

the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, our ships having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

July 20.—Letters of a late date, which have been received from Petersburg, via Hambro', mention that the emperor Alexander, with the grand duke Constantine, Count Romanzoff, and a numerous suite, accompanied by the duke of Friuli, (Marshal Duroc) were preparing to leave that city for the army in Gallia, and that events of great importance to the world might be expected soon to take place.—It is also said there were no grounds to hope that Alexander would change his present system of politics; that Caulincourt was too active and intriguing; and that he was continually surrounded by the French party. The idea of possessing European Turkey, and placing his brother Constantine upon the throne of Constantinople, tended not a little towards retaining in him a disposition favourable to Napoleon.

July 29.

Beside the greater part of our readers will have received this day's Courier, the Expedition will have reached the first point of its destination, and struck the first blow. The first and second division of the Expedition sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral Oway, with the remaining division of the Expedition, sailed at five this morning. In the mean time more horses, troops, and artillery are embarking, and we have, probably, by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

Three islands lie to the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadzand, Walcharen, and S-hoven. The possession of these islands is necessary to all ultimate operations up the east and west Scheldt, and these, we may now say, it is the object of the three divisions of the Expedition to attack in the first instance.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.

SPAIN.—Dispatches have been received from Sir A. Wellesley. They are dated from Castel Blanco, the 1st ult., and mention that at that period Cuesta and Venegas were pursuing Sebastian and Victor, who were retreating upon the Tagus. The main body of Cuesta's army was to cross the Tagus about the beginning of July. The advanced guard crossed it on the 29th ult. The British army began its march for Spain on the 29th ult. Its route was to Placentia by Zaga Major, which its first division would reach about the first instant. Sebastian had been joined by 3000 men under Joseph Bonaparte at Moria; but they were likewise retreating for the purpose of uniting with the forces under Victor, &c.—Part of Cuesta's army which had crossed the Tagus at Almanazar, was to re-cross it on account of the French being at Ralavera. It was supposed that Cuesta would cross it at another place, and that Venegas would take a position near Villarta, which would at once threaten the enemy's rear, Toledo, and Madrid.

Advices have been also received from Mr. Duff, at Cadiz. These are dated the 6th ult. and state that the whole of the French troops in Spain had formed a junction near Madrid, and that Joseph Bonaparte was at their head. About 4000 French had been surrounded at Val de Pena, by a large body of Spaniards, and, with the exception of one man, the whole had been massacred.

General Blake had published an official account of his defeat near Saragossa. A defeat, however, it could not be called, as his army, in the most cowardly manner, deserted him upon the first fire from the enemy. He has published an eloquent and energetic appeal to the Spanish armies.

SPAIN.—A Spanish naval officer, from Minorca, June, 21, informs the Junta that advices received there from Sicily, inform that the combined British & Sicilian armies have landed in the kingdom of Naples, are joined by the inhabitants and are making formidable head against king Murat.

It is worthy of remark, that the news of the battles of the 5th and 6th of July, were published in London previous to the sailing of the Expeditions.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Farrel, of Schooner Valona, from Salona, who arrived on the 1st inst. at Baltimore, informs, that on the 4th of August he put into Ceuta for water. On that day there was a great deal of firing there and at Gibraltar, which Capt. F. was informed, by a Spanish officer, who came on board from the fort, was on account of a victory obtained over the French by the combined Spanish and British armies, that they had taken Madrid and taken and killed 40,000 of the French. Capt. F. being from the Levant, was allowed but little communication with the shore and none with the town.

By a decree of the Dutch King, Rice and Cotton is admitted in neutral vessels into the ports of Holland, provided they have neither touched at England or been visited by an English vessel—if so, the vessel and cargo is to be confiscated.

PARIS, July 14.

Letters from Genoa and Marseilles mention that the Regency of Algiers, at the instigation of the English, demanded of M. Dubois Tainville, Consul-General of France, payment of an annual tribute, and, upon his refusal, ordered him to be arrested. A provisional embar-

go has been, in consequence, laid on all Algerian ships and property in the ports of France.

STOCKHOLM, July 7.

Major Arfwedson has returned from his mission to the French emperor, and has brought passports for a negotiator to proceed to Paris. Baron Von Essen is to be the ambassador.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.

Three English frigates have taken possession of Catherine Harbour, in Kola, near the Icy Ocean, and of all the stores belonging to the company of the White Sea. The government has put an embargo upon all vessels in Archangel, that they may not fall into the hands of the English, who seem to have devoted their attention principally to the corn vessels from Archangel. This is the first attack of the English upon the Russian territory.

July 5.—According to intelligence received here yesterday, an English squadron has appeared between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet. A naval engagement is expected. The foreign merchants in Cronstadt have received notice that they may sail when they please, but at their own risk.

REMARKS

On the Battle of Wagram and the Armistice.

From the Freeman's Journal.

It is evident that the French gained but little ground the first day, for they say that from noon till nine o'clock in the evening they manoeuvred in the vast plain of Enzersdorff. That they were forced to manoeuvre there so long proves the Austrian dispositions to have been most admirable. When night came on the enemy was every where put to flight and annihilated (this is not the ninth but certainly the fourth or fifth time that the French say they have annihilated the Austrians this campaign) but notwithstanding no enemy remained, the French prepared for the battle of Wagram which they foresaw was to take place the next day, and the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other!—Wagram was taken in the night, but the French and the Saxons got at loggerheads in the dark, and the annihilated Austrians, ably profiting by this sad mistake, triumphantly repossessed that village. The French were met and resisted at every point, from daybreak till noon on the second day of the battle, which, at the beginning of July, must have been seven or eight hours and at last the French only regained their famous old position of Ebersdorff. After one battle of seventeen hours had been fought, with no material advance on the part of the French, the great Napoleon discovered that the Arch Duke's dispositions were so unskillful that it would be no triumph to defeat him, and actually waited some time to see if he would not become ashamed of them himself, and run away without fighting a second time. CHARLES however, concluded to fight some eight or ten hours longer, and now Napoleon's movements were rapid beyond the conception of us poor mortals, who can form no adequate idea of the operations of an "Omnipotent Genius." *In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground.* What an awful "moment" was this! Omnipotence alone could remove a hundred thousand men a league in one moment. Bismarck Wood did not move so rapidly to Dunsinane. But in the mean time "our left wing was surrounded at 3000 toises." Yes—Bonaparte tells us that his left wing was not only cut off, but surrounded by his "annihilated" and "unskillful" enemy, and there is every reason to believe that this most masterly manoeuvre of the Austrian commander failed of complete success only because his whole numbers were greatly inferior to those of the French. Although the emperor, at day break, was astonished at the unskillfulness of the enemy, and ashamed to defeat them too soon, it was not till ten o'clock (after 24 or 25 hours fighting, besides the midnight contests at Wagram) that "intelligent men saw that the day was decided and the victory on our side," and it was not till a little "before night" that "the enemy was out of sight," unpursued, unmolested by the triumphant Gauls. The Austrians are said to have had 800 or 900 pieces of cannon, and the French only claim to have taken 40, of which 12 were taken on the first day of the battle, in the fortress of Sachsenberg. Now every soldier knows that heavy cannon cannot be carried off in a confused and disorderly retreat, at least that many must be sacrificed. It is clear as the beams of day, therefore, that the retreat was an orderly and undisturbed one. A retreating army must necessarily yield many prisoners to the enemy. But as the French claim only 20,000, it is probable that the number actually taken did not exceed half that number. We are satisfied that the Austrian forces in this battle, did not exceed from 140 to 150,000, and the French, including the German contingents, must have been at least 170 or 180,000. The killed and wounded, on both sides, could not be less than 70 or 80,000, and were probably nearly equal on each side.

From the language of the 25th Bulletin, and the terms of the subsequent Armistice, we are convinced also, that Napoleon despairs of the conquest of the Austrian Empire, and will eventually evacuate it with his whole force, either with or without a treaty.

From a London Paper.

As far as we were able to judge, even from the French accounts of the battle of Wagram, we did not imagine that it was such a defeat as to render immediate submission indispensable. Yet as the final consequences of submission were so obvious,

it may be supposed that the Archduke would not have solicited an armistice had he had any hope of being able to make head against the enemy.

When Austria signed the armistice of Znaim we all see that she has put the seal to her greatness, and her power, that she has set her hand to the decree that compels her humiliation. Of all the articles the 4th is the most bitter; forts may be ceded, strong places may be given up, but the loyalty, the love for the House of Austria that stirred up the Tyrolians, should have been a guarantee to them, that any disaster would be preferred to the giving them up to the vengeance of their oppressors. It is in fact striking a vital blow at that spirit by which alone the continent could hope to rescue itself from the grasp of France.

But for this article, the armistice would not have been so humiliating as the armistice that followed the battle of Austerlitz. By that armistice the greater part of Moravia was included in the line of demarcation, part of Bohemia, and all Carinthia. The Austrians were not to make any levy on Hungary, nor to recruit in Bohemia. These conditions are not insisted upon in this armistice.

Yet it were too much we fear, to suppose that the armistice of Znaim will not be followed by the same consequences as the armistice of Austerlitz. Indeed the bulletin says, that the armistice was demanded because the emperor of Austria wished to treat for peace—Peace? What sort of peace? But we have not the heart to pursue the subject.

Gefman papers and letters arrived this morning to the 12th of July. They increase, if that be possible, our grief at the armistice; because they furnish no proofs of the disposition of the people of Germany to rise against the French.

DOMESTIC.

We have, on former occasions, noticed the honourable and praise-worthy conduct of the Magistrates of Petersburg, in suppressing vice and immorality. Several gambling houses have been suppressed—the instruments of their iniquitous practices been publicly burnt in the market place. During the last week a gang of slaves and free persons were unchained by them who were engaged at *Loo*.—The slaves were flagellated, and the free persons were tied to a cart's tail, and drummed through town, amidst the hootings of the populace.

The Petersburg Intelligencer informs us that the Cotton Manufactory establishing near that town is the joint property of six or eight wealthy and enterprising individuals. Coarse Cotton and Woolen Cloths will be first manufactured, but it is contemplated in time to extend the business.

Died, at New-York, George Clinton, jun. formerly a Representative in Congress.

The Republican citizens of Philadelphia have nominated Dr. Adam Seybert as a candidate for a seat in Congress, in the place of Dr. Say, who has resigned.

The Electioneering Campaign has commenced in Maryland with much spirit. A grand Barbecue was lately given in Frederick, towards which, Samuel Smith subscribed 300 dollars. The inhabitants of that and several of the adjacent counties attended. General Smith for himself, and Mr. Thomas and Commodore Barney in opposition, addressed the people in Speeches at great length. The event of the contest is considered as very doubtful. The greatest exertions are making on both sides, and three or four new newspapers have been established in the interest of Gen. Smith.

The charge against General Smith, which at the present moment excites the most attention, is his having defrauded government of a sum of money. Mr. Gallatin in his Report, states the sum lost to be about a hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Smith's friends represent it to be only about sixty-four thousand. The following is believed to be a true statement of the transaction:

In the year 1806 the house of S. Smith & Buchanan of Baltimore, drew Bills on the house of Degan, Purviance & Co. of Leghorn, which were sold to government for the use of the Mediterranean fleet, and accepted. The house at Leghorn, who were agents for Smith & Buchanan, and at the same time Navy Agents for government, soon after became bankrupt, and Bills to the amount of 64,000 dollars, or as Mr. Gallatin has reported, 100,000 dollars remain unpaid. Mr. Smith is charged with being interested in the fraud, and that at the time of drawing he had no funds in the hands of the Drawees. Though strongly charged by his opponents, he is as warmly vindicated by his friends.

The electioneering campaign opened in the county of Philadelphia, on Monday last, with the battle of Spring Garden. From a war of words, or a jackdaw parliament, they proceeded to exchange some very convincing arguments, in which a member of the Snyderite legion of honour gave Major Maitland such clear proofs of his error, that he had not an eye left to peep withal. Dr. Leib was chased through a back door by another son of Esculapius. Major Reybold and another major were very near fighting—not with swords, but with fists; and though the Snyderites were in the minority, yet such was the excellence of the discipline they had acquired in the defence of Fort Rittenhouse, that they completely defeated their antagonists, and retained possession of the field of battle.—*Phila. Tickler.*

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 17.

COCHINEAL ASSOCIATION.—We have the pleasure of informing our fellow-citizens who may feel an interest in the success of that inva-

lible and necessary article to the infant manufactures and commerce of our country, that one of our members, who has cultivated five rows of about fifty each, of our native Nopal or Prickly Pear, informs us, that it thrives well, and that the Cochineal insect increases and spreads on every leaf rapidly; and that from the most attentive observation, and contrary to his expectations, he finds that they are not in the least molested by ants or any other insect, that can be discovered. We finally hope that the time is not far off when that beautiful and costly dye, which, to the Indians Mexicans, is another gold mine, will be numbered among the exports of our happy country, and that the impolicy of South America, in nishing from her shores her most industrious and enterprising inhabitants, will be equally propitious to the introducing among us this article of industry, as the edicts of the European despots was in introducing the manufacture of wool and silk into England.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A number of gentlemen of this and other towns met at the Court House on Wednesday the 30th ult. and formed themselves into a "Bible Society for the District of Maine," and then adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday the 12 instant, at four o'clock, P. M. to choose officers and establish regulations.

Captain Joseph Ingram, Samuel Freeman, Esq. Rev. Asa Lyman, and Mr. Robert Boyd of Pordland, Ammi R. Mitchell, Esq. of North Yarmouth, Rev. Caleb Bradley of Falmouth, and the Rev. Timothy Hilliard, of Gorham, were appointed a committee to obtain subscribers; to any of whom persons desirous of becoming members, or of promoting the institution, may apply.—*Freeman's Friend.*

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

Case of the men arrested as Deserters from the Frigate L'Africaine, by John Hunter, Esq. Sheriff of Baltimore—at the request of William Wood, English Consul for the Port of Baltimore.

A Habeas Corpus was applied for to Judge Scott, late on Thursday evening on behalf of seven men arrested, and held in custody by the sheriff, at the request, and on the statement of the British Consul that they were deserters, by their Council. The Habeas Corpus was issued as prayed for, returnable the next morning at 9 o'clock—Accordingly this morning the men were brought up amid an immense concourse of citizens, who filled the court-house and the neighbouring street, and the sheriff made return that he had arrested and detained the men in custody in virtue of authority from the British Consul.

In the course of a few minutes Mr. Wood came into Court and the council for the prisoners, Messrs. Glenn & J. L. Donaldson, moved the court that the men be discharged, sufficient cause for their detention not appearing, on the return. Mr. Wood's council, Mr. Walter Dorsey, requested to be allowed time to inquire into the law, and said that they would be ready to prove that these men were deserters from his Britannick majesty's ship. The Council for the prisoners objected to the delay, and the Judge declaring that the arrest had been unlawful, and that there was no authority to hold them in custody, ordered them to be discharged, which took place amid the plaudits and heartfelt rejoicings of a numerous concourse of people.



THE GREEN LITTLE SHAMROCK OF IRELAND.

The following beautiful verses were written by the celebrated comedian *Charley*, and set to music by the famous Shield.—It has received no small share of applause from the public since its introduction to Webster's *Songs* in Philadelphia, by that inimitable and exquisite songster.

There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
Twas St. Patrick himself sure that set it,
And the sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And with dew from his eyes often wet it.

It thrives thro' the bog, thro' the brake, thro' the mire,
And he calls it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland,
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little green little, shamrock of Ireland.

This dear little plant still grows in our land,
Fresh and fair as the daughters of Baiz,
Whose smiles can bewitch, whose eyes can command,
In each climate that each shall appear in.

And stirs thro' the bog, thro' the brake, thro' the mire,
Just like their own dear little shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little shamrock, &c.

This dear little plant that springs from our soil,
When its three little leaves are extended,
Denotes from one stalk, we together should toil,
And ourselves by ourselves be friendless.

And still thro' the bog, thro' the brake, thro' the mire,
From one root should branch like the shamrock of Ireland,
The sweet little shamrock, &c.

The dear little plant that shoots from our earth,
Let the hard hand of industry nourish,
And love in each heart find its own warm birth,
While peace, joy, and plenty shall flourish
And bloom thro' the bog, thro' the brake, thro' the mire,
Just like my own, your dear little shamrock of Ireland,
Our own little shamrock, your dear little shamrock,
Oh, blessing attend on the sweet little green little shamrock of Ireland.