pieces of cannon. The general of brigade Bruyeres, an officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The General of Brigade, Guiton, made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers.

"The Emperor, informed that Prince Lichstenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The armistice was signed at mid-night at the Prince of Neufchatel's.—The Prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

TWENTY EIGHTH BULLETIN.

The Danube has risen six feet. The bridges of boats which had been constructed before Vienna since the battle of Wagram, have been broken by effects of this rise: but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. These bridges, and the works of the island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans.

The Archduke Charles having sent Maj. Gen. Weissevoof to compliment the Emperor, and since that the Baron de Wimffen and prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand, in his name, His Majesty, has thought proper to send to the Archduke Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head quarters.

The Emperor left his camp at Znaim yesterday at 9 o'oclock in the morning, & arrived at the palace at Schoenbrunn at three in the afternoon.

His Majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spitz; which forms the tete-de-pont of Vienna. Gen. Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked out and begun this day.

The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.

His Majesty has named as Marshals of the Empire Gen. Oudinot, the Duke of Ragusa and Gen. Macdonald. The number of Marshals was eleven; this nomination will make it 14. There still remains two vacancies. The places of Col. Gen. of the Swiss, and Col. Gen. of the chasseurs are also vacant.

The Col. Officer of the chasseurs is according to our Constitution a Grand Officer of the Empire.

His Majesty has testified his satisfaction with the manner in which the Surgery has been served and particularly with the service of the principal surgeon Hourteloup.

His Majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th caused a great number of the wounded to be taken off; and left there the Duke of Friuli Grand Marshal of the Palace, who remained all day.

The number of wounded Austrians in our hands a mounts to 12 or 13,000.

The Austrians have had nineteen Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French Officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.

Several Couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch in the leading determinations of the Austrian Cabinet, is hereby materially proved. Such are the the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms and spread poisons on the continent.

The Duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the Circle of the Znaim, that of the Duke of Auerstadt in the Circle of Brunn; that of the Duke of Ragusa in the Circle of Kom-Neubourg; that of Marshal Oudinot before Vienna, at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presburg and Gratz. The Imperial Guard returns to the environs of Schoenbrunn.

The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly.

Selected from London papers received at the office of the N. York Evening Post.

London, July 25.—A gentleman arrived from Corunna gives a most deplorable account of the sufferings of the Spanish peasantry from the rapaciousness of the French armies.—They seize on whole flocks of sheep, and slaughter them for the use of their troops without any remuneration.—Sometimes, indeed, they are so just as to give drafts on Bonaparte's commissariat.

July 28.—The Emperor of Austria issued a very important proclamation at Budweis, on the 15th inst. a copy of which has been received in town. This proclamation, we understand, states, that the loss sustained by both armies, the French, as well as th Austrian, had rendered an armistic necessary, and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the armistice, every thing would be done during its continuance, to promote the security of the Austrian empire. Reverses are admitted to have been sustained, and are attributed to one of the generals commanding a division in the battle of Wagram, having suffered his troops to fall back and exposed the rest.—Not a word is said respecting peace.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 19th instant. The new king, it appears, recommended Prince Christian Augustus of Sleswick Holstein, his successor on the Swedish throne, and this proposition has been already accepted by the Diet of the peasantry. The Swedish papers also contain an official report from General Wrede, of some manœuvring of the Swedes and Russians, but of no importance, at Umea. Umea is on the West Bothnia, a considerable way down the western side of the gulph.

Paris, July 14.—Letters from Genoa and Marseilles mention that the Regency of Algiers, at the instigation of the English demanded of M. Dubois Tainville, Consul General of France, payment of annual tribute; and, upon his refusal, ordered him to be arrested. A provisional embargo has been, in consequence, laid on all Algerine ships and property in the ports of France.

Banks of the Elbe, July 14.

The French custom house soldiers and marines have not re-appeared since the landing of the English, and at Hamburgh they begin to disguise themselves by changing their dresses.

In Hanover the rumors of the speedy arrival of an expedition from Great Britain, for the deliverance of the loyal inhabitants of that country from the French has caused the greatest enthusiasm, especially in the capitol, where the inhabitants sang "God save Great George," and bade defiance to the French authorities.—The governor has threathened martial law & serious excesses are apprehended as the indignation of loyal inhabitants can no longer contain itself.—Some Frenchmen are said to have been roughly handled. May these loyal people soon see their deliverers, whom they so much pant after. At Bremen, the custom-house officers have fled; but, attempting to get away some confiscated goods, the people to the number of two thousand prevented them, by cutting the traces of the horses. The French commandant has been pelted with mud by the indignant populace, whom the Senate do all they can to appease. They have also asked pardon of the French commandant, who has returned no favorable answer.

Aurembourg, July 15. We learn from the Prague official gazette, that the French, who are besieging Presburg, have destroyed the bridges on the river, in order to deprive the great Austrian army of that passage in case they should stand in need of it in order to pass into Hungary.

Baltimore, September 18.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain Farrel, of schooner Valona, from Salonica, arrived this morning, informs, that on the 4th of August he put into Ceuta for water. On that day there was a great deal of firing there and at Gibraltar, which captain F. was informed, by a Spanish officer, who came on board from the fort, was on account of a victory obtained over the French by the combined Spanish and British armies, that they had taken Madrid and taken and killed 40,000 of the French. Captain F. being from the Levant, was allowed but little communication with the shore and none with the town.

From a Gibraltar Paper of July 27, received by the Anthony Mangin.

Murcia, July 8.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following letter which which we give here literally:

Mahon, June 21, 1809.

Mr. Editor—I avail myself of the opportunity of a vessel going to sail for the coast of Spain, to impart to our beloved nation the pleasing and official intelligence which the Governor of this island has just received from his Sicilian majesty, to the following purpose:

"The British and Sicilian troops which landed on the coast of Italy united with the intrepid natives of that kingdom, who are anxious to take vengeance of the evils inflicted on them by the tyrant of Europe, have obtained the greatest advantages, as they have succeeded in setting the whole of that kingdom (of Naples) against the oppressor (Murat) who tyrannizes over it, and enabled many of the towns which groaned under his yoke, to shake it off.

"There is no city in Italy," it is further stated, "but has issued a Proclamation to urge the inhabitants to rise."—And, this intelligence being so favorable to the most just cause which the Spaniards are defending, I will not let this opportunity escape, that the nation may have the joyful news, without delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) MARTIN COSTA,
Capt. of the Mole.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent of July 13.

To the extract from the 23d bulletin is attached the following observation and letter by the German editor.

"To this (23d) bulletin is annexed the decree of H. M. the emperor Napoleon, respecting general Chasteler; likewise the letter of H. M. the emperor Francis to the Archduke Charles, ordering that generals Durosnel and Fouler be held as hostages for general Chasteler. As soon as these orders came to the knowledge of his majesty the emperor and king, he gave orders to secure the princes Colloredo and Mitternich and the count Von Hardig and Pergen, who were to be conducted to the interior of France and held as security for the safety of generals Durosnel and Fouler.

The following is the translation of a letter from major general Alexander Berthier, of the French army, to the major general of the Austrian army, dated

Schoenbrunn, June 6.

"H. M. the emperor a few days ago received information of the existence of a decree of the emperor Francis, in which he declares that the French generals Fouler and Durosnel, whom the fate of war had thrown into his hands, should be answerable, agreeable to the laws of justice, for the fate of general Chasteler, the commander of the Tyrolese rebels, who assassinated seven hundred Frenchmen and seventeen or eighteen hundred Bavarians, a crime unheard of in the history of nations, and which would have been retaliated by cruel vengeance on 40 field marshal lieutenants 36 major generals, more than 300 superior officers, 1,200 inferior officers, and about 80,000 soldiers who are in our power, if his majesty did not consider captives as trusted to his honor and faith, and if he was not convinced that the Austrian officers in Tyrol looked upon those cruelties with as much disdain as ourselves. In the mean time his majesty has ordered the princes Colloredo and Mitternich, and the counts Frederick Von Hardig and Pergen to be secured and sent to France as hostages for the safety of generals Durosnel and Fouler. Sir, these officers may be put to death, but surely not without ample vengeance, which will not be retaliated on the prisoners of war, but on the relatives of those who gave orders for their execution. General Chasteler is not in our power; but should he be taken, you may rest assured that he shall undergo a trial before a military commission.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

ALEXANDER, (*Berthier*) Maj. Gen.

Lisbon, July 4.—Arrived in the Tagus on the 1st instant, thirteen transports with British troops. On the 2d came in sixteen more, besides 29 that arrived on the two last days of June. Those troops are part of a division of 15,000 men that are coming from England to reinforce the army of general Wellesley.

We have just received the most unquestionable information by water, of the French army having evacuated Corunna and Ferrol, which proves the impossibility of their holding the province of Gallicia, and hence they are abandoning it altogether.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

DIED at New York, *George Clinton*, Jun. formerly a Representative in Congress.

The Republican citizens of Philadelphia have nominated Dr. *Adam Seybert*, as a candidate for a seat in Congress, in the place of Dr. *Say*, who has resigned.

Defence of Mr. Jefferson's Administration.—No. VII.

Suppression of Burr's Conspiracy.—The annals of nations do not furnish a more irrefragable evidence of talent than is exhibited in the progress and issue of the treasonable schemes of Aaron Burr. Cicero has received the meed of immortality for crushing the conspiracy of Cataline, and saving his country from the machinations of that unprincipled man. The same sentiment of gratitude which has embalmed the memory of Cicero, will retain in the breasts of Americans, so long as liberty shall be dear to them, an affectionate remembrance of the distinguished services of Jefferson on this memorable occasion. In some respects the cases are analogous, while in others they present a marked difference. In courage, in vigor of character, in secrecy, in a destitution of moral principle, and an insatiable ambition, Cataline and Aaron Burr were alike; but in talent and in reputation Burr greatly surpassed Cataline. Cataline had never risen to the first honors of the state; Burr had actually attained them. History does not furnish us with an instance, unless in the person of Bonaparte, of a man so admirably fitted to conduct treason to a successful issue. Cool, courageous, secret in his counsels, possessed of great talents, and with the reputation of greater powers than he really possessed, personally acquainted with every political character of distinction, and recently occupying the second station in the country, from which he had retired with uncommon eclat, courteous in his manners without meanness, he had every characteristic for the leader of disaffection and treason. That he failed in his enterprises can only be ascribed to two causes; the virtue of the great body of the American people, and the wisdom and energy of their government. The first cause indisputably presented the greatest obstacle to his success, and, in this respect, it will be admitted that Cataline had the advantage over him. The liberties of Rome were then tottering, and incapable, perhaps, of being saved by any exertions. The career of conquest had spread a general corruption, and almost every man had his price. While here our state of society exhibited the strongest contrast. Almost all our citizens, accustomed by their own labors to acquire the means of a comfortable subsistence, and eventually of a handsome independence, felt no inducement to subvert the regular order of things, but, on the contrary, were impelled by the strongest motives to preserve their government and laws, to whose beneficent influence they justly ascribed a large share of their prosperity. Had Aaron Burr possessed an unerring wisdom he would never have planned his nefarious scheme; but it is the characteristic of profligate ambition always to appreciate the tools with which it is to work, and rashly to overlook obstacles to the attainment of its wishes. Fixing its eye on supreme power, it is so dazzled by its splendor as to overlook all the difficulties that intervene. An intoxication of the brain is produced that riots entirely on hope, that rejects the calculations of sober sense, and infers that the wheel of fortune, dexterously managed, will turn out nothing but prizes. Such is the infatuated, and perhaps fortunate, inebriation invariably attendant on the indulgence of those violent passions that prey on the felicity of others. Here then was the strong rock on which this man's schemes were founded.

But, although every man possessed of a sound mind knew that the treasonable schemes of Aaron Burr must eventually fail, yet much doubt hung over the period of their entire abortion, and the events that might previously intervene. Conducting a systematic plan of the deepest deception, veiling his objects under the most plausible disguises, holding forth the strongest temptation to two of the most inordinate passions of man, the love of riches and of power, attempting to enlist under his banner the dissatisfaction scattered through the country, many of our best patriots trembled for the consequences. Burr had manifestly calculated upon gaining the army, and upon bribing them as well as the western people with the immense millions of lands owned by the government of the United States; and with the riches of the Mexican mines. These were known to be tempting, eminently fitted to secure and consolidate the whole unsound part of the union, which once embodied would have required a resort to force, and have produced collisions that would only have ended after the prodigal effusion of human blood. It was to avert these dreadful evils that Mr. Jefferson took his measures, which we all know, were conducted with a prudence, a vigor and secrecy, that equalled, if they did not surpass, the best wishes of the patriot. So happily were the means adapted to the end, that without noise or tumult, and with very inconsiderable expence, the head of the conspiracy and most of his subordinate instruments, were brought to the bar of justice, where they received the conclusive award of justice from their country, however, from the most unaccountable causes, they were screened from the penalty of the laws.

Thus gloriously did Mr. Jefferson display at the same time the powers of his own mind, and the capacity of a republican government honestly administered to guard itself against the most dangerous machinations. From these happy results the republican system has acquired, in the minds of all reflecting men, new reputation and strength; it has shown itself perfectly competent to crush the ablest concerted plans of treason, formed under auspices probably more propitious than will ever hereafter occur. Who will in future attempt to subvert the liberties of his country, after this awful failure? Who, on beholding the fate of Aaron Burr, a vagrant and an outcast roving the earth in search of an asylum, will dare to tread in his footsteps, with the hope of a better fate? The failure of his nefarious schemes has in fact given new life blood to republicanism. It has added an additional rock to its foundations. It has illustriously proved that a government seated in the affections of a free and happy people has as little to fear from corruption within as from violence without.

Baltimore, Sept. 19.

The U. States' Frigate President, and Brig Hornet, sailed yesterday morning from Hampton Roads, on a cruise.

Norfolk, Sept. 15.

Yesterday arrived the U. S. Frigate Essex, Capt. Smith, 20 hours from Montog Point. Incredible as it may appear, this ship took her departure from the Light-House off Newport at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, and made Cape Henry Light House on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, & was moored at this place at 3 same day.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Lieut. Gen.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST, *Baronet*

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies. &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the 48th year of his present Majesty's reign, power is given to the governor, lieut governor, or commander in chief, with the advice and consent of his Majesty's council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this province for the purpose of re-exporting the same.

I have, therefore, thought fit, with the advice and consent of his Majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, hereby authorizing and empowering British subjects, for the space of three months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to law, Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or grain of any sort, and British subjects, during the same period, are hereby authorized and empowered to export in British ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles to any other of his Majesty's colonies or plantations.

Given under my hand and Seal at arms, at Halifax, this 28th day of August, 1809, in the 49th year of his Majesty's reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By his Excellency's Command,
SAM. HOOD GEORGE.

From the Quebec Gazette.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.

Quebec, 30th Aug. 1809.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, having received from his majesty's minister at Washington the following communication, has given directions for its being published for general information.

Circular from Mr. Secretary Gallatin to the collectors on the Lakes.

"You will observe that exportation to the British Territories is not forbidden by land, nor in any other manner than in ships or vessels, as will appear by the 3d section of the act of the 28th of June last. And according to the spirit of the instructions of the President, all merchandise which had left Montreal, or any other port in Canada for the United States, before the inclosed Proclamtion was known at such port, is admissible to entry, and will not, for the present, be liable to seizure or subject the parties concerned to prosecution.

A. G."

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A commodious Two Story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

With a Dry Well in the cellar and Pump in the back yard—this property is on Square 929, fronting on L street east near the Navy Yard gate, city of Washington, which renders it an eligible situation either for a store or private family. Possession may be had on the 20th of this month. For terms apply to

TH: YOUNG.

September 25—3t

INFORMATION IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To Messrs. *Thomas and George E. Fakes*, or either of them, or their representatives, if dead, that property of considerable value near Bath in the county of Berkeley Virginia, has fallen by Will to them, through the death of their uncle, *Absalom M'Coy.*

The Messrs. Fakes' parents, John and Anne Fakes, formerly resided near Mr. Snowden's in the neighborhood of Bladensburg, Maryland. On application to the subscriber, near Martinsburg, county and state aforesaid, further satisfaction can be obtained relative to the premises.

JOHN DUGAN, jr.

September 29—3t