

CIUDAD RODRIGO, Sept. 30.
Report of Count D'Orsenne, commanding in chief the northern army of Spain, to his highness the Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, vice-consul, major-general.

Monseigneur,
 Since the moment I have been informed of the British army having again crossed the Tago and approaching the Coa, I took the determination to march against the insurgents of Galicia, with the intention of retaking Astorgo, and driving to the mountains those ill-organized bodies I had given to the duke of Ragusa a previous knowledge of my movement, in order he could make more convenient dispositions to follow up the British army, in case they should march to the relief of the Gallician troops; but they did not take the trouble of supporting that army, who were beaten and scattered. I retaken Astorgo, which was repaired and supplied. I marched toward Salamanca. I gathered, thanks to the activity, care and talents of the chief-commissionary, Voland, whom I cannot too much recommend to the consideration of his majesty, near about 1500 carriages, filled with supplies and victuals for Ciudad-Rodrigo. The duke of Ragusa having informed me that he would come with a part of his army to the relief of that place, I thought that it was unnecessary to avail myself of the authorization which your highness had given to me to call forth the army of reserve; I contented myself in giving orders to the division of Souham to join me, leaving in the cantonments pointed out by H. M. the three other divisions of that body of the army.

I made my junction with the duke of Ragusa at Tamames, on the 22d; and we entered on the 24th in Ciudad-Rodrigo. I changed the garrison, after having evacuated the hospital, and supplied the place for 12 months.

The first object of my movement having been happily obtained, the second, which was to take possession of the intrenched camp of Fuente-Quinaldo was no less speedily reached.

At the time gen. Watier was marching against Espeja with the cavalry of the northern army, general Montbrun was taking his

direction on the left. He met the enemy on the ridge of Bodon, where a brilliant action took place, in which the enemy was overthrown. We arrived very soon at Fuente-Gu-aldo, where we were informed with astonishment, that several corps of the British army had not yet made their junction. Had it been in our power to foresee such a want of prudence on the part of the British general, we should have been able to overtake a part of the British army in partial contests; but our infantry troops were not to arrive before the night, or on the 26th. I made my dispositions to attack on the 27th, but they could not be so well concealed as not to be perceived by the enemy; that in the evening at about ten o'clock the British general was in full retreat upon Alfayates. On the 27th, gen. Watier met at the Aldea del Puente the rear of the enemy, consisting of 15,000 infantry, 3000 horse and 14 pieces of cannon. He boldly attacked the British cavalry, broke it, and put it to flight, whilst Thiebaut reached the road of Alfayates, directing against the British retreating in disorder, dreadful discharges of artillery.

Several well executed charges of cavalry rendered our troops masters of the field. At half past four o'clock, gen. Souham made his junction with general Thiebaut with his grenadiers and flying troops. He directed the attack of the village with that boldness by which he is peculiarly conspicuous. During about half an hour the enemy opposed an obstinate resistance, but at last the village was briskly carried, and the enemy thrown into a hollow. Soon after that part of the British army was driven beyond the Coa. My body of the army has lost 40 killed and 110 wounded. The loss of the enemy is considerable. Gen. Coole has been dangerously wounded.

I have been extremely pleased with the zeal, activity, and skill of gen. Reinaud, commanding in Ciudad-Rodrigo. He had made such dispositions in that place as to oppose the most brilliant resistance, had it been attacked.

I transmit to your highness a list of the officers who

distinguished themselves. I request your excellency to lay before the eyes of his majesty the zeal and spirit with which are animated all my troops. When the period shall have arrived at which his majesty will think proper to begin the great operations which must irrevocably expel the British from the Peninsula, no troops will shew a greater zeal and devotedness than those whom I have the honor to command.

I am, respectfully,
The Count D'Orsenne.

ARMY OF ARRAGON.
From the head quarters of Alcala de Chiver, Sept. 16th, 1811.

Monseigneur,
 I have entered into the province of Valencia. On the 14th my head-quarters were at Beni-Carlo, and it is now established at Alcala-de-Chiver. I intend to march against Murviedra, which has been fortified by the enemy. The army is still in the highest spirits.

I am, respectfully,
The Marshal Count Suchet.

Head Quarters of Murviedra, September 30.

Monseigneur,
 I have already informed your highness that I had entered into the province of Valencia, and I was marching against Murviedra. I arrived there on the 27th, and took possession of the city. On the 28th six companies of Habert's division and six others from the Italian division, have marched towards the ramparts, and carried all the out-works. The first is garrisoned by 3000 troops, and defended by 18 cannon. On the 29th the trenches were opened, and I have also ordered the investment of the fort of Oropesa.

On my right, an assemblage of 1000 or 1,100 peasants had been formed at Val-de-Uxo. Col. Millet, of the 21st, was detached against them with 300 men of his regiment and 50 cuirassiers; he put them completely to flight, killed 400 of their men, and took the greater part of their arms.

I am, respectfully,
The Marshal Count Suchet.

From the Camp of Murviedra, October 1st, 1811.

Monseigneur,
 Informed that gen. Blake had bought a part of his forces towards Liria and Segorbe, I directed gen. Palombina to march against the division of Obispo, established at Senaja. Four hundred horses defended the high-way, whilst 3000 infantry troops were posted on the hills, which bordered the right and left of the

road. Gen. P. J. ubani ordered that a battalion of the 114th should attack the enemy on the left, whilst gen. Robert directed the attack of the right, with the remainder of his brigade. Col. Schiazotti, at the head of the Napoleon's dragoons, attacked the enemy's cavalry, who were pursued to the bridge of Masleira, near Segorbe. All the divisions of Obispo, being united on that point, the dragoons made a stand on the bridge, where they remained, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy. Obispo made the utmost efforts to surround them, when the arrival of the chosen companies of the 114th and 1st, of the Villula, stopped his movement. A general charge decided his defeat and flight towards Liria. The Napoleon's dragoons have prominently entered into Segorbe with the enemy, cutting down and overthrowing every thing which was opposed to them. They have pursued the enemy two leagues beyond the city. Gen. Balathet, who headed the reserve, very judiciously ordered that the enemy should be pursued on the road of Liria. Obispo is completely routed; he has lost 300 men, one standard, ninety horses and a considerable number of prisoners.

I am, respectfully,
The Marshal of Empire, Count Suchet.

ARRAGON.

The gang of Pestaduro, a notorious brigand, lieutenant of Mina, long ago infested the Cincovillas, and the banks of Ebro. The adjutant commanding, Pique, pursued them for several days without success. On the 20th they made their escape through the Bordena. But on the same day, in the evening, Pestaduro made a stand in the village of Bioto, with his 60 men. The lieutenant, Poisson, of the 14th squadron of cavalry, being informed of the spot of his retreat, takes with him two detachments of the 8th and 14th squadrons, reaches the village by circuitous ways, surrounds him on every side, and falls unexpectedly upon the brigands. They are killed to one, and the ferocious Pestaduro mortally wounded by the very hand of that officer. Three gen. d. arms only, have been wounded, and twelve French prisoners released.

Moniteur.

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James Caller.

Washington County, M. T.
 July 24th, 1811.

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