

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LXVith Year.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1809.

[No. 3274.]

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 11, 1809.

It comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
From all Nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVED, ship Triton, capt. Henderson.—She failed from Liverpool the 1st of August, and brings London dates to the 15th.

These papers contain the official particulars of the battle fought in Spain on the 27th and 28th July. The intelligence reached London on the 14th August, and the Park Tower guns fired on the occasion—and following official note was sent to the Lord Mayor:—

Downing-street, 14th Aug. 1809.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you that the enemy having assembled on the Alberche all his forces in that part of Spain, consisting of the corps of Vice-roy Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 troops in Madrid, the whole under the personal command of Joseph Buonaparte, assisted by Generals Jourdan and Victor, and Gen. Serurier, attacked the combined armies posted at Talavera, on the 27th and 28th ult. The operations of the enemy were chiefly directed against the British troops, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 27th he was defeated with the most distinguished gallantry, and compelled to retire to the Alberche, with the loss of not less than 10,000 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards. A victory so glorious to his Majesty's arms, has not been purchased with a severe loss on our part. We have to lament the loss of major-general Matkenzie, major-general Langworth, and many other gallant officers, who have fallen on this occasion. The total loss on both days is estimated to be killed, 801; wounded 3913; missing 553. The French generals Lapierre, Morlot are killed; generals Sebastiani Bonlet wounded.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"CASTLEREAGH."

The right hon. the Lord Mayor."

The gazette extraordinary was published on the 15th, with the official dispatches from Arthur Wellesley.

The surrender of Flushing was reported, and no official advice had been received.

The emperor of Austria had repaired to Vienna to accelerate the conclusion of the negotiations for peace. It was reported that congress would be held at Presburg, to settle the terms of peace.

French Commercial Decree.

A Liverpool paper of July 29, contains the following article, which appears to admit a greater latitude of indulgence than was contemplated in the decree, as originally published here.

In pursuance of a decree dated Paris the 11th inst. and issued in Holland the middle of the week, American vessels are permitted to discharge their cargoes, to be disposed of on board the subjects of the king of Holland, and are strictly prohibited from transshipping, or sending by any means the merchandise to the ports of France, unless authorized by the decree of the French consul. On the other hand the French consul is made responsible that the colonial and other produce transhipped, or sent, shall not be of the growth of any colony, or soil, under the dominion or control of the British government."

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Letters from Holland to the 4th inst. state, that Buonaparte had issued a decree, by which American vessels permitting themselves to be searched by British cruisers, shall continue to be excluded from the ports of France, and in the mean-time all American property in France has been placed in a state of sequestration. The same letters state, that Buonaparte has determined to incorporate the whole of Holland with France; and that his brother Louis is to be made king of the territory to be wrested from Austria.

AUGUST 14.

Yesterday a Gottenburg mail arrived in town. On its arrival we learn, that an armistice has been entered into between the Swedes and the Danish troops. Great hopes are entertained that this convention will terminate in peace between Sweden and Denmark. Another report is one—that the Island of

Aland has been captured by a British Squadron—a second, that 7000 Russians had been forced to surrender to the Swedes in Bothnia, and a third, that the Prince of Augustenberg, who had been nominated as successor to the crown of Sweden, had refused to accept that nomination.

The duke of Brunswick, Oels, with 2000 men, is said to have finally effected his retreat to the Weser, and to have been received with all his troops on board the British Squadron under Lord Stewart [and arrived at London, say the papers, of next day.]

Cuxhaven has been abandoned by our troops on the advance of a French corps, destined to take possession of that place.

There is a report of a firing having been heard on the French coast, in consequence of the preliminaries of peace having been signed between Austria and France, and that by one of the articles the emperor Francis consents that the French shall occupy Vienna and the Archduchy of Austria for 6 years.

The Russian prisoners that surrendered to Sir Charles Cotton, in the Tagus, will sail in a few days for St. Peterburg. Admiral Siniavian takes his passage in the Champion frigate, capt. Henderson. The crews of the Squadron will be put on board a division of transports which is under the orders of capt. Shepherd. The Russian ships are to be brought into Portsmouth.

Arthur O'Conner, it is reported, has a command in Flushing.

A letter from Yarmouth states a report to have been brought by a vessel to that place, of 5000 French troops coming down the Scheldt for the relief of Flushing having been all killed, drowned or taken.

AUG. 15.

Yesterday a Gottenburg mail arrived. Its contents are not important. The fact of an armistice being concluded between the Swedes and Norwegians, is the only one which comes authenticated by this conveyance. It was to last till the 3d inst. by which time the Danes were to have evacuated Sweden.

The Ox, Deal boat, brought the following particulars:

"Flushing had been found so strong, as to require to be approached on the land side in a regular manner, and our troops were actively employed in constructing the various batteries, which when completed, would mount upwards of 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and it was expected would not be ready to open on the works of the town till Friday night, preparatory to which floating batteries had been sent round by the Slough, to be in readiness to co-operate in attacking by sea at the same moment; some days will therefore probably elapse before the intelligence of its fall reaches us.

"In the mean-time the enemy are extremely active, and make daily skirmishes with our troops. They are said to have obtained reinforcements of men from the opposite coast of Cadiz, it not being possible for our shipping, on account of the batteries, to be sufficiently close in with the town to prevent it; some boats which approached to reconnoitre have been literally beat to pieces by the enemy's shot."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 2.

From the Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, schooner Trim, M. S. Bumbury, from Messina and Gibraltar, in 26 days.

The Spaniards and French had a severe action within 7 leagues of Seville the 22d August. The French army consisted of 30,000 men; the result was not known at Gibraltar the 27th August.

Cuesta and some other Spanish generals have resigned, and the command of the Spanish army given to Sir Arthur Wellesley; the reason the Spanish generals give for resigning is, that they could not depend on their men. Either gen. Cuesta or Romana was at Algeiras the 27th of August, as a private gentleman, and some of the Junta have returned to their houses.

By the arrival of the schooner Trim, capt. Bumbury, from Messina and Gibraltar, we have received the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 19th August, and we have also been favoured with the subjoined extract of a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th. The latter confirms capt. Bumbury's information, that general Wellesley has the command of the combined British and Spanish armies, by the retiring of Cuesta. But he must be mistaken about the battle near Seville. From Seville to Gibraltar is a distance of less than 150 miles, and a battle fought on the 22d would not fail to be known on the 27th at Gibraltar.

The extracts we furnish our readers do not show that any gloom has been cast upon Spa-

nish affairs by recent disasters. It is however worthy of remark, that no account of peace between Austria and France had reached Gibraltar at the last date, the 27th of August: all the reports tending to a renewal of hostilities.

[North Am.]

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar to a gentleman in this city, dated 24th Aug.

Markets above are extremely bad, and no appearance of alteration. General Stewart's expedition effected nothing material. They have taken possession of two small islands and that is all.—Trieste remains in the hands of the French. Among other reports we have some, which state a victory obtained by our Austrian allies on the 29th ult. but really we are afraid to repeat them.

In Spain we have no reason to believe that things are not going on well. However so much depends upon what may take place in Austria that appearances vary as accounts are received from that quarter. Victor, with 40,000 men, is in the vicinity of Madrid; Soult at the bridge of Almaraz, with about 30,000; Sir Arthur Wellesley with about the same, and the Spanish army now under his command also of about 60,000, are at the Puente del Arzobispo, watching Soult. General Beresford, with 20,000 Portuguese, is coming down towards the English, and Venegas, with about 25,000, after having been rather roughly handled by Victor, has fallen back upon the Carolinas.

Fresh papers received from Spain.

SEVILLE, AUG. 3.

General Venegas sends intelligence from Ocaña, under date the 5th inst. that on that day, the 1st, 2d and 3d division of his army covered themselves with glory on the banks of the Tagus and at Aranjuez, where they completely repelled three most vigorous attacks of the enemy, (the sang froid and gallantry of our troops being beyond all praise. The enemy were between 14 and 15,000 strong, and the action lasted from 5 in the afternoon to 8 at night.

By another dispatch of gen. Cuesta's, the combined Anglo-Spanish army is known to be at the bridge of the Archbishop, on the right and left of the Tagus, observing that of marshal Soult.

[The next number of the Gazette notices the arrival at Cadiz of H. C. M. S. the St. Francisco de la Paula, from Vera Cruz and the Havanna, with upwards of 6 millions of hard dollars in specie, and a number of other valuable articles.]

AUGUST 10.

Gen. Wellesley's army has been reinforced by 6000 British troops, and has made up its loss, which was considerable, particularly in officers. Everlasting gratitude to our faithful and generous allies! What immense exertions, what immense sacrifices have not they made for our liberty, for the liberty of all Europe! It is beyond the power of expression adequately to extol their valour, their generosity, their rights to our lasting gratitude. Spanish hearts only can feel what is due to such heroic conduct; and we presume to assert, that they alone are susceptible of such sentiments as can reward British generosity.

Our army of Galicia is already on its march, and will shortly proceed in quest of the enemy, Gerona was resolutely holding out on the 30th of July: By the latest dispatches from its governor, the enemy had suspended their operations for six days together. Gen. Blake has returned to Tortosa, leaving behind a body of troops to observe the French army which besieges that fortress. The army of Aragon is collecting without loss of time, and will shortly be able to retrieve the retreat of Belchite, particularly if it be true, that the French have sent for some of the troops in Saragossa, for the purpose of repairing part of the loss which they sustained at Talavera.

[Semenario Patriotico.]

AUGUST 14.

Gen. Venegas' Dispatch.

Most Excellent Sir,

This morning, at half past five, the army under my command was attacked by the enemy in Almonacid, and at seven a very brisk fire of both artillery and musketry had extended throughout the whole of the line.—The number of the assailants was very considerable, and we have no doubt but it exceeded 25,000 men. Our troops maintained a most honourable fight for nine hours together, during five of which the fire was tremendous indeed—but the enemy having made themselves masters of a height which formed our left, obtained an advantage in point of position, and were on the point of turning us, which circumstance induced me to recover on a retreat; previously forming to cover it, the second division which had hitherto suffered least. The national honour has been

maintained unimpaired. Blood has been shed indeed, and we have lost excellent officers—but I conceive that the enemy's own loss amounts to 3,000 men. I cannot, at present send the particulars to your excellency, but I will do so whenever I have time.

Camp Marshal D. Romana de Carvajal is out post from Tembleque for la Carolina where he will assume the command, and collect as many troops and sharpers as possible until I reach the Sierra myself with the army. May God, &c.

(Signed)

VENEGAS.

Head quarters, Camunas, Aug. 11, 1809.

To H. E. Don Antonio Cornel.

[Government Gazette.]

[The next number contains, at full length the same general's dispatch, relative to the unsuccessful attack made on the 5th, by the French upon his army at Aranjuez, which was noticed in last Saturday's Chronicle.—Gen. V. states, that upon being informed by gen. Cuesta, that the British army had marched out in the morning of the 5d, and that he intended to follow it with his own in the evening of the same day, to make head against Soult, who was advancing on the side of Placencia; he foresaw that the troops under his command would be attacked, as soon as intelligence of his movements should reach Joseph and Victor, who (in consequence of their defeat at Talavera) had fallen back—the former upon Illescas with 16,000 men, and the latter upon Maqueda with 10,000 men. And accordingly gen. V. made the necessary dispositions to repulse the enemy, and, as proved in the event, in so able and judicious a manner, that the latter, meeting every where with an unconquerable resistance, desisted from the attempt and withdrew with a loss of 300 killed and 1000 men wounded—that of the Spaniards being far less important, as it is estimated at 200 in all.

The dispatch concludes with bestowing the highest encomiums upon all the corps engaged, as well as all their officers—and, gen. Venegas having particularly recommended to the board brigadier D. Pedro Augustin Ciron, who commanded in Aranjuez, and upon whom had, therefore, devolved the task of carrying the plan of defence into execution, the brigadier has been immediately promoted to the rank of camp-marshal.]

AUGUST 17.

The forces which Soult has brought to the Tagus, do not merely consist of the division under his orders, but include the whole of the French troops in Castile. This has occasioned the retrograde movement of our armies. They extend from the Mesa de Ibor as far as Almaraz, and will shortly be reinforced by 9000 English who are already in Alcantara—and further we are positively told, by Beresford's division which appears to have reached Ciudad Rodrigo, to the number of 16,000 men. The united armies of Asturias and Galicia must, by this time, have penetrated into Castile. A French division has marched from the Tagus to Placencia, undoubtedly to observe the armies which may fall upon the rear of their troops.

The army of the centre has fought at Almonacid with great valour. Its retreat has been a military one, unattended with the fatal dispersion which we have lamented upon other occasions. On the 12th, its head quarters were in Argamilla. Venegas intended to send part of his troops to the Sierra, and to advance with the remainder of the army, which is a proof that the French are not pursuing him. If it be so, we may hope, that la Mancha will not be afflicted again with the continuance of the French troops.

The Tarragona report of the 7th, states 600 men to have entered Gerona, a reinforcement most acceptable to that garrison. The prodigies of valour and patriotism which it is performing, would obtain no credit, if the Spanish revolution had not already afforded many instances of the kind. Whenever the enemy assail it, which is often the case, they are obliged to retire with great loss.

[Semenario Patriotico.]

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 19.

On Sunday evening last, the garrison fired a royal salute, and the troops a *feu de joie*, to celebrate the victory of Talavera.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter, dated Riode Janeiro, Aug. 3, 1809.

"A Spanish vessel has just arrived here in 15 days from Buenos Ayres, with information that the new Spanish Viceroy had arrived there from Spain, and a governor at Montevideo; that on the 13th ult. Liniers gave up the government quietly; and had retired with an annuity, and the rank of field-marshal, in consideration of past services. Senator Elio, late governor of Montevideo, gave up at the same time."