that is by doing what Napoleon shall com[illegible]d; in other words, yield to him without resistance. What a fine field would, by this revolution in Spain, be opened for a grand co-operation of England and America, were it not for the rancor of the leaders in the latter country: The way for them to proceed is so very plain that it needs not be pointed out.

How natural, how glorious, would such a co-operation be! But it is not for us to endeavor to HASTEN it. The first motions towards it must come from the other side, and they will come, till the people, the REAL people of America, shall rouse themselves and trample under foot the slaves of France and resolve to act for their own interests. This event can be at no great distance. They know what French armies are. They PERSONALLY hate the French; and when once they have them in their neighborhood, they will begin seriously to think of their means of defence. Drive them from the continent of North America they must; or they must themselves become subjects of France. There is no alternative. They cannot drive them without the aid of England; and the giving of that aid will naturally and necessarily lead to a connection, which may have a wonderful effect in the world. But, it cannot be too often repeated, that the first movements towards such a connection "must be made by us."

At a meeting of the citizens of Accomack county, Virg. on the first day of May, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments relative to the late negociation between our government and the British minister, Mr. Erskine, Judge Evans was called to the chair, and the following resolution unanimously adopted. (It was forwarded to the President of the United States by their chairman, and to which he made the subjoined reply:)

Resolved, That we highly approve the conduct of the President of the United States, in meeting in the spirit of conciliation, the proposals of Great Britain lately made through her minister at Washington to our government, and in amicably adjusting some of the main points of those differences, which have too long unhappily interrupted a harmony and intercourse which had been mutually beneficial to both nations. Regarding war as among the calamities most to be deprecated by the United States, we cannot but view, with emotions of pleasure, the prospect afforded by the communications between the British Minister and our Secretary of State, of a speedy termination by treaty of the differences on all the points of the relations between the two countries.—And while we confidently hope that in the negociations proposed to be carried on with Great Britain, our government will not compromit the honor or interests of our country, we anxiously hope that the friendly dispositions evinced by Great Britain towards us, will be met by a correspondent temper on our part, and that a restoration of friendship and commercial intercourse, founded upon such mutual concessions and reciprocal advantages, as will insure its duration, will be the happy result. In such an even, we now make a solemn pledge to support and defend as well the administration as our government, against all who may be disposed to disturb its tranquility.

Washington, May, 1809.

SIR,

I have duly received from you, a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of citizens at Accomack Court-House, on the first instant, on the subject of the late negociation with great Great Britain, and of the proclamation by which it was followed.

Next to the consciousness of a faithful discharge of public duty, is the satisfaction afforded by a public approbation of it. I cannot be insensible, therefore, to the favorable views of my conduct, expressed by my fellow citizens, at whose meeting you presided; however feeble the title is felt to be, which is limited to the honest execution of a duty, contemplated by law, and enjoined by the policy which has been uniformly exemplified by our public councils.

It will be happy, if, as we hope, the further negociation with Great Britain should be equally successful as the means of fixing on a liberal and lasting basis, friendship and commercial intercourse between the two countries; and still more happy, if, in addition, a spirit of justice in other governments with whom differences exist, should concur with the conciliatory disposition of the United States, in such a termination of them, as will guarantee our tranquility and commercial interests, against future interruptions.

In promoting this desirable state of our foreign relations, I trust there will be no failure of becoming endeavors on my part; and in that event only, will the support be merited, which, in that event, is promised to the administration of our government.

I tender to my fellow-citizens who have made their communication thro' you, and to yourself, assurances of my respect and friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Thomas Evans, Esq, Chairman.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, June 23.

Letter from Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commander in chief of the 7th corps of the French army in Spain, to his excellency the minister of war, dated Oviedo, May 21, 1809.

I have the honor of acquainting your excellency that the expedition of the Asturias had been concerted with general Kellerman immediately after his arrival at Lugo. This important operation has been promptly terminated.

I set out from Lugo on the 13th, with the 25th of light infantry, the 27th and 59th of the line only, the 3d of hussars, the 25th of dragoons, eight pieces mountain artillery, carried on mules, 200,000 cartridges of reserve, and biscuits for seven days. This division, commanded by general Maurice Mathieu, was divided into four brigades under the orders of generals Lorcet, Labassee, Marcognet and Bardet. The troops took position the same day in the Val de Pedroso.

On the 14th they encamped at Navia de Suarna: we exchanged a few musket shots in entering it, and we made 25 prisoners. I learnt that the army denominated Galicia, 3000 strong, composed of troops of the line and of a multitude of armed peasants, was encamped at Fuensagrada and Peguin; I might have easily attacked it on the 15th by facing round about upon them, and the success was obvious; but I preferred to take advantage of the ignorance in which the enemy was of my designs, in order to gain a few marches, fall on a sudden on the centre of his forces, and by these means render the junction impossible. He presumed, no doubt, that when arrived at Navia de Suarna, I would alter my course to the right, in order to reach the road of Villa Franca by the Val de Neyra, and then bend my way upon Orence.

On the 15th I took position at Termalor: on our way we dispersed a convoy of 300 mules, carrying flour, muskets and ammunition to the enemy's army.—The peasants, who remained in the villages, would look upon us as a crazy set of people to dare encountering troops in the Asturias through such a way; and truly the road, or rather path, was impassable.

On the 16th I took position at Caugas-de-Timeo; there we found recruits intended for Fuensagrada; I sent them back to their villages; a number of muskets and ammunition were destroyed.

On the 17th, I arrived at Selas and my advanced guard reached Comellana, where I purposed crossing the Narrea; there is no bridge on this torrent, which the melting of the snow renders very wide and rapid; fortunately we found there two vessels capable of carrying 20 men at a time, but there was no fording place for the cavalry; I determined to cause a dyke to be opened in order to procure a new passage to the waters. The troops set about this laborious task with so much eagerness, that in three hours the river fell one foot, and the cavalry and baggage could ford it. Swimmers placed at proper distances, recovered six men who were carried off by the stream; four horses were drowned.

It was only on the 17th that Romana, whose head quarters were at Oviedo, learnt with certainty that I was marching up to him. The garrison of that city was 3000 men, composed of the Princesses regiment and the militia. He hastened to send 1200 men, with two pieces of cannon, to Pennaslor's bridge, and marched the remainder of his troops to Gallegos, in order, likewise, to defend the bridge on the Nora. These two detachments were provided with implements and powder to blow up the bridge in case of need. After these dispositions, Romana remained tranquil at Oviedo, and sent orders to generals Mahy and Mantizabal, to retrograde by Saline and Lapola de Allande, in order to cut off our retreat.

On the 18th, at 6 in the morning, the advanced guard had crossed the Narcea, and was bending its way towards Grado; at 8 o'clock, the whole of the artillery and a battalion of the 25th marched to support it. The enemy whom they found at Grado was routed with extreme rapidity as far as Pennaslor—all the heights were covered with peasants, and the firing became excessively brisk on all sides.

I ordered general Lorcet to carry the bridge at the point of the bayonet. This order was executed with the greatest boldness; the two pieces of cannon were taken, and every one of the enemy we could come up with was run through. The cavalry was in battle-array in a small plain, and kept up our communication; but it was requisite to abandon it, because I wished to avail myself of the enemy's flight, in order to carry the bridge of Gallegos. Accordingly I left the battalion of the 25th to guard the bridge and heights of Pennaslor, whilst the battalion of Voltigeurs of advanced guard, and 50 hussars marched on to Gallegos. This last bridge was considerably well defended by the Princess' regiment, but it was nevertheless carried; we took a twelve pounder. The enemy was pursued at a short distance, and returned to the brigades. Meanwhile the passage of the Narcea continued the day and night.

On the 19th, at six in the morning, the 3d and 4th brigade was at Oviedo; the advanced guard and the first brigade were taking position at the forked road of Gijon and Aviles, as likewise at Coyes and Lugones, on the Nora.

Romana embarked on the 19th at 5 in the morning at Gijon, with the members of the Junta, on board of a Spanish Scout which kept within sight by contrary winds:—He could behold the entry of the French.

On the 20th, the troops entered Gijon. We found in that town and Oviedo upwards of 250,000 wt. of powder, as much shot, a great quantity of artillery, muskets and military equipages, the whole furnished by the English. Two brigs, of the same nation, loaded with sundry articles, were set on fire by the enemy at the moment of his flight; our soldiers succeeded in saving one of them.

This day a small column of infantry which I had sent to Polade Lona, effects its junction with the head of gen. Kellerman's troops. The general will arrive here this evening. The column met with the enemy and routed him.

To-morrow I shall depart from hence, to march against the insurgents army, called Gallicia. I know the chiefs are very much perplexed. I am in hopes of dispersing their troops and returning to my former position.

As far as one can judge in the first moment of the dispositions of their minds, the lower class of people seems weary of the war; Romana, and the other chiefs, are detested.

It is very difficult to appreciate the loss of the enemy; it must have been very considerable, for the whole road from the Narcea to Oviedo is covered with dead bodies. Our loss is not worth mentioning. We have recovered many soldiers of the 6th light infantry and of the several regiments of the 2d corps.

The Marshal Duke of Elchingen,
NEY.

Second letter from his Excellency Marshal duke of Elchingen, to his Excellency the Minister of War.

La Corrunna, 3d June.

My Lord, I had the honor of addressing you on the 21st ult. a report upon the expedition of the Asturias; I now owe you an account of the return of my troops into Gallicia, of the obstacles they had to encounter in their march, and of the events which have taken place in this extensive province during my absence.

On the 21st, general Kellerman arrived at Oviedo, and his troops successively relieved mine at Gijon, Avile, and in the important positions of Pennassor and Gallego. After having settled with that general the necessary arrangements for the preservation of the tranquility of the country, I began my march.

On the 22d, I arrived at Aviles, where general Marcognet had two days before a smart fighting with the insurgents, who lost 200 men, and in which the 25th of dragoons and the 39th of the line distinguished themselves.

The left of my troops was marching a head, covered by colonel Ornano with a squadron of dragoons, followed by the 59th of the line, under the orders of gen. Bardet.

Colonel Ornano took a position on the Nalon, with a few companies of Voltigeurs, opposite Moroz; he was instructed to collect on that point, the greatest number possible of boats; another column went up the river for the same purpose as far as Pravia, from whence they brought ten barks loaded with 12,000 rations of provisions destined for the troops that were to have come to dispute with us the passage.

I had dispatched from Aviles, under the orders of the chief of battalion Reguard, my aid-de-camp, a small flotilla armed with some pieces of artillery & 120 men of infantry to range along the shore, to pick up boats and bring them successively in the river we had to cross.

On the 23d, the insurgents lined the heights on the left of the Nalon; some few embarkations were sufficient to disperse this assemblage which lost 40 or 50 men. The passage begun at 3 in the morning and was completed by 10 at night; the horses of the cavalry swam over. The rear guard coming from Gijon effected its passage on the morning of the following day.

On the 24th, all the troops were in march by day break making for Luarca; a fording place was observed on the Cancito, and the infantry could cross over on a bridge of carts without being disturbed by the enemy.—The rear-guard joined the first brigade and from that moment continued united to the rest of my troops.—The flottilla continued to range along the shore, still increasing the number of their boats; they had orders to enter in the Narvia; off Cape Saint Pedro, they were attacked by a privateer and a large fishing boat which they obliged to sheer off after an obstinate conflict of three hours.

On the 25th, at daybreak the column passed through Luarca; the head was already on the Niava; some militia and a multitude of peasants defended the passage with two 24, one 8, and one 6 pounders, manoeuvred by coasting cannoniers. This troop on our approach kept up a very brisk firing of artillery and small arms. Colonel. Ornano, who had been sent to reconoitre the river, found a ford opposite Cuana; immediately the voltigeurs rode behind the dragoons on the same horses and the enemy, attacked in flank, precipitated his retreat; but having perceived too late our movement he experienced a great loss, and our dragoons cut a great many of them. Whilst the crossing at the fording place was effecting a number of swimmers, at the head of whom was captain Tressard, were swimming over under the fire of the artillery shoving along before them a chest filled with muskets and cartridge boxes, and in a short time this handful of brave men advance to the enemy, who assailed on all sides disbanded and abandoned his artillery; from that moment we could direct our attention to the passage of the infantry, which went on with such activity that at 9 o'clock in the evening, the rear guard only remained on the right bank, and they crossed it during the night. The flotilla directed its course towards Riades in order to protect our passage of the Eo.

On the 26th, the troops were divided in two columns; one of them marched towards Custropel, and the other to Lavegua; we met with a ford at the latter place, and the infantry crossed over on a bridge of carts. I learnt at Castronol of the arrival of the duke of Dalmatia (Soult) on the Minne.

On the 27th I directed the greatest part of my troops towards Mondanedo, my advanced guard made some prisoners of the enemy whose retreat was towards Meyra.

On the 28th I drew my troops closer to Lugo, the right extending beyond Castrosedel Rey, I sent reconnoitring parties towards Meyra and Lugo to ascertain the position of the enemy, and to know the state of affairs in Gallicia. The officer sent to Lugo confirmed to me the arrival of the 2d. corps and informed me of the result of the attempts made by the enemy upon that city and San-Yago from the 19th to the 23d.

On the 29th the troops remained in position excepting the 3d. of Hussars, with which I went Lugo for the purpose of conferring with the Duke of Dalmatia upon the measures to be taken to disperse the enemy and baffle his projects.

On the 30th, and 31st May, and first of June, my troops approached successively to Betanzos, in order to be in readiness to act vigorously against the corps of Garera which occupied San-Yago.

Yesterday, 2d June my advanced guard entered this city; the enemy has retreated upon Eipadron & Pontedevra.

During the toilsome march of the troops upon Oviedo, and their return into Galicia from the 13th of May to the 26th, they have been constantly in motion from 4 o'clock in the morning till nine and ten at night; they had to climb up steep hills, and go through the most impracticable roads I ever saw in my life. The enemy, whatever his position might be, could not resist them. In short, it is impossible to show more devotedness for the service of his majesty than has been manifested in this circumstance by all the generals, officers, and soldiers.

I shall forward to your Excellency, the list of the officers, subalterns and soldiers who have distinguished themselves under my own eyes, and who have a claim for reward.

The loss we have sustained in the expedition of the Asturias is unimportant. We have liberated a great part of the batallion of the 6th regt. taken at Villa Franca, and several hundred soldiers of the second and sixth corps.

The Marshal Duke of Elchingen,
NEY.

Extract of a letter from General Bonet, to Marshal Duke of Treviso [*Mortier*] *dated St. Andero, June 12.*

General Kellerman will have given you an account of my march for the purpose of reaching the corps of Ballesteros. Having set out on the 8th June from Cargos d'Ovis, I arrived on the 11th opposite to the Torrelavegus, where Ballesteros and Marquesito had formed a junction. The enemy having, in the morning made a movement towards St. Andero, I gave orders to follow him; and notwithstanding the fatugue of the troops, who were without any bread, I marched rapidly in the direction to St. Andero.

All the advanced posts were overthrown with the bayonet; at midnight two battalions of the 12th light infantry entered the city, where the enemy had the Princess and Hibernia's regiments and other troops. After two hours slaughter, I took position, the forces I had to fight being superior in number. At day break, my positions being made, an enemy's column three thousand strong was attacked and laid down their arms.

General Ballasteros having made his escape with several chiefs, I sent out patroles to make a sweep in the country. Marquesito, who had concealed himself until 4 o'clock, endeavored to effect his escape; but having been pursued, his corps was dispersed, killed, and a great part of it drowned.

This day cost 5000 men to the enemy. The regiments of Hibernia and the Princess are destroyed. We have 3000 prisoners, among whom are 150 officers; besides 6000 Frenchmen have been liberated at St. Andero, independently of the garrison and 500 sick who happened to be in the place. I have given orders to follow the enemy in the direction of Santonia.

The General of Division.
BONET.

London, June 24.—This day two Gottenburgh mails arrived. The Duke of Sudermania has been elected, crowned, and proclaimed King by the title of Charles XIII.

A new ukase has been published at St Petersburg, dated 7th May. The regulations go to a further restriction of commercial intercourse with G. B. and resemble much in effect the famous decree of Napoleon to put all our ports into a state of blockade. Among other things it enacts, that neutral vessels unprovided with documents sufficient to prove the property neutral, shall not be permitted to dischage in a Russian port.—Neutral ships partly loaded with merchandize the manufacture or produce of an enemy, the goods to be seized; but if more than half of the cargo consists of such goods, both ship & cargo shall be seized. If the supercargo or master, or more than one-third of the crew, should be subjects of powers at war with Russia, both ship and cargo shall be seized but the crew shall be set at liberty.—If it should appear that a vessel is provided with double documents, with different destinations such vessel and cargo shall be seized.

Frankfort June 13.—"Since yesterday we have had here the king of Saxony, with his whole family and suite as well as the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh and our Prince Primate. The enemy of our Confederation is said to be at Wurtsburg—*God preserve our city and its environs!*"

SWEDEN—The new Swedish Constitution is ready for presentation to the Diet, for its adoption or rejection. It consists of 104 articles, and seems to be founded upon the principles of the Constitution of England. The nobles, contrary to expectation, have relinquished some of their privileges, which, it was suggested to them, militated against the general interests of the country. The eldest son only is to have the title, and to enjoy the privileges attached to the order of nobility, and not as heretofore claimed and enjoyed by the younger branches of noble families. The exemptions of land, the property of the nobility, whether obtained by descent or by purchase, from the payment of certain taxes—a grievance which produced much discontent and inconvenience to the government itself, is declared to be abolished; so that landholders of every description will in future contribute equally to the exigencies of the state, and the commercial interest will be relieved from the necessity of paying beyond their proportion to supply the deficiency. The new Constitution also provides that the King is to be invested with the prerogative of declaring war and making peace. That a national Court of Judicature, wholly independent of the Executive, is to be established for the decision of all causes between subject and subject; but whether State and criminal offences are to be tried by this tribunal, is not known.

THE Creditors of the late *Henry Addison* are requested to attend at the Tavern of John Smith Brookes, in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 28th day of September next, where a dividend will be made of the money in hand.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, } Adm'rs.
DENNIS MAGRUDER, }

August 21—wtd