rising higher and higher every day; their army in Tortoso is gaing more and more strength. Gerona, furiously attacked by Augereau's division, set a memorable example of valor in the defence of Monjuich on the 8th and is yet making a heroic resistance, although the reinforcements sending to her assistance have miscarried.

A new ambassador from England (the Marquis of Wellesley) had arrived at Cadiz.

The French Consul lately arrested at Algiers has been released, and has arrived at Marceilles.

TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN.

The following is a written declaration from the late king of Sweden, on his abdication of our throne.—From the Danish paper Dagen.

In the name of the holy Trinity ! ! !

W. Gustaf Adolph, by the grace of God, king of the Swedes, Gothers, and Venders, Duke of the Slesvig, Holstein, &c &c. &c. make hereby known—That, since we seventeen years ago were delared king & inherited, with a bleeding heart, our beloved and illustrious father's BLEEDING throne, it has been our constant wish and desire to promote the true honor and prosperity of this old kingdom inseparably connected with the real welfare and honor of a free and loyal people. But since we are now fully persuaded, that we can no longer execute our royal office, in an honorable manner, both for us and our subjects, to maintain order and advance peace and happiness in the kingdom—We have judged it our sacred duty, and of our free will, by the present instrument to resign all our royal functions, in order to spend the remainder of our days to the honor of God. We wish all our loyal subjects grace and blessings from the most high, and a prosperous futurity for themselves and their posterity. *Yes! fear the Lord and honor your king ! ! !*

In testimony whereof we have written this with our own hand, and affixed our Royal Seal.

Gripsholm Palace, the 29th March, and in the year after the nativity of our lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1809.

GUSTAF ADOLPH.

Since the Pope issued his bull against Bonaparte, his Holiness was arrested, supposed to be ordered for Paris. Letters by the Kite mentioned, that he was carried thro' a village near Leghorn, guarded by two gens d'armes accompanied by a Priest. *Federal Gazette.*

New York, Sept. 27.

LATEST LONDON NEWS.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, captain Sketchley, in 32 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of August.

Capt. S. has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the evening of the 10th of August inclusive, (three days later than our former advices from England.)

Our London paper of the 10th states that no intelligence had been received of the surrender of Flushing; nor do our papers contain any account of any late battles in Spain.

The following articles are all we find in our London papers worth extracting.

London, August, 9.—No official accounts have been received from the Isle of Walcheren since Sunday; but dispatches announcing the surrender of Flushing, are hourly expected. It appears, however, from some private letters, that the commander in chief was resolved not to delay the execution of the other points of his plan, until the fall of that place. Part of the force which had not debarked on the 2d, but remained at anchor in the Vere Gat, has proceeded up the East Scheldt. Should our armament thus divided in the two branches of this river, overcome all intermediate obstacles, it will unite before Antwerp in an attack upon that city. Antwerp is considered to be very strong, and the port contains at present a great number of men of war, including several sail of the line. If Flushing has been able to hold out a few days, we may expect a very formidable resistance at Antwerp, for the defence of which we may presume the enemy has made every possible preparation.

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Madrid of so recent a date as the 20th ult. at which date it does not appear that Joseph Bonaparte entertained any apprehensions of being forced to evacuate the capital.

According to the most recent accounts, public and private from Spain, it appears that Victor and Sebastiani have united their forces near Toledo, where they will probably make a stand. Their amount is variously stated, between 35 000 and 36,000 men. The combined British and Spanish armies are estimated at 104,000, exclusive of 8,000 from Portugal, and an English regiment on its march from Gibraltar expected to join Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was marching for Madrid in three divisions as follow:—The left consisting of 26,000, including 3000 cavalry, under Sir A. Wellesley, north of the Tagus; the centre, consisting of 52,000, including 12,000 cavalry, under Cuesta, along the Tagus; and the right, amounting to 26,000, under Venegas, along the south of the Tagus, through the mountains of Toledo.

No accounts had been received from the Scheldt when this paper was put to press, but as the wind had shifted to the Eastward, advices may be hourly expected. Several vessels, principally victualling transports, sailed yesterday to join the expedition.

Sir Sidney Smith arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from the Brazils, in the Diana frigate, after a passage of eleven weeks.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

Extract of letters from officers on the Expedition, dated

"*EAST SCHELDT, AUG.* 3.

"The division which landed here met with no opposition on their landing, owing to so many attacks being made on the island at the same time. Every town in Walcheren is taken, except Flushing, which we are at this moment bombarding; but, as we are informed general Moncey has thrown himself into the place, with 4000 men, there is a probability that it will hold out to the last—that, however, cannot be long; neither shall we wait for it before we proceed to other operations. Lord Rosslyn's division proceeds up the river this day in transports; they are directed to debark about 12 miles from Antwerp; there we expect hot work, but are anxious to get on shore, to share and promote the glory of our country. The troops are in higher spirits and better condition, if possible, than when we sailed from the chalky cliffs of Britain. The 71st regiment took Camvere by storm.

"*Off Walcheren, Aug.* 4.

"The fortress of Camvere stood a furious bombardment before it surrendered; many houses are damaged, one completely burnt by the Congreve rockets. The island is beautiful, though the weather is very bad, which prevents our seeing it to advantage. It is reported, that the duke d'Abrantes is marching towards Antwerp with 30,000 men. We are going to join Lord Gardner in an attack upon Flushing; land batteries were opened yesterday evening. I could observe the town on fire; and from the mast head the smoke is very visible.

"The French fleet are run up towards Antwerp, I fear out of our reach at present. Our small gunboats did great execution, only two men were killed on board them. The royals stormed a battery in a most glorious style."

A vessel arrived in the river on Saturday, has brought the following communication:—

Amsterdam, July 22.—The French ambassador made it known yesterday by an official communication, that no American citizen would be admitted into France after the first day of August next unless furnished with original passports taken by them in the United States. Passports from American Agents in Europe (ministers or consuls) would not avail, and the original passports from the United States were to be revived by the American agents abroad, and afterwards legalized by the French authorities, in the places through which they may pass.

Dover, Aug 11—Yesterday about 7 o'clock in the evening a privateer was seen to carry off a very fine ship under American colors, which was going at the back of the Goodwin Sands; another ship at the same time ran for the Downs; a ketch was was also in company, but it coming dark we lost sight of her: no cruisers were to be seen.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, July 22.

Generals Durosnel and Fouler have returned to the head quarters. All our surmises with respect to the fate of the former have proved erroneous. He was not wounded, and had no horse killed under him; but as he was coming back from carrying to the duke of Montebello the order for concentrating his movements on account of the destruction of the bridges on the 22d May, he crossed a hollow where he found 25 hussars, whom he fancied formed one of our out-posts. He did not perceive they were Austrians, until they had made him their prisoner. As we had been so long without hearing from him, as well as from other probable reasons, we thought he had been killed.

The gen. of division Regnier has taken the command of the Saxons, and occupies Presburg.

Marshal Macdonald is gone to take possession of the citadel of Gratz, which it is expected he will enter to day

The marshal duke of Ragusa encamps with his corps on the heights of Krems.

His imperial majesty passes his guards in review every morning. The velites and foot grenadiers of the Italian guard are remarkable for their excellent order

Prince John de Lichtenstein on his return from Buda, was presented on the 13th instant to his imperial majesty. He was bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria.

Count Bubna, major general and aid-de camp to the emperor of Austria, has dined several times with count Champagny

The commercial boats which the events of the war had scattered in various directions, have been collected and repaired on the banks of the Danube. They come every day laden with wood, vegetables, corn, and flour.

The whole army is encamped.

By a decree dated from the imperial camp at Schoenbrunn, July 18th, his majesty has named colonels Deveroux, of the 113th regiment, Kazincwski, of the 2d regiment of the Vistula, Daigremont, of the 13th regiment of cuirassieurs, Saint Cyr Nogues, chief of the staff of the third corps of the army in Spain; Haxo, commandant of the engineers belonging to the same corps; Davalleus, of the fourth regiment of hussars, and Meyer, aid de-camp to general Suchet, officers of the legion of honor; and lieutenants Feucheres, Deslombes and Ricoux, privates of the legion of honor.

By the same decree, the emperor has ordered the distribution of ninety-seven decorations of the legion of honor among the regiments belonging to the third corps of the army of Spain, which distinguished themselves most in the battles of Saragossa and Belchite.

Vienna, July 15.—It is stated that the French and Austrian plenipotentiaries, who are to conclude and sign the treaty of peace, will meet at Brunn; and general count Andreossy, and prince Lichtenstein, are pointed out as the persons entrusted with that important mission. Nothing has yet transpired of the negociations which have already taken place. It is only remarked, that the greatest activity prevails in the office of count Champagny, minister for foreign affairs. His excellency repairs every day to Schoenbrunn, and spends several hours with his imperial majesty.

Many promotions have taken place in the army. We are told that his majesty has presented the cross of the legion of honor to general Narbonne, governor of Raab.

General Matthieu Dumas fills the office of chief of the army under the command of major general the prince of Neufchatel.

Three days after the battle of Wagram, the following order of the day was published:

Head Quarters, Wolkersdorff, July 9.

"The day of Enzersdorff and the decisive battle of Wagram, have crowned with success the most complete and the most glorious for our armies, the great enterprize which their toils and preceding battles had prepared. The enemy has lost an immense number of standards, 60 pieces of cannon, and 25,000 prisoners.—The field of action is covered with his dead, and all the neighboring villages are filled with his wounded.

"His imperial majesty expresses his approbation of the conduct of the whole army.

"The artillery by their vigorous attacks, the engineers, pontoneers and sailors, as well by the rapidity with which they fixed the bridges under the scite of the enemy, as by the immense labors through which, in a few days, they have secured the passage of the army over the last arm of the Danube and the islands, raised entrenchments, and opened roads for our troops, have greatly contributed to the fortunate results of the battles of Enzersdorff and Wagram. The emperor also expresses his particular approbation of their conduct.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER, *Major General*"

July 13.—At the present moment when part of the army goes into cantonments, and the other is about to encamp, it is thought proper to give as much publicity as possible to the following order of the day, dated from the imperial head quarters at Wolkersdorff:—

"The approach of the harvest, and the necessity of renewing our resources, require that the greatest attention should be paid to the preservation of the ripened corn, and that proper measures be taken to secure its produce. A rigorous observance of the regulation of the 8th of June is alone able to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country. The severe examples which have been made, and even the last acts of mercy of the emperor, have revealed to the army his first intention of putting an end to devastations of the most critical and dangerous nature which have taken place. The marshals and generals in chief shall once more prohibit the foraging in the fields where the corn is ripe. They shall take care that no village or field be set on fire They shall recal to their habitations, and take under their protection the country people, who cannot cease to fear and resume their useful labors, until all the soldiers of the army, no longer blind to their own interest, shall observe the strictest discipline, and succeed by their conduct to inspire every husbandman with confidence.

(Signed)

"ALEXANDER *Prince of Neufchatel.*"

The division of the army commanded by the duke of Ragusa, shall, in future, be denominated the eleventh corps, that of marshal Oudinot continues to be called the second corps, as it was while under the command of the late duke of Montebello.

July 17.—The emperor visited yesterday the field of battle of Wagram. His majesty was struck with grief at the deplorable state to which the fire of both armies has reduced the neighboring villages; and, it is said, ordered every possible assistance to be afforded to their inhabitants. A new demand for lint and rags has been made to the citizens of Vienna. Too many praises cannot be bestowed on the ladies of that city, for their zeal and humanity in obeying, and even anticipating the injunctions of the government, for the relief of the wounded. The greatest part of the army is about to encamp, and they already begin to build barracks for the Imperial guard The negociations proceed, and the little information that transpires, although by no means authentic, is sufficient to dispel every apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Many necessary and considerable sacrifices, on the part of Austria, are mentioned; but they are the price of peace, which can only be obtained & secured through them. It is also stated that the Emperor Francis agreed to send 60,000 men to join the French army in an expedition against Turkey; but this is merely rumor, which wants confirmation.

Paris, July 29.—The Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived here two days ago.

In conformity to the orders contained in the letter of his majesty the emperor and king, dated July 13, from his imperial camp at Znaim, in Moravia, and addressed to the Israelitish consistory at Paris, by his excellency the Minister for divine worship, on Sunday next, the 30th instant, prayers & thanksgivings will be offered to the Most High, in the Jewish Temple, of the street St. Avole, for the victories of Enzersdorff, and Wagram, in which the God of armies has so evidently fought with the warriors of France.

July 30.—His Majesty has ordered an immediate stop to be put to the reprisals lately decreed against the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, as the Dey has given satisfaction for his conduct towards Mr Dubois Thainville, and the Frenchmen in his dominions. In consequence, the sequestration laid on his vessels and goods is raised.

His Majesty also revives the decree of September 16, 1808 relative to colonial produce coming through Holland and which had been annulled by the decree of the 11 June last. No colonial produce coming through Holland shall therefore be admitted in the territory of the French Empire, whatever be the mode of its importation, or the certificates with which it is attended.

Munster, July 22.—His Majesty the the King of Westphalia is expected at Hanover, which place General Reubell entered the 19th inst. at the head of 6000 Westphalian troops.

Cassel, July 22.—His Majesty has organised, by a late decree, a battalion of national guards, composed of eight companies, one of which is to consist of grenadiers and another of chasseurs containing each 154 effective men officers included.

Munich, July 22.—Although the Austrian Major Teimes, who commands the insurgents of the Tyrol, was informed of the armistice of Znaim, he had on the 17th the audacity to make a general attack upon the positions of the Bavarian Gen. Count d'Arco. He gained and kept possession for an hour of the town of Murnau, but was at length defeated and driven into the mountains with considerable loss.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of John Marlow, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated on or before the 25th day of March next, and all those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment to

ELIZABETH MARLOW, Executrix.

October 2—w6t

SUGARS, COTTON, TEAS, &c.

W. & C. SMITH, have just received from New York per the [illegible] Captain Sturges—

36 hhds good scale Sugars,
14 Bales best quality retail Cotton;
10 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
5 Half chests fresh Imperial Tea of superior flavor,
400 Pounds Black Pepper,
6 Bales Cassia,
6 Puncheons Old Jamaic Spirits;

And in store,

Cogniac Brandy, Antigua Spirits, Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriff, Lisbon, Marcella, Catalonia and Claret Wines, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Loaf and Lump sugars, Coffee, Allspice, Race and Ground Ginger, Sweet Oil in boxes and baskets, Flax in bales, Chewing Tobacco, Cloves, Segars, Olives and Capers, &c. &c.

Also 30 [illegible] excellent New York Pork.

Georgetown, October 2—[illegible]

CHARLOTTE HALL [illegible]

THE offices of PRINCIPAL and VICE PRINCIPAL will be vacant at Charlotte Hall School, after the first day of January next. The Trustees will receive proposals to fill such vacancies until the 1st Monday of December ensuing when the appointments will be made. The salaries annexed to these appointments will probably be to the Principal $900, to the Vice-Principal $[illegible], but as the amount will depend upon the number of Pupils in the School, it cannot be exactly ascertained

Applicants will be required to exhibit testimonials of their abilities and moral character.

Good Springs, St. Mary's county, Maryland, October 2—w3t.

N. B. The Editors of the following papers; Aurora in Philadelphia, Federal Gazette and American in Baltimore, the Richmond Enquirer, and Snowden's Alexandria paper, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, are requested to insert the above once in each week for three weeks successively in their respective papers and forward their account for the same, to

NEALE H. SHAW, [illegible]

The State of Maryland, ss [illegible]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNE, Esq. having produced to the Governor an exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said United States, recognising him as Vice-Consul from his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore. Ordered, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1809, and of the independence of the United States of America the 34th.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, that Frederick William Brune, Esq has been temporarily appointed Vice-Consul of his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore, I do therefore recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of such friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United states to be hereunto affixed

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1809, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON,

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Grieves's paper at Hager's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

October 2—2aw5w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, Esq.

Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of JAMES CLAYPOLE, tanner and currier of Chestertown, Kent county, that his Bark Millhouse was, about five o'clock on the morning of Monday the fourth day of Septem. inst. destroyed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some malicious person or persons wilfully set fire to the same—And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought it proper to issue this my proclamation, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, I offer a reward of *Two hundred Dollars* to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the said crime, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of authority and the powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence on the aforesaid conditions. Given at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

[illegible] To be published twice in each week for the space of five weeks in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, the Maryland Herald at Hagars-town, & in the Star at Easton.

October 2—2aw5w