which the French army quartered in this province have sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command.

Gen. Regnier, having been apprised of our disembarcation at St. Euphemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpose of attacking, and with his characteristic confidence of defeating us.

On the afternoon of the 3d inst. I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about 10 miles distant from our position, that his force consisted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with 4 pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops, who were marching after him in a second division.

I determined therefore to advance towards his disposition, and having left 4 companies of Watterville's regiment under maj. Fisher to protect a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail:

Advanced corps—Lt. Gen. Kemp, with two 4 pounders.

Light infantry battalion.

Detachment Royal Corsican Rangers.

Detachment Royal Sicilian Volunteers.

1st brigade—Brig. gen. Cole, with three four pounders.

Grenadier battalion.

27th regiment.

2d Brigade—brigadier gen. Auckland, with three 4 pounders.

78th regiment.

81st regiment.

3d brigade—Col. Oswald, with two 4 pounders.

58th regiment.

Watteville's regiment, five companies.

20th regiment, Lt. Col. Ross, landed during the action.

Reserve of artillery—Maj. Lemoire. Four 6 pounders and 2 howitzers.

TOTAL—Rank and file, including the Royal artillery, 4795.

Gen. Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into a plain, of St. Euphemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood.—The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front; my approach to him from the sea, (along the borders of which I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movement.

After some loose firing of the flankers to cover the deploiements of the two armies, by 9 o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world, & the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.

The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the battalion of light infantry commanded by lieut. col. Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 61st, 81st, and Wateville's, together with 150 chosen battalion men of the 35th regiment, under maj. Robinson. Directly opposite to them, was the favorite French regiment the Ire Legere. The two corps, at the distance of about 100 yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order and awful silence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke and endeavored to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.

Brigadier gen. Auckland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light infantry with great spirit availed himself of this favorable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. M'Cleod, and the 81st regiment under maj. Plenderleath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.

The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under brigadier general Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the grenadiers under lieut. col. O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regiment under lieut. col. Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before the front, made an effort to turn their left, when lieut. col. Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regiment and was coming up to the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover under their flank, and by a heavy and well directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt.

This was the first feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above 700 bodies of the dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among which are gen. Compere and aid-de-camp, the lieutenant colonel of the Swiss regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Reggio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who, dispersed in woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day.

His majesty may perhaps still deign to appreciate more highly the atchievements of this little army, when it is known that the second division which the enemy were said to be expecting had all joined them the night before the action; no statement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a less calculation than seven thousand men.

Our victorious infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy so long as they were able; but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the necessity of preserving our order, the trial of speed became unequal.

The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than four thousand men. When I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss, as underneath detailed, his majesty will, I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly so highly distinguished.

I am now beginning my march southward preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

There seldom has happened an action in which the zeal and personal exertions of individuals are so imperiously called for as in the present; seldom an occasion where a general had a fairer opportunity of observing them.

The general officers, and those who commanded regiments, will feel a stronger test of their merits in the circumstances that have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could presume to pass upon them.

The 58th and Watteville's regiment, commanded by lieutenant colonels Johnston and Watteville, which formed the reserve, under colonel Oswald, were ably directed in their application to that essential duty

The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by major Lemoine, was in our dearth of cavalry, of most essential use; and I have a pleasure in reporting the effective services of that valuable and distinguished corps.

To the several departments of the army, every acknowledgment is due; but to no officer am I bound to express them so fully, on my part, as to lieutenant-colonel Dunbury, the deputy quarter-master general, to whose zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of service which he directs, the army as well as myself are under every marked obligation.

From captain Tomlin the acting head of the adjutant-general's department, and from the officers of my own family, I have received much active assistance. Among the latter I am to mention lieutenant-colonel Moore of the 23d light dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health to the time of our departure, solicited permission to accompany me on this expedition; he was wounded in the execution of my orders.

From the medical department under the direction of Mr Grieves, the deputy inspector, I am to acknowledge much professional attention, the more so as their labors have been greatly accumulated by the number of wounded prisoners who have become equally with our own the subject of their care.

The scene of action was too far from the sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy; but admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the bay the evening before the action, had directed such a disposition of ships and gun boats as would have greatly favored us, had events obliged us to retire. The solicitude, however, of every part of the navy to be of use to us, the promptitude with which the seamen hastened on shore with our supplies, the anxiety to assist our wounded, and the tenderness with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumstance to observers even the most indifferent. To me it was particularly so.

Captain Fellows, of his majesty's ship Apollo, has been specially attached to this expedition by the rear-admiral; and, in every circumstance of professional service, I beg leave to mention our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to captains Cocket and Watson, agents of transports, who acted under his orders.

Captain Bulkeley, my aid-de-camp, who will have the honor of presenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the services in the Mediterranean, and will therefore be able to give you every additional information on the subject of my present communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. STUART, Maj. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded of the British troops under the command of major-general Sir John Stuart, in the battle on the plains of St. Euphemia, near Maida, 4th of July, 1806.

Total, 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded.

ROYAL DECREE.

Beloved and faithful people of Calabria, the Divine Providence has liberated you from the severe oppression of the French invaders, and again placed you under my legitimate dominion, by the aid of my most potent ally, the king of Great Britain, seconded by mine and your assistance.

The gallant British general, chevalier Stuart, who worthily commands the forces in those provinces, in his execution has completely fulfilled the orders of his sovereign, and has answered faithfully to the confidence which I reposed in him, and to the full authority and power conferred on him for the purpose of obtaining your liberation—this power which I am about to manifest by the present royal decree, and to confirm in his person, extending it at the same time to all the other provinces of my kingdom of Naples, in which the British troops may arrive under his command. The recent battle which he fought in the Campo di Maida before your eyes, against the French army, and the total defeat of the latter, will be an event ever memorable in the history of the times, and an eternal monument of the valour of the illustrious general Stuart and his brave troops. He, in my royal name, will continue to attend to your defence and security, and to direct the operations which are to take place for the restoration of good order, and of my royal authority, and also for your advantage. Through him will be announced to you my royal determinations, tending to accomplish the above mentioned objects.

You, therefore, beloved people of Calabria, and of the other provinces of my kingdom of Naples, in which general Stuart shall arrive with his victorious army—you, who have at all times given constant proofs of your fidelity and attachment to my royal person, execute with good will whatever you may be ordered to do by this gallant general in my Royal Name. Hasten to support him with all your forces and means. Aid in every way his operations, which are directed to your relief and security, and be persuaded that I shall leave no means untried to prevent your peace from being again disturbed, and to secure to you and your families the enjoyment of days more joyful and less hazardous. Given at Palermo, July 10, 1806.

Signed

FERDINAND.

PROCLAMATION

Of Sir J. Stuart, Knight of the Grand Imperial order of the Greater Crescent, and commander in chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, landed in Calabria.

I have been informed, that since the battle of 4th inst. some of the persons attached to the French cause, and supported by some detachments of their troops, have been guilty of the most atrocious enormities, in plundering the villages, and assassinating the inhabitants, under the pretext of punishing them for their demonstrations of attachment to the legitimate sovereign.

I have also learned that the enemy, under the same pretext, has subjected the district of Cotrone to military chastisement; and that at the French head-quarters the same intention has been declared with respect to the whole of the country which they have occupied in their fright.

Wherever the British army has advanced, submission has always been recompensed by protection. I have forbidden any animadversions to be cast upon past opinions. I have prohibited all private animosities, and to encourage the peasants to behave with humanity towards the French soldiers (who since their late defeat have been dispersed in the woods and mountains,) I offered a liberal reward for every prisoner who should be brought unhurt to the British camp, and by these means I have preserved the lives of many hundred men.

In return for this, plunder and devastation have marked the retreat of the enemy; and it was a crime in the peasants to have witnessed the discomfiture and dishonor of his arms.

On this subject it therefore becomes necessary for me to appeal to the recollection of the French commanders, and to state not only that many of their declared and known partizans are in my power, but that the signal success of the army under my command has placed in my hands above three thousand prisoners. If, therefore, such violences are not put an end to in future, I shall not only deem myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severe, but indispensible law of reprisals.

(Signed) J. STUART.

Head-quarters at Bangaro, July 18, 1806.

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 6.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, from H. Elliot Esq. late his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Sicilian majesty.

Extract of a dispatch from Hugh Elliot, esq. to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, dated Palermo, Aug. 5, 1806.

Sir,

I enclose herewith the copy of a letter of the 3d of Aug. which I have received this day from Sir J. Stuart. By the surrender of Cotrone, and the retreat of both Gen. Verdier and Gen. Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those provinces are now restored to their legal sovereign. The battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this part of Europe as a memorable proof of the superiority of British courage and discipline. Of the 9000 men which Gen. Regnier commanded in the Province of Calabria Ulterior, not more than three thousand are left to attempt their retreat towards Puglia; the remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Every fort along the coasts, all the depots of stores, ammunition, and artillery prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and what, perhaps, may be considered as even of still more consequence than those advantages, an indelible impression is established of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops. There is not perhaps to be found, in the annals of military transactions, an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude, and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

LONDON, *Sept.* 11.

We stop the press to state the arrival of a messenger who, as we are informed, reached town about two hours ago with dispatches from lord Lauderdale, with which he proceeded immediately to Sir Francis Vincent's house, in Arlington street.

Letters from Holland, of so late a date as Sunday last, mention a circumstance, which if true, affords a very decisive proof indeed of the disposition which the emperor of Russia may be supposed to entertain towards France. They state, upon the authority of intelligence said to have been received from St. Petersburgh, that M. D'Oubril had been [illegible] to Siberia, for having exceeded his orders in concluding the treaty which his imperial majesty had refused to ratify. It is not improbable but that minister may have incurred his sovereign's displeasure, but his offence was certainly not of so aggravated a nature as to call for so severe a punishment. That he may have precipitated the negociation, we are warranted in concluding, from the short time, not quite a fortnight, that it lasted. The points of difference beween Russia and France, as between power and power, were certainly very few, and capable of being discussed and terminated in our sitting; but as the former, upon her own principles and professions, had to negociate for other governments, no exertion of diplomatic talent of activity could have commenced and terminated so important an affair in the space of a few days.

It is, we are told, a prevalent opinion on the continent, and no where stronger than at Paris, that the instrument signed by M. D'Oubril at Paris, was only the projet of a treaty, containing little more than the basis upon which France was disposed to treat for peace. This was so decidedly in favor of Russia, that M. D'Oubril did not feel himself justified in refusing to submit it to his court. The French government having obtained his personal approbation of the plan, for very obvious reasons, magnified it into a concurrence on the part of his court, and proclaimed that to be a treaty which, as is now supposed, was only a projet. The artifice for a time was attended with all the success and effect that could well be expected. It held Austria in subjection, intimidated Prussia, gave a new spring to the public mind in France, embarrassed the negociation with England, and spread dismay and consternation throughout the continent. That it was in a great degree productive of these effects, or expected to be so, we have only to look to the pages of the Moniteur for proofs. We cannot easily forget the confident language it has used, on more than one occasion, since the departure of M. D'Oubril.

BRANDENBURGH, Aug. 16.

It is asserted, that in place of the usual summer manoeuvres, there will be a considerable camp formed in Silesia.

Almost all the Prussian army is in motion. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, the prince of Hohenhole, Gen. Ruchel, and Gen. Blucher, will command the principal corps.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that an assistant is engaged and daily expected. This will allow him more time and leisure to devote to the higher Classes and Female department. He is now opening Two classes, one in Latin, and the other in English Grammar, and expects shortly to have a Third in Geography. Parents therefore who wish their children taught any of the above, will please to apply soon. He is likewise furnished with an elegant pair of Globes, on which he intends delivering a course of Lectures, to children whose parents may have occasion to spend the winter in this city.

For terms apply at the Academy.

R. ELLIOTT.

Capitol Hill, October 23—w3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the middle ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,

January 29—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The *Trustees of Public Schools* in this city have determined to erect two SCHOOL HOUSES; the one in the Western, and the other in the Eastern section of the city; for which purpose they have appropriated the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred dollars.

We have deferred several manuscript articles to make room for the following interesting letters, taken from the Frankfort Palladium.

Frankfort, October 2.

We congratulate the public at large and the particular friends of Messrs. Lewis and Clark and their companions, on the happy termination of an expedition which will, doubtless, be productive of incalculable commercial advantages to the Western country.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist on this point, we are persuaded all think and feel alike, on the courage, perseverance, and prudent department displayed by this adventurous party. They are entitled to, and will receive the plaudits of their countrymen.

By the mail of this morning we have received from an obliging friend, the following letter from capt. Clark to his brother, gen. Clark, near Louisville. Captain Clark, did not perhaps intend it for publication, but to gratify in some measure, the impatient wishes of his countrymen, the general was prevailed upon to permit its appearance in our paper of to-day.

St. Louis, 23d Sept. 1806.

DEAR BROTHER,

We arrived at this place at 12 o'clock to-day, from the Pacific ocean; where we remained during the last winter, near the entrance of the Columbia river. This station we left on the 27th of March last, and should have reached St. Louis early in August, had we not been detained by the snow which barred our passage across the rocky mountains until the 24th of June. In returning through those mountains, we divided ourselves into several parties, digressing from the route by which we went out, in order more effectually to explore the country, and discover the most practicable route which does exist across the continent by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers; In this we were completely successful; and have therefore no hesitation in declaring that such as nature has permitted we have discovered the best route which does exist across the continent of North America in that direction. Such is that by way of the Missouri to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of that river, a distance of 2575 miles; thence by land, passing by the Rocky Mountains, to a navigable part of the Kooskooske 340; and with the Kooskooske 73 miles, Lewis's river 154 miles, and the Columbia 413 miles to the Pacific Ocean; making the total distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, to the discharge of the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, 3555 miles.

The navigation of the Missouri may be deemed good—its difficulties arise from its falling banks, timber imbedded in the mud of its channel, its sand bars and steady rapidity of its current, all which may be overcome with a great degree of certainty, by using the necessary precautions. The passage by land of 340 miles from the falls of the Missouri to the Kooskooske, is the most formidable part of the track proposed across the continent. Of this distance, 200 miles is along a good road, and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows. A passage over those mountains is, however, practicable from the latter part of June to the last of September; and the cheap rate at which horses are to be obtained from the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, and west of them, reduces the expences of transportation over this portage to a mere trifle. The navigation of the Kooskooske, Lewis's river, and the Columbia, is safe and good from the first of April to the middle of August, by making three portages on the latter river.——The first of which, in descending is 1200 paces, at the falls of Columbia, 261 miles up that river; the second, of two miles, at the long narrows, six miles below the falls; and a third, also, of two miles at the great rapids, 65 miles still lower down. The tide flows up the Columbia, 183 miles, and within seven miles of the great rapids. Large sloops may with safety ascend as high as tide water, and vessels of 300 tons burthen, reach the entrance of the Multnomah river, a large southern branch of the Columbia, which takes its rise on the confines of new Mexico, with the Callerado, and Apostle's rivers, discharing itself into the Columbia, 125 miles from its entrance into the Pacific ocean. I consider this track across the continent of immense advantage to the fur trade, as all the furs collected in nine tenths of the most valuable fur country in America