

supposing they were about seizing a wagon loaded with bread, they found in it 12,000 dollars. In celebration of so great a victory, they have ordered to be sung a solemn Te Deum, an offering of thanks to the all powerful Sovereign of the World.

BURGOS, JUNE 23.

On the celebrated day of the 21st in the Plain of Victoria were taken about 600 carriages loaded with equipage and stores (robes) and more than 5000 persons attached to the intrusion remained abandoned to their fate. About 4 hours after the action commenced it is affirmed by a person who was present, that Jourdan thus addressed Joseph, "Sire, fortune is not going to be propitious to us," to which he answered, "she shall not surprize me again, nor even my brother, who have learned to his cost at Moscow, that the spokes of her wheel are not all of equal strength."

Gen. Giron commanded the reserve, which did not come to action, but contributed greatly to alarm the enemy. Brig. Morillo with the first division performed prodigies of valour, and that of Longa with its usual gallantry. The ground little favourable to the cavalry although level, did not admit the taking of so many prisoners as might have been expected, but beyond all doubt the number is considerable.

VICTORIA, JUNE 22.

We are all transported here with joy. It is impossible to conceive the excess of it, in the multitudes flocking in from every part, they literally embrace the troops for the singular victory they have just gained under the command of the illustrious Lord Wellington. The intruder Joseph began his flight yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. but it is impossible for him to reach France—he left his coach in the field, and in it his sword and cane.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

News of the greatest importance has been received from the headquarters of the allies. Our readers know that the armistice was to begin on the 4th June, and to terminate on the 20th July, but we are assured that the Emperor Alexander refused to sign it for more than 15 days, and that upon condition that the French should evacuate Hamburg, that in concert with Austria he informed Buonaparte, that within 15 days the latter would declare whether he would consent or not that the congress should meet at Prague or Breslaw, upon the basis proposed by Austria, to wit: the dissolution of the confederacy of the Rhine, & the restitution of Tyrol, Trieste and Fiume to the latter power: that if his answer were affirmative that the object of the congress should be a general peace; if negative, that Austria would join the allies with 150,000 men under the command of Prince Schwartzberg, who would pass the Elbe at two places; and 150,000 should enter Italy under the command of Prince Charles.

It is stated that Buonaparte having answered in the negative, Austria would put her troops in motion before the 12th of June. It is also added that the Russian army had received reinforcements, which have almost doubled the number of their troops, and that the allies have put 20,000 men under the command of Gen. Bulow, to unite with Bernadotte. These accounts are contained in last night's Courier; it being in the meantime a matter of surprise that our ministry should not even at this date, have received any official account of the armistice.

[Morn. Chronicle.]

BOSTON, AUG. 17.

Centinel Office, Tuesday Evening, 10 o'clock.

The very attentive editors of the Newport Mercury, under date of last Monday evening have politely favoured us with the following.

FURTHER NEWS FROM SPAIN.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived here ship Leda, Hillard, of Baltimore, 35 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we have received Lisbon papers to the 8th July, (one day later than received in Boston) and London papers to the 22d June. In the latest Lisbon paper is the following article not before given:—

LISBON, JULY 8. Extra of an official despatch from His Excellency Duke of Victoria (Wellington) addressed to his excellency Don Miguel Peira, for-warded from his head-quarters at Orizaba, dated 25th June, 1813.

"The enemy continued his retreat yesterday morning towards France, in the vicinity of Pampaluna, on the main road of Roncevalles; he was closely pursued by our light infantry.

"I have received advices from col. Longa, under date of the 22d inst. in which he informs me that he had taken 6 pieces of artillery from a detachment of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Foix, in his retreat from Maudajon to France.

"I omitted to inform your excellency in my despatch of the 24th inst. that on the 22d I detached Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, to the left in the direction of Tolosa, with the object of executing my plans in that quarter. By a letter which I received from him, dated the 25th, he informs me had arrived that day at Tolosa, and that he was opposed there by the enemy's corps under Gen. Foix, who was retreating. He also mentions the assistance he received from col. Longa, and from 2 battalions of the army of Galicia, which Gen. Gazan had stationed there to attack that place.

"I have not yet received official advices of the state of operations on the coast of the Levant; but Gen. Mina wrote me yesterday that the allied troops had taken Tarragona by assault.

"Gen. Murray made a descent on Catalonia on the 3d inst. and captured, on the 7th, Col. de Balaguer, where he took 17 pieces of artillery, and made many prisoners.

"It is reported that the Spanish troops have taken Valencia."

By private letters received in this place, it appears that on the 27th June, Lord Wellington's headquarters were at Tafala. Gen. Hill was in the vicinity of Pampaluna.

Capt. Hillard was informed by the U. S. consul at Lisbon, that he had received information that was to be depended on, direct from Algiers, that there was not an Algerine cruiser out, but that their squadron had gone against Tunis, consisting of 5 frigates and two corvettes.

A London paper, the Times, of the 21st June, says, "We hear that a British minister is to be sent to represent this country at the approaching Continental Congress, & that minister is to be Lord Cathcart."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1813.

Monday morning the British squadron weighed anchor and proceeded down the Bay as far as Kent-Point, just above Poplar-Island, where it is still lying.

The Committees chosen by the friends of Peace and Commerce in the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, met on the 16th instant for the purpose of recommending four persons as Candidates at the ensuing election of Delegates to the General Assembly.

Col. H. Maynard being appointed Chairman, and V. Macey, esq. Secretary—

It was, on motion, Resolved, That the committee of each district should nominate a person for the approbation of the general committee. The committee of the first district then nominated Benjamin Allein, esquire: The committee of the second district having declined a nomination, the committee of the third district nominated Horatio Ridout, esq. The committee of the fourth district nominated Doctor Archibald Dorsey— And the committee of the fifth district nominated Major Charles S. Ridgely. The general committee then proceeded to vote upon each of the above nominations successively, when it appeared that they were all unanimously approved of. Whereupon it was resolved, that the four following gentlemen be recommended to the support of the Friends of Peace and Commerce at the ensuing Election of Delegates to the General Assembly, viz:

BENJAMIN ALLEIN, Esquires.  
HORATIO RIDOUT,  
Doctor ARCHIBALD DORSEY,  
Major CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

If war actually existed between the eastern and southern states it could hardly be expected that the former

would then be subjects of more violent abuse than is now continually showered upon them from the National Intelligencer, and other democratic newspapers, equally inflammatory. It is even difficult to decide, whether the voice of New-England, or the barbarities of the British, with their savage allies, has drawn forth the bitterest reflections, & excited the greatest degree of displeasure among these mighty politicians. Abuse in every shape has been showered upon them, and ingeniously has been tortured to find out new terms of reproach. We have sometimes been almost disposed to believe, that amidst this general deluge of Billingsgate scurrility, the latter have been highly favoured, and that the "Yankees" are by far the most obnoxious because they have had the independence to cry out against oppression. They believed, and still believe, that the country was precipitately plunged into a war which was wholly unnecessary, and in this opinion they are supported by many thousands in other sections of the union—Thus believing, they have ventured to pronounce their sentiments freely, not only on the measure but on the general conduct of its authors. A worm will writhe when trodden on, and that people must be abject indeed, fit only for "hewers of wood and drawers of water," who would not utter the language of remonstrance against any unauthorised attempt of power to retrench their liberties. "Yankees" were the first to draw the sword in defence of their country, but they will not relinquish, without a struggle, that independence they so highly value and which they fought so heroically to acquire. Many of their venerable heroes still survive who witnessed the convulsions of the revolution, and long after they shall have been numbered with the dead their enthusiasm in the cause of liberty will be held in recollection by a grateful posterity. The spirit of the sire has descended to the son, and that same patriotism which led one to Lexington or Bunker's Hill, will nerve the other's arm whenever his country shall demand his services. During the gloomiest periods of the revolutionary war, when despair marked almost every countenance, Washington was compelled to declare, in spite of local prejudices, that on this people, who are now stigmatized by imported incendiaries as enemies to their country, chiefly depended the struggle for independence. They are still brave, they are still advocates of liberty and friends to their country, but like many others they cannot but lament that the administration of its affairs has fallen into hands too feeble for so important an undertaking. Of their industry and enterprise too much is already known to require any thing more to be said. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Burke is the highest encomium that can be paid them.

"Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the people of New-England have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Straights, whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place in the progress of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We know that whilst some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries—No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people; a people who are still, as it were but in the gristle and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."

The whale fishery was one principal source of national wealth previous to the revolution, but others opening afterwards more certain and advantageous, this was nearly abandoned, except

by the people of Nantucket and a few other places. That however, has now shared the fate of every other branch of commerce, and felt that the arm which should have protected has been extended only to destroy it. In the general wreck of prosperity New-England has been the greatest sufferer, and for this she appears to have been singled out as an object by these imported patriots, these hirelings of administration, at which to aim their venom.

COMMUNICATIONS.

What is the nation to get by the war?

Some said we were going to get Canada, but we have no chance of this, and if we had it is not worth having. Some thought we were contending for the freedom of the seas, as they call it, and in contending for this we have lost our houses and property, and cannot sail even about our rivers without the leave of the English. We were told too, that we were to get a great deal of national honour by this war; and what sort of thing must national honour be, if to be got by a war which ruins the people. All this is fudge! This is not a war by which we are to gain any thing but defeat, disgrace and ruin. For my part I would freely consent to let Mr. Madison and his officers share all the honour which is to be gained by such a war, if they would only keep the British out of our waters, and not make us pay those heavy taxes which are laid to carry on this most grievous and distressing war.

PACIFICUS.

The war-hawks insist that the people approve of this war, and therefore it ought to be continued; so it ought, and it will, if the people approve of it; and whether they approve of it or not can be determined only by the manner in which they vote at the elections. If they vote for war-men they of course vote for the continuance of the war, and on the other hand, if they want peace they will vote for peace-men. Now, to insist that the people approve of the war, is to insist that they are fond of doing militia duty, of paying taxes, of a loss of all price for their crops, and of being obliged to pay an extravagant price for all the necessaries of life. ONE.

This is a glorious war, say some people, and every body ought to support it. But there can be no glory in defeat, disaster and disgrace; there can be no glory in a war which distresses the country-people, and benefits none but the people who live upon the treasury. We are called upon to pay enormous taxes to pay the salaries of these officers who are making such a noise in favour of the war, as well as defray the enormous expenses of large armies; it is time, therefore, to reflect what we are about. The war is ruining us, and nothing is to be gained by it. Let us therefore give our votes to men who, like ourselves, are unwilling to pay taxes unnecessarily, and are tired of the war. JOHN.

Take the following as a specimen of the economy of the administration:— We have been told that this is a time when every patriot should make great sacrifices, and submit to every privation. The people are called upon to pay enormous taxes, and will be compelled to pay them whether willing or not.— And what sacrifices has our good president made? Instead of giving up anything his pay is increased. The same congress which passed the tax bills, voted to Mr. Madison \$14,000, to buy furniture for his house. A pretty sum truly to purchase additional furniture for the palace. By a reference to the tax laws it will be found, that after deducting for commissions to the tax-gatherers, it will take the amount of the tax to be paid by free counties, of Md. to wit: Caroline, Kent, Calvert, Allegany and Talbot, to pay this moderate sum for the purchase of furniture wanted by the president. When the people are called upon for the taxes, and their property is put under the hammer and sold at public sale, to pay those taxes, how rejoiced and glad they will be to know that this money, which is thus obtained

from them, is to be expended in the purchase of furniture for the President's Palace.

CALCULATION.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET For Worcester County. Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, Robert J. H. Handy, Littleton Quinlan.

From the Albany Argus of Aug. 22. From Lake Ontario.—A friend has obligingly favoured the editor of the Argus with the following interesting intelligence, which comes from a source entitled to the fullest credit.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, dated Aug. 13, 1813.

"The fleet arrived here this morning from Niagara, being obliged to put in for provisions, and leaves the harbour to-night. On Sunday the British fleet hove in sight within view of Niagara, and bore down upon the American squadron; when finding it pretty well prepared for action, they sheered off—evidently having for their object to detach some part of our squadron. Commodore Chauncey made sail at the head of his squadron; and Sir J. Yeo, thinking he could decoy the Gen. Pike, manœuvred for this purpose, but failed in succeeding to detach her from the fleet. They were within sight of each other constantly for 3 days, the American squadron endeavouring to bring the enemy to action, who as assiduously avoided it, & could choose their own time for fighting as they were to windward. In this situation they at length succeeded in cutting off two of our schooners, which were too slow to keep up with the fleet; the commander of one, Mr. Trent, a gallant fellow, finding himself cut off from the squadron, laid his small bark alongside the British Commodore's ship and the Royal George, where he fired 30 rounds of 18 and 32lb. shot, until they literally blew him from the water—for he declared he never would strike, & went down in that situation! The other schooner was captured. Two other schrs. of the squadron upset in the gale of Sunday night; and out of 90 people on board only 16 were picked up, after being an hour and ten minutes in the water. Lieuts. Winter and Osmond were both drowned. The fleet goes out to-night prepared for a week's cruise, and determined, if possible, to bring the British fleet to action. The enemy have a superiority already, and are still determined not to risk an action until their force is increased by the vessel now building at Kingston.

"The British commodore's ship is said to have been so much injured by the fire of our schooners, as to be obliged to enter port to rest. Commodore Chauncey told me to-day he could fight as well without the schrs. which have been lost as with them; for by their dull sailing, they prevented his manœuvring to advantage. The loss of our valuable officers and seamen is much to be regretted. The army on the Niagara is about to commence offensive operations.

Extract of another letter from Sackett's Harbour to a gentleman in Albany, dated the 13th instant.

"This morning our fleet arrived, after a cruise of three weeks. On Monday night the wind was as heavy as to upset two schooners commanded by sailing master Osmond and Lieutenant Winter—Eight men only saved from each vessel—the officers were lost. The Fair American, Lieutenant Chauncey, and the Pert, Lieutenant Adams, have been sent into Niagara unfit for service. The Growler, Lieut. Dracon, and the Julia, sailing master Trant, lay alongside the Wolfe for half an hour within musket-shot distance. I cannot inform you with any certainty what has become of them—they are sunk in possession of the enemy. This is truly unpleasant intelligence. Commodore is going out immediately, with provisions for five weeks. The loss does not dishearten the officers of the navy in the least. The new vessel now building at this place is nearly ready to launch."

From the Albany Register, August 18. P. S. A note of which the following is the substance, was attached to the Utica way-bill, received this evening by the stage from that place:—"The Growler, Scourge, Hamaton, and Julia, mounting 22 guns each, are lost to our squadron on Lake Ontario. This information is contained by an express to Utica."

From the Albany Argus of August 16. From Lake Ontario.—The Commodore at Utica, endorsed on hand-bill from Buffalo addressed to a gentleman in this city, (containing an account of the defeat of the British at Lower Sandusky; and of the siege of the Fort Meigs) received by the last evening's mail, the following very unpleasant intelligence from our fleet on Lake Ontario:—"I have heard from Commodore Chauncey—he has lost four of his schooners—two by a squall, and two captured by the British—he has lost 120 men, and some of our most valuable naval officers are lost."

Extract of a letter from Centerville, E. Shore of Maryland, dated August 16.

"The British advanced as far as Queen's-town on Friday morning, where they remained but a short time and returned back to Kent-Island. Evidently appears from the force which they brought with them, that they were deceived as to the number of militia at Queen's-town.— They marched from the Island with them 1500 to 2000, and brought many others by water in 45 barges, so that we calculate their strength at about 3000. Some deserters who came in yesterday, state this to be the amount. The militia were sent to the aid of the British, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, the whole under the command of Major Nicholson. Their defeat appears to have been to cut our men, as they marched up a considerable force in front of the town, and sent another large force on in barges which landed on the Lakeford Shore, probably by mistake, as when there they had a creek between them and the town—had they landed on the opposite side of the creek, they might easily have been in the rear of the militia, by which means they must have been driven from the party in front and a surrender of the whole must have been the consequence. A guard of 18 men under the command of Capt. Massey had been placed about two miles in advance, towards the British advancing they perceived the British advancing they got behind a fence, where they lay quietly until the leading column came within thirty yards, when they fired and retreated through a cornfield; by taking a circuitous route, and marching rapidly, they again placed themselves in front behind another fence, and fired a second time, and again retreated to the main body. This firing gave notice of the enemy's approach and the militia were quickly formed—when their numbers were ascertained, a retreat was considered absolutely necessary, and was accordingly ordered; nor was there ever a retreat better conducted, not a man attempted to move until they were ordered, or was there a single instance of the line being broken, although the enemy were close upon their rear & their flank discharging artillery. We did not lose a man either in killed or missing, but all came to this place in the most orderly manner, where they now are. Our force is grown since to about 501, but would be much stronger if we had more. Plenty of men are to be had, who are both willing and able, but they cannot be armed. Several of the British have been buried in the woods, and a great number of deserters of the 98th and 102d regiments who have come in since, say that their commanding officer had his horse killed under him, and a number wounded who were taken in baggage carts, so that on the whole they have nothing to boast of although their strength was more than ten times greater than ours. The major, I believe will make an official report of the affair, which will probably be more correct than mine, but I think the above is substantially so, from all I have learned. I was not with them." [W. H.]

From the People's Monitor of Aug. 14. The Attack on St. Michael's. Late in the evening, on Monday the 9th inst. a vessel bearing the appearance of a transport brig, mounting about 8 heavy guns, came to St. Michael's river and anchored about 2 miles up. In the night, barges were distinctly heard passing the Easter Bay, and following in the track of the brig. From the information given by a deserter, the attack on the town of St. Michael's at no distant day was apprehended, and the militia were on the alert preparing to repel it. On this occasion, as on a similar alarm, a few days before, the two Eastern companies volunteered to meet the invading foe at St. Michael's. A report also of Capt. Henrix's company