a determination to set fire to the whole town rather than give it up to the French. After the last attack the few remaining troops fled; and we are assured that the province of Arragon is thus cleared of Frenchmen.

"Joseph Bonaparte is at Burgos, having evacuated Madrid. We are this day confidently told that he had begun his march towards France; but that, all Biscay being in arms, he has been obliged to return to Burgos, where he will be very shortly surrounded, and if he does not take care made prisoner.

"We have nothing from France; but from the tardiness of the French troops coming in, it is pretty generally supposed that Bonaparte has got his hands full. Should the North of Europe rise, he may be made to regret his infamous conduct towards this country.

"We have no certain accounts from Lisbon; but we are glad that we are not to have any English troops in Spain. The Spaniards, in fact, do not want any other aid than money and ammunition: they have more men than they can arm, and combined armies have never done any thing. With the Spaniards the French can have no opportunity of intrigueing; and left to themselves they have no dissensions to fear."

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Besides the foregoing articles, we have selected the following from other prints.

In the beginning of August all the French residing in Corunna were arrested and committed to jail.

The Duke of York is reported to be appointed commander in cheif of the grand Spanish army composed of 70,000 men.

Letters from Gottenburgh state, that the Emperor of Russia has offered to make peace with Sweden; but that his Swedish majesty refused, observing, that he could not treat without England.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship America, Capt. Lelar, 42 days from Amsterdam—Capt. Lelar, left Amsterdam the 17th, Aug. by special permission obtained through the agency of Gen. Armstrong, for the purpose of bringing out Mr. Baker, the bearer of dispatches to France by the St. Michaels. Mr. Baker landed at New-Castle & proceeded immediately for Washington. Gen. Armstrong had made repeated applications to the French government without success, for permission for a vessel to bring out Mr. Baker. He had therefore to proceed to Holland, where, after much importunity, this conveyance was allowed; the embargo in Holland, being rigidly maintained. Captain Lelar informs, that the condemnation of American vessels and property, by the prize courts at Paris, were very numerous. Nothing which came under their cognizance escaped. In Holland there existed a total depression of every kind of business.

But the most important and pleasing article of intelligence received by the America, is the following, which we have the assurance of captain Lelar, and his intelligent passengers, is entitled to full and implicit credit:

On the 17th Sept. lon. 17, 50, W. lat. 40, N. was boarded by the British frigate Euridice, nine days out from Lisbon, the boarding officer from which informed that General Junot *had capitulated to the English and Portuguese forces,* and that *all Portugal* was in possession of the patriots and English; and that the Russian fleet lying in the Tagus, had been taken by the British and sent to England.

This intelligence, which, from the manner and period of its being communicated, bespeaks immediate belief, receives additional credibility from the articles which are given in this day's Gazette, from the English papers, all of which demonstrate that the British forces, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, co-operating with the Portuguese, were on the eve of making a bold and well-concerted movement against gen. Junot. In England, so early as the middle of August, the public expectation was anxiously looking for an event of this nature.

Capt. Lelar, was boarded by the British Jamaica frigate, the captain of which politely favored him with London papers to the 15th of Aug. from which we extract the following:

It would appear from one or two articles in the latest papers (we have not the intermediate papers of the 10th, 11th and 12th Aug.) that Joseph Bonaparte had been obliged to abandon the *throne* of Spain, but that, with characteristic prudence, he had carried off all the wealth and paraphernalia of the crown.

Further detail in our next.

It would appear from all our accounts that the St. Michaels had not left England, for either France or America, so late as Aug. 15.

We shall give translations from our Dutch papers in future numbers.

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London, Aug. 14.

The dispatches which have been so anxiously expected from Lord Collingwood, with the detail of the glorious victory of the patriots over Dupont, had not arrived at a late hour last night. The intelligence, however, which, has been received at different times from the north of Spain, and in the most authentic shape, places that important fact beyond dispute, whilst it excites a lively impatience to be acquainted with all the circumstances of the gallant atchievement. This laudable anxiety of the public is not likely to remain long unsatisfied. We have every reason to conclude, that in our next we shall be enabled to give the details to the public, as there is every probability of an arrival from Cadiz, in the course of this day or to-morrow. In the mean time, any accounts of the various operations which preceded the final surrender of the enemy's force, cannot fail to be gratifying.—The letters of Gen. Castanos to the Supreme Junta of Seville, respecting the movements and operations of his army which are given in another part of our paper, though not of so late a date as those which we published some days ago, will yet be read with interest and satisfaction. In the absence of any direct intelligence of the progress of the patriotic army, after the surrender of general Dupont these official documents, announcing several of the particular actions which preceded that event, cannot fail of giving some relief to the eager expectations of the public. Castanos appears to have conducted himself during the whole of the campaign, in a manner that shews him well entitled to the confidence of his countrymen, and eminently qualified for the important and confidential post which has been assigned to him. The operations of his army were planned with all the prudence of an experienced general, and executed with all the ardor and activity of an enterprising soldier. The event has amply corresponded with the means, and both prove, that Spain has many officers not inferior in any one requisite or qualification of a general, to the most celebrated amongst the leaders of their perfidious invaders.

The gazettes in which these official documents appeared, were brought by the Gibraltar, from Corunna, from which place she sailed the 5th inst. Various other articles of intelligence have been received by the same conveyance, which, though interesting, as they confirm the accounts previously received of the successes of the patriots in different parts of the north and east of Spain, present nothing of novelty. The patriots are every where on the alert, anxious to emulate the conduct of those who have already covered themselves with glory, and to share in the extermination of the remnant of the French army amongst them. The Asturians have pushed into Biscay, the Gallacians have advanced into Castile; and whilst the French are in all directions retreating towards the line of communication with France, the patriots are pressing forward from every point, to recover the small portion of their country that yet may remain in the hands of the French. Whilst the contending parties are relatively so circumstanced, on one side dispersed, dispirited, and repeatedly defeated, on the other concentrated, confident and perpetually triumphant, there can be no ground for supposing that the struggle will now be obstinate or protracted. A single blow would, in the present situation of the French in that country, effectually overthrow all prospect of their being able to retain a footing in it. The defeat of Bessieres, or the capture of Joseph, would equally avail for that purpose. But in any event the cause of Spain must be triumphant.

Reports are in circulation, that the departure of Bonaparte from Bayonne was connected with a project of accumulating a force capable of bearing down all opposition in Spain. Even an army of one hundred thousand men is said to have been marched from Paris towards that country. Those who incline to such rumors would do well to consider, that one half of Bonaparte's force is in Germany, that a fourth of it has been disposed of in Spain and Portugal, and that the remaining fourth has ample employment in Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Dalmatia, and in the interior of France. The guards may have been marched from Paris, and joined the body of conscripts, for the purpose of reinforcing an army that was on foot, or supposed to be in existence in Spain, when Bonaparte left Bayonne. But the surrender of Dupont, and the evacuation of Madrid and the Castiles, will alter the case, and change the destination of the reinforcement. The approaching war with Austria will require all the men that can be assembled, and more than can be well spared; for even though no Frenchmen should remain in Spain, it will require a considerable body of troops to watch that country on the side of the Pyrenees. Pallafox has continued to immortalize himself by his defence of Saragosa, against the repeated assaults of the constantly worsted corps of Lefebvre; and Cuesta, after having made a dash to surprize Joseph on his way to Madrid, has taken post at Salamanca.

Of the operations of sir A. Wellesley since his arrival in Portugal, no official accounts have yet been received. Indeed, it is not officially known that he has effected a landing in that country; that he had landed, however, about the 27th ult. at Peniche we have no doubt; and little, that in his meditated attack upon Lisbon, he will have the co-operation of gen. Spencer's corps of upwards of 5,000 men, which will bring the total amount of his force to about 16,000. From Peniche he was to shape his march thro' Mafra and Clatra, to the Tagus; and when arrived at the mouth of that river, he was first to proceed to the reduction of Fort St. Julien and of Balem, which he would attack on the land side, while on that of the sea he would have the powerful co-operation of Charles Cotton. This task, however arduous in some respects, they would soon have performed; the fall of Lisbon and of Junot would naturally follow.

When Joseph Bonaparte found that he could not maintain himself upon the throne of Spain, he determined to secure the crown, and therefore carried off with him all the regalia and other valuables of the Spanish court.

London, August 9.—The Victory, a merchant vessel, is arrived from Pernambucco in 60 days. We learn by her that every thing was going on well at Brazil. A considerable force was collecting at Rio Grande, for the purpose of proceeding against the river Plata; but the expedition was suspended in consequence of the arrival of intelligence that a material change had taken place in the relations between Spain and G. Britain. A fleet of merchantmen consisting of nearly 200 vessels, were to sail for England, under a strong convoy, about 20 days after the departure of the Victory.

Murat's army which was entrenching itself near Madrid, it is said was waiting for a favorable opportunity to fly for refuge to France.

DUTCH PAPERS.

Dutch Journals to the 5th instant containing Paris news to the 30th ult. Bonaparte arrived at Pau on the 21st ult. and left that town the next morning, and was to be at Toulouse on Sunday, the 24th: he was thence to proceed to Agen, which he was to leave on the 29th, for the purpose of visiting Bordeaux, where he was expected on the 30th. Such is the rout mentioned in these papers. Where he was to go from Bordeaux is not stated, but according to some accounts, he is expected at Ramboillet on the 14th inst. his birth day, for the celebration of which splendid preparations had been made. It is stated in an article from Hamburgh, of the 29th ult. in the Rotterdam Courant of the 4th inst. that intelligence had been received at Copenhagen of the capture of the Swedish army in Finland, consisting of 12,000 men. This is evidently an unfounded rumor. The Gottenburg mail furnishes the means of detection. By it we learn that his Swedish majesty established his head quarters at Great Carloby on the 24th ult. one day later than the report.

The Spanish troops in the vicinity of Hamburgh have taken the oath of fidelity to their new sovereign Joseph Napoleon. This need excite no surprize. They could be only imperfectly informed of recent events in their own country; and, besides, they had the bayonets of the French at their breasts. These papers maintain their usual silence with respect to Spain.

Private letters from Holland state, that strong symptoms of revolt against France have lately manifested themselves in several districts of Germany, and also in Poland. At Dantzic, the people are said to have suddenly risen upon the French soldiery, and put numbers of them to death. The final result of this insurrection is not mentioned. Dantzic is known to be very strongly garrisoned, and therefore the conspiracy must be formidable, or the irritation extreme, that could prompt the inhabitants to insurrection.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Sir James Saumarez, in the Baltic. Report says, they announce the commencement of hostilities between the Austrians and French. Whether this be any part of the contents of the dispatches we know not; but a letter from an officer in the Baltic states, that Sir James, while cruising off Stralsund on the 29th ult., was informed that hostilities had actually commenced, a battle having been fought in Galicia, in which the French were entirely defeated.

The loss of the French is stated at 12,000 men, and the statement is said to have been confirmed by several vessels from Pilau. We state these rumors; but though we consider hostilities at no great distance between those powers, we doubt much whether they have yet commenced.

HAMBURGH, July 29.

We are assured that intelligence was received at Copenhagen, on the 23d, that the Russian Gen. Buxhovden had surrounded and captured general Klingspor, with 12,000 men.

A rumor was also in circulation, that the alliance between Sweden and England is interrupted.

The day before yesterday, the Spanish officers and soldiers at the military depot at Altona and in the vicinity, took the oath of allegiance to their new king, after the new constitution had been read to them. Nothing was heard but acclamations of "Long live the king, don Joseph Napoleon!" The French general Dupas gave a grand entertainment to the officers. After dinner the health of the new king was drank, and repeated several times with unbounded applause.

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RIO SECO, July 23.

The French driven to rage and madness by the great slaughter and discomfiture which they had sustained in the battle of the 14th, entered this place with fire and sword, putting to death every one who fell in their way in the streets, and in the houses. In one street they killed 129 individuals, and in a single ward upwards of 208. This carnage was followed by an indiscriminate pillage, which continued during the whole of the night; and whatever they could not carry off with them they destroyed. Church vestments and utensils, plate, chalices, pyxes, the sacred hosts all carry off, or plundered—the images dashed in pieces! Virgins, matrons, widows, ***** young and old all ****** Just God! Blessed God! Hadst thou granted permission to the infernal spirits to afflict us, they could not have made greater havoc in this town! Beloved father, we confess that though thou dealest with us most mercifully, our sins have deserved a still severer chastisement; but forget not, O Lord, that we have all of us a Mediator, who is God with the Father, and that at this moment Rio Seco is the most unfortunate, the most wretched habitation on the face of the earth!

According to the most respectable information, received from Frederick Town, it is probable that Mr. Nelson will have a majority in Washington of about 700, and Mr. Bruce a majority of about 600 in Alleghany. If so Mr. Nelson will be elected by a majority of about 350.

DIED, on Thursday 29th September, in the 10th year of her age, Miss LUCRETIA DASHIELL, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Wilson of this city, after a long and distressing illness, which she endured with exemplary patience and pious resignation. Possessed of a good understanding, the utmost purity of heart, and every endearing virtue that could recommend her to the affectionate attachment of her acquaintances, she acquired it to a very uncommon degree. To her particular friends she was most truly and deservedly dear; and her untimely death is lamented by them with deep affliction.

PORT-TOBACCO JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

WILL be run for, over the Port-Tobacco Jockey Club Course, on the second Tuesday in October next, a PURSE of *three hundred and sixty* dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, and on the second day a PURSE of *two hundred* dollars, two miles and repeat, the winning horse of the first days race only excepted. Weights agreeable to the rules of the club; and on the third day a handsome *Saddle, Bridle, and Martingale*, value Fifty dollars, one mile and repeat, by saddle horses.

All horses must be entered with the Secretary on the evening previous to their running.

WM. D. HARRISON, Sec.

August 24—

LOST on or about the 22d of September last, a NELSON DIRK with an Ivory handle Gilt mountings, together with black Leathern WAIST BELT, worked with gold thread. Any person finding the same and lodging it at Mr. STELLE's Hotel, Capitol Hill, will be suitably rewarded by the owner.

October 5—3t

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the journal shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government will have been more important than the one at hand.

To enable the Editor the more satisfactorily to discharge these duties, he has associated with himself, JOSEPH GALES, Jun. who, during the sittings of Congress, will be principally occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shewn his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

WANTED, to Teach ARITHMETIC & GEOGRAPHY in a *Female Academy*, a Gentleman who is competent thereto, and who can devote three afternoons in the week to those objects.

For particulars enquire of N. KING, War Office.

October 7—3t

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Prince George county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the *Personal Estate* of CASSANDRA HILLEARY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 10th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1808.

GEORGE HILLEARY, Adm'r. of Cassandra Hilleary.

October 7—3t

BY Virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the Subscriber as trustee for the sale of part of the REAL ESTATE of James Beall son of Robert, deceased, will sell at *PUBLIC AUCTION* at Mr. Daniel Beall's, living on the premises, on *Monday* the 31st day of October next—the following Tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in Montgomery county and adjoining the lands of the late Allen Bowie:

Part Easter,	142 acres.
First Vacancy,	41
Part Second Vacancy,	38
Resurvey on Batcheler's Purchase,	49
	270

A further description of the property will be given to any person wishing to purchase, on application to the subscriber. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, for paying the purchase money with legal interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale.

SOLOMON HOLLAND, Trustee.

Rockville, October, 7—3w

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 Colombia, 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.

CAPITOL, U. STATES, Sept. 22, 1808.

ALL persons having accounts unsettled against the Public Works, are requested to apply at the office on the Capitol Hill, late Mr. Lenthal's, as soon as convenient, for settlement.

B. HENRY LATROBE.

Surveyor of the public buildings of the United States.

Prince Georges' county to wit:

I HEREBY certify that *Notley Maddox* of the said county brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his inclosures, a dark brown GELDING, about 12 years old, 14 1-2 hands high a small star in his forehead, switch tail, heavy [illegible] ears, no perceivable brand, much galled both by the saddle and gears.

Given under my hand, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this 26th of July 1808.

HENRY A. CALLIS.

The owner of the above mentioned Horse is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

NOTLEY MADDOX, living near the Eastern Branch bridge, Prince Georges' county Md.

September 28—w3t