Delon, Debenay, Berutel, Lervoux, Chabaride, Despagne, — 34 colonels, 1500 officers & 45,000 privates killed & wounded.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6, 1809.

"The hopes and fears with which we have of late been agitated respecting the adjustment of all difference with the United States, seems at length to have settled down into a belief, that though our administration may, owing to some informality, refuse for the present to ratify the arrangements entered into by Mr. Erskine, yet it is the prevailing opinion that the road is so far cleared, these *trifling* obstacles only went expaining to be done away, when we look forward to the restoration of mutual confidence upon its broadest basis.

"American vessels are daily dropping into our port from various quarters; and it is ascertained that a considerable number more already laying off and on at the mouth of the channel, till the 10th of June, when arrivals to an unprecedented extent is looked for. Under these circumstances you must be aware how impossible it is for us to give you an idea of this market beyond the day, a few articles alone excepted.

"*Flour and Wheat*, are less likely to be effected than any other of your products, and we certainly look forward to these articles fully supporting the annexed quotations, indeed we are of opinion somewhat higher prices may safely be calculated upon, particularly should we have but moderate imports from America.

"*Timber & Staves*, though they cannot support their present prices must remain high, *the bareness of this market, and the difficulty of procuring supplies, particularly from the Baltic will operate to keep them up.*

"*Cotton* is in fair demand to the manufacturers who however purchase only sufficient to put up with from week to week; under the impression that prices must be lower upon the arrival of the fresh importations.

"*Flaxseed* is much wanted for crushing and likely to continue in demand.

"*Coffee and Sugar* are steady, though *little enquired after for exportation.*

"A considerable alteration in the duties upon American produce has lately been decided upon. The particulars are laid before the Board of Trade, who may possibly suggest some *additional alterations*; we therefore forbear troubling our friends further upon the subject until they are issued in an official form, when we shall embrace the earliest opportunity of forwarding the same.

"Referring to the annexed price current,

"We remain, respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your most obd't humble serv'ts,
PEARSON HODSOL & MASSEY."

London, July 13.—In the Cadiz letters, a difference is mentioned between an English Lieutenant and an American Master, the cause of which, we hope, is inaccurately stated, under the very critical circumstances of our Trans-Atlantic negociations. It is asserted, that the dispute arose in consequence of the former having pressed nearly the whole of the crew of the U. States' vessel, and we are told that the master has arrived in England for the purpose of exposing to Mr. Pinkney the facts of the case.

Morn. Chron.

Gottenburg, May 26, 6 o'clock, P. M.

We have this moment received information that the Russians have positively broken the armistice, and have taken possession of the town of Tornea, and 700 men who garrisoned it.

Their demands are said to be, that the queen shall be appointed Regent during the minority of her son; that Finland shall be ceded, and that the Swedish ports shall be shut against England—the whole proposition having been rejected, is the cause of the recommencement of hostilities.

May 27.—We have a report that 40,000 Russians are forcing their way into Sweden, the ice being still strong enough in the Gulf of Bothnia for the passage of heavy artillery. The official account of the Russians having entered Tornea, arrived this morning.

Copenhagen, May 27.—It has been reported for a few days past, that a great number of American vessels had arrived at Gottenburg, laden with colonial produce; but it is now ascertained they were very few in number.

The English have taken 6 American vessels in the Categat.

Cassel, June 1.—The king of Westphalia is gone to take the command of the French army expected at Erfurth.

Seville, May 29.—We have beaten Soult and his army entirely. His loss is 4,000 men, he has surrendered to us, with all his train of artillery. Soult was taken prisoner in a village of Gallicia, a few hours after the surrender of his army. This is official. It is also true, that the mock king Joseph has left Madrid and fled to the monastery of Labrador in Aranjuez, and it is said had stripped that city of all its valuables.

Romana has beaten a division of Ney's army and taken Ferrol.—The duke del Parque is in Salamanca with 15,000 men. Corunna alone remains in possession of the French.

Philadelphia, July 27.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Market Ward, convened by public notice in the Hall at the north end of the New Market—It was

Resolved, by the democratic citizens of New-Market ward, that whilst they behold with satisfaction, the honesty and good faith of the administration of the general government of the U. States, in their negociation with the British minister, they view in the manner it has been received by the government of England, nothing but the most consummate baseness and perfidy.

Resolved, That our delegates in general ward committee be, and are hereby instructed, to endeavor to obtain a general expression of the sentiments of the democratic citizens, through their delegates at the present important crisis, and an address to the President of the U. States, expressive of our determination to support the government, in all just and honorable means of resisting every such instance of manifest injustice, perfidy and meanness.

"*Resolved*, That the citizens appointed to represent this ward, in the general ward committee, be instructed to use their influence in promoting an address to the President of the U. States, remonstrating against the reception of Mr. Jackson, notorious in the annals of diplomacy, as the representative of the British ministry, near the government of this country; as we consider the appointment of *that man*, the grossest insult, added to the most profligate diplomatic deception ever practised.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic newspapers.

JAMES THACKARA, Chairman.
JAMES CARSON, Sec.

Philadelphia, August 1.

We have received by the recent arrival from France, some files of French papers and some original bulletins, which we find have been grossly mutilated in the English prints. The action of the 21st and 22d May, near Esling, on the Danube, bears a very different aspect in the bulletins, from what any other events bear in the translations. It appears that the French actually kept the field of battle on the 22d at night; that the Austrians had retired to the lines which they had occupied on the 20th; and that, on the morning of the 23d, the French chief, with his suite, rode over the field of battle.

The account given of the topographical position of Vienna, and the scene of the action, which affords in the original a correct idea of the daring boldness of the enterprize of 60,000 men crossing a rapid river on pontoons, in the face of an army of 150,000—this is omitted in the translations, as are several other documents which illustrate the progress of the war.

General Oudinot, so frequently distinguished, it appears by the bulletins, was promoted to the command of the second corps of the grand army. Several additional corps d'armie had been formed; particularly along the line from the frontier of Tyrol to the lake of Constance. *Aurora.*

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bramin, Singleton, in 50 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have received from our correspondent Cadiz papers to the 7th June, Gibraltar papers to the 3d June, and Seville Gazettes to the 29th May:—From these papers we have made some extracts. Captain Singleton states that the French were leaving Spain as fast as they could, the patriots being every where victorious.

On the 5th June, a British convoy arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, to take on board 30,000 sheep, a present from the Spanish Junta to the king of England.

The British orders in council of April 26, and the President's proclamation, dated April 19, were published in the Gibraltar papers.

A Cadiz extra Gazette of June 2, gives an account of great successes in Arragon. The inhabitants had risen in a body and cut off a small division of the French. After this a division of 1500, determined to revenge themselves on the inhabitants, marched to Monson, where they were met by general Blake, with an inferior force. He however completely repulsed them, and forced them to an inglorious retreat.

EXTRACT FROM LIVERPOOL,
June 6.

"It will certainly be advisable to be informed, previous to the shipment of any goods, the result of Mr. Jackson's embassy to America, he having sailed to supercede Mr. Erskine, who so far exceeded his powers of instruction, that the British government will not ratify the stipluations he had entered into with the United States. Mr. Erskine is, of course, recalled,* and the general opinion here is, we shall unquestionably have war with America. Tar which sold 3 months ago for 80 shillings the barrel, may now be brought for 17s. 6d. and tobacco, which brought 2s 3d. for 10d, such is the depression of all kinds of American produce."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The appointment of Mr. JACKSON to the American mission, has excited general surprize, and much regret to those who are anxious for the removal of the misunderstanding subsisting between this government and that of the United States. The grounds of these feelings it is impossible to explain, without animadverting upon the character of an individual, which is always a very unpleasant task. But we are sure, that if either Mr. Liston or Mr. Garlike had been sent upon this mission, a very different result might have been expected.

Bishop of London.—Early on Sunday morning the 7th of May, died, after a long and painful illness, at the Episcopal House at Fulham, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, a Governor of the Charter House, and an Official Trustee of the British Museum. At noon the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled an hour, according to ancient usage on the death of the Sovereign or the Metropolitan Bishop. The public expressed considerable anxiety to learn the cause of this solemn ceremonial. His Lordship was first consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1776; and in 1796 was translated to the See of London, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Lowth.—It is expected that the Bishop of Salisbury will be translated to the See of London, the Bishop of Bangor to Salisbury, and that the Dean of Bristol will be the new Bishop.

From a late Edinburgh Review.

FRENCH GENERALS.—Most of the generals of division, marshals of the empire and others who hold the principal commands, sufficiently prove that war is an experimental science, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harvest of toil, or the bounty of fortune. *Bessieres*, originally a common soldier, became in 1796 a captain of infantry in the army of Italy. *Brune*, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the club of Cordeliers, commenced his military career in 1792. *Angereau*, a private in the Neapolitan service in 1787, became soon after a fencing master at Naples; in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy; and in 1784 was a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees. *Bernadotte*, at the commencement of the revolution a serjeant in the regiment de royal marines; in 1794 a general of division. *Jourdon* enlisted in 1778, but left the service in 1784; was a shop keeper at the commencement of the revolution. *Kellerman* began his career as a simple hussar in the regiment of Conflans. *Lasnes* originally a common soldier, became in 1794 adjutant of division in the national guards of Paris. *Massena*, a subaltern in the Sardinian service at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793 became a general of brigade. *Mortier*, a captain of a volunteer company in his native province at the same period. *Ney* a hussar, an adjutant general in 1795, after passing through all the inferior grades. *Lefebvre*, son of a miller of Alsace, became a serjeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution. *Perignon*, after acting as a justice of peace of Monteach, engaged in the army and passed rapidly through all the subordinate grades, and in 1794, commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrennees. *Soult* was a subaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant general in 1795. *Murat* served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI; became afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of chasseurs a cheval, &c. *Junot* began his career in 1792 as a grenadier in one of the volunteer battalions commanded by general Pille; and in 1796, was one of the aids de camps of Bonaparte.

GLOOMY PROSPECT.
Wilkesbarre, (Pen.) July 21.

We have had rain for about a week past, almost constantly, which has raised the Susquehanna river to an unusual height, for this season of the year. The water, we believe, has been above 16 feet above low water mark. The immense loss that will be sustained by the farmers who have land adjoining the river, will be incalculable—wheat, rye, oats and grass will be entirely destroyed; which will render the situation of many of our farmers truly distressing. A flood in July has not been known before for more than 20 years. The ruin and distress that will be occasioned by it, from the source to the mouth of the river, will be beyond all calculation.

Pittsburg, July 12.

WATERFORD AND ERIE TURNPIKE ROAD.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public the completion of the Turnpike Road from Waterford to Erie. Never was there an undertaking of this kind commenced under greater difficulties; but by the presevering exertions of the managers, which reflects on them the highest praise, this important carrying place, from being the worst, has now become the the best road in Pennsylvania. In the former state of the road, six barrels of salt was a sufficient load for three yoke of oxen, and three days were taken up in making the trip; on the turnpike, a distance of 14 miles, four horses have frequently made a trip in one day with thirteen barrels. It is calculated that 10,000 barrels of salt will be hauled aross this road during the summer & autumn, the greatest part of which will be brought in boats from Waterford to this place, and consumed in the Western country; the price for hauling from Erie to Waterford is now one dollar per barrel less than formerly, which will be a saving of at least 8000 dollars annually to this country—this is certainly an immense sum saved in that necessary article—SALT.

The subscribers to the stock in this road have evinced a public spirit very seldom to be met with. At the time the books were first opened, it was not expected that when the road would be completed, it would yield more than two or three per cent on the capital; but knowing the great benefits that would result to the community at large induced them to give aid to an undertaking of public utility: Contrary, however, to expectation, from the few months experiment which have been made, there is no doubt but at least six per cent will be received.

The manner of making this road has been different from other turnpike roads in this state; the timber has been cleared off to the width of one hundred feet; thirty feet grubbed, and twenty feet in the centre of which has been dug and the clay thrown up, raising the middle from eighteen inches to two feet higher than the sides; deep ditches are dug on each side to carry off the water, which leaves the part travelled on so solid, that very little impression is made on it by the heaviest teams.

Natchez, July 8.

To his excellency David Holmes, Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

SIR,

The citizens of Natchez, apprised of your safe arrival in the Territory, hasten to tender you their congratulations on the occasion.

Attached to the country of our birth, and the principles of our government, we cannot but cherish a respect for an important appointment made by the Chief Magistrate of our nation. But the entiment is still strengthened by the persuasions, that the selection has been made with a reference to qualifications calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the territory. Although we have not generally the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your excellency, yet your character claims our respect; and your administration, we doubt not, will merit and receive our approbation and support.

We trust, sir, that your residence in our country will be agreeable to yourself, as well as serviceable to its citizens.

Presented at the request of sundry of the citizens of Natchez, by your humble servant,

SAMUEL BROOKS, *Mayor.*
Natchez, July 4, 1809.

To the Citizens of Natchez.
Fellow-Citizens,

I have received with sensations of respect and esteem the friendly address you have been pleased to present to me, through the mayor of your city. For this instance of your civility accept my sincere thanks. The free institutions the Supreme Ruler of the universe in his wisdom has enabled us to establish, and under which we have enjoyed so distinguished a portion of human happiness, must be viewed by every American with reverence and respect; your attachment therefore to your own government cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with the enlightened principles that from its basis or the important interests it was intended to secure. Connected with my official capacity, I declare to you, fellow-citizens, there is no object will afford me more heartfelt satisfaction (except an approving conscience) than that of meeting with the support and approbation of the good people of this country.

Accept, fellow-citizens, my best wishes for your happiness and the growth and prosperity of your city.

DAVID HOLMES.
Town of Washington, 6th July, 1809.

From the Western World.

We are informed that the honorable Harry Innes is prosecuting a suit against H. Marshall, esq. for a libel committed in the electioneering contest of 1807; in which Mr. Marshall charged the Judge with being a *faithless public servant* and a *partial Judge.* We understand that the defendant means to plead justification on both points; and it is thought the cause will be tried on an early day in next week, it being set for Monday—Allen and Hardin for plaintiff—Daveiss and Rowan for defendant.—Considering this a case of much public interest, we purpose publishing a history of the trial and the arguments of council; for which we shall endeavor to make suitable arrangements.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT.

On SATURDAY *Evening will be presented*
A favorite Piece in one act,
called
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
To which will be added, A grand Operatic Romance in 2 acts,
Called
THE FORTY THIEVES.

Founded on that celebrated Tale in the Arabian Night's Entertainments, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq and performed at the Theatre Royal Drury lane, *upwards of two hundred nights*, to the most crowded houses.

The Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations ENTIRELY NEW. The Scenery designed by Mr Stuart, and executed by him, assisted by H. B. Warren. The Dresses by Mr. Maccubbin—with the original Music by Kelly; the Orchestra accompaniments by M. Pellesiere. Dances under the direction of Mr. Francis. Battle and Marches by Mr. Harris.

A particular description of this grand romance, the scenery, decorations, &c. will be found in the bills.

The whole to conclude with
A DANCE.

*** *Box One Dollar—Pitt Three Quarter of a Dollar.*

Tickets for Children at 50 cents.

*** *Tickets to be had at the Office of Dinmore and Cooper, Eleventh-street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rise Quarter before Seven o'Clock.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Editor of the Monitor, having ascertained that his subscription was not sufficient to sustain the expence of his establishment, has been compelled to relinquish it. To the very few who have, from the nature of their payments, exceeded in amount, what was actually due, the balance will be refunded as occasion may offer; and the many who are in arrears for small sums, are solicited for speedy payment. In the mean time, to enable the Editor of the Monitor to discharge debts incurred in the course of publishing his paper, and as he will relinquish the printing business, he offers his printing materials for sale. They consist of a very snug office, for any person disposed to institute a paper in a country town, or elsewhere. Independent of a press, a fount of Small Pica, of Long Primer and English, Roman and Italic, (the two latter nearly new) there are stands, cases, brass and other gallies, excellent brass column rules, good composing sticks, chases, ink and balls, every thing, in short, so that a publication in the newspaper way may be set on foot at once, without delay. They will be sold at a fair valuation price by two disinterested persons of the profession, for cash, or notes at sixty days, with approved endorsers, residing in Washington. The articles may be seen by applying to the Editor of the late Monitor, at his residence in F-street, corner of eleventh, city of Washington.—Application by letter from a distance, should have the postage paid.

J. B. COLVIN.
Washington City, August 3d, 1809—3t

The Subscriber will SELL at his Auction Room on Saturday 5th of August at 5 P. M. *near the Centre Market, to wit:*

100 Counterpanes,
1 Secretary,
1 pair Card Tables,
11 Gold Ear Rings,
6 dozen Shaving Boxes,
20 pieces Muslin,
10 dozen Muslin Handkerchiefs,
10 bundles Pins,
5 dozen Fans,
3 dozen Gold Breast Pins,
1 silver Watch,

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

SAML. SPEAKE, Auct.
August 4—1t

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Prince George's county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Prince George's county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of *Samuel Lusby* late of Prince Georges 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 tenth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of August 1809.

JOHN LUSBY Ex'r.
August 4—w6t