n*; by allowing half the men to end a month employed at the harvest ..000l. might be saved.

The annual expence of the local militia was 1,218,000l out of this 800,000l was allowed for the staff, which he deemed a profligate expenditure.

The clothing of this corps cost 3l per man, whereas a jacket and trowsers being all that was necessary for uniform, might be procured for half-guineas, 700,000l might saved this way every year.

The volunteer force cost 1,000,000 per ann. This was useless; for the spirit of the country, and the attendant advantages on the service, such as exemption from ballot, &c. ought be sufficient to induce men to enter into it.

The royal waggon train cost 43,993l per ann. This is useless, because it can only be employed at home.

The staff of the army 449,649l per annum. He could show that 200,000l per ann. might be saved.

The recruiting staff, cost 349,000 per annum, 100,000l might be saved.

The expence of clothing the troops might be reduced, so as to save annually 135 ..00l.

In supplies for the troops 300,000 per ann. might be saved.

The clothing sent to the Spanish levies, might have been contracted for, at a cheaper rate, and 100,000l have been saved.

The military expenditure in

1806	was	l17,314,420
1807		15,275,350
1808		15,296,539
1809		17,490,000

The whole charge for collection of the revenue, in the present year, amounts to 2,816,515, one million might be saved by reducing the commissions, &c. to 3 per cent.

The duties levied in Ireland, amount to 5,551,650l and the charge of collecting it was 328,633l being at the rate of 9l 10 per cent. A saving of 284,519l might be made in this.

The Post-office revenue in Scotland, is collected at an expence of 12 per ct. in the gross.

By abolishing the office of commissioners for auditing the public accounts, 75,000l per ann. might be saved.

That several millions might be saved from the Post-office, fortifications, military roads, barrack, &c. &c.

It was supposed that 455,000,000 of the public money was unaccounted for, as money was always voted upon general estimates.

THE ALLOCUTION
OF
His Holiness PIUS VII.
TO THE EMPEROR BONAPARTE.

Since the time, when by the decree of Providence, notwithstanding our unworthiness, we were invested with the sovereign pontificate, you have been a witness of our wish for the peace of the Catholic Church.—You have been a witness of our wishes for the spiritual peace of the French people and of our paternal condescension. You have been a witness of the benefits, which we have conferred on the Gallican Church, yourself & your subjects. You have been a witness that under all the circumstances, we have lent ourselves, as far as lay in our power, to all the concessions and concordats with the French Empire and kingdom of Italy. In fine, you have been a witness of the immense sacrifices which we have made to the detriment of our people, for the benefits and the repose of the French and Italian nation; & which are such, that our subjects already in misery are unable to procure the means of subsistence. You however, in return for so many favors, have not ceased to fill our hearts with bitterness, to reduce us to the greatest extremities under false pretences and to harrass our conscience. In return for the ecclesiastical concordate, you have not ceased to seek to destroy it by separate laws, called organic. You have made to us propositions, calculated to that effect, and irreconcileable with the morality of the gospel and with the unalterable maxims of the universal Catholic church. In return for these benefits the states of the Holy See have had to support the enormous burthens of your troops, in such a way, that since the year 1801 up to the present time, they have wasted 5 millions of Roman crowns, without keeping the solemn promise of reimbursement by the kingdom of Italy. In return for these sacrifices you have despoiled us of the Dutchies of Benevento and of Ponte Corvo, under promises of indemnifying the Holy See, in the most generous manner.—In return for our condescention, you have demanded our sanction to articles contrary to the law of nations, to the unity and the canons of the church, to the good of the Catholics of other kingdoms, and destructive of our independence and of the liberty of the church. To accomplish these designs you have invaded as an enemy, not our states only, but the estates given to the Apostolic See by the piety & generosity of sovereigns for the most part French, states consecrated to the independence and to the liberty of the successor of St. Peter, and confirmed to the common father of all the faithful, by all the Catholic princes, during eleven centuries of possession, in order that the common father might enjoy, in the midst of his children, complete liberty and independence. In short you have invaded, as an enemy, the capitol itself; you have caused the military to revolt; you have occupied with an armed force the post office and the printing houses; you took from us our councellors, who aided us in conducting the affairs of the Catholic church, and the ministers of justice; you have even kept us prisoners in our Apostolic residence, while our people were trod upon by your soldiers. We even appeal to yourself, to pronounce your own conduct marked by a contempt of all the rights of nations, of your sacred duties and your people. We appeal even to you as a man whom we have consecrated, and who had sworn to repair the losses and to maintain the right of the church. Take care, however, lest if you do not stop short, we should exercise, though in all humility of heart, that authority which Almighty God has placed in our hands; take care lest you add new motives to make known to the world the justice of our cause; for then, all the misfortunes which shall fall on our conduct must be passed to your personal responsibility.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

In the palace of the Thuilleries, 29th March, 1809.

LEGION OF HONOR.

Statutes for the organization of the Imperial Napoleon Establishments.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitutions, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree what follows:

Art. I. The imperial Napoleon establishments shall be under the special protection of a princess of our royal family, who is to inspect those establishments, to see that the regulations are strictly executed, and to lay before us their wants. She shall take the title of protectress.

TITLE I.

Number of pupils and conditions of their admission.

II. Six hundred ladies, daughters, sisters, nieces or cousins german, of the members of the legion of honor, shall be educated in two separate establishments belonging to the legion, viz. 300 in the imperial establishment of Ecouen, and 300 in that of Saint Denis.

III. Of this number of 600 young ladies, 200 shall be educated at the expence of their families, 300 half at the expence of the legion, and 100 entirely at the expence of the legion.

IV. Those who are educated whether half or entirely at the expence of the legion, must be daughters or sisters of members of the legion of honor.

Those who are educated entirely at the expence of the legion must be either daughters, sisters, neices or cousins german of members of the legion.

V. The board and education is fixed at 1000 francs.

The half boarders pay 500 francs.

VI. At their entrance, both the free boarders and those who pay the sum of 400 francs, being the value of the cloaths and necessaries to be immediately furnished by the establishment.

VII. The parents and pupils must engage to pay yearly into the chests of the legion of honor, the sum of 400 francs, to be laid out in subscriptions in the ledger. The capital and the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. shall accumulate during ten years, and at the expiration of that period the whole sum shall be paid to the pupil.

VIII. The parents or relations of the pupils shall not be holden to pay the annual sum; but otherwise they must produce a responsible person to give security to receive the pupil upon her leaving the establishment.

IX. No pupil can be taken away from the establishment by her relations until she is eighteen years old or until her education is completed.

X. No pupil can remain in the establishment after the age of 20 years, unless the protectress has granted a special authorization for that purpose.

TITLE II.

Organization and distinction of ranks.

XI. Every establishment shall be directed by a governess, who shall be appointed by us upon the presentation of the protectress.

XII. The governess shall take the following oath from the hands of the protectress.

"Madam, I swear before God to your . . . . to fulfill the obligations which are prescribed, and not to make use of the authority which is confided to me except to bring up the pupils in an attachment to their religion, their sovereign, their country and their parents; to be for every pupil a second mother, and to prepare them by the example of good morals and labor, to the duties of a virtuous wife and good mother of a family, which they will be one day called upon to fulfil."

XIII. Every establishment shall have six female dignitaries, six ladies of the first class, and twenty young ladies, or ladies of the second class, who shall have the title of demoiselles

Arts. XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, regulate the forms of appointing these ladies.

THE TITLE III.

Relates to the interior regulation, police and discipline.

THE TITLE IV.

Organises the council of administration—salaries and expenditure.

The art. XXV States that the treasurer of the legion of honor shall pay yearly into the chest of each establishment, 800 francs for every pupil admitted gratuitously, and 400 francs for every half boarder.

TITLE V.

General Provisions.

XXIX. The high chancellor of the legion of honor is holden to make, at least once a year, a general visit in the imperial Napoleon establishments, in order to make a report to us of their state and wants; he shall cause the council of administration to be held in his presence, and shall receive the complaints which may be made to him.

XXX. The demoiselles, ladies and dignitaries may, in virtue of a special order from the protectress, pass from one establishment to another when the service may require such a removal.

XXXI. We reserve to ourselves to grant an honorary distinction to the ladies of the imperial Napoleon establishments, who may have rendered important services in the administration of those institutions.

XXXII. We also reserve to ourselves to regulate, by a particular decree, the means of granting places to the widows of members of the legion of honor, and a momentary asylum to the wives of the members of the legion of honor who may be absent on our service.

XXXIII. Our high chancellor of the legion of honor is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Signed, NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor's command,
The minister secretary of state,
Signed, H. B. MARET.

London, August 14.—The gloom which envelopes the political horizon is rapidly increasing, and forms a lamentable contrast to the sunshine of hope with which it was so lately illumined. In the interval between the battles of Aspern and Wagram, the people of England, deluded by pompous artificial narratives under the plausible title of "*Austrian Official Accounts,*" by daily fabrications from the banks of the Elbe, the Weser and Danube, by fallacious statements of the flight of king Joseph from Madrid and the critical distress of Napoleon at Vienna—believed the moment to have at length arrived, when the mighty armament preparing on our coasts should give the final blow to the paramount ascendancy of France on the continent of Europe. Meanwhile the preparations of Napoleon silently but vigorously approached maturity—and that attained—within one short week the empire of Austria was crushed to atoms. From that moment the grand object of our expedition was frustrated—the blow was struck, and it was impossible to hesitate in believing that our efforts had been procrastinated until the accomplishment of the grand object of the armament had become impracticable. The expedition, however, at last sailed on the 28th of July—and on the 8th of August an army of 50,000 British troops, the best appointed, perhaps, of an equal number of men ever assembled for a military purpose, and supported by an irresistible fleet, is lingering before the town of Flushing, a place which we have been led to believe, from many quarters, and some of them most respectable, would fall an easy conquest to even a flying squadron with a few thousand men.

In the preceding letter in the Gazette, the enemy is stated to be "active and enterprising, and the garrison has certainly received considerable reinforcements, from the opposite coast, nor has it been in the power of the flotilla hitherto to prevent it." That Flushing will ultimately fall, there can be no doubt—but in the interval thus given to the enemy by its resistance, a force will be organised which renders it doubtful whether they will not even become the assailant of our invading army.—From the concluding passage of Lord Chatham's first letter it is very clear that the defence of the enemy is as general as it is vigorous. "By letters from lieut. gen. sir. John Hope, I find that the enemy had, on the 5th inst. come down with 23 gun-vessels, before Batz, on which they kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort, and every thing has since remained quiet in that quarter." To hear a gen. at the head of an invading army of 50,000 men, with many hundred vessels of every description, from a line of battle ship to a Deal boat coolly narrate an attack by 28 gun vessels of the enemy, and apparently congratulate himself on every thing having since remained quiet, is of itself a very discouraging symptom, to say nothing of the reinforcements thrown into Flushing, and the vigorous sorties of the garrison!!! It is at the present moment useless to probe this afflicting subject. The probable result of the expedition will be the reduction of Flushing—& an unsuccessful attempt to ascend the Scheldt—for the city of Antwerp does not at present appear in much greater danger than the town of Chatham. Whether in the present circumstances of the country, the island of Walcheren is an adequate result of the efforts of such an armament, we leave to wiser heads to determine.

The delusion with respect to Spain is dissipated—whether Cuesta could not or would not fight when Sir Arthur Wellesley proposed to attack Victor—whether he be a traitor—a coward—or an ideot, is now immaterial—the enemy retired a few hours after that on which the attack was meditated—For the means of advancing in pursuit of the enemy, Sir Arthur is obliged to wait until they shall have been provided by the Spaniards. On this subject he has written a letter to major gen. Donoghue, adjutant gen. of the Spanish army—and a very angry letter we dare say it *is, since ministers have thought proper to withhold it from the public.* That any thing can now be done to save the Peninsula, there can surely be no one so credulous as to hope. If Sir Arthur Wellesley should ever reach Madrid, it may be feared that the difficulties & danger of his retreat will surpass those of his advance. The Spaniards will not assist themselves—we have not sent a sufficient force into the peninsula to expel their invader, even while the whole force of Napoleon was in Germany. What infatuation!—what insanity!—can induce a hope that sir Arthur Wellesley can effect the deliverance of the peninsula, when reinforcements from France shall pour into Spain!!!—It is impossible that our army can long maintain themselves in the interior of Spain. Napoleon promised last year that not a village in Spain should be in a state insurrection by Christmas. The war with Austria interfered with the punctual execution of that threat. It is not impossible that before next Christmas, he will perform that which he had promised to effect in the preceding year.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant general the right hon. sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. to lord viscount Castlereagh, dated Talavera, August 1.

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 29th of July, the enemy have continued to keep a rear guard of about ten thousand men on the heights on the left of the Alberche.

The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the number of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from my position.

Brigadier general Crauford arrived with his brigade on the 29th in the morning, having marched 12 Spanish leagues in little more than twenty-four hours.

From the same—same place and date.

When I addressed you this morning, I had not received the report from the outposts. It appears that the enemy withdrew the rear guard, which was posted on the heights on the left of the Alberche last night at eleven o'clock, and the whole army marched towards Santa Olalla; I conclude with an intention of taking up a position in the neighborhood of Guardaronia.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated August 3.

"A Spanish vessel has just arrived here in 14 days from Buenos Ayres, with information that the new viceroy had arrived there from Spain, and a governor at Montevideo; that on the 13th ult. Liniers gave up the government quietly, and had retired on an annuity, and the rank of field marshal, in consideration of past services. Senior Elio, late governor of Montevideo, gave up at the same time. No English or neutral vessels will be allowed to enter the river without a licence from the Spanish Junta, or the governor of Buenos Ayres—which may generally be obtained here."

EDUCATION.

THE Rev. WALTER D. ADDISON of Georgetown, District of Columbia will board and instruct in the Latin and Greek Languages, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, a few more Young Gentlemen, at sixty-five pounds per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Letters addressed to him at this place will be attended to.

Georgetown, August 21—2awtf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

It will be seen by the article under the head of New York, that Don Lewis de Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary from Ferdinand VII. to the U. States, has arrived at that city.

RETURNS OF THE
MARYLAND ELECTION,
CONTINUED.

FREDERIC COUNTY.
Official Return.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
Schley	2759	Baer	2775
M'Gill	2755	I. H. Thomas	2779
Meyers	2698	I. Thomas	2785
Mason	2726	Sappington	2757

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

James Brown, Daniel C. Hopper, John E. Spencer and John Palmer, *republicans*, are elected by a majority of three to one.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
F. Holbrook	876	I. Young	482
P. Willis	840	R. Heightlett	448
H. Driver	788	T. Goldsborough	367
A. Jum	765	I. Cooper	325

ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY.
State of the poll.

I. S. Belt	1167
A. Dorsey	903
O. Williams	827
T. Sellman	792
R. Merriken	723
A. Warfield	762

The four first are elected.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Joseph Sands 132 }
James Boyle 129 } No opposition.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

T. Baily, J. Gale, L. Winder, and J. Cottman, federal, are elected.

	REP.	FED.
City of Baltimore	2	—
County of Baltimore	4	—
Harford	4	—
Frederick	1	3
Washington	4	—
Montgomery	—	4
Anne Arundel	4	—
City of Annapolis	2	
County of P. George	—	4
Charles	—	4
Calvert	1	3
St. Mary's	—	4
Cecil	4	—
Kent	4	—
Qeen Anne	4	—
Caroline	4	—
Talbot	4	—
Dorchester	—	4
Somerset	—	4
	42	30

The above Recapitulation shews that, even allowing Alleghany and Worcester each to have returned 4 federalists, there is a decided majority of *four* in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Worcester is said to have chosen *two Republican* members.

Delaware Election
FOR
Members of the State Legislature.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Republican Candidates all elected as usual. The highest on each ticket stands as follows:

Republican 1514 Federal 218

KENT COUNTY.

Highest on each ticket as follows:
Republican 837 *Federal* 959
—A great increase of Republicanism.

The Legislature of the State of Tennessee met on the 18th ult. Joseph M'Minn was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Gen. Joseph Dickson of the House of Representatives.

On the 20th a committee of both Houses were appointed to draft an address to the government of the U. S. expressive of the sense of the Legislature on the late conduct of the British government.

On the 21st the following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives:

"Whereas the free navigation of the Mobile river, together with all the navigable water courses composing the same, would have a tendency, in a high degree to promote the interests and happiness of the citizens of the state of Tennessee, therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the state aforesaid, that our representatives in the Congress of the U. S. be instructed, and our Senators requested to exercise their utmost endeavors to procure the free and unmolested navigation of said rivers."

The following is the commencement of the address of the late Governor of Tennessee, John Sevier, on his retiring from office:

"I have the honor of once more addressing you, probably for the last time, and I sincerely wish I was able to communicate to you more satisfactory and agreeable information, with respect to our national concerns. It appears that some of the belligerent powers have become callous and regardless of their national dignity and honor, and that reliance can no longer