

Russian infantry. The same day, our army took a position on the heights before Rudfchuk; and on the 4th of July, the Turkish army put itself in motion, and the attack soon produced a general battle. It was the conflicts who first commenced the action, by drawing the attention of the enemy whose extensive line over-reached our flank, towards our infantry, who were formed in hollow square.

The commander in chief cannot refrain from doing justice to the military talents displayed by the Grand Vizier on this occasion. He used the utmost endeavours to profit by the extent of his line; he successively caused considerable bodies to advance against our right wing, whilst he assailed us vigorously on the left, and repeatedly sent columns of his best troops to force a breach in our square, and more than once rendered doubtful the issue of this affair; but at length victory declared in favour of the glorious troops of his Imperial Majesty. The enemy being in full retreat, was pursued by our troops as far as his entrenched camp. But, even there he did not feel himself secure, for all the works which were erecting, were battered down, and he was obliged to run further with great precipitation, leaving all their baggage scattered about the field.

Our troops remained before the Turkish camp until 6 o'clock P. M. when they returned to their former position. Exclusive of the dead carried off the field by the enemy during the action, 1600 were found on the field of battle. We have taken 13 standards. The number of wounded, according to accounts given by the prisoners, is very considerable.

By authentic information received from Bucharest, the general in chief of the Russian army, after the above action, ordered the garrison and all the inhabitants (with their effects) to evacuate Rudfchuck, and pass to the left bank of the Danube; and after causing the works of that fortress to be blown up, the city was set on fire at the four corners, as also to the bridge across the Danube.

BERLIN, JULY 24-27.

Since the measures which the English have adopted in the Baltic, the establishment of new works and fortifications in those places situated on the coast, have continued with the greatest activity, by order of government. Those of Culberg have been much improved, and are at present in an excellent state of defence. The works of Swinemunde are also of the first rank.

There has appeared a Royal Ordinance, whereby the king wishing to conform to the continental system, declares, that no more certificates of payment of the tariff for colonial merchandise shall be delivered; and the ordinance against the introduction of such goods, is renewed in the severest manner.

The government at the same time makes known its intention of favouring the exportation of the products of Prussian soil, and of the continent generally, to the allied and neutral nations; the article which are of the first necessity to the continental consumption, shall be subject to extra export duties. Consequently all kinds of wheat and wood can be exported, by paying the extra duty.

CORINTH, JULY 10.

According to intelligence from Corin, that island is in the most satisfactory condition. The cruisers of the enemy are composed of only a ship of the line, a frigate and a brig. Corin enjoys the most profound tranquillity; provisions are in abundance, and are cheap. The internal administration is much ameliorated; and from day to day becomes more perfect—the Code Napoleon is observed every where; the Ionian Academies exercise the learned vocations; and the Agricultural Society is employed in giving new nerve to the industry of the inhabitants.

MADRID, JULY 16.

Last evening at 6 o'clock, his Catholic Majesty Joseph Napoleon, arrived in this capital amidst the joyful acclamation of its inhabitants, accompanied by firing of cannon and ringing of bells. This evening there will be performances at all the theatres gratis. Similar tokens of love and respect were shown his majesty at every town he passed on his journey hither; particularly at Valladolid, where he received congratulatory addresses from the civil authority, and the principal inhabitants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 27.

Every preparation is making here for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, both by sea and land, by which all the reports that have been circulated relative to the negotiations commenced between Russia and the Porte, and the hopes of a near approaching peace, are to be considered as at least very doubtful.

HERMANSTADT, JUNE 3.

It is said that the Turkish garrison at Warna consists of 20,000 men. All the cavalry is encamped before the gates of the

town. We do not yet know whether the numerous Turkish army which is formed between Widden and Niffa, is destined to act against the Servians, or undertake the siege of Rudfchuck. It is believed that the capt. Pacha, who has sailed from the Canal with a fleet one third more strong than that of last year, will place himself at the mouth of the Danube, to prevent the Russian army from drawing provisions and forage from the Crimea.

JUNE 11.

Letters from Bucharest announce the arrival on the 5th inst. in this town of a Turkish envoy, dispatched from head quarters, with the interpreter Apollolaky. He was received with distinction, lodged in one of the best houses in the town, and a guard of honour given. We are impatient to know if new negotiations for peace are the question.

One must not infer from the provisional mission, that negotiations are upon the point of being begun, since it is probable that the Reis Effendi, who is at the camp of Schumla, will be charged with opening them. M. Pierre Fontaine, has also returned to Bucharest from the Turkish head quarters. Bands of robbers infest the great roads of Wallachia and Moldavia, and intercept the communication. A Russian gen. of hussars had the misfortune to fall into their hands on the 7th of June, on his route from Sentefcher to Bucharest. The Russian commander is employing the most rigorous measures to destroy these brigands.

JUNE 14.

The successor of the late generalissimo, count Catusow, has his head quarters still at Bucharest. When he last month inspected the positions of the Russian troops on the right bank of the Danube, in Bulgaria, he was accompanied by a considerable number of engineer and staff officers. In consequence of this inspection he changed the extensive cantonments of the troops, as they were too much exposed to the enemy's cavalry, and only placed strong garrisons in the two fortresses of Rudfchuck and Silistria. Between these two places he has dismantled all the towns which were surrounded with walls, that they might afford no shelter to the enemy. The Turkish advanced guards extend quite to the neighbourhood of Rudfchuck and Silistria, and skirmishes frequently take place between them and the Russians. By the two abovementioned fortresses the Russian army maintain a communication with the right bank of the Danube, as they at the same time serve as bridge heads.

PANSCOVA, JUNE 6.

The commandant of the Servians, Mladen Milowanouitch, is returned to Belgrade from the tour which he made upon the frontiers; Czerni Georges also arrived the day before yesterday in that place. All the preparations are ready for the opening of the campaign. In Servia the troops are all ready to march.

According to accounts from Turkey, fresh troops arrive every day at head-quarters at Schumla. The grand Vizier is there. It is said that he caused five Pachas to be decapitated, who refused to furnish their contingents. He has sent, agreeably to the order of the Sultan considerable detachments to the neighbourhood of Niffa and Widden.

NAPLES, JUNE 17.

Upon the return of His Majesty, the marine works, and particularly that relative to the construction of vessels, have been most actively prosecuted; a great number of workmen have set out for Castellamare, where they are to work on an 80 gun ship. In a few days the Caroline frigate will be launched. La Fama corvette is ready for sea.

PETERSBURG, JUNE 19.

A fire broke out at Cronstadt on the 4th inst. and consumed, notwithstanding all the efforts which were employed to extinguish it, at least 60 wooden houses. This accident is attributed to the negligence of a baker.

SERVIA, JUNE 20.

A transport with 10,000 ducats, escorted by 130 Russian uhlans, arrived at Belgrade on the 10th inst. The garrison, for sometime had suffered the want of money to such a degree, that the soldiers were obliged to work to provide for their daily subsistence. The free corps composed of Russians, Cossacks, and Servians, hitherto commanded by colonel Nitfich, has been placed at the disposition of the Servians, who have cantoned it in several districts of their country.

CHRISTIANSAND, JULY 8.

Notwithstanding that the chamber of commerce has directed the custom-house immediately to give a specification of all the ships, and vessels in this district, yet it is not found that they have made the required declaration concerning their property in shipping. Such owners are therefore required to give in a statement of their property in shipping and smaller vessels, as soon as possible, in order to enable us speedily to perform what is of us required." (Signed)

SUNDE BIRCH.

BOSTON, SEPT. 4.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

There have been numerous arrivals from Lisbon, and other Portuguese ports; some of which as late as the 2d of August. No recent general battle had been fought; but the reports say, the movements of the French indicated a speedy one. The tidings of the affair of the Little Belt excited some agitations at Lisbon, which have subsided. A proclamation has been issued for a general impressment of the male population of Portugal. The removal of the stores from Figueras to the Tagus for the supply of the army on the fourth of the Tagus had given rise to a ridiculous report that a French division was advancing on Figueras.

The Lisbon papers contain several orders of marshal Berestford, in which there is no intimation of his being about to return to England.

LISBON, JULY 16, 1811.

OFFICIAL.

From Lord Wellington to President Forjas, dated St. Juan, July 11.

"The enemy continues in the same positions as advised in my letters to your excellency of the 4th & 7th inst. The enemy's troops retired from Albuquerque the 8th. The army of Portugal occupies the right margin of the Guadiana.

General Blake made an attempt to get possession of Niebla in the night of the 30th June, in which place the enemy had a garrison of 300 men. I since learn he failed in his attempt; and remained before the place until the 2d inst. when he retired.

"From the North I learn that marshal Bessieres has returned to Valladolid from Benevente; and about the end of June he had assembled in Valladolid, and the vicinity a considerable body of troops. General Bonnet continued in the vicinity of Leon and Benevente with troops under his command. I have received a letter from General Silveira, who informs me of the destruction made in a French corps which attacked a Spanish detachment of the army of Galicia, in front of Algora, on the 25th June. The guerrillas continue very active in their operations."

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 13.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the fast sailing George & Albert, capt. Singleton, in 28 days from Cadiz, the editor of the Federal Gazette has received Cadiz papers to the 10th Aug. Translations are given this evening. When capt. S. sailed Aug. 15, markets were very dull: flour 11 dollars.

The French had reinforced the besieging army. Reports estimated them at near 50,000. The firing was kept up, with little effect however. Scant had arrived near Cadiz. Official accounts from Lord Wellington to 25th July shew no recent movement of importance. The French army had gained no new ground; on the contrary, it appears that the allies had pushed a small division into Cadiz. King Joseph had actually passed Valladolid with an escort, on his return to Madrid. The south-east provinces of Murcia, Granada, &c. continued free from the French.

OFFICIAL.

Lord Wellington to Don Pereyra Forjaz, H. @. St. Juan, July 18, 1811.

The enemy's army filed off on the 14th inst towards Truxillo. It is not known whether they have gone further towards Almaraz, or with the cavalry which were in Talavera, taking the road of Merida. The enemy appear disposed to take a central position on the line of the Tagus, that they might, if necessary, march to any point of our operations, or retreat, if necessary; and where they might draw succours from their divisions in Estremadura and Castile.

As soon as the troops under Blake had embarked, the enemy's division which had marched towards the Guadiana, and which, as I mentioned in my last, had reached Cartaga, fell back to San Lucar. I learn that the troops belonging to the 4th corps, which marshal Soul had withdrawn from Estremadura, had taken the direction to Grenada, leaving in Andalusia the first corps of reserve. The 5th corps, and most of their cavalry still occupy Estremadura.

There is nothing new from Valladolid, except the return of the king (Joseph) to Spain; who was on the 5th inst. at Burgos with an escort of 3000 men. It is reported that numerous reinforcements are to follow him from France. A detachment of 1000 men from the French garrison of Salamanca marched towards Bejar on the 10th, with the apparent intention of succouring Ciudad Rodrigo.

WELLINGTON.

Lord Wellington to his excellency Don Miguel Forjaz.—[EXTRACT.]

Portalegre, July 25, 1811.

The enemy's cavalry abandoned Merida on the 17th, and have continued their march towards Almaraz. One division of their infantry has reached Placentia; in which city

they mean to establish their advanced post on the right bank of the Tagus. The same day marshal Marmont arrived at Almaraz, towards which point several other French divisions were marching; leaving in Truxillo only a small number of infantry and some horse.

The 5th corps had defiled from Estremadura for Seville. King Joseph left Valladolid on the 12th taking the road for Madrid. I have nothing new from the north.

MEXICO, 11th MAY.

Don Jose Francisco Alvarez commanding a division of the internal provinces, having seen that the exhortations directed to the towns Huejucar, Colatlan, Santa Maria, and St. Jago, &c. had not produced the desired effect, and that the neighbouring country was disposed to follow their example, he attacked them on the 27th of March near Santa Maria. But such was the discharge of arrows shot and stones from the rebels, that he and father Francisco Iguanzo were wounded at a distance and obliged to retreat to the village of Zerec. The royal party notwithstanding, killed 200 of the enemy and took 27 prisoners; of whom 12 had muskets. [Several small affairs, similar to the above are detailed.]

CADIZ, AUG. 8.

Telegraphic despatches from the army. The enemy continue to work on the castle of Olivar, and on the battery of del Colo. The Spaniards, English and Portuguese, preserve their last position. The Castle of Puntales, and battery of Trocadero, have set fire to the Trocadero.

AUG. 9.

E. J. C. has intercepted 3 letters from the bishop of St. Andro to a priest, and directed to the minister Azanza, in which he takes of Tarragona by Suchet is mentioned, whom the bishop eulogizes, disgracing himself in the midst of his triumph, for his going to the country. The bishop thus concludes his letter—"others may serve him (king Joseph) better, but none can exceed myself in love, honour and esteem for him."

The British 74, Bulwark, arrived at Cadiz, with specie from America.

The Duke del Infantado failed from the port for London on the 20th ult. to reside as ambassador at London.

Lord Wellington gave at head quarters, grand entertainment to Gen. Castanos on the 19th July, in memory of the victory of England. Gen. C. proposed to celebrate on the 28th the anniversary of Talavera in company with Lord Wellington.

The Comde Penne has set out for the army.

There remained in port, embarked on the transports, 2000 infantry and some cavalry; a force which appears to have been attached to the last expedition.

A person lately from Paris reports that the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa (empress) is again pregnant; and that Buonaparte has promised to beget 12 sons, in order to establish his dynasty on the most solid and extensive basis.

AYANONTE, AUG. 7.

Gen. Ballasteros has been considerably relieved from the erysipilas, with which he has been afflicted; having been twice bled; and was waiting with impatience the arrival of the transports which are to convey him and his troops to Algeiras.

MURCIA, JULY 20.

On the 16th a French column of 2 or 3000 infantry and cavalry entered Alvarate; where however, they continued but a few hours when they retrograded with precipitation to Barax, whence they had come. Possibly the cause of their retreat was the intelligence that some companies of Alcaraz were in motion, as well as a detachment from the regiment Guadix, who were marching to reinforce the garrison of Penas de St. Pedro accompanied by a company of the horse grenadiers of Ferdinand VII.

The convent of St. Augustina in this city has been appropriated as an hospital for the army, reserving for religious purposes the church only.

Valencia del Alcantara, 1st August. (By a private letter,) Gen Castanos arrived the day before yesterday at this place; the English are moving towards Castile, leaving one division of 3000 men in Echemas.

Eloas, 4th Aug.—(Private letter.)

The enemy are arriving at Truxillo, and their detachments occupy several villages above Guadaloupe; they still keep possession of Almandralejo Zaira, and St. Martin. They are fortifying the Castle of Fernand Xeres, they have abandoned Olivenza, having destroyed 4 Ravelins, they have ingreft and egres as they please. The English head quarters are at Castel Branco, the enemy are in possession of Corra in Portugal. Gen. Castanos is in Valencia of Alcantara, Morillo in Caceres with 2000 infantry, and 900 cavalry—the cavalry of the Comde Penne are in Beja in Portugal.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

ELECTION NOTICES.

are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly.

are authorised to say, Dr. ANDREW WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

are authorised to state that OSBORN HARWOOD is a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1811.

being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the Electors of this State, the following members appeared, viz. For St. Mary's county, Raphael Neale & John R. Plater; Anne-Arundel county, Richard Frisby and Morgan; Prince-George's county, Thomas H. Calvert; Calvert county, Basil Brooke and Thomas Blake; Charles county, John Campbell and Henry H. Chapman; Baltimore county, Nicholas R. Moore and George Warner; Frederick county, Samuel Stevens, junior; Somerset county, Henry Perry Spencer; Dorchester county, J. Carroll & Levin Winder; Worcester county, Joseph Eonnalls and William W. Weston; Cecil county, John Evans and Samuel Sheredine; Prince-George's county, Edward H. Calvert and William Marshall; City of Annapolis, Nicholas Brewster; Queen-Anne's county, John Rutledge and William Sudler; Worcester county, Ephraim K. Wilson and George Hayward; Frederick county, Roger Newland and Joshua Cockey; Harford county, John Forwood and John Archer; Carroll county, John Tillotson and Frederic Johnson; City of Baltimore, Edward Johnson; Washington county, Frishtman and Martin Kershner; Montgomery county, James M. Lingan and Thomas Davis; Allegany county, William Mahon and Roger Perry.

Roger Nelson was appointed president and John Brewer clerk.

The Electors severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the general oaths required by the constitution, and an oath to support the form of government, and an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Sheredine, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Eonnalls, be a committee to examine and inspect the returns of electors, and to examine whether they have been made agreeably to the constitution of government.

The Electors adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Electors met. Present as on yesterday. Mr. Johnson, from the committee appointed to examine the returns of electors, &c. made a report, declaring the returns before named duly elected; and was concurred with.

The electors proceeded to ballot for Senators; the ballots being deposited in ballot boxes, the gentlemen appointed to examine the same reported that the following persons were duly elected:—

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

Elijah Davis,
Thomas Hawkins,
Upton Bruce,
Levi Hollingsworth,
William Thomas,
Lloyd Dorsey,
William Pinkney,
Moses Tabbs,
William McCreery,

EASTERN SHORE.

Edward Lloyd,
Frederick Holbrook,
Solomon Frazier,
James Brown,
John Williams,
William Hollingsworth.

The following gentlemen were nominated and voted for.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

John E. Howard,
Roger B. Taney,
Benjamin Stoddert,
William Fitzhugh,
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,
John R. Plater,
John Chew Thomas,
William H. Dorsey,
Henry H. Chapman,

EASTERN SHORE.

George Gaie,
Littleton Dennis,
Robert H. Goldsborough,
William Spencer,
Stephen Purnell,
William Potter,