*London, Sept.* 3.—The ministerial papers state, that the sick and wounded of our army, which fell into the hands of the French at Talavera, did not exceed 1500.—Would that not one had shared that fate! We can, however, vouch upon undoubted authority, that the amount of the sick and wounded at Talavera, on the day after the battle, was not less than 4000! And we have heard and fear, that of these, none but the slightly affected made their escape!

We are informed that no more licences will be granted to import from, or export to, the coasts of Holland and France. Repeated applications supported by urgent remonstrances, have been made, to obtain such licences, particularly for the importation of grain; but we understand that they have been, and will continue to be, at present, wholly ineffectual.

Upwards of 130 wounded soldiers were landed at Deal on Saturday last, from the Eagle man of war, and carried to the hospital. About eight wounded officers have been landed; among them are colonel Petit, of the 36th regiment, and major Thompson of the 30th, in the arm.

*Trieste, Aug.* 8.—Early this morning an English fleet of 10 ships of war appeared off this port. Among them a three decker of 120 guns, on board of which is admiral Collingwood. It is not yet known what the English intend with respect to Trieste. Our batteries are, however, in a respectable state of defence. The day before yesterday, an English frigate and a cutter came in sight of our harbor and captured 32 ships and a bark, destined here. They were under the convoy of six small gun boats, who maintained an obstinate action of an hour's duration. There were several killed and wounded on both sides.

*Aug.* 12—Since the beginning of this month the English fleet in the Adriatic Gulf has been considerably reinforced. Adm. Collingwood has taken the command of the English fleet, in order it is said, to bombard Trieste & the Russian fleet. General Schilt, Governor of Trieste is making the most vigorous preparations of defence jointly with the Russian Admiral.—

(*Royal Amsterdam Gazette of Aug.* 23)

*Olmutz, August* 14. The request of the Archduke Charles to be permitted to go to Teschen to duke Albert, has been granted.

The field marshal lieutenants, Kienmayer, Hohenzollern, and Simbschon, have been appointed generals. Hiller has taken the command of the army in Hungary, *ad interim*, on account of the indisposition of the Prince of Lichtenstein. The Archduke Ferdinand commands the army in Bohemia and Moravia.

*St. Petersburg, Aug.* 5. Yesterday evening the Chamberlain, M. d'Alopeus, who was Russian minister in Sweden at the breaking out of the war set out for Freiderickshamn, where it is understood that the negociations for peace with Sweden will be carried on.

*Hamburgh, August* 22. It is understood that the Swedish embassy from Stockholm to the French court, is on the road, and is expected at Stralsund on the 21st or 22d; the plenipotentiaries are the Count Von Essen and the Baron Lagerbjelke.

*Stockholm, August* 15. His Royal Majesty has sent to the Diet a message relative to the pension which the states are to allow to the late king, Gustavus Adolphus, his Queen and children.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

*FRIDAY, OCTOBER* 27.

*The voice of the people* has never been more audibly expressed than at the recent elections. In every section of the union where they have been held they have eventuated in the triumph of the republicans. To demonstrate this we shall cursorily enumerate the various results. With regard to Rhode Island the accounts are contradictory; each side claiming a majority in the legislature. But it is agreed, even by the federalists, that there is a considerable accession of republican members chosen. In Connecticut more republican members are likewise elected than there were in the last Assembly. In Vermont the triumph is decisive in every department of the government. Both the branches of the legislature are decidedly republican; and a republican governor is chosen in lieu of a federalist. In New Jersey, both houses of the Assembly are decidedly republican, the republican majority of members being greater than in the last legislature. In Pennsylvania, not a fifth of the members of the legislature are federal. In Delaware the federal party is splitting to pieces, and though her assembly still remains federal, the votes given at the late election evince a great republican gain. In Maryland, in spite of the mightiest efforts, the house of delegates has been rescued from federalism, and is now republican by a considerable majority, the consequence of which is that the government in all its departments is republican. In Kentucky, Tennessee & Georgia republicanism has triumphed, as is invariably the case, without opposition. We have thus established the fact, that in all the recent elections republicanism has gained a victory. This victory may well be viewed as brilliant, when it is remarked that these elections embrace ten states out of the seventeen that make up the confederacy, and all the states, excepting two, in which federalism has the least chance of success, in both which states there are the strongest indications of a complete republican ascendancy at the ensuing elections. At *present* at least eleven, perhaps twelve, of the state governments are republican, and there is a *probability* that in a few months fourteen will be so.

Well then may the friends of liberty in the United States laugh at the empty boasts of their adversaries, and at their alarming predictions. The whole have vanished into air. The almost universality of their defeat proves that the great body of the people are against them; and it proves more—it proves that the people of this country are too fixed in their principles to permit their enemies to profit by its misfortunes. It is this that the opposition has calculated upon; they flattered themselves that they would reap a rich harvest from the injustice of foreign governments. But they have been woefully disappointed, and their disappointment reflects the highest honor on the virtue of the people.

In this commanding attitude of victory we are gratified at the dignity and temperance of discussion that generally characterise the republican prints, which presents a happy contrast with the virulent indecency or contemptible crimination of a few of the federal papers. Some of these latter are too humble for notice; but with the exception of these it is gratifying to perceive that the chief instruments of political clamor at present are a few editors, whose hopes of political honor or emolument are totally blasted, and whose only resource to gain any kind of distinction is by inflaming the people. But because such men violate every dictate of decency and habitually sport with truth, or pompously dilate upon topics long since either settled or consigned to oblivion, does it follow that the republican prints ought to descend to their level and expose themselves to all the disadvantages arising from an acquaintance with weapons in the use of which their adversaries are so expert.

It were unjust to extend this remark to all, or even the greater part of the federal prints. Many of them, at this very time, are guided by far different principles. Indeed the opposition is at present so languid, that in naming half a dozen prints we should perhaps enumerate all those, to whom belong the proud satisfaction of keeping, without cause, the fire of party alive.

*Connecticut Politics.*—An election lately held in that state for persons to stand in nomination for *Assistants* in May next, affords some data by which to judge of the political complexion of the state. The following are the average number of votes given on each ticket:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republican | 5326 |
| Federal | 9864 |

By the last statement we received of the amount of the national debt of England, it appeared to be the enormous sum of 660,000,000 pounds sterling. In order to form some idea of this mass of money, let us suppose it laid down in a direct line of guineas close to each other, it would extend upwards of 12,000 miles!! Change it into shillings and arrange them in a similar manner, and it would be sufficiently long to reach eleven times round the earth, and would require two hundred and ten thousand horses to draw it, allowing each horse a thousand weight.

*Mer. Adv.*

By an imperial Decree, Marshals Oudinot and Macdonald—M. le Count Regnier, (minister of justice); M. le Count Nompere de Champagny (minister of foreign affairs); M. le Count Gaudan (minister of finances); M. le Count M d'Hunebourg (minister of war); M. le Count Fouche (minister of general police); have all been created dukes. The duke of Auerstadt (Davoust) has been created Prince of Echmulh; the duke of Rivoli (Massena) Prince of Essling; and the Prince of Neuchatel (Berthier) adds to his title that of Wagram.

*Treadwell's Speech.*—We this day publish the Speech of the Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut to the Legislature of that state. It is neither remarkable for talents nor novelty, and is there be but little in it to condemn, there is still less to admire or applaud. The paragraph last but one is one of the most exceptionable which we have heard from the lips of any public agent in the union for many years. We request our readers will turn to it and give it a patient and attentive perusal. It will be found to divide itself into three distinct parts, each of which are highly exceptionable and have been too frequently and too fatally urged by the federal writers in this country.

I. The French government are represented as a 'despotism more relentless and bloody' than any exercised for centuries in Europe, and as the 'chief agent in producing' the 'astonishing revolutions which in rapid succession, have, of late years, convulsed Europe.'

II. Great Britain is represented as interposing between France and '*universal* empire' and we are invited to cultivate 'the *proffered friendship* of that power.'

III. Lastly, it is proclaimed, that 'most of the embarrassments which our republic has of late years experienced, have, it is believed, originated in an *undue* bias' in favor of France.

That corrupt or purchased editors should publish such falsehoods, ought not to be matter of surprize, but when the chief magistrate of a state in his address to the legislative body, gives currency to such untruths, they are calculated to do more than ordinary mischief, and call for more than ordinary condemnation and detestation.

There is no truth in the assertions respecting France. There is no truth in the assertion that Great Britain has *proffered* us her *friendship*, but above all it is a malicious untruth to affirm, that the "embarrassment of the U. States of late years has originated in an undue bias" in favor of France.

Mr. Treadwell has in his speech talked much of religion, and we would, if we could, persuade ourselves that he believes in the truth of all he has said on that subject, but we find it impossible to give a man credit for either religion and morals, who in the discharge of a high and important public duty, affirms that to be true which he must himself know to be false—It adds not a little to the turpitude of this man's conduct, when it is known that the speech upon which we are commenting, is one which he delivered as an electioneering address to secure his election as governor in the room of Mr. Trumbull. Should such sentiments win the federal votes, it will be another *drop* in the ocean of evidence which demonstrates the truth of Gen. Stark's declaration, that "there is a dangerous British party lurking in the U. S." *Dem. Press.*

*From the Public Advertiser.*

### LIVERPOOL MOB.

That the taking down of the American flags in Liverpool on the 4th of July, was a preconcerted business, will appear from the following facts communicated by a gentleman lately arrived in this city, who was an eye witness to the proceedings.

'About the middle of June our informant seeing a mob collected in the street, drew near and saw three or four men beating a Dutch sailor who belonged to an American vessel, while a number of bystanders were exclaiming "that's right boys—hit the d—d Yankee." They at length let him go, swearing that on the 4th of July they would let the Yankees see something.

Some days previous to the 4th, three carpenters were at work on board an American vessel; one of them asked the others if they would work on they 4th; he was answered, that on the ringing of a bell, they must all repair to the Queen's dock, and they would get work there.

On the 4th about 11 o'clock some bells near the docks began to ring and continued till one, three cheers were then given, on which a custom house officer on board an American ship observed, that the boys had began their work, and there would be some fun. About this hour the mob had collected and began to take down the American flags, tearing every thing to pieces where they met with opposition.

Capt. Story, of Boston, lashed the haulyards of the colors to his body, and drew his cutlass, declaring that he would sooner die than let his colors be taken down. The mob, intimidated by his determined manner, kept aloof, and began to throw brick-bats, billets of wood, &c. at him, some of which striking him, he fell. They then encountered him *en masse*; beat him in a cruel manner; tore off part of his clothes, and left him almost dead.

The President Adams, of Boston, had a liberty tree painted on canvass & hoisted along with the flag; this they tore into pieces, tied them round their hats and legs, and draggad some of them through the mud, exclaiming, "*Let the damn'd Yankees come now & support their independence!*"

Proceeding from Queen's to King's dock, they were met by the Mayor at the head of 8 or 10 soldiers, who seeing that the mob had began to throw stones, quietly withdrew, leaving them to terminate the business as they tho't proper. In this manner they kept it up, as they called it, till about six in the evening, when the American sailors began to collect in a body, determined to oppose them, and revenge the insult done to their country. It was now that the Mayor, fearing that some of his majesty's subjects might get black eyes, again made his appearance; not with 8 or 10 men, as before, but at the head of 500 cavalry; he then caused the mob to disperse, and no further mischief ensued.

The above statement may be relied upon as correct. The account given of it in some of our papers, stating that the Americans had hoisted their flag over that of the British is false. This was done by the English carpenters in order that the blame might be thrown on the Americans.

*From the Democratic Press.*

### THOUGHTS

ON THE RECENT MISSION OF THE

*CHEVALIER ONIS.*

The case of the U States, in respect to the new minister of the Supreme Junta of Spain, is worthy of much more consideration than it yet appears to have received. It is a settled and a wise maxim of the law of nations, that a neutral power, like ourselves, is not bound to decide, by its responsible conduct, which of two or more contending or existing claimants is entitled to the sovereignty of a country. There have been, within two or three years, three several claimants. What is their present condition? The king Carlos or Charles, the father of Ferdinand the VIIth was king at the date of our last treaty, and when the Marquis Yrujo, their last minister plenipotentiary, arrived here. The operations of his son Ferdinand the VII. or of the Prince of Peace, or of France, occasioned Charles, no doubt unwillingly, to resign. *Compulsion* destroys the legitimacy of every private and official act. Can Ferdinand profit of his own wrong doing and become king of Spain at the expence of the sovereign will and right of his father? If he could, every prince, entitled to a succession, would be set upon a similar project to obtain the crown at the expence of his father's rights and of the national peace. Is the title of king Ferdinand good against his own father and his own sovereign, or ought a minister from Carlos to be received rather than from Ferdinand? These are not considerations of a light or ingenious cast. They arise out of the known history of the case. They are within the personal knowledge of our responsible public agents. They do not assume to discuss them for Spain, but they are bound to consider them for their constituents.

But what are the rights of Ferdinand? He has resigned from his own free will or from compulsion. If he has resigned from force, is a compulsory resignation less efficacious against his compulsory title, wrested from his father Carlos, than the compulsory resignation of his father is against that father's acknowledged title? The father yet lives, the head of the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon. Are we authorised or required to deny his title?

Another view of Ferdinand's title presents itself to our attention. He has actually departed out of the kingdom of Spain into the dominions of a neighboring power. He remains out of his dominions. Departure from a kingdom has been held even by our ancient regal government to be, under some circumstances, an effective abdication of the royal office and power. We have not the right or the power to call the father Carlos nor the son Ferdinand to prove to us whether a compulsory resignation by the first, or a compulsory resignation and abdication of the second have left the one or the other the best title.

A third claimant offers—Joseph Napoleon. He possesses the metropolis. The last advices exhibit the armies of Ferdinand under the direction of a foreign king. The British commander, the viscount Wellington, actually exercises the high powers of generalissimo, in a military government. Is George III. king, *de facto*, in Spain? Or is Joseph Napoleon, whose army compels Wellington, with the forces of G. Britain and Spain, to suspend offensive measures, to resort to fortified camps, and apparently to adopt the plan of a retreat out of the dominions of Carlos, Ferdinand and the Supreme Junta into the *foreign* territory of the Portuguese?

Is this a juncture for our virtuous, enlightened and responsible President to relinquish, nay to oppose, the high authority of the law of nations, which the federal constitution solemnly recognizes? Ought the President to precipitate an election, which that for-

tier, or one of three [illegible] sovereigns, whose ultimate settlement on the throne of Spain may depend upon a human life, a decisive battle, a national panic or a general revolt—upon the chances of war—or the inscrutable dispensations of Divine Providence?

*Hartford, Oct* 23.

On Thursday last, the General Assembly of Connecticut appointed his Excellency *John Treadwell*, Governor of this state, in the room of his Excellency Governor *Trumbull*, deceased.

*Baltimore, Oct.* 24.

Ship Horizon, captain Potts, arrived at Norfolk from London, and 45 days from the Downs. Captain Potts is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to our government.

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

*New York, Oct.* 25.

*LATEST VERBAL NEWS FROM SPAIN.*

Last evening arrived at this port, the very fast sailing brig Wheeler, Grinalds, from Malta, and 29 days from Malaga.

Captain G. did not bring any newspapers, but informs us, that the British army was retreating to Lisbon as fast as possible.

Captain G. further states, that the port of Trieste, and other ports in possession of the French, in the Adriatic, were shut against neutral vessels, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.


COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS,

YOU are requested to meet on SATURDAY Morning next, at the hour of Nine, completely uniformed and equipped in front of the Captain's quarters. As this meeting is for the purpose of joining a meeting of the Legion to be held on that day, the Captain expects to see every member of the Troop at his post.

SAML. BURCH, 1st. Serj.

October 27—1t

*FOR SALE OR RENT,*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

CONTAINING *One Hundred and Twenty-one or Two* Acres, pleasantly situated on the road leading from the city of Washington to Baltimore, nine miles from the former, directly adjoining to Richard Ross. This valuable Farm lies level and well adapted to grass; there is a large proportion of meadow ground, with two orchards and about 20 or 30 acres of woodland, well watered. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing further as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would first view the property. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOSEPH SCHOLFIELD.

October 27—w3t

FOR SALE,

THE following Valuable Property, to wit: a CORNER LOT, situated in Square 929, bounded by Eighth and I. streets, second corner above the Navy-Yard Gate, upon which are TWO HOUSES, each Two Stories, 18 by 20 feet, in good order, with a comfortable Kitchen under both. This stand, for business, is not excelled by any in the city, and will be sold without reserve, at Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th of November next, at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale, negociable paper with good endorsers on the Bank of Georgetown or the City, at 3, 6, & 9 months. Title indisputable. This property is at present occupied by Thomas Mattingly.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

October 27—2aw2w

AT AUCTION—

*On Saturday the 28th inst at 12 o'clock will be sold without reserve, at Barry's Wharf,*

3 Pipes, 1 Half Pipe, & 3 Quarter Casks } MADEIRA WINE of excellent quality—

On 3 and 6 months—Notes endorsed satisfactory.—Also,

2 Pipes of old HOLLAND GIN, for cash—to close a consignment.

October 20—7t

JOHN BRIDGES,

*BAKER,*

CENTER OF BRIDGE-STREET,

*GEORGE TOWN.*

ACQUAINTS his Friends, that he can supply them with Muffins, Loaf Bread, Ship Bread, Crackers; Pound, Queen, and other Cakes, and also with best Muscadel Raisins, Soft Shelled Almonds, Oranges, Lemons and Cocoa Nuts, on the lowest terms, and sent if desired to any part of Georgetown, or Washington city.

October 25—6t

THE PERSON

TO WHOM THE

*TWO BRICK STORES*

Adjoining the Seven Buildings, were struck off, refused to comply with the terms of Sale, they will on FRIDAY next at 10 o'clock, A. M. be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, for approved negotiable notes including interest from the day of Sale, at Mr. Rhodes's hotel, by

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

October 25—2t

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY Virtue of a Bill of Sale (regularly recorded) will be sold for cash, on Wednesday 1st day of November next, at Ten o'clock, a large and elegant assortment of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

At the House of *Thomas T. Sprogel*, on F street directly opposite the Meeting House, near the Treasury Department.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

October 25—3t