with certainty calculate on the re-election of his excellency *Israel Smith*, Governor, and a majority of between 20 and 30 republican member in the Legislature. The above towns include most of the federal strength."

"The hon. *Samuel Shaw*, (Republican) elected from this district, to fill the vacancy occassioned by the hon. *Judge Witherell*, and for the 11th Congress, by a majority of between 800 and 1000 over the federal candidates.

"The hon. *Martin Chittenden*, re-elected in the N. W. district."

Spooner's Vermont Journal gives the votes of 126 towns as follows:

For Smith,	9751
Tickner,	9996

Governor Sullivan is not dead. The Boston papers received yesterday say that he is convalescent.

Official return of French ships surrendered at Cadiz.

Hero, 84, 673 men; Neptune, 92, 713; Algesiras, 80, 661; Pluton, 74, 684; Vincedor, 78, 616; Cornelia, 318 men. Total 450 guns, 3,3668 men.

The English prints in London, take an unusual interest in the elections of the U. S. the election of Gov. Sullivan in Mass. is lamented as a public misfortune—because he is the friend of Mr. Jefferson—it is treated in the same way as if general Spencer had landed his troops in Gallicia and that they had been all *Burgoyned*.

Aurora.

From the New-York Gazette, September 15.

From our correspondent at Havanna, dated the 26th August, received via Baltimore.

"Upwards of twenty vessels have arrived here since yesterday morning from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore! The people here are confident the embargo must be off—It has a strange appearance."

The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 23d of July:

"The St. Michaels is at last arrived from France; and a report being circulated that the French decrees against your commerce were to be rescinded immediately, has given our market a complete stagnation, it being understood that the ministry are pledged to take off the orders in council as soon as the French decrees are at an end. Nothing official has yet been published, but the Sun, a government newspaper, has given a hint that such an event may occur."

N. Y. Gazette.

London, July 14.

The St. Michael, an American brig, is arrived at Falmouth from L'Orient, and brings dispatches from the American government to Mr. Pinckney. By the gentleman who brings these dispatches there are accounts that the differences which have for a twelvemonth past been the subjects of negociation between Mr. Armstrong and the French minister at Paris, are at length about to terminate in an amicable manner. They say, that this is not owing to the recent events, nor has America abated one iota of her pretensions.—Mr. W. Purviance, who brought the dispatches from America, continues in France; the St. Michael is to be allowed to return to L'Orient.

Staunton, Sept. 8.

Samuel M'Kee, Esq. is elected a member of Congress, in the room of J. Boyl, of Kentucky, declined.

Natches, Aug. 17.

A company of United States troops under the command of capt. Swan, have marched to the Amite, to protect the frontier from any hostile attack the Indians may feel disposed to make.

We learn that in the late action between the Indians and whites, on the Amite, the Indians lost one killed, and one badly wounded. They swear they will have revenge for their murdered brother—but we hope the march of our troops will prevent any further bloodshed.

London, July 20.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday, but it reached us too late for to avail ourselves of it:

"*Foreign Office, Tuesday 3 o'clock.*

"Mr. West has just arrived from Corunna, accompanied by Signior Fermin Viarro. They left Corunna on the 9th of July, when an official account had arrived there of the defeat of General Lefebvre by General Palafox, on the 26th of June two leagues from Saragossa. The force under the French General consisted of eight thousand men, who, after a severe action of several hours, surrendered to the Spanish general. The impetuosity of the peasantry, however, was such, that they afterwards rushed on, and with their armablanca (knives and swords) put every Frenchman to death.

July 23.

The defeat of the French General Lefebvre, near Sarragossa, is confirmed in an official proclamation of the Junta at Seville (which with other interesting extracts from the Spanish Journals, will be found in another column,) and confirmed by several private letters which have been communicated to us. The details of this glorious atchievement are unfortunately wanting; and we are, for the moment, deprived of the pleasure of learning by what exertion of skill, or irresistable effort of gallantry, a division of French veterans, headed by one of the ablest officers in the service, has been wholly annihilated; and, to use the language of the proclamation, "that not a single man remained to tell the dismal narrative to his countrymen." The letters differ respecting the magnitude of Lefebvre's force. One of these states that 13,000 French fell under the walls of Saragossa, and that the remaining 5000, in endeavoring to effect their retreat, were driven into the Ebro.

The defeat of the French army under Gen. Moncey is also confirmed. It appears that he had cannonaded and vigorously assailed the city of Valentia for upwards of seven hours, but the intrepidity & valor of the brave patriots ultimately prevailed, and the enemy defeated by the well directed fire of the garrison made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind them their numerous dead, and greatly embarrassed by the number of their wounded. In the utmost consternation and distress, the remains of the enemy took the rout of Almanza, and the necessary measures were promptly taken by the patriots to cut off their retreat, and effect their entire destruction. Their killed and wounded was immense. Among the prisoners were Gen. Berthier, and his aid-de-camp, who were conveyed to Valentia.

Accounts had also been received from Catalonia, confirming the intelligence of the defeat of the enemy near Barcelona, with the addition that gen. Segi was either killed or desperately wounded.

It was further announced that the Catalan peasants had been joined by those of Rouillon, and that the forts of Figueras and Bellegarde, were in the hands of the patriots. The same accounts added, that nothing could exceed the indignation and disgust manifested by the people of France at the atrocious conduct of their government towards the Spanish nation

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday next, the 24th inst. will be offered for sale at Mr. Law's brick house, on the New Jersey avenue, opposite to *the Secretary of the Navy's*, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

plate, linnen, pictures, and China. The terms of sale are, for all articles under 20 dollars, cash: for purchases of 20 dollars to 50 dollars, Notes at 30 days with an approved endorser, and those above 50 dollars, for notes with an approved endorser at sixty days, Negotiable in one of the banks within the district.

HENRY HIORT.

Sept. 21—2t.

ABSCONDED,

ON the 11th September, Richard T. Spalding, with the pretension of going to the Methodist Camp Meeting, and thinking it probable he does not intend to return to his duty again, unless compelled, I will give *three cents* reward to any person that will bring him home, and *three pounds o' paint skins* for information where he can be found.

All persons are warned not to employ or harbor said Spalding, my apprentice, at their peril.

ROBERT CLARKE.

Sept. 21—3t.

This is to give Notice

THAT the subscriber, of Prince George's County in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's Co. in Maryland, letters testimentary, on the personal estate of George Lee, late of Washington County in the district of Columbia, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the ninth day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight.

JOHN REED MAGRUDER, jun. Executor.

Sept. 5—w6t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Shepherdess, arrived at New-York in 46 days from Cadiz, furnishes Spanish intelligence to July 28. The following interesting details are translated from Spanish papers. In addition to this intelligence, we have seen letters which state that the Spanish patriots have 500,000 infantry and 80,000 cavalry in the field; and that on the 28th July a report was circulating in Cadiz, that Joseph had crossed the Pyrenees at the head of 40,000, and had advanced to the village of Cajalla in Aragon, where his vanguard had been attacked by an army of Gallicians, and twelve to fourteen thousand of his men cut off. The report was generally credited.

A letter dated Cadiz, July 28, says—

"The vessels detained at Algesiras under the French decrees, have been ordered by the Council of Seville to be delivered up; but the delays and embarrassments interposed by the officers at the former place, have hitherto prevented their liberation, which however is expected to take place very soon."

New-York, Sept. 17.

Latest from Spain.—By the arrival last evening of the ship Shepherdess, Capt. Doane, in 46 days from Cadiz, we have received the official details (in Spanish) of two bloody battles which were fought at Baylen and Andujar on the 15th and 21st of July, between the Spanish patriots and the French army under the command of Generals Dupont and Gobert, in which the latter were completely defeated, and made prisoners. We have procured Translations for this evening.

Since putting the above in type, a gentleman of this city has handed us a letter from his correspondent in Cadiz, containing the following highly important additional intelligence.

"Cadiz, 28th July, 1808.

"The paper inclosed contains the details of the capture by the troops of this single province, of an entire French army which consisted when it left Madrid of 22,000 men. The capitulation was signed on the 21st inst. The prisoners actually surrendered are said to exceed 16,000, and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. In most of the other provinces the whole mass of the people have displayed a determined spirit of resistance to the French, and several very bloody battles have been fought, which have uniformly terminated favorably for the Spaniards, particularly at Valencia and Saragossa, where two very considerable bodies of French have been totally cut in pieces; in short, the Spaniards appear so unanimous and so zealous in their determination to drive the French out of the country, that I am not without great hopes of their complete success. As yet, no general government has been formed, but the Juntas or Councils established in each Province, for its temporary government, have taken the most decided measures to oppose the enemy with success, by obliging all the inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 45 to serve in the army, without distinction of rank. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition—these have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of Great Britain, to whom this revolution is all important, and the subject of much exultation. But while I rejoice that Bonaparte is likely to be stopped in his career to universal despotism, I very much fear it will increase the difficulty of bringing our disputes with Great Britain to a favorable conclusion."

"24th July.

"The Post from Malaga has just arrived, and brings letters, dated 26th inst. containing the following information, viz:—

That on the 25th, in the afternoon, a Xebec from Ivica entered that port and brought intelligence, that before her departure from that island an English frigate had arrived there in a damaged state, having been in an engagement which had taken place in the Mediterranean between an English squadron, commanded by Admiral Thornborough, and a French fleet of 11 sail of the line, from Toulon, with troops on board, destined for Spain. When the frigate left the fleet two French ships were sunk and two taken, and the English were in pursuit of the others. The letters say that the account is fully believed in Malaga, and that an express has been sent off by the government of that place with the news to the Junta of Seville."

(Translated for the Evening Post.)

The Field Marshal Don Teodoro Reding has sent the following dispatch, dated on the 22d inst. to Excellency Senior Don Francisco Xavier Castanos General in chief of the army of operations of Andalusia:—

Most Excellent Sir, since the dispatch which I transmitted to your excellency on the 17th inst. informing you of the attack made by the division under my command upon that of general Gobert, who was killed in the action, and whose division was dislodged from all the positions which it had taken contiguous to Baylen, and completely beaten, and of the reasons which induced me to return to Menjibar; I repassed in the afternoon of the 17th, the river Guadalquivir, and took a position that night—on the 18th at day break I was joined by the second division under command of Field Marshal the Marquis de Coupigny, and we both marched towards this town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it.

As soon as I arrived, in obedince to your excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack facing towards Andujar. At 3 in the morning of the 19th when the troops were forming to begin their march, Gen. Dupont with his army attacked our camp and commenced a fire of his artillery with a design, doubtless, to surprize us; but with the quickness of lightening, all the troops of the two divisions led by their worthy officers flew to the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both. At sun rise our troops were in possession of the heights which they formerly occupied, and the enemy began their attacks upon various points of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from our fire in consequence of their occupying a better position protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their turn assailed notwithstanding the violence of their attacks, which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back and form new columns until half past twelve, but were fatigued without being able to gain ground, altho' they had several times broken our lines of defence with the intrepidity of troops accustomed to conquer, and penetrated to our batteries, which were served that day in a manner which astonished and terrified the enemy, and which has few examples, for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, always protecting the points attacked, and varying their positions as circumstances required.

Gen. Dupont then placed himself with the other generals at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness, but with no better success, and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted, that their loss amounted to 2000 men killed and many wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other generals.

In this situation gen. Dupont requested to capitulate, and hostilities were suspended in both armies, it being agreed that they should remain in their respective positions, and the consequence of the valor and constancy of the brave troops composing these two divisions has been the total defeat and capture of the army of Dupont, and that of Bedel has shared the same fate, with the difference only of receiving their arms at the time of embarkation, notwithstanding the position which the latter took contrary to the laws of war after the suspension of arms granted to it and to its general in chief.

I glory in having commanded such worthy troops who have sustained the honor and reputation of the Spanish nation, and shewn how capable they are of supporting the noble cause which has obliged them to take up arms in defence of their religion, their sovereign and their country, and who in two actions only have destroyed the enemy and accomplished the design of the wise government which employed them and reposed in them its confidence.

REDING.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

Most Serene Sir,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your highness with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen. Gen. Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war. The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andalusia. The particulars will be communicated to you, by my nephew col. Don Pedro Augustin Giron, adj. gen. of infantry, and until you receive circumstantial details, your highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations corresponds with the sentiments which your highness entertains of them and which the army merits, and with the opinion which I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

I make bold to request your highness to fulfil for me the vow which I had made to dedicate this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand. God preserve your highness many years.

Head quarters at Anjudar,
21 July 1808.

ZAVIER DE CASTANOS.

His serene highness the President of the Supreme Council.

Yesterday the 20th, Spain, or rather the army of your highness obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The result is an imitation of the battle of Pavia, in one moment the Andalusias are freed from the French arms. The division of Dupont with every thing belonging to it and all its generals are captured, and the other divisions which occupied his majesty's dominions from the summit of the Sierra to Baylen, evacuate the Peninsula by sea. This is the substance of the treaty which his excellency gen. Castanos and I had the pleasure to sign last night, and as we left the camp at midnight exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your highness the details of the capitulations and battles, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

I have ordered allegiance to be sworn this day to our new king Don Ferdinand VII. which had not been performed in this city, the Te Deum to be sung, and illuminations for three nights.

God preserve your highness many years.

Head quarters at Anjudar,
July 21, 1808.

EL CONDE DE TILLY.

His serene highness, the President and the members of the Supreme Council of Spain and the Indies.

Naval Engagement—Letters state that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean between the British fleet and the Toulon squadron in which the former were victorious. It is said that two French ships of the line were taken and two sunk, and that the British were pursuing the remainder. The French squadron had troops on board to aid their force in Spain.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(The last night but two.)

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,
September 21, 1808.

Will be presented a celebrated Comedy in Five Acts,

(Never performed here,)

CALLED,

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

(Written by Shakespeare.)

Sir John Falstaff,	Mr. Warren,
Fenton,	Mr. Cone,
Justice Shallow,	Mr. Bikers,
Master Slender,	Mr. Francis,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Miller,
Mr. Ford,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Sir Hugh Evans,	Mr. Jefferson,
Dr. Caius,	Mr. Blissett,
Host,	Mr. Cross,
Bardolf,	Mr. Wilmot,
Nym,	Mr. Jacobs,
Pistol,	Mr. Seymour,
Simple,	Mr. Bray,
Robin, Falstaff's page,	Mast. Scrivener,
Rugby,	Mr. Harriss,
Mrs. Ford,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Mrs. Page,	Mrs. Jefferson,
Ann Page,	Miss Hunt,
Mrs. Quickly,	Mrs. Francis,

AT THE END OF THE PLAY,

A MUSICAL OLIO.

Song—Knowing Joe, or the Ploughman turn'd Actor——Mr. Jefferson.
——Hunting Song——Mrs. Seymour.
Song—Potatoe Merchant—Mr. Bray.
Song—Freemen united must prevail—Mr. Jacobs.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with a

PANTOMIMICAL DANCE,

CALLED

HARLEQUIN HURRY SCURRY,

OR

A RURAL RUMPUS.

Harlequin,	Mr. Harriss,
Squire Limberlimbs,	Mr. Francis,
Paul Dunderhead, (*Clown*)	Mr. Blisset,
Cabbage,	Mr. Bray,
Peter Puff,	Mr. Briers,
Crispin Heeltap,	Mr. Jacobs,
Colin, (a Coopers boy)	Mast. Scrivener,
Sawyers, Messrs. Miller, Seymour, &c.	
Sukey,	Mrs. Jefferson,
Sally Soapsuds,	Mrs. Francis,
Winifred Wringlinen,	Mrs. Seymour,
Columbine,	Miss Hunt.

In the course of the dance a Hornpipe, by Miss Hunt—to conclude with a Reel, by the Characters.

☞ The next night's Performance will be on SATURDAY.

The Theatre will positively close on MONDAY Next.

*** Tickets to be had of *Mr. Charnock* at *Mr. Stibbins's*, Cabinet-maker, in F street, near the Bank.

‡‡‡ Box One Dollar—Pitt Three-quarters of a Dollar.

Doors will be open at Six—Curtain rise a quarter before Seven o'clock.