

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

Letter from Lisbon.

The ship Orontok, capt. Richards, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon—sailed the 1st of June.

Capt. Richards informs, that there were great rejoicings and illuminations at Lisbon, on account of the late victories obtained over the French armies.

Lord Wellington joined Beresford's army on the 19th May, and 15,000 of his army were also on their march to join him. In the battle of Albuhera the French lost about 10,000 men, and the allied armies 4000.

General Hill had arrived from England with 12,000 men, 1500 of which were cavalry.

It was reported that Buonaparte had ordered Massena to France, to account for his not having conquered Portugal.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 29th of May, which contain the official accounts of the late battle.

Translated for the New-York Gazette.

LISBON, MAY 28.

Copy of two dispatches from his excellency marshal general lord Wellington to his excellency don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Head Quarters, at Elvas, May 22, 1811.

Most Excellent Sir,

On the night of the 15th inst. I received letters from marshal Beresford, dated on the 12th and 13th, by which he informed me, that marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and that he was advancing toward Estremadura: notwithstanding the communications which had been antecedently received, and which stated that he was most diligently occupied in fortifying Seville and the vicinity of that city with field works; and that all his measures indicated an intention of remaining in Andalusia upon the defensive.

I consequently left Villa Formosa on the following morning; and when leaving it received new intelligence from marshal Beresford, dated on the 14th, relative to the movements of the enemy; I quickened my march and arrived at this place on the 19th, finding that marshal Beresford had raised the siege of Badajoz without losing artillery or stores of any description; and that having united the troops that were under his command, he had effected a junction at Albuhera with those commanded by gen. Castanos and Blake in the course of the 15th; he was in that place attacked on the following day by the French army, commanded by marshal Soult, and after a very obstinate action, in which all the troops behaved in the bravest manner, the victory was gained by marshal Beresford.—The enemy retired during the night of the 17th, leaving on the field of battle between 900 and 1000 wounded. Marshal Beresford ordered the cavalry of the allied army to pursue the enemy; and on the morning of the 9th, we again invested Badajoz.

I enclose to your excellency copies of the accounts, which Marshal Beresford has given to me relative to the operations of the siege until it was raised, and to the battle of Albuhera; and I solicit the attention of your excellency to the ability, firmness and bravery, which Marshal Beresford has displayed in all the operations which form the subject of the dispatches that he has sent me.

I shall add nothing to what the Marshal has said respecting the conduct of all the officers and troops, except expressing how much I admire it, and my cordial concurrence in the praises which Marshal Beresford has bestowed on the good conduct of all.

Every thing remained quiet in Castile; and since I left that part of the country, nothing of importance has taken place.

The battalions of the 3d corps, and those belonging to the regiments, which serve in the corps of the army in Andalusia had marched from Salamanca on the 15th or a little while before, toward Avila, and were to go to Madrid. I have the honour to remain, with sentiments of esteem and consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

WELLINGTON.

His Excel. Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Most Excellent Sir,

Since I sent to your excellency my dispatch of the 22d inst. I have received accounts which state Marshal Soult to have retreated towards Llerena, and I have given orders that Badajoz be closely invested on the right of the Guadiana to-morrow morning, and intend to commence anew with all possible activity the operations of the siege.

By accounts from Castile I learn that the Prince of Eding (Massena) Generals Junot, Loison and others, have set out for France; and the three corps of the army, the 2d, 7th and 8th, have been formed into six divisions which continue to be styled the army of Portugal, and have for their commander in chief the Duke of Ragusa, with gen. Regnier second in command.

Marshal Beresford has informed me, that most of the Officers, who were slated in the list as missing after the action of the 16th, have since appeared and joined their different regiments.

of esteem and consideration, your excellency's most obedient and faithful servant.

WELLINGTON.

His Excellency D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz. Head Quarters at Elvas, 24th May, 1811.

Translated for the N. York Gazette, from the Lisbon Gazette of May 29.

Copy of a despatch from his Excellency Marshal Beresford, to his excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington. May 17.

My Lord,

In conformity to the instructions which your Excellency gave me on the 24th of last month; in consequence of the state of the weather, and of our means of communication across the Guadiana, having been destroyed by the sudden rise of that river; and having my cavalry at Zalra, Los Santos and Villa Franca, I posted the infantry with the head quarters in Almendralejo, Azeuchal and Nitalba, in which places were the divisions of gen. Wm. Stewart, and maj. gen. Hamilton, and the division of maj. gen. Cole, with the brigade of brigadier gen. Midden of the Portuguese cavalry in Merida; the brigade of infantry commanded by brigadier gen. Kemmis, and the one intended for the attack of Fort St. Cuthbert in Montijo; the light brigade of the German Legion, under the orders of maj. gen. Baron Alton in Talavera Real, having the light battalion of the Lusitanian Legion in Olivenza.

As I expected that the waters of the Guadiana would fall, & our bridge be re-established, it being of considerable importance to drive away the enemy from us, as much as possible, during the siege, seeing that they had, after we obliged them to retreat from Llerena to Guadalcanal, kept possession of the latter place, which enabled them to raise contributions, and maintain themselves in the Province of Estremadura. I determined that a small column of 2000 men, composed of the first brigade of the 2d division, commanded by lieutenant col. Colborne, with two squadrons, should march from Almendralejo by way of Ribeira and Maquilla towards Azuaga, in order to threaten their right, sending at the same time 4 squadrons of cavalry of brigadier gen. Long from Villa Franca to Llerena, to support the Count de Penne Villenur, who was there with the Spanish cavalry of the corps of gen. Castanos and to make them fear an attack in front, while gen. Ballasteros, marching from Monasterio by way of Montemolin, threatened their left. The manoeuvres had the desired effect; scarcely did the enemy see lieutenant col. Colborne advance near Azuaga, where they had 500 infantry and 500 horse, when they precipitately abandoned the place, and retreated towards Guadalcanal, and that place gen. Latour Mauburg with the 5th corps quitted two hours after the arrival of this detachment, and at 11 at night retreated to the vicinity of Constantina. Lieutenant col. Colborne performed this service in the most noble and judicious manner.

The weather having for some days been fine, the waters of the Guadiana having fallen, and our preparations for the siege of Badajoz having through the activity of lieutenant col. Fletcher, nearly completed on the 3d of May, I ordered three brigades of infantry, one brigade of the 6th of the guards, and 2 squadrons of cavalry, under the orders of the hon. W. Stewart, to invest Badajoz more closely on the south side of the river, which he did with usual zeal and vigilance on the 4th. On the 6th inst. I ordered the remaining divisions to march towards Badajoz, one by way of Albuhera, the other by Talavera, the cavalry remaining posted as before.—On the 7th I came before Badajoz with these divisions. Gen. Castanos also gave 2000 men to cooperate in the siege, under the orders of brigadier gen. Don Carlos d'Alpanha. On the 8th I ordered the brigade of brigadier gen. Kemmis, which was previously posted upon Xevora, to proceed to Torre de Santa Engracia, about two miles from Badajoz, on the road to Campo Mayor, and there to form a junction with the Portuguese regiment 17, and two squadrons of cavalry of the 4th and 6th from Elvas, who were to march at 3 in the morning; the whole to remain under the orders of the hon. maj. gen. W. Lumley, to invest the north side, and attack the fort of San Christoval.

By some accident that happened to the bearer of the orders for brig. gen. Kemmis, that officer did not arrive at his post until 9 o'clock; and on the hon. maj. gen. Lumley's joining the light companies of the brigade, which was advancing towards the city, with the force that he brought from Elvas, the garrison made a sortie upon him, but was immediately repelled, and the grenadiers of the regiment commanded by col. Turner, particularly distinguished themselves in charging the enemy. The detachment suffered the loss, which is slated in return No. 1.

On the 8th, lieutenant col. Fletcher constructed batteries against Pardelleiras and Picurina, upon the heights which command those places, at a considerable distance; & captain Squire, whom lieutenant col. had sent to inspect the works, determined to order them to be raised against St. Christoval.

his operations commenced on the 8th; the opening fire on that day immediately caused great alarm to the enemy; and they opposed it with a most heavy fire of balls and bombs; and in the morning of the 10th made a sortie against the battery, which was constructed, with 1,200 men; being only 400 yards from it, and there being in it of the corps that covered it, only one company of light infantry, the enemy took possession of it, but did not retain it two minutes, for the whole corps which covered it, and which was very high in the declivity of the mountain, immediately seized their arms, and drove out the enemy with considerable loss; but I regret that I have to say that ours on this occasion was greater; because our troops were exposed to the balls and bombs from the city, and from the fort of San Christoval, and to the musketry from the latter. I annex the return of our loss on this day; and I have to lament being deprived of the services of col. Turner, who in the short time that he was in the Portuguese service, gave me the greatest satisfaction, and in these two days the most evident proofs of his valour.

I herewith transmit the returns of our subsequent loss of men during our operations against Badajoz; and the accounts of the hon. maj. gen. Lumley, relative to the circumstances and consequences of the enemy's sorties.

The loss was wholly on the north side; for the enemy turned his whole attention to oppose our progress on that side, and inundated our works with balls and bombs; and we have to lament the loss of a greater number of officers and soldiers than we had reason to expect.

On the 12th, I received intelligence from gen. Blake, that marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the declared intention of coming to Badajoz. It was laid that his force was 15,000 men and gen. Latour Mauburg had again advanced and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, from which place the count de Pueve Vitetur was obliged to retire. As gen. Blake, in conformity to the plan of operations proposed by your excellency had come to Figenal, and gen. Ballasteros from Monasterio, extended his advanced guard until within a league of Seville, I could not suppose that this march of Soult was merely to oblige those generals to retire, and leave him quiet in Seville, or, as was actually stated against me, and for the purpose of raising the siege of Badajoz; and consequently I continued my operations against the place, until the ulterior movements of Soult should determine this point for me more clearly; and in the night of the 13th inst. lieutenant col. Fletcher opened his trenches on the fourth side of the Guadiana; but in the middle of the night I received information from gen. Blake, and from other quarters of the rapid advance of marshal Soult, and which left no doubt as to his intentions.

I immediately ordered the operations against Badajoz to be suspended, and commenced withdrawing towards Elvas our artillery and stores, which unfortunately comprised nearly all that was necessary for the siege; to withdraw the whole appeared to be a very dangerous operation, as well as a most laborious one, under the circumstances of being obliged to prepare to receive marshal Soult. However I determined to use every effort to prevent any thing from falling into the hands of the enemy, and through the great exertions of lieutenant col. Fletcher of the Royal Engineers, and maj. Dixon of the artillery, every thing was withdrawn in the afternoon of the 15th.

It is but justice to state, that to the zeal and incessant activity in every branch of the service and for the good of his country, of lieutenant gen. Leite, (Gov. of the province of Alemtejo) we are indebted on all occasions, and particularly on this, for having furnished us with the necessary conveyances, and assisted in every respect in which he could be serviceable to us. I avail myself with pleasure, of this opportunity, to give lieutenant gen. Leite that praise which he has always so amply deserved.

I was obliged, in order to cover the withdrawing of the stores to leave the division of maj. gen. the hon. G. L. Cole before Badajoz, and doubtless, as your excellency will perceive by my next despatch, the arrangements to avoid the unpleasantness of abandoning some of our stores to the enemy & to prepare for fighting marshal Soult, were as perfect as possible; since maj. gen. Cole marched from before Badajoz to join this army at 2 in the morning of the 16th, and arrived half an hour before the enemy began the attack.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that the enemy cannot boast of having taken the smallest part of our stores, all of them were safely collected at Elvas, and with the exception of the brigade of brigadier gen. Kemmis, which was to the northward of the Guadiana, our troops were all united in the morning of the 16th to receive the attack, and oppose the advance of marshal Soult.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Marshal and Lt. General.
To His Excellency Marshal Ged. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Agreeable to the constitution of the yearly meeting of the members (subscribers) of the Charitable Society of Annapolis, was held at the College on Saturday last, being the first occasion since the formation of the institution to explain the nature of its operation, and the extent of its utility; it is with satisfaction we venture to pronounce a prediction that it will so far have justified the reasonable hopes of its friends, and demonstrated the benefits which it may be the instrument of diffusing to those who are in need. The plan was adopted, and the operations of the institution commenced, at a moment the most fortunate for the poor part of the community. A long, tedious and severe winter, and a common scarcity of fuel for that inclement season, threatened many families with very serious distress, a distress which was urgently presented to the managers of the society as being immediately within the object of the institution to relieve and palliate. To all parts of the community the deficiency of the usual supply of wood was obvious in the uncommon price of that article, and the extreme difficulty of obtaining it at any price. This deficiency, little from the comforts of the afflicted; true the fires they kept cost them something more, but warmed them none the less; but the deficiency of a necessary stock fell heavy indeed upon the penniless poor—it was the tattered frame of shivering poverty, half clothed, perhaps, with the shreds and patches of ill fortune; it was the miserable hovel of distress, where the winter's storm is admitted by a thousand irreparable crevices; it was the pining of the sick and helpless in which the deficiency would have been really felt in all its dreadful inconveniences. To provide, therefore, some relief for those whose means were insufficient to guard against want, to procure through every difficulty of season, every extravagance of price, a mite for the poorest, and to diffuse that mite with impartiality and provident care, became the first duty of the managers. A duty, however, rendered pleasurable to the feeling heart by its evident benefit. Distress that would appear to have been inevitable without the provision afforded by this benevolent institution, was timely arrested, consolation and comfort were administered to the deplorable prospects of the indigent, and possibly in some cases that pitch of necessity which so strongly palliates crimes was reasonably averted. Upwards of one hundred seventy loads of wood was distributed in the course of six weeks, furnishing occasional relief to fifty different families in this city, who united exertions could not in all probability, if unassisted, have obtained one fifth of this quantity. A considerable amount of meal—and, to the sick, such articles of relief and support as they stood in need of, was likewise distributed. These distributions were made under such careful arrangements as to guard against impositions or profusion, and with such facility as if possible to leave none suffering. It will be readily conceived, however, that such supplies, procured at a moment when they were the scarcest in quantity and the highest in price, reduced the funds provided by the subscription with great rapidity, and lessened the means of executing other salutary designs of the institution. To husband their resources the better, to take from idleness its excuse, and to provide as much as possible for the profitable employment of the industrious, who could not at this dull season obtain employment, became the next care of the managers. For this purpose raw materials were purchased and delivered in restricted quantities to those who were able to manufacture them, the managers paying the price of workmanship, either in money or in necessaries. By this process, the means of self support was in a considerable degree afforded to many who would have been otherwise idle and distressed. Industry (refiner of society,) was promoted, and lazy idleness was discountenanced. Thus, in a few weeks, with the very restricted means of this institution, upwards of two hundred pounds of cotton was spun upon the common wheel into various useful forms of carpet warp, candle wick, stockings and for cloth—about 100 articles of wearing apparel, such as shirts, trousers, stockings, &c. were made up, and 160 yards of cloth manufactured.—And it is an interesting observation, derived from this experiment, that the amount was restricted by the want of resources, and not for want of an industrious disposition amongst the applicants—it is presumed that five times the quantity could have been made up in the same time, if the funds would have enabled the expeditious, but in accomplishing thus far the design of the institution, the sums produced by the regular subscription, as well as the extra donations received from several benevolent

individuals, were exhausted, and the managers were constrained, for that reason, to discontinue this employment; consequently, by the reflection, that the time of the year had passed, and that the comparative cheapness of living would be the easier dispensed with. The articles, thus become the property of the society, were in part disposed of to pay for their original cost, to assist in purchasing wood, &c. and part have since been sold to defray, as far as it would go, the expenses of a CHARITY SCHOOL, which the managers, in further pursuing the design of the Institution, have thought it their duty to establish. A School upwards of two months in operation, which between thirty and forty children have been admitted, and are now receiving the first rudiments of education, which most of them otherwise, in all human probability, would have remained ignorant of, and whose time, now usefully employed for themselves and for Society, would otherwise have been dangerous to the school, however, which was originally intended, is now nearly exhausted, and it is the liberality and humanity of the public that it now reverts for further support, a support which it is hoped will enable the society to persevere in all their useful efforts, diffuse information, encourage industry, and relieve distress. Several notices have been heretofore published that the managers designed applying this liberality, and at one time it was intended to make an anticipated request for the second instalment of the year's subscription due the 1st of the present month, but various fortunate reliefs have enabled them to dispense with this application, until it became regularly payable. And at this time, however, becomes indispensable, because without it the school must be abandoned, and it is likewise particularly desirable, because wood can now be procured at two thirds of the price it is in the winter, and without deducting much from the supplies then brought in—and at present a stock of wool can be obtained reasonable, which can be manufactured to much better advantage than

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

APRIL TERM, 1811.

WE the Grand Inquest of the State of Maryland for the body of Prince-George's County, having finished the business committed to our charge, and viewing with much concern the great increase of criminal prosecutions in this court, respectfully represent to us consider most of the evils of the present state of society to be owing, in some measure, to the want of adequate means for education of youth, and that there can be no object more worthy of public attention than the establishment of such institutions; we do not think it necessary to state the many and great advantages of a general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of society, how peculiarly important in a free country; we would only observe, that a reasonable objection that could be urged against an extensive plan of this kind, would be the expense attending it; and this objection we conceive ought no longer to have weight, since the great improvements in the art of education, and the surprising economy of the system lately discovered, have secured the attainment of this object certainly in those means of funds less considerable than those which the state of Maryland has to spare for such a purpose.

We therefore take the liberty of expressing our sentiments upon this subject, and recommending that one or more public Free Schools be established in each county of the State.

R. W. WEST, Foreman.

of the Honourable the Justices of Prince-George's County Court.

HYMENEAL

MARRIED, Last Evening by the Rev. Mr. COULTER, Mr. JOHN NORRIS, to Miss COULTER, all of this city.

Copy of admiral Sawyer's letter in relation to the application of the British Consul General for the release of 3 imprisoned seamen.

Halifax, 25th June, 1811.

had the honour to receive your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to the performance in the margin, [John Digio, Gideon, John, Leeds] on my arrival at Halifax, the 19th inst. which had been previously opened by capt. Pechel, of His Majesty's ship Guerrier, the senior officer, who immediately discharged John Digio, in compliance with your request. He would have given you a more full account, had he not been prevented by his majesty's service, and wished to be from which circumstance he could not be his duty to detain him for a longer time respecting him. But having

I must here, in justice to capt. Pechel of His Majesty's ship Guerrier, assure you that he never by any means so near the American coast as