

mounted the assault found no resistance, the place was evacuated; 200 pieces of cannon and large mortars, and one of the finest cities of Russia, was in our power; and that in the fight of the whole Russian army.

The combat of Smolensk, which we think has a first right to be called a battle, since 100,000 were engaged on each side, cost the Russians the loss of 4700 men, remaining on the field of battle, and 2000 prisoners, the most of them wounded, and from 7 to 8000 wounded. Amongst the dead are 5 Russian Generals. Our loss is 700 killed and 3100 or 3800 wounded. The Gen. of Brigade Grobowski, has been killed, the Generals of Brigade, Grandcau & Dalton, have been wounded.

All the troops have rivalled each other in intrepidity. The field of battle offered to the view of 200,000 persons, who could attest it, the spectacle of one French on 7 or 8 Russian carcasses. While the Russians have been, doing a part of the 16th and 17th, entrenched and protected by the fire of his parapets.

On the 18th we rebuilt the bridges over the Boristhenes which the enemy had burned. We were unable to extinguish the fire which consumed the city, though the French sappers laboured at it with activity. The houses of the city are filled with the dead and dying Russians.

Of 12 Divisions which composed the Russian G. and army, two divisions were routed and defeated at the battle of Oltrowno; two more at the battle of Mohilow; and six at the battle of Smolensk. There are only 2 divisions and the guard which remain entire.

The feats of courage which do honor to the army, and which have distinguished so many soldiers at the battle of Smolensk, shall be the subject of a particular narrative.—Never has the French army shown more intrepidity than during this campaign.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWIFTSURE.

On Saturday evening, the British cartel brig Swiftsure, arrived at this port from Falmouth, via Halifax, in ten days from the latter port. She left Falmouth on the 3d of September, and has brought dispatches which the London papers represent to be of great importance. The Swiftsure was brought to anchor off Fort Richmond, and an officer came up with the dispatches, which we understand are forwarded to Washington.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Ferox, from Bristol, (Eng.) which port she left on the 6th September.

Mr. DIDIER, of Baltimore, came passenger in the above ship, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Russell, our charge des affaires in London, to the secretary of state.

Mr. Russell issued a circular on the 2d of September, to all American consuls in Great Britain, informing them that their functions had ceased.

By the Ferox the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to September 4, from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Government have this day received dispatches from Riga of the 17th Aug. from which it does not appear that any general battle had taken place, but many partial skirmishes, in which the Russians were invariably successful. The dispatches altogether are of a very favourable description.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

There are now in commission 728 ships of war—of which 153 are of the line, 20 from 50 to 44 guns, 141 frigates, 147 sloops of war, 9 bombs and fire ships, 149 armed brigs, 42 cutters, 64 armed schooners—battleships which there are repairing for service 71 sail of the line, building 52, together with a proportion of all other descriptions; making the grand total 1010 ships of war, of which 260 are of the line!!

SEPT. 2.

On the 27th July N. S. the nobility in the government of Novogorod resolved, as soon as possible, to raise 10,000 men; (the whole government consists of only 340,000 souls) and that the mercantile interest there should raise a subscription of above 200,000 rubles for defraying the expense of the war.

SEPT. 3.

The American schr. Lynx, from Baltimore, to Bourdeaux, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, was driven by a contrary wind on the 16th ult. into St. Nazaire Roads, (Mouth of the Loire.)

SEPT. 4.

Buonaparte's family appears at present in rather an awkward situation. One of his brothers is a voluntary exile in this country; another is either dead or waddering about the continent under a feigned name; a third is buffeted about as the mock monarch of Spain, and the poor king of Westphalia has been sent home from the Grand Army of France, with an intimation that the waters of Balden will be of service to him! These were the waters which his brother Louis had recourse to.

Sun Office—2 o'clock.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers more glorious intelligence from the Peninsula.

A telegraphic dispatch has just reached the admiralty from Plymouth, which states, that the marquis of Wellington entered Madrid on the 15th ult. having taken 1700 prisoners and 180 pieces of cannon.

Dispatches containing the details of this most important event, will probably reach town to-morrow morning.

Gottenburg, Aug. 26.—A convoy of upwards of 200 sail arrived from the Baltic on Saturday and sailed for England on Sunday. There were 14 American ships among them, 10 of which not having English licences, were forwarded in charge of officers from the British fleet, by order of Sir J. Saumarez. A convoy from Leith arrived yesterday; and from the Nore on Sunday.

Warsaw, Aug. 4.—The Russians, forced to abandon their position near Witepsk, on the 26th and 27th July, lost about 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, among which are several generals.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—Our Court Gazette contains the following:

"Gen. Kutofow has refused the command of a corps of Russians under general Wittgenstein, on account of the disorders which prevailed in it."

French account of the Battle of Salamanca.

PARIS, AUG. 18.

The army of Portugal, commanded by his excellency the marshal duke de Ragusa, was, on the 14th of July last, encamped on the Douro, in front of the English army. The Duke passed that river on the 16th, at Tordesillas, in spite of the enemy, and after several actions, in which the French had always a marked advantage, the enemy was driven back to Salamanca, when the two armies were in front of each other on the 22d; after a cannonade of some duration on both sides, and while the marshal duke de Ragusa, resolved to give battle, was occupied in making his final arrangements, he was struck by a shell which broke his right arm, and wounded him in two places in the right side. This accident obliged him to quit the field of battle; his life is not, however, in danger.

The general of division Clauzel, took the command just as the action commenced; it continued several hours with the greatest fury; prodigies of valor, and several actions worthy of the French name, were performed. Nevertheless the accident which happened to the duke of Ragusa, had from the first determined gen. Clauzel to retire upon the right of the Tormes. After alternative and equal success, he recrossed that river at Alba, leaving one of his divisions to cover the brigade of that place till the middle of the day following. The retreat was effected without molestation from the enemy, whose loss was very considerable.

The French army continued their route on the 22d July, by Penaranda, whither they were followed by the English cavalry. Our rear guard made a successful attack on them, forced them to make a rapid retreat, and killed numbers of them. The army then continued their route without any further molestation, and have resumed their former position at Tordesillas and with the Douro in their front.

This intelligence has been brought to the Ministry of the War Department by M. Tabvier, aid-de-camp to the duke of Ragusa, who has been sent by his excellency the war minister to the emperor's head-quarters.

[Moniteur, Aug. 19.]

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Mollison, late of the city of London, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and these in any manner indebted to said estate to make payment to

October 29, 1812 James Jeffrey, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the Legislature, at their next session, for a law to open a road from some place near to Cragg's Ferry, to Mr. Pumfrey's mills, and from thence to the mountain road, where there are two branches, one of which leads to Mr. Waters's mill, and the other to the Annapolis road leading from Baltimore to the Chesapeake Bay.

A. A. Conly, Oct. 29, 1812.

For Sale

A Negro Woman, aged 32, with four Children, three girls and a boy, the eldest daughter nine years of age, the second four, the boy's age seven. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

October 29, 1812 D. H. H. H.

B. CURRAN,

Has received a good supply of Cloths, Coatings, Casimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Stuffs, Irish Linens, and various other Articles in the

Dry Good Line,

which he will sell low for Cash, and as usual to his Punctual Customers.

October 8.

NEW-YORK, Oct 21.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Canton, Allen, 24 days from Lisbon. By this arrival, we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington had left Madrid, with the 1st and 2d divisions of his army, to oppose the French Gen. Marmont, whose force amounted to about 30,000 men, and who had proceeded from Burgos to Valladolid, and was reported to have reached Salamanca.

Marshal Soult was on his way to join King Joseph and Gen. Suchet, in Valencia, whose joint forces amounted to 60 or 70 000 men.

General Hill was marching to Madrid to join the Allied army; and it was expected that a general battle would be fought in the neighborhood of Madrid in the course of 7 or 8 weeks.

Markets at Lisbon dull, particularly for corn.

Capt. Allen has brought dispatches from Mr. Lear, late American Consul at Algiers, for government. Mr. Lear was at Gibraltar and stated, that 18 ALGERINE CRUIZERS had put to sea, six of which were frigates of 44 guns; the remainder 36's and smaller vessels.

Commodore Rodgers' Squadron has been speke three days out; and met nothing.

Albany Gazette Office, Oct. 19.

Copy of a handbill issued at the Geneva Gazette Office, Thursday Evening, October 15:

INVASION OF CANADA!

S. D. Beekman, surgeon of the 15th regiment U. S. Infantry, has just reached this village from Buffalo, which place he left on Tuesday last. He states that previous to his departure an express arrived from Gen. Van Rensselaer, bringing intelligence that about 4000 troops under his command, had crossed the river at Lewiston and at the meadows 2 1/2 miles below, at 4 o'clock that morning; that the batteries on the mountain at Queenston and on the river below that place, were taken possession of by our troops after a very severe conflict, & that about 1500 of the enemy were taken prisoners. The express understood it to be the determination of our troops to make an immediate attack on Fort George, and as the cannonading had ceased previous to our informant's leaving Buffalo, it was supposed the fort had surrendered. The troops at Buffalo were on the march towards Lewiston, doubtless with an intention to form a junction with the American troops at Queenston.—Further particulars of this affair have not reached us.

Bad News from the Frontiers.

REPOSITORY-OFFICE, Carandaigua, Oct. 15, 1812.

During the day we have been greatly agitated by reports of events said to be taking place on the Niagara frontiers, during the last few days. The editor has just seen a statement from under the hand of major gen. Hall, brought by a horseman directly from his quarters, and which the general made for the purpose of correcting a false report which had got into circulation respecting an action fought at Queenston on the 13th inst. The general's statement is dated "Buffalo, Oct. 14, half past 1 o'clock, P. M." and says, "That on Tuesday morning (the 13th) about 1000 troops crossed the river, under the command of Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer; gen. William Wadsworth volunteered under him. In the action, col. Van Rensselaer was wounded in the thigh, and brought off the field. Gen. Wadsworth was either killed or taken.

"The result of the action, from the most correct accounts, is, that the Americans had 400 killed, and 400 surrendered at discretion for want of ammunition." Such is the substance of this unpleasant intelligence as given by major-general Hall, who had it from a credible man, who was on the ground nearly all day.

P. S. The person who brought the above belongs to capt. Stone's Bloomfield light-horse, and was sent expressly by gen. Hall, for a supply of ammunition, which there is said to be a want of on the lines. The barracks at Black-Rock yesterday blew up, having in them a quantity of powder, which was set on fire by a bomb shell from the British battery.

October 22—noon.

GREAT DISASTER.

Letter to the Editor of the Evening Post.

SECOND INVASION OF CANADA.

ALBANY, Oct. 19, 8 o'clock, P. M. Captain Dox has just arrived express from Lewiston. He confirms every thing contained in gen. Hall's account of the disaster which has befallen our army. Dox was in the action. Eight hundred men are prisoners, and among them are colonels Christie, Scott and Fenwick, and Maj. Mullany of the regular troops, and 300 of col. Schuyler's reg't.—The militia have been released on parole not to serve during the war. Our troops on their landing took possession of the British battery which they retained till the afternoon, when the British were reinforced and our men obliged to surrender. The number of killed and wounded is about 400. The number of our troops which crossed are not particularly mentioned, but must have been from 1500 to 2000. Our Surgeons have been permit-

ted to go over to dress the wounded. Col. Van Rensselaer was wounded on the 13th inst. ing. General Wadsworth and col. Stranahan of the militia are also prisoners. We have lost many brave officers.

Brock is said to have been killed. Gen. Van Rensselaer, Lovett, &c. was at Queenston with the army, but they returned and are well.

LATEST

From the Albany Gazette, October 20. The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the heights at Queenston by the American troops.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer at the head of 300 militia, and lieutenant col. Christie with 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights at Queenston.—They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders.—Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore.—The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.—Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of his leg, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued.—Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in the hand, but got over the works. At this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Major General Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queenston, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to turn in order to accelerate their movements.—He mounted a horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain. Whereupon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British ordered a retreat; but before the order reached Brigadier General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission to give way. The number of killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about sixty officers most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are Lieutenant Colonels Scott, Christie and Fenwick of the U. S. troops, General Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan of the Militia.—Maj. Gen. Brock, of the British, is among the slain, and his aid de camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to be engaged is about 1600, of whom 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer and Gen. Sheaf for the liberation of the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war. Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our troops behaved valiantly and were overcome by superior numbers in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join them in the conflict.

Albany Register, Extra—Oct. 20.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Head-Quarters, Lewiston, Oct. 14, 1812. Your Son, major Lush, was in the terrible battle of yesterday.—He acted as aid to Col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honour to direct the fire of the battery, which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing; the fire of three batteries, and a shower of musketry was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one.—He is now with us, well, but exhausted.—The battle was long and severe. Col. Van Rensselaer had three shots through & through, and one severe contusion. Many are killed, many wounded on both sides. BROCK has fallen, his aid de camp mortally wounded. I am well but exhausted.

Yours, very truly, JOHN LOVETT. Stephen Lush, esq. Lieut. Col. Christie, of the U. S. army, at the head of 300 of his regiment charged the British forty ninth regiment, and put them to flight, when the British commander in chief, Maj. Gen. Brock, in attempting to rally the 49th, was himself killed.

From the office of the Military Monitor. Thursday afternoon, Oct. 22, 1812. Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to the editor, dated Camp at Greenbush, Oct. 23, 1812. "Enclosed is an Extra Gazette with the partial particulars of the battle of Queenston; the remaining particulars will I expect be received on to-morrow and I shall endeavour to forward them in time for your next paper."

"Among the prisoners taken by the my are lieut. col. Fenwick of the flying artillery (thrice wounded) Lt. col. Scott of 2d reg. U. S. artillery, Lt. Bailey of 1st reg. U. S. artillery, Lt. col. Chrystie of 15th infantry, and maj. Mullany of the infantry.

"Capt. Gibson of the flying artillery either dead or a prisoner. The enemy nearly thrice our force; upwards of 6000 men are either killed or taken.

"The battle would have terminated in favour had the militia been up in support their invading brethren in arms.

"Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is about 800. Never was there a greater loss of valor by Americans.

"Tis said that col. Chrystie, with his infantry drove, at the point of the bayonet several miles, between 500 and 600 of the Egyptian regiment (the 42d.)

"All our men were raw and inexperienced and the victory is such that the enemy weep over.—BROCK is certainly dead.

"Two hundred of the flying artillery march on Thursday (22d Oct.) and we expect that the remainder of the regiment there (300 in number) will march in a short time for Niagara; you may rely on information in my power shall be collected and forwarded for your paper, which is highly esteemed here."

The two following letters on the subject were received yesterday by Thomas Chrystie of this city:

Albany, Oct.

"My Dear Sir, "As you are an interested party in fair at Niagara, I take the liberty to give you with a true narration of it from an officer who was in the battle has since arrived here.

"About 1600 of our men crossed at town, and carried the British batteries a tremendous conflict. Gen. Brock with a reinforcement of regular troops started from Fort Erie, a distance of miles, after the first engagement commenced and succeeded in retaking the camp and fortifications. Four hundred of our men killed, and eight hundred wounded and prisoners—among the latter is your brother who is wounded in the hand. Col. Fenwick is also taken. It was at first reported that Gen. Brock was killed; but it is now reported that he was not, and that he survives his wounds."

Albany,

"I have this moment received from my brother, dated at Lewiston inst. wherein he informs me, that he there on the afternoon of the same day gives me the particulars as far as he received of the engagement of the 13th is with sincere regret that I inform your brother, col. Chrystie, and nearly men he had with him, which were all gone. He is a prisoner and wounded in the hand. Capt. Ogilvie, Fink, Kerney, and Ensign Sammons are prisoners. Capt. Malcolm, Lawrence, Strong and Wool are wounded, as is Lieut. He says that none of the officers were dangerously wounded. There were about 1600 militia and 900 regulars, in all about 2500. The battle was well fought. Col. Van Rensselaer aid to the general, is wounded, dangerously."

PLATTSBURG, OCT. 16.

Gen. Orms with col. Martindale's of Vermont detached militia, arrived here on Wednesday last.

Yesterday William Henman, a soldier of the 15th U. S. regiment, in pursuit of the sentence of a court martial, was His crime was desertion, with intent to go to the enemy. Another soldier of the same regiment, who deserted at the same time, brought out for execution, but was by gen. Bloomfield; it having appeared he was enticed away by Henman.

Capt. Baker, late of the North Army, who returned on parole, passed town, on his way to Quebec, with money for those unfortunate prisoners, who were surrendered prisoners at Detroit.

A gentleman direct from Quebec that the troops at Half-way-house turned to Montreal for winter quarters. Regular troops had mostly left Quebec knowing nothing of two black regiments lately arrived, as stated in a letter a gentleman in Montreal to his Middlebury. The return of the Montreal, is also stated by a friend lately deserted from the Isle of No. He states the force on that island at 1500, as stated by the late that made the two black regiments

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

The Boston Palladium states the vote have agreed, by an unanimous vote the lower house, and 21 to 12 in a district election of presidential electors in the 6 judicial districts; which the proportion of electors; which the believes will result in 19 Clintonian perhaps the 22.