LONDON, September 17.

From the London Gazette Extra.

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received yesterday from Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and brought by Captain Dalrymple, military secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

HEAD QUARTERS.

CINTRA, Sept. 3, 1808.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I landed in Portugal and took the command of the army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valour and discipline of British troops and the talents of British officers were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival, Gen. Kellerman came in with a flag of truce from the French general in chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and gen. Kellerman; but as this was done with a reference to the British admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th article, which had for its object, the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded that Lieut. Col. Murray, quarter-master to the British army, and gen. Kellerman, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French commander in chief, and the British commanders by sea and by land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period lately prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed and ratification exchanged on the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to ensure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather, and the surf upon the shore. I sent orders to the Buffs and the 42d regiments which were on board transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land, and take possession of the forts on the Tagus, whenever the admiral thought it proper to do so.—This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St. Julien, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal, entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favor of the expediency of expelling the French from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French general in cheif to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even enterained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions for the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders, but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at end, nearly at the moment it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th Dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honor of delivering to your lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. DALRYMPLE, Lieut. Gen.

Translation of the Articles for a suspension of arms in Portugal.

Suspension of arms agreed upon between Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the Order of the Bath, on one part, and Mr. Kellerman, General of Division, Grand officer of the Legion of Honor, Commander of the order from Crown, Grand Cross of the Bavarian order of the Lion, on the other part; both invested with full powers by the respective Generals of the French and British armies, dated Head Quarters of the British army, August 22, 1808.

ART. I. There shall be, from the present date, a suspension of arms between the forces of his Britannic majesty and those of his imperial and royal majesty, Napoleon I, in order to treat for a convention, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

II. The generals in chief of the two armies, and the admiral commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's fleet, of the mouth of the Tagus, shall fix upon a day whereon to meet on such point of the coast as shall be thought fit, in order to treat for and conclude said convention.

III. The River Siander shall form the line of demarcation between the two armies:—Torres Vedres shall not be occupied by either.

IV. The commander in chief of the British army shall engage to include the Portuguese arms in this convention and their line of demarcation shall be from Meira and Thurmer.

V. It is provisionally agreed, that the French army shall in no case be considered prisoners of war; that all those of whom it consists, shall be conveyed to France, with arms and baggages, and all their private property of every description, no part of which whall be arrested from them.

VI. No individual, whether native of Portugal, of a country in alliance with France, or of France, shall be molested for his political conduct; they shall be protected in their persons, their properties respected, and they shall be at liberty to remove from Portugal with what belongs to them within a stipulated time.

VII. The neutrality of the port of Lisbon shall be recognized with regard to the Russian fleet; that is to say, when the British army or fleet shall be in possession of the city and port, the same fleet shall not be molested during its continuance there, nor obstructed when leaving it, nor followed after when it shall have quitted that port, before the time prescribed by the maritime laws.

VIII. All the artillery of French calibre, as also all the horses of the French cavalry, shall be transported to France.

IX. This suspension of arms shall not be broke without 43 hours notice.

Made and agreed upon by the forementioned generals.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

KELLERMAN, Gen. of div.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The garrisons of the places occupied by the French army shall be included in the present convention, if they shall not have capitulated before the 25th instant.

(Signed)

A. WELLESLEY.

KELLIERMAN, Gen of div.

(A True Copy.

A. J. DALRYMPLE, Capt. Military Sec.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Sept. 16.

Captain Halstead, first captain the squadron under the command of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. on the coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday at this office, with dispatches from the admiral to the Hon. W. W. Pole, of which the following are copies:

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3.

Sir,

Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a convention* entered into by Lieut. Col. Murray and gen. Kellerman, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army: such convention having been ratified by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself and the French commander in chief. British troops, consisting of the 2d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d inst. landed to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost in embarking the French troops agreeably to the convention.—Captain Halstead first captain of the ship and captain of the fleet, who is the bearing of dispatches to their lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the convention in question, as well as give any further information that may be thought necessary.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

* A copy of the convention inclosed in the letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 4, 1808.

SIR

Herewith I have the honor to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a convention entered into by me, with Vice Admiral Seniavin commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been suendered to me, to be held by his majey as a deposit, until six months after ie conclusion of a peace between Russ and England.

I have charged captn Halstead, first captain of the Hibern, and captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their Lordship; he was sent by me to negociate the convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavi, and will be able to explain every particlar.

To captain Halstead feel greatly indebted for his able advie and assistance upon all points of servce, his zeal and dilligence have been exmplary, and entitle him to my highes commendation.

Rear-Admiral Tyle has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, whih I purpose ordering under his protetion immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the captins, officers and crews of those ships that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade (by whon every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honer) I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possble testimony of my approbation in ther favor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. COTTON.

ARTICLES of a Convention entered into between Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian orders, and Ad. Sir C. Cotton Baronet, for the surrender of the Russian fleet now anchored in the river Tagus.

ART. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Ad. Sir Charles Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic majesty, to be restored to his Imperial majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic majesty and his Imperial majesty, the Emperor of all the Russas.

II. Vice Ad. Seniavin, with the officers, sailors and mariners under his command, to return to Russia without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there or in men of war proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerdy in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic majesty's ship Hibernia off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of Sept. 1808.

(Signed) DE SENIAVIN.

(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Ad. L. SASS. Assessor de College.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral. JAMES KENNEDY, Sec'ry.

List of the ships referred to in the foregoing Convention.

Twerby, vice ad. Seniavin, capt. du rer rang Matayest, of 74 guns and 736 men—Shoyrop, capt. du rer rang Schelling, 60 guns, and 504 men—Sthehelene, capt. du 2d rang Bitchenskoy, 74 guns, and 503 men—St. Casael, capt. du 2d rang Rossinoff, 74 guns, and 630 men—Ravizau, capt. du 2d rang Rtishchoff, 66 guns, and 549 men—Silnoy, capt. lieut. Malyguin, 74 guns, and 604 men—Matchnoy, capt. lieut. Rasvosoff, 74 guns, and 629 men—Rasael, capt. lieut. Bythenskoy, of 80 guns, and 646 men—Bregatte Kilduyn, capt. lieut. Dournoff, 26 guns, and 222 men—Yarrowstayl capt. du 2d rang. Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 567 men—Total—5685 men.

(Signed) MALIVJEFF, le Capitaine de Pavillon.

EXTRACT FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSE, SEPTEMBER, 1808.

The Court of Vienna has constantly testified to your Majesty the most amicable intentions; indignant at the policy of England, she has recalled her minister from London, sent back the minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to these measures an interdict in her ports against the admission of vessels, which under a neutral flag, are only the carriers of English property and merchandize. Latterly, however, this power has carried its armament beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your ministers, Sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exist between the power and the population of the two empires.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

Extract from the message of the emperor to the Senate.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these important operations.

My alliance with the emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the continent, but I neither will, nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other courts, and since my neighbors encrease their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to encrease mine.

The empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply effected me.

Extract from the report of the minister at war.

SIRE—I have the honor of laying before your majesty, the state and situation of your majesty's armies in Poland, in Prussia, in Silesia, in Denmark, in Albania, in Italy, in Naples and in Spain. I annex to it that of your majesty's armies of reserve, at Boulogne, on the coasts, on the Rhine, and in the interior. Your majesty will perceive, that France never before possessed more numerous or better appointed armies, and that they were never better kept up, or better provisioned

Notwithstanding, however, the different events which have taken place in Spain, have occasioned a pretty considerable loss, in consequence of an operation as inconceivable as it is painful, of the division under Dupont; your majesty has notified the resolution you have taken, of assembling more than two hundred thousand men *beyond* the Pyrennees; without, however, weakening either the armies in Germany, or that of Dalmatia. For the attainment of this end, a levy of eight thousand men appears to be indispensable.

The minister concludes with recommending the calling out of the next conscription.

FEDERALISM.

Never was there a word so abused, perverted, tortured, or turned into ridicule, as this word FEDERALISM—in its original and true meaning, it is the same as *union, conjunction, joint operation, coaction*, mutual and reciprocal support. The following are examples of the way those who heretofore assumed the name of federalists illustrate *their meaning*.

They say they are *federalists*—and advocate a separation of the union!

They say they are federalists—and support and advocate and apologize for the outrages of a foreign nation.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut, they are for making Rufus King president, and Timothy Pickering his vice.

In New York—they assert to be friends of George Clinton as president, and C. C. Pinckney as his vice.

In Virginia they are for *Monroe* as president and any body as his vice.

In S. Carolina they are for C. C. Pinckney as president and King as his vice.

This is *Federalism*—in its true character.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston to his friend in this city dated Oct. 11, 1808.

"I hasten to inform you of the result of the election, in this city, which closed this afternoon at 4 o'clock. I must first inform you, that this is the residence of Gen. Pinckney, the federal candidate, we have 1190 votes, a greater number than ever given before; 700 republicans, 490 federalists.—Mr. Marion member of Congress—J. Drayton will be elected State Senator, and the whole republican ticket of 15 members to the legislature.

"It is also certain Mr. Madison will have every vote from our state. I this day saw a letter from Savannah; that city returns every member republican."

VERMONT.—We have at length information from Vermont which may be depended upon. The Governor is federal, by about 400 votes—the Lieutenant-Governor is Republican—ten of the 13 Councillors are federal, and 3 republican. The state Treasurer is federal—the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of State, and Clerk of the House of Representatives are Republicans—the legislature has a majority of from 12 to 15 republicans—and on a joint vote for Electors of President and Vice-President there will be a majority of 7 or 8 in favor of the Madisonian ticket. In the language of the Boston federal editors, we say—'Hail to thee, Sister Vermont!'

The above is extracted from various sources of information—all of which agree on the general result, and is, doubtless, a correct statement of parties in Vermont.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT WRIGHT ESQUIRE,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me on the oath of Kitty Brawner, an Infant of the age of 10 years that a rape has been committed on her by a certain Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, and on the oath of William Brawner and Catharine Brawner, the Parents of the said Kitty Brawner, that there were marks of violence on their said daughter who charged said Burk. And whereas it has been certified by Thomas Bond, esq. a justice of the peace of Frederick county, that the said Thomas Burk has fled from justice. And whereas it is the duty of the executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation; and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer one hundred and fifty dollars reward to any person, or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice, the said Thomas Burk.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America, the thirty third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate at Frederick town; the Maryland Herald at Hager's-town; and in Mr. Smith's Paper at Easton. 5

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT WRIGHT ESQUIRE,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act to reduce into one, the several acts of assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the a members to represent this state in the Congress of the U. States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member to congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that *John Campbell*, esq. was elected for the first district; *Archibald Van Horn*, esquire, was elected for the second district; *Philip Barton Key*, esq. was elected for the third district; *Roger Nelson*, esq. was elected for the fourth district; *Nicholas Ruxton Moore*, and *Alexander M'Kim*, esqs. were elected for the fifth district; *John Montgomery*, esq. was elected for the sixth district; *John Brown* of *Nathan*, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and *Charles Goldsborough*, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate at Frederick town; the Maryland Herald at Hager's-town; and in Mr. Smith's Paper at Easton. 4

To be rented,

For the ensuing Year,

THE House on Washington street, opposite the Court House, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN MEREDITH. There is an excellent garden, kitchen, and a stable. This property is well calculated for a private family; the lower room of the house is at present partly occupied as a store, but the partition will be removed to its usual stand, which will make the room very commodious, be about 14 by 20 feet. There are two good rooms and a passage above; two good rooms in the garret, finished compleat with a good cellar under the whole—There is also a good yard at the back of the house, with an alley 14 feet wide leading thereto. There is also an 8 feet alley at the other side of the house, which makes the whole premises very compleat For terms, apply to

MARY DAWSON.

November 1, 1808 3

Almanacs, for the year 1809,

For sale at the Star Office.