

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

The Frigate Constitution arrived off our harbour on Friday evening last.

Columbian Agricultural Society.

At the general meeting of the Columbian Agricultural Society at George-Town, on Wednesday the 15th inst. their exhibition was held in a pleasant grove, the property of Thomas Beal of Geo. Co. adjoining Mr. Parrot's Rope-Walk, when the following premiums, to be paid in plate with suitable devices, or the amount in cash, were awarded, viz.

Premium 1.—To the value of sixty dollars; For the best two toothed Ram Lamb, of the fine woolled breed—adjudged to Gen. John Mason, of Annapolis Island, District of Columbia, for his seven-eighths blooded Merino Ram Patomac Chief, of the breed of Col. Humphrey's flock.

Premium 2.—To the value of 60 dollars; For the 2d best two toothed Ram Lamb, of the long woolled breed—adjudged to Jacob Gibson, Esq. of Talbot county, Eastern Shore Maryland, for his long woolled Ram Pizarro, of the Calvert county breed.

Premium 3.—To the value of 40 dollars; For the 2d best two toothed Ram Lamb of the fine wool breed—adjudged to Mr. Roger Brock, of Montgomery county, Maryland, for his half-blooded Merino Ram Hopewell, of Dupont's breed.

Premium 4.—To the value of 40 dollars; For the 2d best two toothed Ram Lamb of the long woolled breed—adjudged to William Bowie, Esq. of Prince-George's county, Maryland, for his long woolled Ram, of the common country breed.

Premium 5.—To the value of 40 dollars; For the greatest number of Lambs in proportion to the number of Ewes, dropped and raised in one flock of not less than 40 Ewes; provided that the number of Lambs be at least equal to the number of Ewes—adjudged to Jacob Gibson, Esq. of Talbot county, Maryland.

Premium 6.—To the value of 30 dollars; For the best piece of cotton cloth, proper for women's dresses, not less than 10 yards—adjudged to Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, of Anne-Arundel county, Md.

Premium 7.—To the value of 30 dollars; For the best piece of fancy pattern for vest, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

Premium 8.—To the value of 30 dollars; For the best piece of cotton cloth, suitable for pantaloons or small clothes, not less than 10 yards—adjudged to Mrs. Martha P. Graham of Dumfries, Prince-William county, Vir.

Premium 9.—To the value of 10 dollars; For the best pair of woven stockings, of cotton or thread, full size—adjudged to Mrs. Anna M. Mason, of Annapolis Island, District of Columbia.

Premium 10.—To the value of 30 dollars; For the best piece of hempen or flaxen sheeting, not less than 10 yards—adjudged to Mrs. Bruce, of Alleghany county, Maryland.

Premium 11.—To the value of 30 dollars; For the best piece of hempen or flaxen sheeting, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, of Anne-Arundel county, Md.

Premium 12.—To the value of 30 dollars; For the best piece of hempen or flaxen table linen, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. Kimball, of Frederick-Town, Maryland.

Premium 13.—To the value of 20 dollars; For the best piece of twilled bagging of hemp, flax, or cotton, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. Mary Canby, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

Premium 14.—To the value of 20 dollars; For the best piece of bed ticking of flax or cotton, or in part of all or either, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. Sarah McCarty of Hollin Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Premium 15.—To the value of 10 dollars; For shearing a sheep in the neatest, safest and most expeditious manner—adjudged to Edward Eno, of Washington city.

Premium 19.—To the value of 5 dollars; For shearing a sheep second best as above—adjudged to Thomas McGrath of Washington city. As will appear from the certificates of the judges.

Candidates for the Wool premium, were

Table with 3 columns: No., Name, and Fleece bl. (Gross lb. and Fleece bl.). Includes entries for Gen. Mason, Thomas Peters, Basil Darby, R. Brook, and Mr. Chichester.

The 1st premium awarded to No. 1, and the premium to No. 4.

Candidates for the long wool premium, were

Table with 3 columns: No., Name, and Fleece bl. (Gross lb. and Fleece bl.). Includes entries for Mr. Marbury, Mr. Gibson, Wm. Bowie, Basil Darby, Mr. Gibbons, Pizarro, I. Duckett, and Ditto.

Premium 2d awarded to No. 10, and premium 4 to No. 3.

Candidates for the 5th premium, were

Table with 3 columns: Name, Ewes, and Lambs. Includes entries for Jacob Gibson, Dr. Wm. A. Dangerfield, Wm. Marbury, R. Slaughter, jun., and J. Kent.

The 5th premium awarded to Jacob Gibson, Esquire.

(Signed) W. H. Foote, J. Threlkeld, Gerard Brooks, T. Harwood, of Ben. Richard K. Meade.

The subscribers appointed to determine the premiums for domestic manufactures, adjudge the 6th, 7th and 11th premiums to Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey; the 8th premium to Mrs. Martha P. Graham; the 9th premium to Mrs. Anna M. Mason; the 10th premium to Mrs. Bruce; the 12th premium to Mrs. Kimball; the 13th premium to Mrs. Mary Canby; and the 14th premium to Mrs. Sarah McCarty Mason.

(Signed) Basil Brooke, R. M. Boyer, John Davidson, John Hays, Henry Childs.

The Society are under great obligations to Mrs. Beal for the politeness and liberality with which she, in the absence of Mr. Beal, afforded them a place so beautiful & commodious for holding their exhibition; and to Mr. Parrot for the kind attention he paid to the members and the company; and for the use of a variety of articles necessary to the convenience or beauty of the scene.

DAVID WILEY, Secretary. GEORGE-TOWN, COL. May the 17th, 1811.

Translated for the Federal Gazette. From an extra Diario of the Havana, dated Friday, May 3.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS From New-Spain.

MEXICO, 9th April.—By an extraordinary courier just arrived in this Capital, His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following official communication from D. Felin Maria Calleja, General in Chief of the King's army against the Insurgents.

"Most excellent Sir, this moment, half past five P. M. I received from lieutenant Colonel Jose Manuel de Ochoa, commanding the division of the interior provinces on the frontiers of Coahuila, the following official advice.

"In the dispatches which, under date of the 25th inst. were sent to me from Magdalena signed by the Governor, Don Simon de Herrera, and Don Manuel Salcedo, with all the members of committee of safety of said town, are the following great and interesting news which I copy thus as written."

It is necessary you should send me 500 men to escort 204 insurgents taken prisoners by captain Bullamante with the Bishops' treasures, and some cattle, and also to conduct with all safety the generals Hidalgo, Allende, Abfolas, Aldama, Zapata, Ximenes Lanza-gorta, Aranda, Portugal, &c. &c. who were taken prisoners in Acatita Bajan, with a great booty which they were carrying with them of gold, silver and money, and with them all their artillery, and upwards of 200 prisoners of rank of Colonels & under, besides those taken by Capt. Bullamante.

"I have accordingly sent 500 men required, under com'd of lieutenant Don Facundo Melgares, and with the remainder of my army, I begin my march this day for the manour of Patos with a view to the retaking of Saltillo which I inform you of for your government and satisfaction. God preserve you many years.

Campo de la Noria, (in my way to Saltillo) 28th March, 1811.

JOSE MANUEL DE OCHOA. To the Commander in chief, brig. gen. Don Felix Maria Calleja.

"And in this moment I dispatch two extra couriers to that capital, the one by Huasteca, and the other by Queretaro that your Excellency may be expeditiously apprised of this joyful intelligence. God preserve you many years.

St. Luis Potosi, 5th April, 1811. FELIX CALLEJA.

To His Excellency the Viceroy Don Francis Xavier Venegas.

Such manifest benefits of Providence make us hope that in its eternal triumph it is decreed that the two Spain: shall triumph over her enemies. [Gazette Extra. of Govt. Mexico, 9th April.]

FRENCH BARBARITY.

The London Star, of the 15th ult. now in the hands of the Editors of the N. York Gazette, contains a letter, from an officer in Lord Wellington's army, dated March 30th, with the following heart rending particulars—"To revert back to the sudden movement of the French I had been for weeks in view of Santarem, and saw at last with great pleasure some indication of their abandoning it. The first was setting fire to one of the principal convents in the upper town and part of the lower town; the volume of smoke was immense for three days. On the fourth morning, some information to depend on reached us, and the bugle of attack roused us from our pillows. The haze of the morning clearing up, we could easily perceive the out-tenets were men of straw, and proved quite passive. In fact, a better managed retreat was never executed. Not a vestige of a dollar's worth remained. Being at the outposts with the 14th dragoons and 1st Royals, I entered with them; and three miserable deserters, who had hid themselves, were with one too ill to move, the only enemy to be found.

"Such a scene of horror, misery and desolation, scarce ever saluted the eye of man.—Smoking ruins, the accumulated filth of months, horses and human bodies putrid to putrefaction nearly, caused to many a vomiting! The houses burnt with scarcely a vestige of wood—doors, windows, ceilings, roof, burnt—and where the sick had expired there left to decay! The number left was great. Every church demolished, the tombs opened for searching after hidden plate—every altar-piece universally destroyed, and the effluvia so offensive as to defy describing! In some gardens the miserable heads undecayed, stuck up like scarecrows; in some wells a body floating. Down a precipice, to which we were invited by prospect to look at the human and the animal carcasses, mingled in decay, repelled our senses, and shudderingly vibrated the soul at the savage, horrible, diabolical acts of a French army. I must here mention one grand precaution; the hospital was guarded immediately from entrance; & I believe no serious illness proceeded from the abominable situation in which the French left it. From this place, a short rest obtained, we rode on, pressing upon them by the goodness of our cattle, and the animation of our men, who were delighted to chase the runaways. Greater spirits, better discipline, and more order, never attended an army than this. The French to confuse our plans, had marched in three columns from Santarem.—Two were immediately followed, but no mode or means were sufficient to bring them to battle. Skirmishing was continued & prisoners continually sent to the rear until we reached Pombal, where Maffena seeing himself so closely run, halted; and by position kept us in check, until his baggage had advanced further in security. We were here all ready for attack, and waited for morning, but the French politely withdrew in the night & we complimented them with our attendance on the following day. On the Leira river, we had another facing, but after some hard fighting our dragoons got to their rear, & they surrendered, nearly the whole regiment.—These I had to escort, and saw little more of fighting.

"But to see the country, is a deep for the horrors of war. Such horrid excesses I never saw before. Every town, village, or cottage destroyed. The growing nursery and the wild grove, each havocked for destruction sake. The pot that refined the oil broken; the wine press burnt, for burning sake; the grapevines destroyed, and noxious weeds; the furniture unburnt, thrown from the windows, and with carriages, &c. made a bonfire of; the large libraries strewed over the land in remnants of paper; the noble convent in ashes, and the poor, unhappy, aged inhabitants, unable to flee, hung around as ornamenting the walls, ten, twelve in a place. To bear the semblance of a female, was to be tortured; to be an infant to be a sacrifice. One circumstance, almost beyond credibility, to be committed by human beings in the heart of Europe, and the nineteenth century:—A convent of eleven nuns with two priests, were escaping in a boat; unhappily they were too late; and overtaken near Villa Franca, the priests were one shot and one drowned. One only of the nuns was young;—she was instantly violated, as well as the rest; and the old age of 65 was no defence against these savages. The very nuns were thus treated successively by numbers, and confined until disease made them loathsome to the hell-hounds themselves. When a flag of truce introduced them to us, the sight was most shocking. Every one tried to comfort them, and to the immortal credit of Commissary Aylmer, they were conducted from Valada by water, with all the comfort and consolation that war and situation could possibly give.

"A thousand more like these, I could recount. No age—no rank—no respect. In a convent, I found three unfortunate females, 78 to 80 years of age. They were literally naked, as on entering the world, striving to conceal themselves under some rushes and straw."

NORFOLK, MAY 11. To capt. Tabb, arrived here yesterday in days from Lisbon, we are indebted for the following concise statement:—

"I left Lisbon the last day of March, which time Lord Wellington's army was advanced into the country in pursuit of the French. It was reported that Maffena abandoned his army, and retired with a division of horse into Spain; (the truth of which I cannot assert, but believe it not.)—It was thought certain that the French were retreating and in some disorder. They laid the whole country through which they passed, destroying every thing they could not carry along with them. Lord Wellington considered the country in so perfect a state of security, that he had ordered most of the war and transports home. No great action had taken place, but frequent skirmishes, in which the English were altogether successful—4000 prisoners had been brought to Lisbon a few days before I left there; the populace were very enraged, that they required a very strong guard to protect the prisoners from being murdered, as they were conducted through the streets!

"A British reinforcement of 5000 men arrived a few days before I sailed; they had been long expected, and it was waiting for them that prevented Lord Wellington from attacking the enemy before they began their retreat.

"At Lisbon produce of every kind has fallen considerably; flour was dull at 15 to 1-2, dols. and a vast quantity arriving daily, corn 2 dols. 25 cts.

"On the 28th of March there was a violent gale of wind from E. S. E. which drove 25 sail of ships on shore, (two of which were frigates) and near one half of the other ships in the port were materially damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17. EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATLANTIC.

Cadix, 9th March, 1811.

"On the 5th instant, a severe battle was fought by the British and French troops on the plain of Barrofa, about fifteen miles from Cadix, and five miles from the Isla. The French force consisting of about 8,000 and the British of 5,500 men, in which after one of the most sanguinary conflicts, proportioned to the numbers, that has occurred since the commencement of the war, the French were defeated with the loss of 2000 pieces of artillery, between 4 & 5000 prisoners (now at the Isla) and upwards of 2000 killed. The British out of 5000 at the commencement of the action, I am informed, when it was over could hardly muster 2500, the returns made public, only admits of 1,311 killed and wounded. One regiment alone the guards, lost 17 officers and 400 men; the loss of the other regiments was inferior. The total loss of officers is about 74.

"This battle was fought in the presence of 15,000 Spaniards under gen. Pena, who was commander in chief, without their making the least effort to assist, though general Graham sent frequent messages stating his desperate situation.

"This brave old man, (Graham) had his hat knocked off by an 18 pound shot and shortly after had a musket ball through it. The French turned all their force against the British, and nothing but the most extraordinary bravery and steadiness could have saved even a part of those fine fellows, about to be sacrificed to perfidy and cowardice. The enclosed general orders, issued next morning, will show you how sensible gen. Graham was of his critical situation—had one company given way—all was lost.

"The British kept possession of the field of battle that night, and next day returned to the Isla where they still remain, leaving the Spaniards to occupy the ground they had so nobly won.

"The day following this action (the 6th) a few hundred marines and sailors were landed on the opposite side of the bay, in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's and Rota; destroyed a few small batteries, stores, &c. and summoned fort Catalina to surrender, but the sudden appearance of about 2000 French troops, compelled them to embark with all possible haste, and regain their ships, bringing off about 30 prisoners, with the loss of about 20 men killed and wounded.

"The Spaniards arrived as usual, when this little affair was over, and had the honour of joining the British in their retreat!

"Thus has ended an expedition upon which much was calculated. The British officers & men express themselves in strong and unreserved terms of their disapprobation of the conduct of the Spaniards; the Spaniards on the other hand, are sensible they merit it, and without appearing to consider themselves much obliged to their protectors; from this situation of things you must draw your conclusions.

It appears that the British were too much fatigued to pursue the retreating enemy having had a long march on that day, and the preceding ones, through a country almost impassable from its mountains, and bad roads. The distance from where they landed (Tarifa Algeiras) to the scene of action is not

more than 50 miles in a direct course, but the Spaniards, either through ignorance or design, led them a zig-zag distance of one hundred and nineteen miles.

"When the expedition was landed it amounted to upwards of nineteen thousand men; but the tardiness of its preparation prevented the French time to get reinforcements from Seville and Badajos. It was publicly spoken of 6 weeks ago, and the French were in expectation of it. All the movements of the Spaniards seem to go a snail's pace, and nothing like harmony can be expected to exist between them & the British hereafter. It pains me to hear of and see so many brave fellows being sacrificed in the cause of the most contemptible set of devils in the world."

GENERAL ORDERS. 6th March, 1811.

The disadvantages under which the action yesterday was begun, were so striking that it is necessary the Lt. gen. should state to the troops, that he considered the safety of the whole allied army (circumstances as it was at that time) depended on defeating the enemy. While he sincerely laments the sacrifice of any gallant men, he trusts that it must be thought a necessary one.

The enemy's number and position were no longer objects of calculation, for there was no retreat. He confided in the known valour of British troops, and his expectations were fully fulfilled.

The fatigue of a night's march of 16 hours, was forgotten by every man in the division. When such universal praise is due to the incomparable behaviour of all, it is impossible to particularize by name those who distinguished themselves—all did.

He requests, however, that brigadier general Dilkes and colonel Wheatby will accept themselves, and convey to the commanding officers of the corps composing their respective brigades, and to all the officers of them, the assurances of his most grateful admiration of their conduct.

The same testimony of gratitude and high approbation, is due to Lt. col. Barnard of the 28th, and lieutenant col. Brown of the 28th, commanding flank battalions, and to all the officers under them. Maj. Duncan, and the officers of the royal artillery, to capt. Birch, and the officers of the royal engineers, to major Burche and the officers of the 2d hussars.

The intrepid charge made by a squadron of the hussars, headed by capt. Busche, attracted the notice of every one. The lieutenant general's obligations to Lt. col. Macdonald, the hon. Lt. col. Cathcart, and the officers of the adjutant and quarter-master general's departments, and to capt. Hope, and all the other officers of his personal staff, for their exertions and assistance during the action, are deeply impressed on his mind.

The British troops saw with admiration how the detachment of the 20th Portuguese, under Lt. col. Busche, upheld the character of our allies have so fortunately established.

The Lt. gen. requests that maj. gen. Whitingham and capt. Miranda and Noughton, of the Spanish service, will accept his best thanks for their zeal and gallantry.

The gen. of division Ruffin, the gen. of brigade Rousseau, an eagle and 5 pieces of artillery, are the trophies of the day.

The loss on both sides, from the appearance of the field of battle must be severe. The different corps and detachments will transmit to the adjutant-general as soon as possible, returns of the killed, wounded and missing, in the action of yesterday, with the French corps d'armee, commanded by marshal Victor.

At the bottom of each return will be specified at full length, the rank, name and regiment, of each officer killed or wounded, & opposite the name of each officer will be mentioned, whether the wound be severe, dangerous or slight.

(Signed) GRAHAM.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. FRIGATE PRESIDENT.

Just as our paper was prepared for the press, we were favoured with the following extract of a letter, written by an Officer on board the President, and dated "Off Cape Henry, May 14th."—The letter was brought to Baltimore by a Pilot Boat.

"Last Friday, we lay safely moored at Annapolis—the Commodore was with his wife at Havre de Grace, about 70 miles from us—our Sailing Master was at Baltimore, 40 miles distant, our Purser and Chaplain at Washington—our sails all unburnt, and our Captain dining on board the Argus, when 3 o'clock the Gig was seen about 5 miles a head, sailing at the rate of ten miles an hour, a broad pendant flying denoting that the Commodore was on board, although not expected in a fortnight. All the officers were called on deck to receive him.—He entered the gangway, and passed rapidly down into his Cabin. The first Lieutenant was sent for and remained with the commodore about five minutes, when he returned to the deck and dispatched Expresses for the Sailing Master, Purser, Chaplain, &c. The Captain was informed that we were under sailing orders.