his majesty's ship Donnegal, was received by the Eurydice:

Camp at Hovella, 23d Aug. 1808.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that an agreement for the suspension of hostilities between the British and French armies preparatory to an arrangement of a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the latter, was signed last night by direction of the commander in chief.

The commander in chief has directed me to inform you that he has received orders to send to England all the horse ships now in Portugal, with the exception of those which will have brought out the 18th light dragoons; and he concludes you will receive orders from the admiral to send them to England without loss of time.

He wishes however that all the other transports, whether in the Mondego river, at Oporto, or off Mondego, should be brought to the mouth of the Tagus, without loss of time, and he has desired me to request, that you will give directions that they may be sent to that station.—I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. WELLESLY.

To capt. Malcolm, H. M. ship Donnegal.

It is said that Don Carlos, son of Charles IV. and brother to Ferdinand, and one of the Spanish royal captives in France, lately attempted to make his escape. He was pursued, overtaken and brought back to Valency, and now all the captives are more strictly guarded.

The Supreme Junta of Spain, has sent an envoy extraordinary to the emperor of Austria. He went in an English frigate to Trieste, to proceed thence to Vienna.

The Duke of Orleans, and the son of the king of Sicily, were at Gibraltar at the last date.

A letter from Halifax mentions that the preparations for the expedition were at a stand in consequence of the news from Portugal, and from the Spanish colonies. It is supposed it was either intended the troops should be sent to Portugal or against any Spanish colony, of which the French might have obtained possession.

By a vessel from Porto Rico we learn that two French privateers have been seized there, and that 14 Frenchmen were shot in the town of Ralma, for not complying with the governor's proclamation.

VERY LATE LONDON NEWS.

Last evening arrived at this port the British Packet Lord Chesterfield, Gibbon, in the remarkably short passage of 31 days from Falmouth, via Halifax, in 7 days from the latter port.

Mr. Bethune left London on the 7th of September, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of St. James's, to the Secretary of State.

We learn verbally by the packet, that our affairs with Great Britain were likely to be amicably settled, and in a short time—and that a French Senatus Consultum had petitioned the Emperor Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from Spain, and leave the kingdom to the Patriots.

The Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, has received by the packet London papers to the 10th of September, (14 days later than any previous advices) from which the following articles are selected. They compose a very small part of the great mass of intelligence which these papers contain, and which we shall continue to detail from day to day until every interesting circumstance has been given to our readers.

London, Sept. 1.—A mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning.—The only article it has brought is the following; but, the report of an action between the British and Russian fleets is, we understand, unfounded.

"*Gottenburgh, Aug.* 19.—General Armfeldt did not risque the command of the western army to General Cederstrom, as was first reported.

"Private letters of to day's post from Stockholm report, that the Russian fleet, which appeared off Oldensholm on the 5th August, was met on the 13th, by an English fleet, and totally put to the route. This appears rather incredible, as we cannot conceive that a sufficient number of English ships for the purpose could have been so high up the Baltic at that time."

The Brest fleet is said to have put to sea again. The postscript to a letter from an officer of the Minorca frigate, says briefly—"the French fleet are again out." So great is the distress of the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique for provisions, that every effort will be made to relieve them. This, of course, will produce on our part the most active measures to prevent them. If it be true that the Toulon squadron put to sea with troops on board, it may be that the West Indies, and not the Carnatic Islands, was their destination—but it is probable that Martinique and Guadaloupe will fall before any succours can reach them from Europe.

The expedition against Bilboa is said not to have been undertaken with the view of keeping possession, but of plundering it. After the houses and inhabitants had been pillaged of their most valuable property, the French banditti are reported to have evacuated the town and retired to Vittoria.

Our commerce with Spain is already become very considerable. One house in London has received an order from that country for coarse woollens, sufficient to clothe 20,000 troops. Trade is looking up in the West Riding; and the intercourse between this country and Spain is already of great advantage.

Very considerable supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent from the ports to the Northwest of Spain, to the Biscayans.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Compleat defeat of General Junot, and proposals for the surrender of his army.

The glorious intelligence we have to announce will delight every heart, though we are persuaded that every one of our readers was prepared to expect it. The British arms have been eminently victorious over the French in Portugal in two battles, and long before this time, to use the words of General Castanos after the surrender of Dupont, we have no doubt, "that not a Frenchman remains in arms throughout the kingdom of Portugal."

The Park and Tower guns were fired this morning at eight o'clock, in honor of these great victories.

The glorious intelligence was bro't about 8 o'clock last night to Lord Castlereagh's office by capt. Campbell. It was soon after communicated by his Lordship to the Lord Mayor.

COPY.

"*Downing-street, Sept.* 1, 1808.

"*My Lord*—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that captain Campbell arrived this evening with dispatches from Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Vimeira, the 22d ult. giving an account of two victories obtained over the French arms in Portugal—the first on the 17th at Zambucica, over the advanced corps of the French, consisting of 6,000 men, commanded by generals Laborde and Brenier, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 1,500 men killed, wounded and prisoners; the second over the whole of the French army in Portugal, consisting of 14,000 men, commanded by General Junot, wherein the French were completely defeated, with the loss of 13 pieces of cannon, 23 tumbrils of ammunition, and about 3,600 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"In consequence of this action, General Kellerman arrived with a flag of truce at head quarters on the 22d, to treat for terms.

"Lieutenant General Burrard landed, and arrived in the field of action after the battle had commenced on the 21st ult. but he generously declined taking the command from Sir Arthur Wellesley. On the 22nd Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Dalrymple landed, and took the command.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c."

Private letters are said to have been received in town this morning, states, that the ports of Holland are open for the exportation of all goods except leather, bark and salt.

September 5.—A transport which left Massra on the 26th, is arrived at Penzance; she brings accounts that Sir John Moore's army was there with the Audacius of 74 guns; that our army nor the French had made any change of position, subsequent to the 23d; that an armistice had been agreed on; and that a general officer had been detached to Sir C. Cotton with particulars.

Accounts have been received which state, that in consequence of some movements which had been observed among the French troops, our commander in the Baltic had found it necessary to remove all the Spanish troops from Langeland, which had been effectually done, and they were conveyed to Gottenburgh, (9000 men and 200 women) where the transports for bringing them to England are arrived by this time.

Orders had been received at Deal for the immediate embarkation of the brigade of guards there. The brigade at Chatham is also to embark—other regiments will join them, and this fresh embarkation will consist of about 10,000 men.

The embarkation at Cork has been suspended.

A private letter we have received from Sicily, dated the 15th July, mentions an insurrection to have broken out at Rome.—We shall not be surprised to find insurrections break out in every part of Italy.—Twenty thousand men might be advantageously employed in that quarter at present.

The opening of the ports of Holland is a most important fact. It is conjectured that this has been done by Bonaparte for the purpose of supplying the colonies of Guadaloupe & Martinique with provisions and other necessaries, of which they are in the greatest need. Others conjecture that he fears disturbances will break out in Holland, and thinks that by opening the ports he shall conciliate the Dutch and keep them quiet.—At any rate the measure furnishes a further proof of the wisdom of the policy that dictated our Orders in Council.

Some letters from Holland, received on Saturday, mention that many members of the confederation of the Rhine had manifested reluctance to assemble their quota conformably with the spirit and speculations of the celebrated league. In Wirtemburgh, it is said, the inhabitants rose en-masse to resist a conscription which the king had recourse to for furnishing his contingent.

Letters from the British squadron off the Tagus mention, that a deputation from Lisbon had a conference with Sir Charles Cotton on the subject of a general rising on the French, and that he dissuaded them from it until the British troops should have landed and approach the town.

Sept. 6. The intelligence brought by the transport which is arrived at Penzance from Mafra, was not official intelligence brought to the government. Ministers have not received any accounts from Sir Arthur Wellessly later than those contained in the extraordinary gazette. But the Portuguese ambassador is understood to have accounts, dated the evening of the 25th, and the transports left Mafra on the 26th. The landing of Sir John Moore at Mafra, in the rear of the French army, would quicken the surrender of the enemy.—The British army was on the 25th at Torres Vedeas; the Portuguese at Maciera; and the French in the same position to which they had retreated after the battle of the 21st.

General Kellerman continued in the British camp until the evening of the 24th, when he set out for the head quaters of General Junot, with the terms or capitulation, as signed by him, for the sanction of his chief: and in the mean time an armistice was agreed upon, the duration of which was to depend upon the decision of Gen. Junot, in the respect to the terms upon which it was proposed he should surrender his army.

The officer who had been sent from our army to Sir Charles Cotton, is reported to have been the bearer of the terms of capitulation, Sir Charles sanction being necessary on account of the surrender of the Russian fleet in the Tagus being one of the articles of the capitulation.

The removal of the Spanish troops from Langeland was deemed prudent in consequence of Bernadotte being in Fuden, with 9000 troops with which it was supposed he would attempt to pass over to Langeland. Immediately after the arrival of the Spanish troops at Gottenburgh, eighteen victuallers arrived from England.

The two Spanish regiments in Zealand, have laid down their arms, and expressed their determination not to fight against the English.

A letter we have received from an officer of a ship in the Great Belt, gives us some reason to expect that an action will take place with the Russian fleet in the Baltic.

We are in the expectation of receiving news of importance from Italy. A descent upon Naples is said to be in contemplation. In a letter we have received from Sicily, there is a passage which mentions the frequent exchanges of flags of truce between Naples and Sicily.

The following are the goods permitted to be exported from Holland.

Butter, cheese, geneva, earthen ware, rushes, flower roots, tiles and pans, hoops, dried hides, cambrics, leather, plants, paper, pipes, sarch, Saturni, ground bark, bricks, starch, tobacco, farras, flax, fruits; clover, garden and flour seeds;—madder.

Sept. 4.—The Mosquito sloop arrived with intelligence of the Russian fleet of 12 sail of the line being off Stockholm—Sir James Saumaurez was on the 23d ult. at Carlscrona, and our squadron, which had on the 19th received information of the Russians being at sea, were making every effort to give them the meeting.

A letter received from on board the Conqueror, off Lisbon, dated 23d ult. says, that our fleet were clearing for action, expecting every moment to see our troops on the hills above Lisbon.

That war between Austria and France is on the eve of breaking out, there can be little doubt. Three French camps have been ordered to be formed in Bavaria and Saxony have been commanded to hold themselves in readiness. The French troops have been withdrawn from Silesia, and Bonaparte is certainly expected at Strasburgh. The preparations of Austria correspond with the importance of the occasion; and the Archduke Charles is to have the command in chief with unlimited power. The Archduke John, and the other Princes, are to have separate commands; and Austria seems resolved to bring into this contest all her recources; *toto corpore regni*. If Germany catch the spirit that has animated Spain, we may expect to see victory declare against France on the Banks of the Danube, as well as on the banks of the Ebro as the Gaudolquivio; and the French may be doomed to find in Germany, not another Ulm and Austerlitz and Jena, but another Baylen, Valencia, and Saragossa.

Another of those revolutions, which are so frequent in Turkish history, has taken place at Constantinople, and the Sultan Selim, who 'waded thro' slaughter to the throne," has been deposed and murdered, his nephew has been elevated to the dangerous dignity, to possess it a less time than his predecessor, and to meet probably with the same fate. Forty thousand of the inhabitants of Constantinople are said to be in arms.

London, Aug. 27. A Telegraphic message was received at the Admiralty yesterday evening from Plymouth, announcing the arrival of a vessel with the important and grateful intelligence of the provinces of Biscay having declared in favor of the patriots and risen against the French.

Lucien Bonaparte feeling himself insecure while within the reach of his brother Napoleon, "has actually applied to the king of Sardinia, and to Mr. Hill the British envoy at Cagliari, for passports for himself and family to go to the U. States of America!"

It is ascertained in a morning paper that "a letter from Rochefort, of the 8th inst. from a most respectable quarter, says, that several petitions were presented by the merchants of that place to Bonaparte, during his recent visit, praying that the embargo might be taken off neutral vessels. His answer was that he could not give them a decisive answer till he had taken the advice of his council; but that it was possible, the time was at no great distance, when he would permit them to renew their intercourse with England."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, August 23.

Dispatches have been received at this office from Rear Admiral Keats, addressed to the hon. Wm. Wellesly Pole:

Superb off Sproe in the Great Belt, August 13.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of my letters to Vice Admiral Sir James Saumarez, relative to the escape and embarkation of a great part of the Spanish army serving in this part of Europe—an event produced as well by the honor, patriotism, and talents of its distinguished chief, as by the assistance and protection which I was directed by their Lordships orders to afford it.

If the weather proves moderate, I hope to disembark the greater part on the island of Langeland this day, where we have already a post of 2,500 men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. R. KEATS.

To the Hon. W. W. Pole, Secretary, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber of Washington City, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Robert Tilley late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of October in the year 1808.

ANN TILLEY, Adm'x.

October 19—w3t

JOHN W. HOLLINGSWORTH,

MERCHANT TAYLOR FROM BALTIMORE,

Near the Navy Yard in 8th street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale a quantity of ready made goods, viz. *Coats, Surtouts, Jackets, &c.* and also a quantity of *Hair Powder*, suitable for Barbers at a moderate price.

LEGIONARY MUSTER.

THE Officers of the 1st Legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia are hereby notified and reminded, that the Legionary Muster for the current year will take place on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. on the north bank of the Tyber, immediately south of the President's House.

October 19—2t

UNION LIGHT INFANTRY.

COMPANY ORDERS.

The "Union Light Infantry" will parade at 9 o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 22d inst. in front of the Branch Bank, with Uniform, arms, and accoutrements in complete military order.

The Roll will be called at Fifteen minutes past 9 o'clock, after which the Company will hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to the Legionary Parade.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Capt.

October 19—2t

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS,

ATTENTION!!

YOU will meet in complete uniform on Saturday morning the 22d inst. precisely at 9 o'clock, before the Captain's quarters on the Capitol Hill, from whence you will be marched to join the Legion. Each man will provide himself with Ten rounds of blank Cartridges. By order of the Captain,

SAML. BURCH, 1st. Ser.

October 19—2t

IF not disposed of at Private Sale by application to Mr. John Travers, will positively be sold at Public Sale, at 10 o'clock P. M. Tuesday 25th of this month at the Union Tavern, Geo. Town, an

ELEGANT CARRIAGE,

suited for a private family—to be seen at any time previous to the sale on application as above.

October 19—3t

FOR SALE,

ONE Full blooded Bright Bay STUD HORSE of good size and figure, six years old, and several pair of Carriage HORSES, with three second hand Coachees in good order, and little worse for service; any persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auc.

Washington city, October 19—tf

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 17th of July last we put into the Post Office at this place four letters, viz. one to James Ball & Co.—one to Luke Tiernan & Co.—one to Francis I. Mitchell, & one to Labes & Co. all of Baltimore, inclosing notes agreeable to the annexed list, none of which letters have got to hand, and we expect they have been embezzled in some of the intermediate Post offices. We will give the above reward, to any person who will give us such information as will enable us to regain the money and convict the thief, or in that proportion for any part of it.

ZEPANIAH & JOHN TURNER.

Woodville, Culpepper C'y.

October 8, 1808.

No.	B. of		Dated		Dolls.
A 475	Virg.	Norfolk Br.	1 March	1805	100
B 501	do.	do.	2, –	–	100
C 502	do.	do.	–	–	100
A 1453	do.	Fred'g. Br.	16 May	–	20
D 281	do.	do.	1 March	–	20
A 213	do.	do.	–	–	20
B 314	do.	do.	9 Feb.	–	10
D 3092	do.	do.	12 March	1806	10
D 3095	do.	do.	–	–	10
C 807	do.	do.	8 May	1805	5
B 1392	do.	Peter'g. Br.	3 August	–	20
A 1589	do. payable in Rd.		6 October	1804	20
L 4204	U. S.	Charleston Br.	23 Dec.	1806	100
O 4869	do.	Savannah Br.	10 May	1807	100
K 2349	do.		–	–	10
E 215	do.	N. Orleans Br.	7 Febr'y.	1806	20
E 2065	do.	Norfolk Br.	3 Dec.	1802	10
R 7127	do.	do.	9 October	1804	20
R 413	do. payable at Ph.		2 October	1805	20
86	Alexandria		27 Dec.	1799	20
1463	Cape Fear		5 July	1806	10
1022	do.		1 April	–	10
385	do.		5 July	–	10
565	do.		–	–	10
441	do		8 Nov.	1805	10
X 22.67.	Farmers & Mechanic's Bank, Phil.		2 May	1807	10
23.57	do		–	–	10
883	Newbern		25 July	1805	10
B 36	do.		1 Nov.	1806	10
– 363	do.		–	–	10
A 53	Columbia		16 Nov.	1800	100
K 139	South Carolina		8 Dec.	1807	10
B 275	do.		11 March	–	5
B 123	Baltimore		4 June	–	10
GH 60	Potomac		2 April	–	10
S 1014	St. B. South Car.		28 June	1806	5
D 5574	Mer. B. N. York		12 Feb.	–	5
C 5646	do.		–	–	5
A 6336	Newark		30 June	1807	5
B 6553	New York		2 January	–	5
B 3196	do.		1 March	1806	5
A 407	do.		2 July	1804	5
				Dollars	1005

October 19—w3t

Maryland, Prince Georges County, ss.

I HEREBY Certify that JOHN RIDDLE of said county, brought before the subscriber a justice of the Peace in and for said county as strays, tresspassing on his inclosures, one a BAY MARE about 4 years old, 14 hands high, with three white feet, a star in her forehead, trots and canters, and shod all round—also one small dark BAY GELDING, about 13 hands high, about 3 years old last spring, 2 hind feet white, a star on his forehead, a snip on his nose, trots and canters, and branded on his buttock with S. N. Given under my hand this 13th day of October 1808.

GEO: PAGE.

The owners of the above described Mare and Gelding, is desired to come prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN RIDDLE.

October 15—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF JOHN BATEBY DOBBINS who came from England some years ago, and resided at Washington (it is not certain in what state) for some time, will call on, or write to the subscriber, he will hear something *much to his advantage*. Any information that will enable me to ascertain whether the said John Bateby Dobbins be alive or not, will be thankfully received.

SAMUEL SPACKMAN,

No. 1, Bank Alley, Philadelphia.

10th month, 11. 1808—2t