great superiority suddenly forced the left wing near *Neusiedel*, and compelled it to fall back. As one flank of the imperial and royal army was thus threatened, his imperial highness the generalissimo thought it right to order a retreat by *Hamsdorff* and the *Sizamberg*, in order to take a new position, and to cover the communication with *Bohemia*. This retreat was accomplished in the best order, and without any remarkable loss.

The loss of the enemy on his centre and left wing was very great. We made 6,000 prisoners, among whom were three generals. We also took twelve pieces of cannon with ammunition, and he was every where so reduced that he has not since endeavoured farther to follow the imperial and royal army. Laffate is among the enemy's dead.

The imperial and royal army has also a great loss to deplore. Generals *Pener*, *Vicfay*, *A'Alpre*, and *Vukastowitz*, are past the hope of recovery. Among the severely wounded are generals the Prince of *Hesse Homburg*, *Stutterheim*, and the *Paar*. His Royal Highness the Generalissimo himself and the Prince of *Litchinfein*, have received slight gunshot wounds, which however have had no bad consequences. For the rest the whole army displayed such proofs of courage and firmness, as to leave no anxiety for the future.

[The above bulletin has no date nor are the head quarters mentioned.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

An article, dated from *Petersburg* of the 5th, states that an English Squadron has made its appearance between *Holland* and *Cronstadt*, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected. We trust the expectation will not be disappointed. Letters from *Petersburg* of the 6th add, that the English Squadron consisted of 7 fail of the line and 20 other vessels—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of *Cronstadt*, our ships having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

JULY 29.

Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's *Courier*, the expedition will have reached the first point of its destination, and struck the first blow. The first and second divisions of the expedition, sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral *Ortway*, with the remaining division of the expedition, sailed at five this morning. In the mean-time more horses, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably, by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

JULY 31.

A cutter arrived on Saturday from off *Flushing*. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coast. It was said by some that the *Island of Walcheren* had surrendered to our troops without resistance. Others that a considerable body of French troops had been collected in the island, and that the resistance would be obstinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter says, that the crews of the vessels at *Flushing* have deserted and gone to the interior.

Government had not, when our paper was put to press, received any account of the troops having disembarked. [*Courier*.]

The *Prague Gazette* of the 14th ult. contains an account of the defeat of the army of gen. *Junot*, by the united corps of *Radeyof-*

vich, *Kieninayar* and the duke of *Brunswick Oels*, near *Bareuth*.

It was reported at *Dover* on Saturday that *Flushing* had surrendered without opposition, not to the expedition, it had not then arrived, but to the British Squadron which arrived off that station on Tuesday fortnight, the French Squadron having returned up the *Scheldt*.

From the Twenty-Seventh Bulletin.

ZNAIM, JULY 12.

"On the tenth the duke of *Rivoli* beat the rear guard of the enemy before *Hollobrunn*.

"On the 11th, at noon, the emperor arrived opposite *Znaim*. The battle had begun. The duke of *Ragusa* had attacked the city, and the duke of *Rivoli* had taken the bridge and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the enemy in the different engagements on this day, 3,000 men, 2 standards, and 3 pieces of cannon.

"The emperor, informed the prince *John of Lichtenstein* had entered our out posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed armistice was signed at the prince of *Neufchatel's*—Prince *Lichtenstein* was presented to the emperor, at two in the morning in his tent.

[Here follows the Armistice already published in our paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

[By the ship *Anthony Mangin*, from *Cadiz*.]
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Seville, July 20, 1809.

"Last week *Wellesley* had an interview with *Cuesta*, in which they concerted a plan of operations.

"Their army then consisted by the best accounts of 53,000 infantry and 11,000 cavalry—to which may be added the reinforcement since arrived at *Lisbon* from *England*, about 8,000. The 57th regiment from *Gibraltar*, and general *Vinegas's* division of 26,000 men—and the whole may be estimated at 100,000 effective men, in the following positions: *Veneegas* the right wing, *Cuesta* the centre, and *sr A. Wellesley* the left. *Veneegas* advanced on the 18th, and his advanced posts were at *Manzanares*, *Daymiel* and *Solana*—all on the side the *Guadiana*. *Cuesta* advanced on the 17th, and is said to be at *Naval Moral*, and *Wellesley* near *Talavera de la Reyna*.

"Thus we may hourly expect advices of a general action—and prayers have been offered up in the Cathedral, at which the central junta, acted to-day, in a body.

"The French have concentrated their forces in *La Mancha*, *Estremadura*, &c. and upon the smallest computation, I estimate that they have from 70 to 80,000 men in a body, or in positions to co-operate together. Thus something very important may be expected to be the result, and very shortly."

Cadiz, July 28.

"All the news from the interior and the armies, is extremely gratifying—every thing goes on well."

Gibraltar, July 26, 1809.

"The British expedition from *Sicily*, under general *sr John Stuart*, has disembarked near *Naples*, and taken several places, among them *Baida*.

"The natives in great numbers were joining the British army."

[The force of this armament was stated, in a former account, to amount to 23,000 men.]

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

Malta, June 28.

"Our troops and the *Sicilians*, after making themselves masters of *Ischia* and *Procida*, have landed at *Bula*, whence they were to proceed immediately to *Naples*. The natives were flocking to the British standard."

Cadiz, July 24.

"With respect to our political situation, I have only to say that the French, finding their force too much divided, have evacuated the north of *Spain* as far as *Ferrol*, and have concentrated all their forces in the neighbourhood of *Madrid*, with a determination no doubt of waiting united the result of the campaign in *Germany*. The combined troops of *England & Spain* are, however, determined to bring them to action, and it is expected at this very moment that a general action has taken place. The results are not much dreaded. Should the French be worsted, their army will be destroyed. Should the combined army meet any reverse they have a powerful army of reserve on the road to their assistance, and the passes to this province are well guarded. It is reasonable to expect that if the *Austrians* hold out but a few months longer that there will not be a Frenchman in *Spain* except prisoners."

Reus, July 12.

"We have good news from *Gerona* to-day; the garrison had received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and repulsed the French with great slaughter, in a general attack they made upon the city and fortrefs on the 6th inst. which lasted 10 hours."

From a Gibraltar paper of July 26.

Yesterday's mail brought us the following letter, which we give literally:

Murcia, July 8.

Mahon, June 21.

MR. EDITOR,

I avail myself of the opportunity of a vessel going to sail for the coast of *Spain*, to impart to our beloved nation the pleasing and official intelligence which the governor of the island has just received from his *Sicilian* ally to the following purpose:

"The British and *Sicilian* troops landed on the coast of *Italy*, united with the intrepid natives of that kingdom who were anxious to take vengeance of the evils inflicted on them by the tyrant of *Europe*, have obtained the greatest advantages, as they have succeeded in setting the whole of that kingdom (of *Naples*) against the oppression (of *France*) who tyrannizes over it, and enabled the towns which groaned under his yoke to shake it off.

"There is no city in *Italy*," it is forthwith stated, "but has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants to rise." And this intelligence being so favourable to the most just cause which the *Spaniards* are defending, I will let this opportunity escape, that the nation may have the joyful news without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN COSTA,
Capt. of the *Male*.

American.

JAMAICA, JULY 31.

WE understand that major-general *Carmichael*, before he gave possession of the city of *St. Domingo* to the *Spaniards*, explicitly stipulated that they should pay all expenses of the expedition which reduced it.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 9.

Liverpool Mob.

The *Norfolk Ledger* contains an extract of a letter received from *Boston*, stating a very unpleasant occurrence which took place in *Liverpool* on the 4th July last. From the extract and from one or two letters received in this place, also from *Boston*, it appears that the Americans in the harbour of *Liverpool* undertook to celebrate the last 4th of July there as a day of American triumph, and this purpose displayed the American flag at the mainmast, &c. &c. that the lower end of the people immediately took fire, conceiving it to be intended as a national insult, assembling in a mob proceeded on board the vessels, took down the flags, tore and burnt them, and committed some outrages on the hulls and rigging. This is the sum of information received; what steps were taken by the government to suppress the riot and punish the ringleaders is not known.

Five American vessels, two of them belonging to *Mr. Gray*, of *Salem*, have been taken under Moorish colours, and carried into *Gibraltar*.

From the Boston Centinel.

MERINO SHEEP.

We are happy to observe in the interior papers, publications which announce the increase in various parts of our country, of the Merino breed of sheep; and that the wool fleeces grown here are not inferior in quantity to those of *Spain*. *Charles Livingston*, in *New-York*, col. *Hempstead* in *Connecticut*, and *Mr. Watson*, of *Providence* in this state, are among those who have made the most patriotic exertions to promote the crease of those valuable animals. It may be considered a fortunate circumstance, that the gentlemen were so early in procuring the stock from *Spain*; as from the ravages of the present war in that devoted kingdom, other causes, the destruction or extinction of the entire breed therein appears to be threatened. The English have availed themselves of their popularity in *Spain* to obtain an immense addition to their stock of the most valuable animals. One of the returns the Spanish patriotic junta could make to the English, for the assistance they had afforded them in their struggle for liberty and independence, was to present the king of *England*, who has been one of the best experimental agriculturalists in that kingdom, a present of from 8 to 12,000 Merinos; and to permit *Mr. Cockrane*, who had the care of them, to purchase several thousand more on individual accounts. A great part of these had arrived in England on the return transports. On the arrival of them, the British king made the Spanish patriotic ambassador a compliment, by a present of curious English workmanlike gold boxes, richly ornamented with diamonds, the value of 1000 guineas, with a miniature

DIED, at *New Boston*, (N. H.) *Mr. William Starrett*, aged 20, of hydrophobia, induced by the bite of a Fox (about two months since) which, with her young, had caught, and was endeavouring to swallow he died about a fortnight since, in all the agonies peculiar to that disorder.