*London, Sept. 7.*—The French had collected their forces from every part of Spain, to the shape of several corps, facing the British army. Their numbers were estimated at follows:

Victor & Joudinot, 30,000 men; Gaichot, who had retreated from Arzenoro Medel, 6000 men; Ney, Mortier and Soult, 30,000 men; making together 74,000 men. The British army with its reinforcements, amount to about 74,000 men; Cuesta, 25,000; Beresford's to 12,000; Venegas's to 25,000; and Sir R. Wilson's to 8,000, making together 72,000. A force numerically greater than that of the French; but the Spanish and Portuguese are levies cannot, or fear, be considered as equal to the French in the field.

The Batich minister has formally intimated, that although "the connection between the two nations is not in all public respects, yet it is to be regarded in Holland, until the whole of the provinces of Zealand, shall be evacuated by the British troops.

*Sept. 4.*—A Convention is said, has been concluded between the Emperor of St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen, for maintaining peace in the Baltic.

We understand, that the Court of Copenhagen has ceased to protest, both of the Island of Gotland, and the Provinces, to no avail.

*Aug. 27.*—The Island of Procida, which has been evacuated by the English, has been again fortified, and put in a most formidable state of defence. Within these few days it has been generally reported here, that the French have taken possession of Sicily in the name of the king of Great Britain, and that the court of Palermo is to go to London to reside there on a pension from England.

ZITTAU, July 31.

*The following is the order of the day by which the Archduke Charles notified to the army his resignation of the commander in chief.*

Very important reasons have induced me to request his majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army entrusted to me. Yesterday received his consent, and at the same time his wishes to transfer the chief command to the General of Cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedication, my exertions to its service, under this separation inducing me painfull, I distur myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment.

(Signed) CHARLES.

*Sept. 5.* A letter of the 1st instant states, that peace has been made between Austria and France. The conditions, as nuw to be supposed, are sufficiently hard. The emperor Francis it is said, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, and to give up Austria, including its capital Vienna, Galicia, and all his other territories. Bavaria gains a large accession of territory.

SPAIN.

*Government of Madrid—News from the army.*

ORDER OF THE DAY.

*Madrid, Aug.* 1.—The 1st and 5th corps overlook beyond the bridge of Arzobispo, the rear guard of the Enemy, which is strongly detached. We have took from it 30 pieces of cannon, their cabooses, a great part of their equipages, many, and a great number of prisoners.

It is also in pursuit of the army of Venegas and has made a great number of prisoners; it has retired into the mountains of Sierra Morena.

(Signed) A. BELLIARD, Gov. Gen.

On the 10th, the army of Venegas stopped its retreat, its movement, and formed at Almonacid. On the 10th, the Spanish cavalry of the Enemy, at Daubrecq, fell into the King marched towards the enemy, surrounded him and soon drove him from a strong position and put him completely to route. This was made after three hours.

Thirty pieces of ordnance, 100 cuirasses, 600 waggons, 2000 killed, an infinite number of wounded, with several stands of colors, are the result of this brilliant day. Our loss is very inconsiderable.

(Signed) AUGUSTE BELLIARD.

*Madrid, Aug.* 14.—*Similar order.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

*WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.*

The *Secretary of War* has arrived in this city.

RACES.—Yesterday commenced the Races over the course belonging to the Washington Jockey Club. But two horses started for the purse. General Bloodley's *Pontiac* and Mr. Badger's *Hickory*. The first was a dead heat; the second heat was won by Hickory by about half a length; the third heat was also won by Hickory. Pontiac having been completely broken down, towards the close of the third heat.

It is intimated in the London Courier that the conduct of Lord Chatham will be formally investigated. He is suspected of unnecessary delay.

*Richmond, October 20.*

Mr. JEFFERSON, late President of the U. States last evening arrived in this city.

*New-York, October 21.*

In the Gazette of yesterday we read, on official authority, that the ports of Cuba were shut against all foreign vessels, which had previously received intire from the first authority at Havana, stating, that "All foreigners were given to understand immediately on that concerns being closed."

The British Packet is still detained for Mr. Jackson's dispatches.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

*The following resolution has passed both Houses of the General Assembly*

I hereby propose the Rulers of the universe to remove from this life his excellency Gov. Trumbull, in testimony of the high respect, affection for his pre-eminent virtues as a citizen, a father, a patriot, a great warrior, a Magistrate, and of the deep regret experienced by the members of this Legislature and the people of this state, at his death.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Assembly will wear on a badge of mourning, crape on the left arm during the present session; and that the Speaker communicate a copy to Brick Meeting House, on Wednesday the 25th inst. October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that the President Bishop be requested to deliver a sermon on that occasion.

*Resolved*, That the hon. David Daggett and Messrs. N. Terry, Sherwood and Mallory, be a committee of arrangement to effectuate the foregoing resolution.

October session, 1809.

Passed in Council and signed by order,

ELIZUR GOODRICH.

October Session, 1809.

Concurred in the House of Representatives.

Attest,

N. B. BENEDICT, Clerk.

Dr. Hopkins, a certain hon. consented to deliver the sermon at the time and place requested.

*Windsor, October 16.*

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday last, the Legislature of this state convened at Montpelier.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

*Galusha, Tichenor, Scattering*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Addison | 1263 | 1192 | 48 |
| Windham | 1000 | 1000 | 00 |
| Caledonia | 1124 | 1137 | 34 |
| Essex | 130 | 206 | 2 |
| Chittenden | 1040 | 1277 | 32 |
| Franklin | 962 | 1213 | 37 |
| Grand Isle | 94 | 289 | 5 |
| Orleans | 341 | 454 | 6 |
| Orange | 1724 | 1274 | 37 |
| Rutland | 2482 | 1589 | 34 |
| Washington | 1788 | 2237 | 42 |
| Windsor | 2761 | 1354 | 83 |
| Total, | 13,335 | 13,467 | 419 |
| | | 13,467 | |

1,116 Majority over Tich.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Paul Brigham 13769

Chas. Marsh 13639 Scattering 766

Majority Marsh 131

Clerk Majority 2755

The vote for the Lieutenant Governor, by the Republican council, is about 1900.

*Dudley Chase, Esq.* was elected Speaker—*Wm. D. Smith*, Clerk of the House—*O. C. Merrill*, Engrossing Clerk—*Timothy Lyndsey, Esq.* Secretary of State.

SPEECH

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

*JONAS GALUSHA, ESQ.*

*At the opening of the present session.*

*Gentlemen of the Council, and*
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

INVITED by the suffrages of a free and virtuous people to accept the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I cannot, I ought not, to be unmindfull of the importance, as well as the difficulties, which devolve upon me in the acceptance of so great a trust; and the high responsibility I am under, to discharge those duties with faithfulness and impartiality, and in such manner as shall tend to promote the best interest and general happiness of the citizens of this state, having in all times in view our intimate connection with your General Government of the Union.

Education plays first, and consequently distinct of those dicrary statements which, by many are contemned as regulate to the dim chance of political duties. I enter upon a sense of duty, which prompts Sufficiency. But, relying upon honest intentions, on an honest and fair for public good, upon your great wisdom in the great business of legislation, & on all upon the Providence which has hitherto supported and protected me, I have concluded to accept the appointment.

Under these impressions I shall, gentlemen, endeavor, so far as my affiliation will permit, to conciliate the varies of my office, with integrity and faithfulness, and hope to meet the approbation of a virtuous and discerning people.

It has, gentlemen, fallen to our lot to be placed under the protection of this state, at a period the most critical, at a time when one of the greatest powers in Europe, has regulated with all the dire diful passions incident to a state of war, with regulations of the rights of neutrals, and the laws of nations, have interdicted the commerce of the U. States, by embarrassing with restrictions hitherto unheard of, which, if submitted to by the General Government, would be the surrender of our great national rights, and virtually our national independence.

Measures have been most promising measures have been pursued by the administration of the General Government, to regulate these embarrassments without resorting to arms, as yet they have proved unavailing; and what appears to me alarming and distressing, at a time when all the talents, wisdom and energies of the state should be concentrated and exerted to support the honor, the interest and the independence of our country, there is a party, of discord and division hostile to our happiness, safety and national honor, and, I regret to say, members of the misguided citizens of the U. States, which has had a great tendency to embarrass the measures of government, and prevent the effects of those wise measures adopted by the General Government, to maintain our rights, and particularly our commercial rights, and which has probably prevented our obtaining redress for the wrongs already suffered, and emboldened the belligerent powers to continue their various aggressions, and to render it a fatal alive terms of adjustments.

With these views, I cannot too strongly recommend to you to adopt such measures as will have the most direct tendency to counteract the machinations of the people, and to strike them in their great national interests; and I feel with sincerity and pleasure, in you that, so far as my information extends, the spirit of opposition to the measures of the administration of the United States is greatly ameliorated, and a concern for our own national independence and independence of the becoming rapidly prevalent; while the apprehensions of a separation of Union, and the consequences of relying upon a foreign power for the protection of our commerce is daily vanishing. I trust that will be remembered but with gratitude to Heaven, that we have escaped the snares of foreign intrigue, and domestic traitors to distract and divide us. And I trust, gentlemen, that, so far distant, when the citizens of the Union will lay aside all party feelings and become convinced, that a house is short, in support of the best government on earth.

Gentlemen, I recommend to you, in the strongest terms, cheerfully to submit to, and as a member of the Union to carry into effect, such measures as have been, or may be, adopted by the United States, for the preservation or defence of our national rights, at the same time permit me to remind you that you are the guardians of those rights and privileges, entrusted to you by the constitution of the United States, but are responsible to the respective states, and to your CONS, for the careful attention to, and preservation of those rights and privileges, which have been so safely and faithfully conferred.

*Here follow several paragraphs on local subjects.*

ART is the great object of legislation, and is the great hope of the peoples. I presume you will see large sight of the two most important objects of this state, the Agricultural and Manufacturing. Without any thing can be done for the encouragement of the former, and the continuation of the embarrassment of commerce, will be a subject worthy your consideration.

As a well armed and well disciplined militia is the great and natural safeguard of a republican government, you will do well to enquire what further regulations and provisions are necessary in that department to render it serviceable in times of danger.

Sundry official papers have been delivered to me by respected predecessor in office, which I have not had time to peruse, but which I shall make the subject of a future message.

*Gentlemen,*

I shall cordially co-operate with you in every measure that you in your wisdom may adopt for the well being and happiness of this state, and of the state, and for the true interest of our common country.

Relying on the Almighty Being who never erra, and from whom we have received so many and signal favors for direction and support, I commend you to the duties assigned you, and may your virtuous (political) efforts be crowned with fruitful success.

JONAS GALUSHA.

*Friday, 11 o'clock A. M.*

*Extract of a letter, dated Montpelier, October 13, 1809.*

"Last evening Hickory-knobs were started from an entrance to protestant to the citizens of the Sovereign state of the glorious ejaculation, "Long live the Independence of the United States, and with the people of this state are determined to support." And to hoist on the scene of joy in the vinacity the Green House was brilliantly illuminated."

*Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1809.*

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters, which justly in consequence of the great and deplorable condition of American commerce.

*Gottenburg, June 26.*

The court in Christiansted only on inferior crimes, and inferior crimes are directly appealed to the highest court in Christiania; in which appeal I suppose I shall find myself in the end, if when I state to you, that there are only two judges, the one has a private quarrel, the other is bigoted to the cruelty besides, the bigotes bribe is always victorious. How the business is end, I can not say, but I fear, and I fear that the court in Christiania, as well as the government at Copenhagen are very approved of the conduct of the according to private information. I never, I tremble to think, will see America wrong here till they see what part America is going to take, and according either to the part she takes, or to them. We shall have to wait at least three months before our case will be decided in Christiania.

*Copenhagen, July 4.*—Two American consul have been asked the government, whether the relations of the U. States and Denmark were friendly or not. They have answer so they were friendly. He now has to wait, whether vessels bound to Sweden and been boarded by English cruisers, would be considered as lawful prize or not. Sweden attacks Denmark and they are now surrounded, they could not be conquered.

To morrow I shall present a memorial to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Bernstorff, which perhaps may have some good effect. Captains Howard and Cooley, have been here, and complained at Christiania, and who are now gone from honest have had no redress which is hard. Mr. Cooley received them to send in order to the government of Christiania, that the vessel and cargo shall be detained, which causes, until justice is sold as cheap as Christiania are Christianiania we can have no redress. Perhaps I know how to the number of 25 American vessels in Norwegian ports, for every day bringing in more. I think, gentlemen, the serious consideration of government, whether the U. S. will suffer this property to be condemned.

*Gottenburg, July 31.*—I had a conversation with the Swedish Minister of Foreign affairs—I asked him if it was the intention of the Danish government to condemn the American property? He said, as yet it would be respected, but Denmark did not know what France would do. He knew for certain that France express is sent from the king to Bonaparte, to ask him how proceed with the American property.

I have also had an audience with the king of Denmark. He appeared in a very warm manner, and he promised to send an order to Christiania for the court to proceed with the present American property.

Extracts from letters from the Superiargo of a ship belonging to this port, dated

*Gibraltar, August 12.*—"The privateers of this nation are very numerous, and capture every American vessel they meet with. There are now about 30 with valuable cargoes brought in here, many of which are tried and condemned. A very large of every American ship in this country is destroyed; there is no hope of any opinion of my vessel being ever to get away this winter if permitted by the government. The privateers for capturing and condemning American vessels, are of the most frivolous and vexatious nature.

"The fate of two ships are determined to condemn and retain all the American property they can get hold of, until they know the determination of a *very great force* on the southern towards the U. S. The agents of that power are actively employed against us, from the highest to the lowest. Instructions of our commerce in the Mediterranean Europe intimates to the U. S. to be ready to take the field, if we wish to be in that direction. Impressments are shall be continued, and this will be begun until some step is taken by our government for our release."

*Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1809.*

At a meeting of the merchants and underwriters of this city, interested in the losses and prize property captured in Europe by Dank's cruisers, held yesterday at the merchants' coffee house, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare a representation to the President of the United States, of the facts and circumstances attending the losses and sufferings of the citizens of this city, and the depredations committed by British cruisers on the property of citizens of the U. States, in violation of the laws of nations, and actually destined for ports in Denmark, Sweden, or Russia.

And of the vexatious proceedings and unjust condemnation of such property in contempt of the laws of the city of Denmark—but only in violation of the law of nations (in the measure of retaliation) and of the Danish government for hitherto been disinguished, and in contempt of those the Government and authorities of Denmark which have hitherto been deemed sufficient.

Respectfully requesting that such measures may be specially adopted as to wisdom of the executive may dictate, for the protection and security of the case required. Congress is instructed to enjoin a discretion which the nature of the case may require, or the Congress may be authorized to furnish, together with such evidence of the accounts of the property and losses, as may be in their power, or accompanied it is hoped, with such measures and proofs as may be required.

That memorial be signed by the parties interested, and that a committee of twenty be appointed for this meeting, (of merchants) to be the bearers of the same, and to wait on the secretary of State, and the President.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman, *Thos. W. Francis Henry Pratt, Jos. Ingersoll and Charles Ellery*, be the committee.

THOS. FITZSIMONS, Chairman.

The committee appointed at the meeting of merchants and underwriters, have the honor to inform the merchants and property owners in the United States, that the depredations on the property, including the duties and charges, thereon, and the amount of property, which accompanied the respective shipments, with such other particulars as may be necessary to the shipment, will enable the committee to present to the secretary of State a full information called for by the resolution.

The gender and quantity of goods, the whole name of the shipper and the vessel, the number of the bill of lading, property which accompanied the respective shipments, with such other particulars as may be necessary to the shipment, will enable the committee to present to the secretary of State a full information called for by the resolution.

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NEW YORK PRISONERS

AND

NEW-YORK STORES

Adjoining the Seven Buildings, were stolen off, or rather, by simply with the leave of Sale, the following goods, which, as to which, it is to be sold to the highest bidder in a certain day, 29 and 30 September, and the remainder goods including account from the day of Sale, at Sunset, 30 September.

SAMUEL STARKS, Agent.

October 25.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Bill of Sale (negotiable order) will be sold for cash, on Wednesday 1st day of November next, at the House of Thomas Lewis, Georgetown, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

WILLIAM BRENT.

At the House of Thomas Lewis, at 11 o'clock precisely opposite the Meeting House, Georgetown.

SAMUEL PEAKE, Agent.

October 23—3t.