

FOREIGN.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, JULY 7.

Letters from Wallachia state, that the Russians gained another decisive victory over the Turks. Ismail Bey and prince Kallimachi, with 4000 men, are said to have been taken prisoners.—The Turks, beside, had 10,000 killed & wounded. The Russian corps that crossed the Danube some time before at Kirfowa, make great progress.

BUCHAREST, JUNE 8.

The fortress of Turkey was carried by storm on the 1st inst. by the Russian general of cavalry Von Salz. Upon this occasion, a number of standards, 11 pieces of cannon, & all the magazines fell into the hands of the Russians.—Count Sievers, lieutenant general, prince Wulfensky, and major Mischow particularly distinguished themselves. General Salz is at present in front of Rudschuck, the surrender of which is expected every moment.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 24.

The day before yesterday, Te Deum was sung here for the late victory over the Turks, and for the reduction of Silistria; 67 standards and colours were carried at the head of the troops on the parade.

The particulars of the taking of Silistria are soon expected to be made public, and we are also in expectation of intelligence of a general engagement with the grand vizier's army, which, according to the positions of both armies, appears to be inevitable.

JUNE 26.

On the 22nd of this month, Te Deum was sung in all our churches, on account of the capture of Silistria. The keys of the gate of that important fortress were brought here on the 21st inst. by a courier. When the pacha, who commanded in Silistria, was summoned, he returned for answer, that they would rather see the moon drop from the stars than witness his surrender; but on the 12th of June, after a heavy bombardment, which lasted three hours, and during which time 3000 bombs and red hot balls were thrown into the place, he found himself compelled to surrender the fortress.—On the 14th inst. the Russian general in chief, count Kamensky, put himself into motion for Schumla; a corps of the army has been detached to Sarna.

Extract of a letter from Bucharis, dated June 8.

"Count Kamensky, who is at the head of an army of 100,000 men in Wallachia, Moldavia and Bessarabia, has opened the campaign in a most brilliant manner, and in a way that does him infinite honour. The Russians have passed the Danube and entered Bulgaria. They have rendered themselves masters of all important places which are at the mouth of the Danube."

The German papers hint that the Servians wish to place themselves under the dominion of Austria, and that the porte would not object to such an arrangement. Some important proposals are said to have been transmitted by the porte to Paris. The Janissaries continue their excesses, and are the most useful allies of Russia, paralyzing their own government, and bearing their sovereign at the very gates of his seraglio.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JULY 21.

Present state of the Peninsula.

The French having considered the five provinces of Asturias, Biscay, Navarre, Old Castile and Arragon, as completely subdued, pushed all their force to the westward of the Peninsula, with a view to the destruction of the two great armies, which from hence support all the rest. But they were deceived as have been all those who form an opinion of Spanish resistance from the force of their armies.—Asturias, Biscay and Navarre, are in a complete state of insurrection, according to the news that have reached us from different quarters.

Along the coast of Portugal the enemy has the army of Kellerman in very small force in front of Tralos Montes, and of Galicia; farther to the southward, between the Duero and Tagus, is the army of Massena, who has called to his aid Regnier's corps, & this latter has in consequence left the whole province of Estremadura in the entire power of the Spaniards; by this means the patriots have now an open communication with Cuenca and with Murcia through La Mancha to the northward of Sierra Morena.

In Madrid and throughout New-Castile the French have no more than from 15 to 20,000 men, a force indeed very considerable if the army of Cuenca had made more rapid progress in its organization, and had afforded that support to the famous chiefs of detached parties, who in that province have caused so much destruction to the enemy, & it is to be expected they will cause still more; for the present government of the regency, whose plans are as extensive as their execution is quick, has given to this kind of war-

fare all the attention which it merits, and to pursue all the support which is necessary;

In Andalusia the French have the division of Victor, which observes Cadiz; that of Sebastiani, which occupies Grenada; & that of Mortier, which garrisons Seville and its vicinity; the first is opposed to the allied troops encamped on the Isla de Leon; the second to the army of the centre; and the third not being strong enough to garrison Seville & occupy Estremadura, has posted itself in the mountains which separate the two provinces, thinking that by this means it will be able to keep both in check.

The French army in Catalonia appear to shew an intention to attack Tortosa, on the Ebro; but as yet we have not heard of their having begun the siege.

We see then that the French have actually in Spain four armies besides small garrisons; two of these, namely, that of Massena and that in Catalonia appear disposed to act on the offensive; the other two, that in Andalusia and that in Madrid, are really afraid of being attacked, and affect more strength than they in fact possess. If the allies succeed in taking many tracts of country and provinces, (as it seems they are actually doing) where the enemy has left small garrisons, we will soon see his armies in want of every thing, and some of his troops being constantly lopped off in partial actions, their number will daily diminish, and ultimately those armies will dwindle away and completely disappear, as has been the case these two preceding years.

And it will not be of little influence for this eventual result the resolution the people have taken of abandoning the towns on the approach of the enemy, carrying with them to the mountains their precious effects, provisions, cattle and arms.

We saw lately this noble example given by the city of Cuenca; the enemy in want of subsistence were obliged to retreat; the same was again the case at Xerez de los Caballeros. For how can an army indeed exist in a desert? If this is a great sacrifice for the people to make, they must bear in mind that by that means they save their honour, that of their wives and daughters, and even their own lives, and that they will shortly have the inexpressible pleasure of seeing themselves delivered from the ferocious foe; on the contrary, by remaining like insensible statues on the spot, they will have the mortification to see that property which a little before they were loth to abandon, taken away from them by force, their families exposed to every kind of insult, and themselves perpetually slaves.

When men will freely part with things of this kind there is no power that can subdue them. Happily there is no province in Spain or Portugal, where there is not some of these inaccessible mountains, safe asylums of liberty, where a small number of men with little discipline will baffle the efforts of great bodies. We ask pardon for this digression which we have been induced to make, to present the noble example of the people of Cuenca, as worthy the imitation of all other towns and cities in the Peninsula.

JULY 25.

We have received more circumstantial news of the landing of Polier at Santona. He effected it on the 4th inst. the French garrison consisted of from 150 to 200 men, some of whom were killed, others taken prisoners and others dispersed; there was a garrison in Laredo of 200 men who shared the same fate. The Spaniards are working with great activity to cut off Santona, and reduce it to an island, which is no ways difficult. They have already 12 pieces of artillery mounted and the work nearly completed.

BADAJOX, JULY 21.

Regnier's rear guard left Truxillo, at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. and crossed the Tagus at Almaraz on the 18th, being followed by another corps which had been posted at Cacerez and Montanche, and which on the same day and at the same place crossed also the Tagus and took the road to Calzada de Osopeza, whence the artillery and troops that had been there, had beforehand set out for Talavera de la Reyna, giving out they were going to Madrid.

The enemy have left no troops in Almaraz, and have destroyed the boats in which they crossed the river.

On the 18th a body of cavalry and infantry of Regnier's division marched for Perales; they had stayed the night before at Coria, and at the moment they left it another body of troops entered the place. It is said that these are the 5000 men that crossed the river at Alconete, and whose rear guard was attacked at the time of crossing by the detachment of Bultamente, who succeeded in killing several of them. Gen. Hill crossed the river at Villavieja and has his head quarters at Castellblanco.

The French who were in the kingdoms of Granada and Cordova, have formed a junction at Andojar; and those that were in the vicinity of Seville and county of Niebla are posted in St. Lucar de Alpechin, Umbrete, Espatima, Mayrena, &c.

The Spanish detachments that went in pursuit of the enemy are at Almaraz and Port Mirabete.

ALMEIDA, (FORT.) JULY 15.

Some deserters from the army of the enemy have arrived here to-day; they say that the right division, under the command of Gen. Junot, is going to encamp in the vicinity of Zamora; and they even say that five battalions received orders to march this morning in that direction.

Gen. Loison has at present his head quarters in Gallegos, but there is no appearance of great encampments for that purpose at present in that neighbourhood.

The garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo was marched prisoners to Salamanca; but as yet we are not informed of the articles of capitulation.

JULY 18.

Nothing particular has occurred; the French have not appeared in force; we cannot yet find out whether they mean to take post in this neighbourhood or direct their operations to another point.

BRAGANZA, JULY 15.

The enemy still continue to shew an intention to pass the Duero at Logozza and Trexio; but perhaps it is elsewhere that they meditate a serious attack. Kellerman is reuniting his division in Bonavente. Fifteen deserters from the French army have come in, who are to be sent to the English army.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Royal Charlotte, of 120 guns—This beautiful ship, launched from his majesty's yard at Deptford, is supposed to be the finest vessel ever built in the river Thames. Her dimensions, which are larger than those of any vessel in the service, are as follow:

| External dimensions.   | Feet.—In. |
|--|-----------|
| Length of the gun-deck   | 190       |
| Do. of the keel  | 166 5     |
| Breadth of beam  | 52 4      |
| Extreme length from the taffrel to the figure of her majesty at the head | 228       |
| The perpendicular altitude from the keel to the poop upwards of          | 60        |
| Length of the foremast   | 113       |
| Diameter   | 3 2       |
| Length of the mainmast   | 123 3     |
| Diameter   | 3 4 1-2   |
| Length of the maintopmast  | 61        |
| Length of the mainyard   | 102       |
| Diameter   | 4 11      |
| Length of the bowsprit   | 75 4      |
| Diameter   | 3 1 1-2   |

The masts are composed as usual of several pieces, but the bowsprit, contrary to that of any first rate in the navy, is a single stick of New-England timber, of the above extraordinary dimensions, and is the object of universal admiration. So beautiful a piece of timber was perhaps never seen in England. It is very close grained, and so clean, that there is scarcely a knot in the whole length. The proportions of this fine ship are so happily adapted, that although of such immense magnitude, she does not appear large at a distance; and it is only when on board, that her stupendous size becomes striking. Her tonnage by measurement, is 2,271 tons.

The figure head of her majesty, and the Royal Arms over the stern have attracted particular attention. They are capitally executed. There is no ginger-bread work—all is plain and grand.

The Prefect of the new department of the Upper Adige, that is of that part of the Tyrol which has been attached to the kingdom of Italy, has addressed these new subjects of Buonaparte in an affecting style of insult:—"How pleasant," he says, "will it be for him to lay at the foot of his majesty's throne the solemn act of the re-union of their country, confirmed by the testimony of their gratitude!"—Who that recollects the recent occurrences in the Tyrol can consider this as any thing else than the most cruel irony?

Notwithstanding the flattering account in the Dutch papers in the manner in which the French troops were received on their arrival at Amsterdam, the letters state, that this proof of their humiliation and slavery was beheld with great and general indignation. So prevailing had this sentiment been for sometime in the minds of the people, that nothing but the utterly hopeless and abject state of the continent could have deterred them from making some efforts to recover their former independence. As a small consolation for their expected extinction as a nation, it was hoped the country would derive greater commercial facilities from being annexed to France, than it could remaining nominally independent.

Two Gottenburg mails arrived this morning. Suspicions of the Crown Prince having died by poison increase; and five attempts have been made to set Stockholm on fire.

Stockholm, July 4.

"Within these last few days, some circumstances of a suspicious nature, connected with the death of the Crown Prince, have been reported; and it is said Dr. R. has been

arrested. This goes away so soon, that I have not time to ascertain the truth of the report. In consequence of the unfavourable rumours in circulation respecting Countess Piper, (the sister of count Fersen,) that lady has addressed a memorial to the king, demanding trial which has been complied with. I send you enclosed the memorial.—No less than five attempts have been made to set the city on fire, but thank God without success. We continue quiet at present, as every precaution is taken to prevent the assembling of a mob. The city cavalry are incessantly patrolling, and after 10 o'clock, no one is permitted to walk the streets, unless provided with a *carte de securite*—cantonments of infantry are in every quarter of the city.

Stockholm, July 4.

"Countess Piper, sister of the late Marshal Count Axel Fersen, has transmitted to his Royal Majesty the following memorial:—

"Most mighty and most gracious King, "In the asylum which I have now obtained against persecution, I have weofully turned back my eyes to the transactions which have lately occurred.—Vague suspicions of a pretended offence, contradicted by every fact which has hitherto come to light in the course of the instituted inquiry, and destitute of probability, have, however, been sufficient to sacrifice one of the highest officers of the crown, whose loss, as his nearest relations, deeply lament. Being informed by the general report, that I also share in the mournful fate to be suspected of being accessory to offence, which hitherto only exists in suspicion; to have escaped from personal charge with the recollection of my honour being sullied, and my innocence suspected, was embitter every hour of that life which I have saved from the grasp of persecution."

(She concludes by desiring that an investigation into her conduct may be instituted.)

"EVA SOPHIA FERSEN."

We have inserted to-day the remainder of the state papers published by the American government after the arrival of the John Adams. We know not how far the admiral's letter of gen. Armstrong to the duke of Cadore may be acceptable to his government. It certainly speaks a language different from any which the American diplomatic documents have spoken to France before. In the case of the strongly between Great-Britain, America, and France to America. "Sally," he says, "if it be the duty of the States to resent the theoretical usurpation of the British orders of Nov. 1807, it will be less their duty to complain of the daily practical outrages on the part of France. Its facts and reasoning are unanswerable, accordingly we find M. de Cadore passing over sub-silentio—and sheltering himself by his next note under the excuse that the king of Buonaparte had put to flight all thoughts of business."

His majesty's ships *Doris* and *Psyche* have captured in the China Seas, the Dutch annual Japan ship called the *Rebecca*; had on board the Dutch Resident for Java. The *Psyche* had arrived with her prize at Colombo in January, when the *Rebecca* sailed for Bombay for adjudication.

So congenial is the extension of Buonaparte's empire with the wishes and disposition of the people whom he incorporates in France, that whether in Holland, in Italy, in Spain, we find that his troops can walk the streets at night in safety, nor are they safely quartered in the private houses of the inhabitants. Their security is secured by their remaining in their barracks. The last accounts from Amsterdam mention that not a night passed without several of the French soldiers being stabbed in the streets. Riots and insurrections have taken place in the papal states, which have been followed by merciless military executions—followed not suppressed; for the people grow weary of their part grown more treacherous and dictive, and carry on against their aggressors a war of assassination. Poison and bullets in their weapons, and the French fall in the dark, unfeeling and unsuspecting the that strikes them. Not so did the Gauls of Cincinnati, of ancient Rome, avenge the deliver their country; but it cannot be excused, nor ought it to be required, that the Romans, the dregs of twice ten centuries of effeminacy and servility, should rise to the virtue and valour of their forefathers.

CORN CROPS.

Extract from a letter of Arthur Esq. secretary to the Board of Agriculture in England, dated Brudfield, Suffolk, 1810, to a gentleman near Belfast:—"I have talked nonsense about the crop since at the time I write, the least chance of mildew, which was most dreaded every thing now looks well but hay."

CRONSTADT, JUNE 10.

Twenty-five vessels belonging to the Russian fleet have arrived here in safety, and every thing augurs well for the future. There is no appearance of any interruption on the part of Russia.