Rutland, October 22.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of this state convened at Montpelier (the new seat of government) on Thursday the 13th inst. We have seen no papers from that quarter since its convention; but we learn the result of the elections are as follows:

His Excellency *Isaac Tichenor*, Governor.

His hon. *Paul Brigham*, Lt. Governor.

Elections in Joint Committee of both Houses.

Hon. *Jonathan Robinson*, Senator United States for six years, from the 4th of March next.

SUPREME COURT OF VERMONT.

Royal Tyler, Esq. Chief Judge.
Theophilus Herrenten } Side
Jonas Galusha, } Judges.

Thus it appears that although we have a federal Governor, *Vermont is safe*. Republicanism has triumphed. It has triumphed over the vile machinations of federalism, treason and rebellion.

In the House of Representatives, the republican majority is *seventeen*.

In a joint ballot of both Houses, the republicans have a majority of *ten*; and in the elections of the Senator and Judges of the Supreme Court, the average majorities were about that number. Hence, from information upon which we are willing to hazard the most decided opinion, Vermont will choose electors, who will give *six votes* for the Madisonian ticket for President.

In our success Vermont must have disappointed all. Republicans are happily disappointed and federalists sorely mortified.

We are told, and we believe it, that bribery and the most consummate corruption was attempted at Montpelier, by those who found themselves in the minority. They have lost all their trouble, and squandered thousands of dollars for nought.

We rejoice that the states can say, they have in New-England, one sister, whose "lamp is found trimmed and burning."

Votes for Governor.

Tichenor	13,635
Smith	12,775
4 towns illegal, in which Smith had 192 majority.	192
Scattering	432
Majority for Tichenor	235

No Elections in the Eastern Districts.

We have just learnt from Montpelier, that in the two Eastern Districts there is no choice of members of Congress. In the S. Eastern District the federal candidate was found three or four hundred votes in the minority, and there being two republican candidates run, made no election. In the N. Eastern District the federal candidate had about thirty votes over Mr. Fisk, and the scattering votes made no choice. New writs of election will probably issue soon, and if the republicans do their duty, Vermont will send three republican representatives to Congress, which will be one better than usual.

Extract of a letter from Montpelier, Vermont, dated October 20th.

"The important question of chusing a Senator to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, was tried this afternoon, when the honorable *Jonathan Robinson*, Esq. was declared duly elected by a joint ballot of both houses; which proves that there is a majority of eight in grand committee for the republican ticket."

Appointment by the Spanish Government.

Mr. SANTIBANOS, Minister to the United States. *Register.*

Gen. W. Clarke, as agent for the United States, has lately purchased by treaty, of the Osages, 50,000 square miles of territory, lying between the rivers Arkansas and Missouri. We should be glad to see this land exchanged with the Indians who border on our northern frontier, and who, from their proximity to the English, are at all times liable to be imposed upon, to our detriment. *Expositor.*

The ship Rose, from Baltimore for New Orleans, with a cargo of flour, is carried into New Providence.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux to a merchant in this city, dated 3d of September, received per the Hope.

"At times small vessels have arrived here, from Guadaloupe, Porto Rico, &c. chiefly loaded with coffee, which has sold at immense prices. But I suspect the English cruisers now keep a better look out, as several vessels fitted out here for our colonies have lately been captured.

"Our emperor by way of encouraging navigation under the French flag, has taken a share in all adventures from this port. From this circumstance we presume, that at a future period, he aims at excluding all foreign vessels from our ports. In the mean time, all foreign vessels now in our ports, are still detained under one pretext or other, and Americans continue to be condemned under the different decrees. It is the general opinion, that the U. S. will at length be compelled to side with one party or the other of the belligerent powers. We are but imperfectly acquainted with the conduct of the British government towards the rebels in Spain, as they are called here, but from the equivocal conduct of our leading men, there is too much reason to apprehend a rupture between this country and the U. States, and the sudden rise in colonial produce, is generally attributed to that cause."

Another American vessel, the Comet, with passengers for France, has been brought in a prize by one of our cruizers to Plymouth. This act has taken place in consequence of the orders in council, and as the Tiger, which was brought in some time since with the marquis Yrujo and other passengers, has been within a few days condemned by the admiralty court, the Comet will of course experience the same fate. This sort of condemnation promises completely to reconcile Americans to the existence of the embargo; for they must naturally ask, what would become of their other shipping if permitted to come out?

London Morn. Chron.

Stockholm, 23d August.—The preparations for the attack on Abo were in great forwardness as I left Grelsby. Eleven thousand five hundred troops were already assembled under the immediate command of the King, and as soon as the regiments of Suderland, Westland, and Dalecarlia arrive, this force will be increased to 15,100 men, including 4000 landwards, or volunteers, and 1500 cavalry.

Naples, 20th August.—We continue to enjoy the utmost tranquility in this country. All the robbers with whom the provinces were infested, are either exterminated or have fallen into the hands of justice. The Abruzzes which was their last asylum, are completely delivered from the danger of future incursions from them, and travellers are now quite as safe there as in the environs of Naples. The new constitution is combined in such a manner as to constitute the happiness of the kingdom; it is, therefore, generally considered as the most valuable present which king Joseph could have made to our country upon taking leave of it, and nothing can equal the gratitude which is felt by all the inhabitants, both old and young, towards their former sovereign. It is remarked that the clergy are not behind hand in expressing the advantages which they conceive must result to the nation which is governed by that constitution. In the pulpit, in their pastoral letters, and in their conversations, they are eager to explain the motives of the different parts and to develope its blessings.

Plymouth, Sept. 21. Came in the Snapper gun brig, with a mail and dispatches from Corunna. She bro't over several passengers, among whom is a Mr. Grellett, who immediately waited on the port admiral, and from his very long residence in Corunna, is said to have brought very important intelligence respecting the political and commercial situation of Spain. This much is certain, that upwards of 70,000 Spanish troops of the line and volunteers were in full march to attack Joseph Bonaparte and his army in Burgos, who it is said is determined to stand the attack, on the issue of which the Spaniards were extremely sanguine.

Came in the American ship, Peggy, with 33 passengers for Bordeaux, from New-York, captured and sent in by the Indefatigable, 44, Capt. Rudd. Passed down the channel the outward bound East-India fleet, with a fine leading wind at S. S. E. They have cleared the channel by this time.—Came in the Peruvian, 18, Captain Douglas, from Gijon, with dispatches, which place she left the 15th at noon. She brings the important intelligence that the whole French force in Navarre and Biscay was concentrated in and near Burgos, as above stated, with 40,000 men, and that Blake was within a day's march of them, with 33,000 men; Castanos near him with 25,000; and Palafox well up with both armies with 25,000 men. A great battle was daily expected to be fought, on which might hinge the fate of Spain. The French are said, out of the 150,000 men they had in Spain, to have lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly 140,000 men.

BATTLE OF GERONA.

Tarragona, August 22.—From the dispatches transmitted to his excellency the captain general of this principality, by count Caldagues, commander of the army of Gerona, dated the 18th inst. we collect the following narrative of the details of the glorious victory acquired by the troops composing that army.

"The count having received orders to compel the French to raise the seige of Gerona, instantly resolved to carry them into execution with his characteristic gallantry. He began his march, for this purpose, from Mortorell, and being informed on his route, that the enemy's force was not less than from 7 to 8000 infantry, and from 8 to 900 cavalry, with complete train of artillery, he proceeded to a complete junction between such troops as he could collect from the precincts of Quch, Manresa, Granollers and Tarrage, & those that were commanded by capt. D. Carlos, and who had been for some time occupied in annoying the separate convoys which the enemy were conducting from France, by the way of Figueras to Gerona. On his arrival at the town of Castella, he found that he could muster about 3000 men in arms; and though there were among them only about 300 veterans, and but a few more that were formed into companies of miquelets, he did not hesitate a moment to attack the enemy, upon a system adapted to the nature of his and their force. On the 15th, in the morning he reconnoitred the camp and position of Duhesme. The forces of Monjui, reduced to the utmost extremity, could scarcely hold out twelve hours, in which case the loss of Gerona would be inevitable. He therefore immediately issued orders for an attack the next morning, according to the following plan: Don Juan Claros, who was posted at Los Angeles with 2500 miquelets and peasants, was to move from his position as soon as the advanced guard of the main body came in sight, and to attack the hermitage of St. Miguel, which was occupied by the French; then forming his force into two or three columns, he was to proceed to attack the remaining positions of the enemy, until he dislodged them from the town of Camdura, and the adjoining encampment. Here he was to maintain himself, in order to prevent the junction of any succors which the enemy might bring from Sarria and Pont Major, to draw off the attention of the troops occupied in the siego of Monjui, and thus to facilitate a sally from the fortress, whilst Caldagnes should in the mean time support these operations, by attacking the batteries which played upon Monjoui in breach and in reverse.

"This meritorious commander arranged his march in four divisions. The first was under the command of Don Francisco Milands, who, with 500 men, was to lead the van, and serve as a skirmishing party; to this division were attached 50 royal sappers commanded by Don Honorat de Fleires, and two field-pieces, under the command of Don Diego de Lara, lieut. of the royal corps of artillery. The second division consisted of 230 of the infantry of Soria; and 948 miquelets, under the command of Don Manuel Bodet, capt. of grenadiers. The third consisted of 743 men of the 3d battalion of Lerida, commanded by col. Don Juan Baget, whose rear was covered by the two remaining field-pieces. The 4th column or the corps of reserve, consisted of 1,445 grenadiers of Bourbon in their van, under the orders of Don Juan O'Donovan, commandant of the 3d battalion of the regiment of infantry of Ultonia. Proceeding in this order, and arriving within a suitable distance of the enemy, who were besieging Monjuia, he ordered the division of Milans to form two subdivisions, and to ascend the mountain to the right and left; and that, at the same time, the 2d and 3d columns should rapidly advance both to favor the sally from the fortress and to pursue the enemy posted at St. Miguel, their advanced parties, and those who occupied the pass and the encampment of Camdura, who were then retreating before the troops of Claros; and afterwards to proceed against those who were posted at Sarria and Pont Major.

"It was concerted with judgment & foresight, the result most completely corresponded with it. All who had any share in executing it gave the most brilliant proofs of their skill and valor. The regiment of Ultonia, and the 2d Barcelona, those irresistible warriors under the command of their worthy officers and valiant chiefs, D. Narcisso d la Vavata and D. Henrique O'Donnell, attacked the enemy's batteries with the bayonet, with such ardor and celerity, that they scarcely gave the enemy time to think of resistance. Defeated and thrown into confusion in their positions, they perished or fled under the impulse of the terror with which they were struck by the valor of the above mentioned troops. A moment of repose induced them to return in order to conquer what they had just so ignominiously lost; but in this they were disappointed by the opportune arrival of 2d division; and on the advance of a small party of the grenadiers of Soria, under the command of the brave commander lieut. D. Tudeo Aldoa, who received a wound, the enemy retreated. Beaten at all points, they precipitately sought for safety in the centre of the plain of Sarria, on the other side of the river, and under the protection of the whole of their cavalry.

"In this description of force we were unfortunately deficient, owing to the governor of Majorca having refused to assist us with the regiment of Spanish Hussars, who having been raised in time of war, having served with reputation, and being in a better and more complete condition than any other corps in Spain, would, beyond all doubt, have completely routed the enemy on this occasion; but instead of this, the brave men who are so lavish of their blood in the service of their king and country, groan under the misfortune of not having been able to reap the just fruits of their heroism.

"The engagement commenced at 7 in the morning, and lasted until late in the evening, when there being no longer any enemy to fight, the commander gave orders for properly garrisoning the different points of defence, and for permitting the troops to repose themselves. At day-break advice was received, that the enemy were retreating in two divisions; one towards Barcelona, and the other towards Figueras, the only points of rendezvous which remained to them, leaving behind them considerable quantities of powder, shells, grenades, ball, cannon, howitzers, mortars, muskets, wheat, and other articles, the fruit of their rapine. Milans and Claros are pursuing them in their retreat, in the routes which they have respectively taken.

"Such is the result of this memorable day, in which the troops, miquelets, and peasants have covered themselves with glory. Gerona is delivered—Duhesme humbled—the garrison of Barcelona extremely weakened—our troops flushed with an ardor suited to the advantages they have obtained, and the eagles of the great Napoleon laid prostrate in the dust, and besmeared with the blood of his legions. Though we have not yet received a detailed statement of their killed and wounded, we can positively assert that on the tops and sides of the mountains, in the dales, in the vicinity of the farm houses, and in short in all directions, are to be seen the dead bodies of Frenchmen; and, according to the information received, they carried with them thirty waggons filled with the wounded.

"In acknowleding in general the merit of all those who contributed to this victory, and their indisputable claims to the gratitude of their country, we feel it our duty to particularise the individuals who commanded at the different points of attack, inasmuch as their dispositions principally contributed to the glory of his majesty's arms. In this list we have to mention D. Narcisso de la Valera, commandant of the 2d of Barcelona; D. Francisco Milans Del Bosch, lieut. col. of the garrison battalion of Ceuta; D. Juan O'Donovan, commandt. of the 2d battalion of Ultonia; D. Henerique O'Donnell, Serjeant major of the same corps, who has been wounded; D. Juan Baget, col. and commandant of the 3d of Lerida; Don Juan Claros, a capt. on the half pay; Don Manuel Bodet, captain of the grenadiers of the regiment of Soria; Don Manuel Montessinos, capt. of the infantry of Estremadura; Don Manuel Antunez, ensign in the Spanish guards; Don Cosme Garcias, Brevet capt. in the Bourbon regiment of infantry; and Don Tomas Garcias, com'dt. of the corps of Veguda: all of them are deserving of their country's gratitude, and are entitled to the consideration of your excellency. I have also to recommend, in a particular manner, Don Joseph Alloi, serjeant maj. of engineers, acting as major gen. of the division he served with, and whose skill and bravery most certainly contributed chiefly to its successful operation; and finally, Don Santiago Nogues, lieut. in the regiment of Bourbon, who acted as his aid-de-camp, and who with the utmost celerity, and amidst the greatest dangers, carried his orders to all points."

Since the arrival of the above dispatches, his excellency has received others from Hostalrich, Mataro, Granollers, and Calella, detailing various encounters with the fugitives on the road to Barcelona, in all of which they proved to be in a state of complete disorder, and at every step of their progress many of them paid the forfeit of their lives; so that their dead, almost touching each other as they fell, clearly mark out their track until their arrival at Barcelona, where without knapsacks, muskets, or even their orderly books, their remains, being about 800, formed a junction with a corps which advanced from Barcelona to protect them in their flight. Their passage through the country cost them 1200 men. Most assuredly they have good cause to learn, as is their practice, all the turnpike and bridge gates in Catalonia, for we must do them the justice to admit, that the toll they have paid has been rather extravagant.

It is affirmed that Lecchi ordered the cannon of Barcelona to be immediately fired, to announce an event so fortunate to his arms. Catalonia would at this moment be completely rid of those miscreants, were it not for the walls of Barcelona and Figueras, the only places of refuge for their cowardice. But these strong holds will avail them little; the bravery of our army will speedily overcome them.

From the returns annexed to these dispatches, it appears that our loss on the 16th was, of the regulars 7 killed and 38 wounded, and of the miquelets 15 killed and 70 wounded, and 13 missing.

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY the 17th day of November inst. the subscriber will offer to *Public Sale*, one NEGRO MAN and two Negro Women, likewise six Horses, and three Feather BEDS, and Furniture, formerly the property of Jacob Edelen of Prince Georges county. At the same time the subscriber will sell all the property which the above mentioned Jacob Edelen is entitled to by virtue of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Edelen, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Farming Utensils and Kitchen and Household Furniture, which property will be shewn to purchasers on the day of sale.

The sale will be held at the dwelling house of the said Jacob Edelen, near Piscataway and the terms will be cash.

ALEXIUS BOONE.

November 2—tdos

I RECEIVED in a conditional negotiation last May, *Benjamin Contee's* NOTE, negotiable in the Bank of Columbia, for $1,500, payable to Ludwell Lee; which note was never endorsed and now cannot be found to be returned to said Contee, the negociation intended, having been annulled.

This is therefore to certify that the said note, if found by any person, must be returned to said Contee, it being cancelled by Ludwell Lee and myself.

H. LEE.

☞ The said Note was dated (I believe) on the 18th May. H. L.

November 2—3t

A NURSERY FOR HEDGE PLANTS.

WANTED on a LEASE of years, at the *City of Washington* or its near neighborhood, TEN ACRES of LAND, more or less according as circumstances may render it convenient. *The Soil* must be good, some part of it at least adapted for a Nursery—*The situation* favorable for the exhibition of examples of Hedging. Any communication respecting the above will meet with all due attention from the subscriber, who has now for sale at his Nursery near the Little Falls of Potomac, several thousand PLANTS of the *American Hedge Thorn*, and a few hundreds of Pyracantha or Evergreen Thorn.

THOMAS MAIN.

November 2—3t

HORSES.

FIFTEEN or TWENTY Horses may be wintered at the subscriber's Farm, Two and a half miles from Georgetown. He is provided with the best of Stabling, hay, oats, corn & corn blades, & a sober and capable hostler. Horses will be kept or fattened as the owners may request.—Apply to Mr. Dunn, serjeant at arms to the House of Representatives, or the subscriber in George Town.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH

November 4—2w

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

ON the petition of *Anastatius Dial*, an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said *Anastatius Dial*, that on the seventh day of November instant, at the court room, in Lindsay's Hotel, in the city of Washington, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said *Dial*, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.—Ordered, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist twice before said day.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Cl'k.

November 2d, 1808—2t

TO LET, DURING THE SESSION.

A PARLOR & KITCHEN on the First Floor, two Chambers on the second, and a Garret—the premises are eligibly situated, and may suit a Small Family or a couple of single gentlemen. Enquire of the Printer.

November 2———3t

MANHATTAN ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

MR. DAPONTE informs his friends and the public, that he has opened his Academy nearly adjoining the Manhattan Bank, up Broadway road, where he will instruct Young Gentlemen in the *French, Latin, & Italian* LANGUAGES. Every attention will be paid to the morals of those entrusted to his care.

N. B. *M. Daponte* begs to say he has, at the request of several parents engaged a very able person to teach, not only Writing and Cyphering in his Academy, but also the *English Grammar, Geography*, and other Juvenile rudiments.

October 5—