

time, the vessel and cargo in which the said commissary may have arrived. And this last provision to be extended to all vessels of whatever nation which may carry persons who are not duly authorized by the legitimate authorities, and in the name of Ferdinand VIIIth, even should they be natives of those places.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Brand makes this day his motion for a parliamentary reform. It is supposed that the debate will occupy two days. We understand that he does not intend to propose any specific reform, but only that a committee be appointed to report their opinion of the necessity or non-expediency of such a measure.

Letters were yesterday received from the Dutch coast to the 12th inst. which state, that Buonaparte and his empress were expected to visit all the principal towns in Holland. Great preparations were making for their reception at Rotterdam. These letters say nothing of the decree reported to have been issued against the Americans, and which, if really adopted, is likely to be extended to the Dutch ports.

Accounts from lord Wellington state, that his head quarters were at Almeida, on the 8th. Gen. Hill's brigade was at Castle Bom, and gen. Payne's at St. Pedro. The advanced corps of gen. Hill's brigade was within ten miles of the enemy's head quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. Gen. Crauford was at Gelegos, between Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo. The British force amounted to 23,000 men, which would be reinforced by about 3000 more, who were on their march from Lisbon. The Portuguese troops are about 35,000 strong.

The enemy are about the same number. Ney having been joined by the divisions of Regnier and Loison, & Junot, being on his march from Algora, to join him with 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Ten thousand more troops were to be drawn from Valladolid. Loison's division was on the 5th on the right bank of the Agueda.

The following is an extract of a letter from Cadiz:

Cadiz, April 22.

"The French are very busily employed in erecting numerous batteries in front of our advances here; and I have no doubt they will succeed in driving us hence with considerable loss, when their fortifications are complete. Still I continue to think they will not get further. I imagine we will soon be obliged to move our ground or be shelled from a battery they have nearly completed, and which will reach over our encampment. We are hard worked, well fed, and consequently continue healthy.

"I am afraid the French are in possession of much valuable information regarding our advances, &c. as all our killed were left in Matagorda, and Lefebure's pocket contains all his memoranda, and a valuable journal of his observations since here; his loss is a lamentable one indeed for us."

Extract of a private letter.

Oporto, May 10.

"On the 24th of April the French approached the advanced guard under general Crauford, in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, and drove in the piquets. During these operations advices were sent to lord Wellington, at Viseu, who immediately began his march with 22,000 English and 14,000 Portuguese, to support the division under gen. Crauford. On the 26th he passed Almeida, and by the last accounts, which was of the 5th inst. from head quarters, he was a few leagues to the S. E. of Almeida. A reinforcement of 3000 men was hourly expected to arrive at the camp.

"The French, after threatening the vanguard in the manner stated, proceeded with their main body under the duke of Elchingen, to the number of 30,000 men, and occupied the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place had been long before surrounded by their piquets. Ciudad Rodrigo is strongly fortified, amply provisioned and powerfully garrisoned, and is in no danger from any force that the French can at present bring against it, supported as it is by the neighbourhood of the allied armies. The French have made a show of commencing the siege of that place, and for that purpose have brought all their heavy artillery from Salamanca.

"In this situation of things no apprehensions are felt for the result of the present manoeuvres; but on the contrary great hopes are entertained of a successful issue. Lord Wellington's force amounts to 30,000 men, in high spirits, with scarcely a person on the sick list, and supplied with every necessary of war and subsistence. Beyond the number of 30,000 stated, the enemy has not 5000 troops east of Burgos, and therefore can be in no condition to commence the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in the presence of the allied army, or to make an attack upon that army reinforced as it progressively will be from the interior of Portugal.

"There has been lately no want of the essential articles of meat and flour in the British army. The cattle depot has always had 2000 bullocks, and the influx has been for

sometime so great, that they had not sufficient space for the herds.

"You will be anxious to know the distribution of the Spanish forces near the Portuguese frontiers. O'Donnel, who has been much worsted at Merida, had, before the conflict 8000 men. Romana has about the same number at Badajoz. The force of Balasteros near Seville, may be 10,000. The French occupy Merida and its neighbourhood with 90,000 men, under marshal Mortier."

MAY 22.

The princess Amelia, we are happy to learn, passed the crisis of her disorder on Saturday, and the accounts of yesterday state, that her royal highness had a quiet night.

BURDETT.

At a common hall held yesterday at Guildhall, several resolutions were passed expressing the severest disapprobation of the rejection of the city petition, by the house of commons, and of the conduct of the liverymen, who signed the counter address. A new petition was then proposed by Mr. Quin, assented to with great acclamations, and ordered to be presented by Mr. alderman Combe. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Kemble were permitted to declare their sentiments uninterrupted. The horses were taken from the carriages of the lord mayor and sheriff Wood, and these gentlemen were escorted to their respective homes by an immense concourse of people.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 23.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

A considerable degree of activity appears now to be manifested both on the part of the enemy and the allies in different parts of the peninsula. In Leon, Astorga, after a tremendous bombardment, has surrendered to the French under Junot. A great part of the garrison however escaped into Asturias in disguise of peasants, but the governor having refused to swear allegiance to Joseph, on which condition he was offered to be continued in the command of the town, and 1000 men were sent to France. One circumstance very strongly marks the spirit of the Spanish peasantry. The governor, when he capitulated, enforced a stipulation that the troops of the enemy were not to be distributed in the adjacent country, assigning as a reason that he could not answer for their security among his indignant countrymen.

The force under Junot is stated at 10,000 men, of which number, after the capitulation of Astorga, 2000 were dispatched to Asturias, and were defeated on their march by Porlier. Only 300 remained at Astorga, and the rest, amounting to near 8000 men, marched toward Ciudad Rodrigo, and we suppose have joined marshal Ney, who threatens that fortress, which will now be the object of serious contention. To both parties, its possession is of the utmost importance. To the French, as it would favour their designs upon Oporto and the North of Portugal, and force the allied army southward; and to the allies, as it is an interesting point between the enemy's division in Leon and Estremadura. Ciudad Rodrigo is, however a place of considerable strength, with a formidable garrison, and though the French have brought their heavy artillery from Salamanca for the purpose of commencing the siege, it is not likely, were it even left to itself, soon to surrender. But the movements of the armies indicate an approaching battle. Lord Wellington, aware of the design upon Ciudad Rodrigo, had dispatched general Crauford to cover it: and as it appears from advices from Oporto, as late as the 10th of May, the French approached his advanced guard, and drove in the piquets. This movement has drawn lord Wellington from Vizen, who, with 22,000 British and 14,000 Portuguese, took the direction of Almeida, and on the 5th inst. was advanced about three leagues southeast of Almeida. The French army is commanded by Ney, and with the force under Junot, which has probably joined him, and is said to amount to 30,000 men. Other divisions are, however, joining him, and the probability of a battle will be determined by the respective proportion of force. If the two armies approach near in point of numbers, we apprehend that the French will prove shy of fighting. They will probably linger until they are joined by powerful reinforcements, and add to their chances of success by the superiority of numbers.

The small bands of patriots are on the alert in the different provinces with various success. Romana has repulsed an attack upon Badajoz, and O'Donnel shows that he only wants a more powerful and efficient force to do real service to his country.

Summary of events.—The exchange of prisoners between this country & France has already commenced on an extensive scale. Four cartels sailed from Plymouth on Tuesday the 15th for Morlaix, with near 800 French prisoners on board, many of whom had been confined several years in this country. These will be followed by many others, as fast as the cartels return with our prisoners in exchange.

A German paper states, under date from Semlin, the 18th ult. that the campaign between the Turks and Russians had been op-

ened by some skirmishing, and that the army of each power was estimated at one hundred & fifty thousand men.

The disturbances in the Tyrol mentioned in one of our late numbers, had their origin in the attempt to enforce the conscription system among those brave people.

The reduction of the Danish Islands of Bornholm in the Baltic, it is understood, was the first object of the fleet under Sir J. Saumarez, and from the state of its defences, it is supposed by this time to have fallen an easy conquest.

The report of the Non-intercourse Act having been suspended is contradicted in letters from N. York, of the 31st March, which likewise state, that no further progress had been made in Mr. Macon's Bill, nor was any other commercial or political measure of importance likely to be adopted, until the return of the John Adams frigate.

The boats of our Squadron in Quiberon Bay have destroyed ten sail of French vessels, under La Fosse de L'Oye, on the 15th of Rhe.

British Navy.

There were in commission, May 1, 1810, 151 sail of the line, 25 fifty gun ships, 169 frigates, 487 sloops of war and smaller armed vessels. Total in commission 833.—Which, with those in ordinary, repairing and building, make 200 sail of the line, 59 frigates, 257 frigates, and 560 sloops of war and smaller vessels.—Grand total 1,112.

MUNGO PARK.

We have the satisfaction to communicate the very pleasing intelligence of the safety of Mr. Mungo Park, whose supposed loss, his family, his friends and his country have sincerely, but prematurely deplored for several years. The event was confirmed to certain persons was voted to Mrs. Park, by the house of commons, in consideration of her husband's public services, in a former session of parliament. This gentleman, as our readers will recollect, has been long and usefully engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, and a sanguine hope may be now entertained that his country will have the benefit of his laborious and hazardous researches. The whole of the suite attached to the enterprise, above fifty in number, with the exception of three, are said to have perished. The intelligence to which we allude, and which we hope soon to find fully confirmed, has been received by the ship Favourite, of London, capt. Truman, arrived at Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal, by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park as far into the interior as Segou and Sanfanding, that he was alive in the month of Jan. Col. Maxwell, the gov. of Senegal, had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river of Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leona, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows:

"Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mungo Park, which I was favoured with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa to his embarkation on the Niger. He states that the king of Segou had shown much favour to Mr. Park, and that the report of his assassination there was untrue.—He had passed far along the Niger, without any molestation whatever, from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be about 3 years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months provisions for himself and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eastward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea.—Some travellers who had fallen in with his guide, informed him that about 2 or 3 months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in his breast by the bursting of a gun while firing at some birds, but that he passed Tombuctoo in the night by water."

CADIZ, MAY 3.

Yesterday the patriots of Madrid, who had fled to Cadiz and the Island of Leon for refuge, celebrated with solemn honours in the Carmelite church, the remembrance of their illustrious fellow citizens, who on that day two years fell victims to the cruelty of the French, and their own zeal for the liberty of the nation. The assemblage of the Ministry, the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Grandees, Magistrates, Generali Spanish and English, both of sea and land, and the numerous officers of the three allied nations, Spain, England and Portugal—the martial appearance of the troops, the view of the harbour and opposite shore, crowded with innumerable vessels—all conspired to render the scenery grand, which was heightened by the arrival the same morning of the two ships of the line, the Algeiras and Asia, from Vera Cruz, and the Caracas, bringing with them 7 millions of dollars and four thousand joes sent to our succour by our brethren in America.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1810.

DIED, on Saturday, the 30th of June, after a long illness, SAMUEL T. WRIGHT, Esquire, Clerk of Queen-Anne's county, and adjutant-general of this state.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

ROBERT WRIGHT, clerk of Queen-Anne's county, John Kilty, adj. gen. of Queen-Anne's county, Samuel T. Wright, deceased, Samuel Ringgold, brigadier general of the 2d brigade, Joseph Young, major 43d reg. Charles county, Samuel Keene, major 48th reg. Dorchester county, John Merrick, capt. 4th reg. Talbot county, Christian Adrian, lieutenant of capt. Hasket's company, Baltimore city.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship London Trader from Cadiz, which place he left on the 12th of May, informs us, that the Island of Leon and the city of Cadiz were defended by general Blake, who had under his command, on the Island 17,000 Spanish troops, and in the city 8000, including artillery, volunteers and militia.

The Spaniards had made several successful sallies in small parties upon the French on the S. E. side of the Island, but had not dislodged the enemy from any post of importance.

The Spanish mountaineers from Grenada had within a short time previous to the 10th May made several attacks on the French in different quarters of the province of Andalusia.

The English and Spanish troops had about the 1st ult. defeated a body of French near Tariffa.—The Marquis Romana held his head quarters at Bajadox, and had under him about 40,000 men, was attacking the French in every part of the neighbouring country, and that a column of the marquis's troops had advanced within 1 day's march of Seville. The troops in Portugal, English and native, were estimated at 75,000 strong, commanded by lord Wellington; and the French army under Junot, was said to be nearly equal; and as they were in sight of each other, an engagement was expected to take place very shortly.

General O'Donnel had been successful in Catalonia, and severely defeated the enemy. Young general Lasse had been nominated by general Blake, and appointed by the regency, to take command of forces left by general Blake in Valencia on his return to Cadiz. Lasse is generally spoken of as a young man of great courage and considerable experience, being a commander in the Spanish army in the French service, previous to the treacherous and base attempt of the French government to subjugate their most faithful and nearest ally.

PATRIOTIC SUCCESSES.

A private letter from Gibraltar of the 2d May, says Jose Anglada, capt. of a Spanish vessel arrived here this morning from Cambi, reports that three days previous to his sailing news was received by express from Lereña of a complete defeat of the French near that city, by the patriots under the command of general O'Donnel. The French lost 6 or 7000 men, and the Spaniards from 4 to 500.

After the action 11,000 recruits went out of Tarragona to join the victorious army. The brother of Anglada confirms the news, and adds, that in consequence, brandy had risen 10 dollars the pipe.

A captain arrived in 11 days from Tarragona, affirms, that the French had raised the siege of Hostalrich, and that in Barcelona only 3500 men remained in garrison in the town. Some say they have returned to France; others that they have gone towards Lerida, for which place general O'Donnel had set out with all his army.

At Villafranca, in Catalonia, a regiment of 900 infantry and 20 horse were attacked by Brigadier Juan Caro, who forced them to take shelter in the barracks at the entrance of the town, where after a resistance of two hours, they surrendered with very considerable loss in killed; amongst the few wounded on the side of the patriots, was the Commander Don Juan Caro, who was in consequence obliged to surrender the command to Don Pervasio Paster, Colonel of Calyaly, who on the 2d of May, followed up their successes by attacking a flying column of the enemy between Espanaguira and Abova, of which they took 500 prisoners, and left 400 killed and wounded on the field of battle, the remainder of the column, which consisted of 1260 men, were dispersed, and only two hundred got to Barcelona, of which 50 only were armed. Proud of the success obtained over the enemy at Villafranca and Espanaguira, the Marquis de Campa Verde determined to follow it up and attack the enemy at Manresa, which was recently under the direction of Brigadier Don Francisco Mistor, who succeeded in routing them from their position at Manresa, and pursued them in their flight to Barcelona as far as Se-