viz. the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. Robe; the 20th Dragoons which had been commanded by Lt. Col. Taylor; the 50th Reg. commanded by Maj. Travers: the 5th Bat. 60th Regt. commanded by Maj. Davy; the 2nd Bat. 43d, commanded by Maj. Hull; the 2d Bat. 52d, commanded by Lt. Col. Ross; the 97th Regt. commanded by Lt. Col. Lyon; the 36th commanded by Col. Burne; the 40th, commanded by Col. Kemmes; the 71st, commanded by Lt. Col. Pack, and the 82d, commanded by Maj. Eyre.

In mentioning col. Burne, and the 36th regt. to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regularly and orderly conduct of his corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action have been conspicuous.

I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the general and staff officers of the army. I was much indebted to Major Gen. Spencer's judgement and experience, in the decision which I formed with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance thro'out the action. In the position taken up by M. J. Ferguson's brigade and its advance upon the enemy that officer shewed equal bravery and judgement; and much praise is due to Brigadier General Fane, and Brigadier General Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their positions in front of Vimiera, and Brigadier General Nightingale for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy, made by major general Ferguson. Lieutenant colonel G. Tucker, and Lieutenant colonel Bathurst, and the officers in the departments of the adjutant, and quartermaster general, and lieutenant colonel Yorrens, and the officers of my personal staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action. I have the honor to enclose herewith, a return of the killed and wounded and missing—I have the honor to be, &c.

A. Wellesley.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French general officer, supposed to be gen. Thebault the chief of the staff, has been found dead upon the field.

A. W.

London, August 29.—If any doubts could be entertained of an immediate rupture between Austria and France, they must be dispelled by the orders issued by the Emperor of the French, as chief of the confederation of the Rhine, to all the members of that union, for immediately assembling their respective quota. The whole, it is computed, will amount to 120,000 men.

The principle of the conscription has been applied to such parts of Poland as are occupied by the French troops. It is so rigorously enforced, as neither to respect the prejudices of religion, nor the privileges of birth. This is felt as a very great oppression in a country where a considerable part of the population consists of nobles and Jews.

It was understood in Holland that the French government was making the greatest efforts to send reinforcements to the army in Spain, particularly by the way of Perpignan. Numerous corps from the north of Italy were said to be marching for that quarter.

Some intelligence from Sweden reached us yesterday. We are happy to find from the official reports, that the late engagements between the Russian and Swedish galley fleets did not prove so disastrous to the latter as the previous rumors led us to expect. They were overpowered by numbers and defeated, but they retreated without the loss of a single vessel. Their loss in killed and wounded was, however, considerable. The private letters, one of which we insert, give a horrible picture of the excesses committed by the Russians as they retired from Finland. The town of Wasa, which opened its gates to them six months ago, was treated with as great and indiscriminating ferocity as if it had been carried by storm.

On the 3d of August, his Swedish majesty received a report from field marshal Klingspor, dated Lappo, July 25, of which the following in an extract:

"After the victory obtained by the Swedish army at Lappo, the enemy have retreated from Lindulax and Selmi, and are now at Alawo and Saragrefri. The rear of our army is perfectly safe, and a communication has been opened between the head army and major Friendt, who is acting against Savalox. Colonel Palmfelt, with his detachment is at Knoiarne: and colonel count Cronstadt has proceeded to Jestjocki; and major Oder has advanced to Rauhajocki. The galley fleet has, owing to contrary winds, only proceeded as far as Wasa. We have taken from the enemy nine boats with provisions; and we have burnt the bridge near Wivuvasu; so that I almost think that the enemy's retreat towards Tamersors will be impracticable."

Sir James Saumarez, it is said, has signified to the Danish government, that unless the 5,000 Spaniards, who have been prevented from joining their countrymen at Langeland, are released, he would immediately bombard Copenhagen.

August 30.—Letters of the 6th inst. from Burgos, mention, that Joseph Bonaparte was expected there on the following day; that the minister Urquijo had proceeded secretly to Bayonne, and the Duke Frias.

The Supreme Junta of government in Gallicia has authorised the Superintendant of Police at Corunna, to release from imprisonment such of the French residents there as he shall not, from the specific complaints of the inhabitants, see just cause to continue in a state of detention.

August 31.—It was yesterday reported that general Palafox had obtained another signal victory over the French. This very agreeable information is said to have been contained in a letter from Gijon of the 9th inst. which reached town by way of Guernsey. The battle itself, according to these accounts, took place on the 4th inst. The French attacked the town with 11,000 men, and after a vigorous cannonade, attempted to force their way into it at several points. After a long and sanguinary conflict, they were every where repulsed, and compelled to retreat with the loss of half their number.

The same letter states, that the patriotic army in Catalonia had obtained further advantage over the French in that province.

It also confirms the capture of Bilboa by the enemy, but differs from the accounts received by government, as to the strength of the force by which it was attacked. It consisted, according to this letter, of 6,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry.

The greatest vigilance is employed in every part of the continent, under the terror or influence of Bonaparte, to prevent the circulation of any intelligence respecting Spain.

September 10. At length we have received intelligence from Spain and Portugal. A Gijon mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 2d inst. It was brought to Falmouth, with dispatches also for government, by the Albicore sloop, of 18 guns, capt. Burns, after a passage of 6 days. A letter from Corunna of the 31st last, states, that on the preceding evening a Portuguese yacht arrived there from Figueira, with intelligence that Lisbon was again under the Portuguese sovereignty. This event is said to have been brought about in concert with the Russian squadron in the Tagus, which fired upon the city, and thus assisted the British troops, reinforced by the Swiss, who had deserted from the French army, to reduce that capital. This account appears in the Corunna article, but it will be observed that it rests upon the sole authority of the report of the Portuguese captain; and that part of it which states that the Russian fleet co-operated with the English in the reduction of the place, appears entitled to no credit. Supposing the Russian fleet to have capitulated to the English admiral, we cannot conceive any conditions possible by which the Russian admiral could undertake to act such a part.

The accounts from Portugal contain no further intelligence of the operations of the British and French armies engaged in the battle of Vimiera; but we learn that sir Harry Burrard's expedition, after having begun to land at Figueira on the 23d, received orders in the evening to re-embark, and to effect a landing at Casques, at the entrance of the bar of Lisbon, for which destination they sailed on the 24th. Dupont having pressed for the immediate embarkation of his troops, in conformity with the terms of capitulation, stipulating their return, by sea, to France, the governor of Cadiz is stated to have answered, that the want of transports rendered it impossible, and, besides, that it was not likely the English would permit their passage, gen. Castanos not having undertaken positively to procure their consent, but merely to use all his influence with the English government for that purpose.

Another account, however, states, that Dupont had arrived at Santa Pherta Maria on the 14th, for the purpose of embarking there, and that the French baggage having set out for the same destination, some of the plunder, consisting of church plate, fell out of the cases, the appearance of which so enraged the populace of Cadiz, they immediately stopped the waggons, and repossessed themselves of their own property. Dupont is said to have demanded restitution, but to have received no satisfaction.

Accounts brought by the Gottenburg mail, dated the 27th ult. state that Sir James Saumarez has sailed at the request of the king of Sweden from Finland, with every ship he could collect, to reinforce the Swedish fleet, as the Russian fleet was then in the Gulph of Finland, in number twelve sail of the line, 3 of them of three deckers. The Swedish fleet had orders to fight them, though very inferior in number. But we trust Sir James will join in time, which will ensure the fate of the day. He has with him the Victory, Centaur, Implacable, Mars, and Goliah.

A reinforcement of three men of war has been sent to the Baltic. The prevailing westerly winds will soon bring them to their destination.

From French and Dutch papers which have been received to the 28th ult. and 4th inst. it appears that the Emperor of Austria is determined on war, as we find from a Vienna article of a late date, that notice has been given to all the inhabitants of the suburbs, that they must furnish a number of persons to work at the entrenchments, in proportion to the number of their respective families and inmates; a number of waggons are engaged for the service of government, in the different provinces, and the farmers are called upon to furnish as many horses as they can spare, immediately after harvest, at a fixed price; and yet we are told exultingly, in the French papers, that the emperor of Austria has acknowledged Joseph Napoleon king of Spain.

Joachim (Murat) has set off to take possession of the throne of Naples; but it is probable his reign will not be much longer than that of Joseph.

Falmouth September 10. SPAIN—When the Albicore, capt. Burns, left Gijon, (on the 18th ult.) it was understood that Bonaparte was again at Bayonne, where he had assembled an army of 160,000 men, which were immediately to enter Spain. This force, if correctly stated, will, when joined to the remnant of the French armies now driven into the Northern corner of Navarre and Biscay, make an aggregate of near 200,000. In the mean time, the victorios armies of Spain, which double this number, are pressing to the northward, having cleared Spain of every French soldier south of the Ebro, which may be considered the grand line of defence within the Pyrenees, and of which the Patriots are complete masters. They are also masters of the grand pass of Figueras in the Eastern Pyrenees, while the strong pass of Pampeluna in the west is held by the French. To this point, then, the hostile armies are bending their march, and here, it would seem, the fate of Spain, and perhaps of Europe, is to be decided; but though these rugged defiles will no doubt be bravely contested by Spain, we shall feel no alarm, though the French torrent pass them and spread itself into the heart of the Peninsula; for with all the terrible impetuosity with which the French begin their attacks, even with Napoleon at their head, we know that this newly raised army is chiefly composed of raw conscripts, while the patriots who have already beaten the flower of the French armies, are confirmed in spirit, improved in discipline, and increased in numbers; that they have had time to obtain money, arms, ammunition, cloathing, &c. from England; that the 10,000 of their finest troops rescued from Denmark, are on their passage to join them, and will shortly be landed in the northern quarter, where they will be most useful—that 10,000 British troops are now embarking for the same quarter, in Kent and Essex; that 10,000 more are, before this time, embarked at Cork, under gen. Baird; that the 30,000 British troops, victorious in Portugal, are to act in Spain or Italy, as circumstances may dictate; that sir James Stuart, with 30,000 British and Sicilian troops are to press him on the weak side of Italy, where they have landed long before this time; that Austria is daily assuming a most formidable attitude, where the Archduke Charles now directs every thing, and who will engage the flower of the French troops to watch him, even though he does no more than make demonstrations; surely, all these considerations offer far more solid grounds for hope of ultimate success than any confederacy of princes that has yet been formed against France.

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS,

ATTENTION!!

YOU will meet in complete uniform on Saturday morning the 22d inst. precisely at 9 o'clock, before the Captains 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

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Several enquiries have been lately addressed to us relative to the residence of the foreign ministers accredited to our government, to which we have not been able to give any accurate reply. All that we can say is, that none of them are now, or have been for a considerable time, at the seat of government. As, however, the session of Congress is near at hand, to whom, from their constant residence here during its sittings, it would seem that they considered themselves as peculiarly attached, instead of the Executive, who alone by the constitution is charged with receiving them, we may soon expect to have the pleasure of seeing them among us. What influence, if any, the great events decided in this country by popular suffrage, may have had on this head, we shall not pretend to say. It cannot, however, have escaped our readers that the circumstance has been viewed with no light jealousy, and has actually been the topic of much animadversion. That foreign governments are deeply interested in the results of these elections is indisputable. It is, therefore, not at all impossible, that their agents may likewise have felt a peculiar solicitude, that has in some measure regulated their conduct. These elections being now nearly over, and the people having evinced an unshaken purpose to support their government, all cause for further solicitude is removed.

We should suppose that the interests of their country, especially at so interesting a crisis, might, in no small degree, be promoted by their residing near the Executive, between whom and themselves an easy intercourse would then subsist, and by which a mutual and more satisfactory explanation of many things might take place, than can be expected thro' the medium of a written correspondence. Indeed, it is evident that there are a thousand circumstances constantly occurring, in the intercourse of governments, and needing explanation, which, although separately unimportant, are in the aggregate of no mean value in fostering a good understanding between them.

Essex Junto. In the present momentous crisis of our affairs it was hoped that there would have been the utmost unanimity of sentiment throughout the whole extent of the union. As the cause in which we are engaged is a common one, as it in fact involves principles precisely analogous to those of the revolution, to the triumph of which we consequently are indebted for our independence, and by the firm maintenance of which our liberties can alone be preserved, this was certainly a rational hope. The moment that tribute was demanded, and much more so when it was actually exacted in some instances by Britain, every whiggish sentiment ought to have been roused, and should have dictated an immovable purpose on no terms whatever to submit, either to this degrading mark of vassalage, or to the equally iniquitous invasions of our undoubted rights by the French decrees.

This patriotic expectation has been completely realised in the whole western and southern country, and generally in the middle states; but has, unfortunately, to a great extent been disappointed in the Eastern section of the union.

To what peculiar causes is this to be ascribed? To solve this enquiry is the object of the remarks that follow. The field of reflection, which the subject opens, is very wide, and pertinent remarks might be easily ramified to almost any extent; but our present purpose is merely to sketch an outline, which may at any future period be filled up by ourselves or others. In the mean time, we recommend our present notice of the subject to the particular attention of our Eastern brethren. It goes, as we apprehend, to expose the root of the political evil that exists in New-England, and to shew the claims which the cause now at issue has upon the virtue, the vigilance, and the exertions of her citizens.

We consider the mass of the people of the Eastern states as truly republican in their convictions as the people of any other quarter of the union. We believe they are as purely American as any other of their fellow-citizens, and that they are as free from foreign predilections and as indignant at foreign wrongs.

We believe, likewise, that all the important interests of New-England are as repugnant to foreign political connections, or to any thing which shall impair, much less annihilate, the federal ties that now bind the several parts of the union together, as it is possible for them to be.

What are those interests?

They are commercial and manufacturing.

From climate, from habit, physical as well as moral, from position, and from various other causes, New-England is but little of an agricultural state. For her present prosperity and opulence she is principally indebted to the daring enterprise that carries a great portion of her citizens in quest of gain into every sea and every clime, and to the frugality and ingenuity that enable a still greater portion of them profitably to employ themselves in manufactures. If to these sources we trace her *present* prosperity, how much more intimately will they be perceived to be connected with it, when her numbers shall have greatly increased; when the relative area of her cultivable lands shall bear a much more inconsiderable proportion to her augmented population.

The great interests of New-England then clearly depend on her navigation, her commerce, and her manufactures. This is indeed so indisputable, that all admit it.

How are these great interests best advanced? We reply by a firm maintenance of our commercial rights, and by an unshaken adherence to union. By the former, her navigation and commerce will continue to be a source of great profit, and by the latter she will long remain unrivalled as the carrier of the rich productions of the southern states, and as the artificer for them of a great proportion of the fabrics they require. To what hitherto has her wealth been principally owing, but to a trade, consisting chiefly in the carriage of the valuable productions of the south, and in their exchange for miscellaneous cargoes of foreign goods, which have been in part disposed of at foreign markets, and in part consumed among ourselves? This is the very trade, of which England, by her present orders, would deprive us of by far the greater part. For New-England then to submit to those orders would be virtually to abandon this abundant source of opulence. Nothing but a firm resistance can prevent England from snatching this resource entirely from her. In navigation, commerce, and manufactures, England is, and ever will be, the inveterate rival of New-England, and just in proportion as she shall succeed in her scheme of taking to herself the trade of the world, will New-England be peculiarly depressed. The southern states, not being commercial, and raising products essential to Europe, would comparatively suffer but little from the total monopoly of trade by England. She would take off their produce on nearly the same terms with the Eastern merchants, and would bring back a supply of foreign goods. As the dependence of the south is not at all on the profits of trade, the loss to them would be trifling. But to New-England it would be every thing. The present cause then is eminently the cause of New-England. It is emphatically her interests that the government is defending. If this cause should be abandoned by the nation, her greatness must be impaired or perish.

She, likewise, is most peculiarly interested in the continuance of the union. The union of the states can alone give us the power of protecting our commercial rights. Were it even possible to maintain them, without such an union, their value to New-England would sink almost to nothing, if she ceased to be the carrier for the southen country, to draw from it some of the most essential necessaries of her subsistance, and the raw materials for her manufactures, which she returns in exchange; from all of which she might be cut off by a separation of the states—to say nothing of the superior numbers and physical strength of the southern and western country. If a dissolution of the union should take place, and the friendship between the north and the south be destroyed, the glory of New England would be gone for ever.

These views are so obvious and striking, that one would imagine that the zeal of New England in resisting the aggressions of foreign governments on her trade would be far more ardent than that of the other states; that, as she was the first to resist British tyranny at the revolution, when her trade was so inconsiderable, she would be the last to submit to it now, when it has raised her to the pinnacle of prosperity.

How shall we then rationally account for the opposite conduct?

We have seen that it cannot be ascribed to the peculiarity of her interests, we must, look therefore, to some adequate motive. The only remaining cause to which it can be traced is the profligate ambition of a band of men, who are not actuated by a regard to the solid welfare of their country, but by their own personal views of aggrandizement. Their object is to change the