

the plunder and extortions of the army, in the following terms:—Your Majesty, Sir! I have protected your people both from the scourge and the burden of war; your armies have added to their harvest of glory, one of foreign contributions, which has assured their support, their clothing, and their pay.

BOSTON, June 29.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Favorite, captain Stacey, 37 days from Lisbon, we have been favoured with papers of that city to the 16th May. They speak favourably of the state of the combined English and Portuguese troops—that they had been so greatly increased and disciplined as to afford the strongest assurance of safety to the inhabitants: that business had revived; and the public houses again opened for the amusement and accommodation of the people; that the theatre was opened on the 14th May, for the first time since the departure of the Prince Regent. Of the military operations of the armies and other information, the following sketch from the latest date will furnish examples:—

Lisbon, May 16.—Authentic letters from Lamago, of the date of the 9th current, (May) affirm that the Portuguese have rendered themselves masters of the passage of Regoa, and of other strong positions on the opposite side of the Douero, and that our troops, in consequence, have a free passage to the other side of the river. The French have not yet given us battle.

By a vessel which sailed from Oporto for Brazil, and which has been obliged to enter the Tagus, we are assured that the French have retired from Amaranta to take a position on the Douero. In a few days we expect to give the details of an action, which cannot fail to take place.

The captain of the same ship reports, that the province of Galicia had recovered its liberty; that the French are shut up in the fort of Corunna, and that the troops of Romana surround them, and that there is no doubt that they will be obliged to surrender in a few days.

Copy of a dispatch from General Beresford, to his Excellency Pereira Forja.

I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency that on the 9th of May I had caused a detachment to advance to take a favourable position between Amaranta and Mezao Frio, which are occupied by the French, having met with no other enemy than a small detachment who fled. I had an opportunity of placing four pieces of cannon in a good position. I ordered a constant fire upon the division of the enemy, who, at the end of two hours, beat a retreat in great disorder. Major Harding, whom I had sent to observe the effect of this fire, reports to have seen the French carry off five waggons of wounded. Their force consisted of 25,000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, commanded by General Lison. I have ordered a reinforcement, commanded by the General Francisco de Silverira, to keep this position, and to cut off the communication between Amaranta and Mezao Frio. The conduct of the enemy was horrible, having burnt all the villages and huts in his retreat.

(Signed) BERESFORD. Head Quarters at Lamago, 11th May. Copy of a letter dated the 11th of May, at the advanced post.

I have the honour to inform your excellency that the French have abandoned Mezao Frio. I shall do my utmost to maintain the good position I have taken. By the advices that I have received I can say that the French have lost 30 cavalry and 30 infantry, and that they have had a great number wounded, and have abandoned one ammunition waggon, and a great quantity of waggons loaded with provisions.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE SILVEIRA. Copy of a letter from his excellency M. Villiers, Minister of his Britannic Majesty, to his Excellency Pereira Forja, May 11th.

I have this instant received the news that the troops commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley have completely beaten the French to the number of 4000. The 16th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves. We have obliged the enemy to abandon their positions.

The following article is received in a letter from Lisbon, dated on the 17th May.—There have been great rejoicings here to-day, on account, as I understand by the guards, of the French being defeated at or near Oporto.

In confirmation of the above intelligence, Capt. Stacey verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure, (18th May) official accounts were received of the re-taking of Oporto by the English and Portuguese troops—that the French had retreated some miles from the city; but their communication with Spain being completely cut off, and surrounded by a superior force, news was momentarily expected of their unconditional surrender, and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in consequence of this agreeable intelligence; captain Stacey also reports, that the armies were in high spirits; and that the greatest good will and unanimity exists between the English and Portuguese armies.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 17. We have just received the glorious news that Oporto is re-taken by the English; the retreat of the French is cut off, and their surrender as prisoners of war inevitable.

Philadelphia, July 3.

THE LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Fair American arrived here on Saturday evening, in 54 days from Dunkirk, having on board Mr. Purviance with dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris.

Mr. Purviance politely loaned to the editors of the Freeman's Journal, files of the Journal du Soir, the Journal du Commerce, the Gazette Nationale, the Gazette de France, and the Journal de L'Empire, to the 5th May inclusive, from which we have made as copious translations as our time and limits would admit.

The following is extracted from the Gazettes and from the Bulletins.

From the 10th to the 16th the enemy advanced from the Inn to the Isar; parties of cavalry met, and had several charges, in which the Bavarians had the advantage, and on the 16th, at Offenhoven, the second and third regiments of Bavarian light horse overthrew the hussars of Shlipshitz and the dragons of Posenberg.

Departure of the Emperor from Paris on the 13th. The Emperor was informed by the Telegraph in the evening of the 12th of the passage of the Inn

by the Austrians, and departed from Paris a moment after. He arrived at Landshut on the 16th at 3 in the morning, and in the evening of the same day at Dillingen, where he saw the King of Bavaria, passed half an hour with that prince, and promised him to re-conduct him to his capital within fifteen days, and to avenge the affront done to his house, by making him greater than any of his ancestors ever had been.

Battle at Pfaffenhausen, the 19th. The 19th General Oudinot departed from Augsburg, arrived at Pfaffenhausen on the break of the day, met there 3 or 4000 Austrians, which he attacked and dispersed, and made 300 prisoners.—The duke of Rivoli, with his corps of the army, arrived the following day at Pfaffenhausen.

Battle at Tann the 19th. The 19th, at break of day, the duke of Auerstadt put himself to march in two columns. The division of St. Hilaire being arrived at the village of Peising, met there with the enemy, strong in numbers, but much inferior in bravery, and there the campaign opened by a glorious battle for our arms. General St. Hilaire, succoured by General Triant, overthrew every thing before him, deprived the enemy of his position, killed a great number of men, and made 6 or 700 prisoners.

These unhappy Austrian troops that were conducted from Vienna by the notes of songs and files, and who were made to believe that there were no more French troops in Germany, and that they would only have to deal with Bavarians and Wurtembergers, showed all the sentiments which they had conceived against their chiefs for the errors in which they had been confirmed, and their terrors were only stronger at the sight of those old bands which they were accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss was very trifling, compared with that of the enemy, who lost a great many officers and generally obliged to place themselves at the head to bring on the troops. The Prince of Lickenstein, Gen. Lutiggan and several others were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in Cols and officers of less rank is extremely considerable.

Battle of Abensberg the 20th. The Emperor resolved to beat and destroy the corps of the Archduke Lewis and of Gen. Hiller, which were 60,000 strong; and the Emperor deciding this day to fight at the head of the Bavarians and Wurtembergers, he assembled the officers of the two armies around him, and spoke to them a long time. The royal prince of Baviere interpreted in German what he was saying in French, and the emperor made them sensible of this mark of confidence. He said to the Bavarian officers, that the Austrians had always been their enemies, that it was their independence they had in view; that for more than 200 years the Bavarian colours had been displayed against the house of Austria, but that for this time he would render them so strong, that henceforth they should alone be enough to oppose her.

He spoke to the Wurtembergers of the victories they had obtained against the house of Austria when they served in the Prussian army, and of the last advantages they obtained in the campaign of Silesia. To all he said, that the moment of victory was arrived to carry on the war in the Austrian territory. These discourses which were repeated to the companies by the captains and the dispositions of the Emperor, wrought the effect which might be expected.

The Emperor then gave the signal of battle, and measured the manoeuvres after the particular character of the troops. On all the points the cannonade was kept up with success. The enemy disconcerted by these measures, fought only for one hour, and then beat the retreat. Eight colours, twelve pieces of cannon, 18,000 prisoners were the result of this affair, which cost but few men to us.

Battle and Capture of Landshut on the 21st. The battle of Abensberg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army and the magazines of the enemy, the Emperor proceeded on the 21st on the point of Slay to Landshut, and the duke of Istria overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plains before the town. Mouton, general of division, marched with a quick charge the grenadiers of the 17th to the bridge, being at the head of the column; that bridge which was of wood, was on fire; but this was no obstacle to our infantry, which passed it and penetrated into the town. Landshut was in our possession, and with it we took 30 pieces of cannon, 9,000 prisoners, 6,000 artillery chests with horses put to them and full of ammunition, 3,000 waggons with baggage, three superb equipages of the bridge, and the hospitals and the magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Couriers and aids de-camp of the general in chief, prince Charles; convoys of sick coming to Landshut, were astonished to find the enemy there, met the same fate.

Battle of Eckmuhl the 22d. While the battles of Abensbergh and Sandshut had such important consequences, prince Charles united himself to the corps of Bohemia, commanded by Gen. Collovrat, and obtained a feeble success at Ratisbone. One thousand men of the 65th regiment, left to guard the bridge of Ratisbone, had received no orders to withdraw. Surrounded by the Austrian army, and having exhausted their ammunition, these brave soldiers were obliged to surrender. This was sensibly felt by the Emperor. He swore that in 24 hours the Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbone, to avenge this affront done to his arms.

On the morning of the 22d, the emperor began his march from Landshut. At 2 o'clock, P. M. he arrived at Eckmuhl, where the four corps of the Austrian army forming 110,000 men, pushed under the command of the archduke Charles. The Duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division Gudin. On the first signal the dukes of Auerstadt and of Dantzic, and the division of the light horse of General Montbruns charged. There was seen then one of the finest shews which war could produce. 110,000 enemies charged on every point, turned on the left, and were successively driven from all their positions. The details of the military events would be too long; it will be enough to say, that completely routed, the enemy lost the greatest part of his cannon and a great number of prisoners.

The Division Saint Sulpice charged ano-

ther squadron in which the Prince Charles was nearly taken; he owed his safety only to the quickness of his horse; this column was equally broken or taken. The darkness obliged us to make a stop. In this battle of Eckmuhl, only one half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy, driven before us with the sword in hand, continued all night to file off by parcels and in the most shocking disorder.

Battle and capture of Ratisbone, the 23d.

The 23d on the point of day we advanced on Ratisbone; the advance guard formed by the division of Gudin and by the Courassiers of the divisions Nansanty and Saint Sulpice, were not long perceiving the cavalry of the enemy pretending to cover the town. Three successive charges were made, all to our advantage. Hacked and cut to pieces, 8000 of the cavalry repassed, precipitately, the Danube—during these actions, our shooters tried the town. By an inconceivable disposition, the Austrian general had placed therein 6 regiments sacrificed without reason. The town is surrounded by bad walls, by a bad ditch and by a bad counterscarp. The artillery arrived, a battery of 12 pounders was opened, an issue was discovered by which with a ladder they could descend into the ditch and remount afterwards by a breach in the walls.

The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening which gained a gate which they opened and so entered the town. Every one who made resistance was cut down, the number of prisoners surpassed 8000. In consequence of these bad dispositions the enemy had not time to break up the bridge and the French passed among them on the left side of the border. This unhappy town which the enemy had the barbarity to defend, has suffered a great deal. It was on fire part of the night, but by the assistance of Gen. Morand and his division it was brought under and extinguished.

In all these battles our losses can't amount to 1200 killed—and 4000 wounded. The 1000 men of the 65th that were taken prisoners, have mostly been retaken.

The whole of 220,000 men, of which was composed the Austrian army, has been engaged, except 20,000 commanded by Gen. Bellegarde which did not fight; on the contrary, of the French army, near half of it did not fire a musket. The enemy astonished by such rapid movements which were above his calculations, found himself in a moment deprived of his foolish hopes, and transported from the delirium of his presumption to a situation bordering on despair.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

SOLDIERS!—You have justified my expectations; you have augmented your numbers by your bravery; you have gloriously marked the difference between the soldiers of Caesar and the crowded armies of Kerzes. In a few days you have triumphed in three battles, with the enemy, at de Abensberg, and d'Eckmuhl, and in the combats of Perasing, Landshut and Ratisbone, 100 pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 30,000 prisoners, 3 equipages, 3000 waggons with baggage, and all their military chests, is the result of the rapidity of your marches and courage. The enemy deceived by a perjured cabinet seemed to have lost all remembrance of you. This awakening was prompt, you appeared to them more terrible than ever. They have crossed the Inn and occupied the territory of our allies. They flattered themselves to carry the war into the bosom of our country. To day defeated, terrified he lies in disorder. Already my van guard has crossed the Inn. Before a month hence, we shall be at Vienna. Done at your imperial head quarters, Ratisbone, April 24, 1809. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

The king of Bavaria has shewn himself at Munich. He afterwards went to Augsburg, where he will remain some days, waiting to re-establish his residence at Munich, and till Bavaria should be entirely freed from the enemy.

On the side of Ratisbone the Duke of Auerstadt has gone in pursuit of the arch-duke Charles, whose communications with the Inn and Vienna being cut off; he has no other resource but to retire to the mountains of Bohemia, by Waldmunchen and Cham.

As for the Emperor of Austria, it appears that he was before Passau, having taken upon himself the siege of that place with three battalions from Landworth.

All Bavaria and the Palatinate are freed from the presence of the enemy's armies.

At Ratisbone the Emperor reviewed several corps, and had presented to him the bravest soldiers, and on whom he bestowed distinctions and pensions, and to the bravest officers he gave Baronies and lands. He especially signified his satisfaction with the divisions of St. Hilaire and Frant.

A report was current that the emperor had had his leg broken. The fact is, a spent ball had grazed the heel of his boot, but had not touched his skin. Never was his majesty in the midst of the greatest fatigues in better health.

DOMESTIC.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have enacted that every Bank which shall refuse payment of its bills shall be condemned to two per cent. a month, while payment is withheld, and after the first of January next no bills of an unincorporated Bank shall be taken as a deposit, negotiated, loaned or passed under a penalty of \$ 1000 for each offence.

On the 13th ult. an examination of the students of Cumberland College, near Nashville, took place which we believe is the first that has been had in that Institution. The Trustees speak of the performance of the students with approbation. The following is the course of Education prescribed together with some of the rules of College.

Students shall be examined for admission in the Freshman class, in the four Gospels, in the Greek Testament, Virgil's Eclogues, Cato's Commercium, or Cato's Nopes; and shall read in that year Virgil's Georgics and Eclogues, all the rest of the remainder of the Greek Testament, and James's dialogues, with grammar lessons in both languages, and versions of English into Latin and Latin into English.

Candidates for the Sophomore class, shall be examined on the books read in the Freshman class, and shall read Horace and Terence, Homer and Demosthenes' orations, and Read's Logic.

Candidates for the Junior class, shall be examined on the books read in the Sophomore class, and the class shall study Euclid's elements, Saunderson's Algebra, Martin's trigonometry, geography, Tacitus, and Xenophon.

The Senior class shall study Martin's philosophy, Ferguson's astronomy, Blair's lectures on grammar, Witherspoon's chronology, Rhetorick and Latin.

The senior class shall be examined one month before commencement, in presence of the board of Trustees, and no degree shall be conferred without the concurrence of the board. The commencement shall take place at the close of the summer session.

One or more students of the three lower classes, shall pronounce an oration immediately after prayer in the evening in such proportion to the number in the several classes, that each one shall speak every month. Exhibitions shall be made by the senior class, once every month throughout the winter session after night, in which each student of the class shall pronounce an oration of his own composition. An audience from the town and neighbourhood shall be admitted. Theatrical entertainments shall never be allowed in College, but well chosen dialogues may be spoken, on those occasions.

Competitions shall be instituted on different branches of Education by the board of trustees at the close of the summer session every year, and literary rewards conferred on the most successful competitors.

The students shall not be allowed to attend balls, assemblies, theatrical exhibitions, parties of pleasure and amusement, and much more to frequent gaming tables, taverns and places of riot and dissipation. The professors in the discharge of all their official duties, shall wear a college-habit made of some light black stuff or silk made after the manner of the surplice or gown, worn by gentlemen of the learned professions, distinguished by black tassels on the shoulder or upper part of the sleeve as badges of office. The students shall also wear gowns of similar materials, but without the tassels—when they attend on recitation, prayer, public speaking, public worship and when they walk out in the town.

The Hon. Christopher G. Champlin, of Newport, is chosen to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, vice the Hon. Mr. Malbone, deceased.

The steam boat of Mr. Fulton driven on a very lucrative business between New-York and Albany; on the evening of the 4th inst. she arrived at the former town, after a passage in 26 hours, (160 miles) with between eighty and ninety passengers.

The following is an extract from the Inaugural Speech of Gov. Lloyd of Maryland, who was lately appointed to succeed Mr. Wright.

I profess myself to be a Democratic Republican; and in my present station it shall be my pride and care to advance the happiness and to protect the sovereignty of the state and people. That my political conduct in future will not be marked as it heretofore has been, by some aberrations from what some too zealous partisans may consider the rule of party, I cannot, nor will I promise. The principles of real republicanism, and of course the principles of truth and justice shall guide me in my conduct, nor can it be expected, when conscientiously discharging my duties under the injunctions of a solemn oath that I should commit myself to the direction of any party or set of men, however respectable, however praise-worthy.

Capt. Peters, with a detachment of two pieces of Horse Artillery, fired a salute at the Willow Grove, on the evening of the 12th, proceeded three miles down the Lees, and fired a second salute in the short space of 22 minutes. The 1st salute lasted 1 minute 30 seconds—slow match. Second salute fired in 1 minute—quick match. Three miles travelled—including the limbering, men marching and unlimbering—nineteen minutes fifty seconds.

N. Orleans Gazette.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the first session of the eleventh Congress.

An act respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.

An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbours of the United States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians," and to establish a land office in the Mississippi territory.

An act authorising the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to amend an act in force certain parts of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

An act freeing from postage all letters from Thomas Jefferson.

An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

An act to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service.

An act making an appropriation to finish and furnish the Senate Chamber, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allowances paid by them to the owners and crews of fishing vessels.