According to verbal intelligence received by the St. Michael, Joseph Bonaparte had, on his retreat from Madrid, reached Bayonne.

On the 3rd inst. the District Court of U. S. resumed its session in Salem, when his honor the judge pronounced the constitutionality of the Embargo laws.

The *Department of State* has lately received the following account from Cayenne in relation to the brig Littlear, Samuel W. Balch master, which sailed from Boston on the 26th of December, 1806, bound to the River of Plate:

That after the arrival of the said brig at Montevideo, she was sold and transferred by the said Balch to James A. Boutcher, who is stated to have been a citizen of the United States belonging to Norfolk, in Virginia, or its vicinity, and to have had a family there: that soon afterwards (on the 5th July, 1807) the Littlear was carried on a coasting voyage by Boutcher, and she was brought back to La Plate on the 12th January, succeeding, that she again sailed (on the 15th April, 1808.) under the command of Boutcher, bound to Rio Janerio; that on the passage Boutcher fell a victim to the treachery of a part of his crew, being assassinated by them; that, thenceforward, the command of the vessel, with the name of her murdered captain, was assumed by the person who had acted as the mate; that on the 12th June last, the Littlear arrived at Cayenne under the command of the pretended capt. Boutcher, who consigned both vessel and cargo to Jonathan Barry (or Barns) the informant of this Department; and that the "Brig and her cargo have been since sold by the Tribunal 'La Premier Instance' at Cayenne."

October 7th, 1808.

On Monday we laid before our readers a statement of the Electoral votes, founded upon a *bare possibility*. We said that it was *barely possible* that all the votes of the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and four of Maryland, and a like number of North Carolina, would be federal; which would make 84 votes. We did this to exhibit the importance of vigilance on the part of the republicans of New-York, as in that event the electoral votes of that state would be requisite to the choice of a republican President. By a kind of legerdemain, perfectly familiar to federalism, the words, "*barely possible*," are metamorphosed into "*very probable*;" and we are made to say, that it is very probable that all these votes will be given to a federal candidate. The same writer, who possesses this surprising ingenuity of thus making the worse appear the better cause, goes on to give four votes in Maryland, six in North-Carolina, the whole of South Carolina, the whole of Georgia, four in Kentucky, and one in Tennessee to Mr. Munroe or Mr. Clinton, thus *most convincingly* bringing down the whole of Mr. Madison's votes to 42!

We confess our utter inability to enter the lists with such profound sagacity; a sagacity that converts a bare possibility into a great probability, and gives fifty votes indifferently to Clinton or Monroe!

Our conviction that there will be a great majority of the electoral votes for Mr. Madison remains unshaken. Our sincere belief is that he will have the following votes:

New-York	19
Vermont	6
New-Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	20
Maryland	9
North Carolina	13
Virginia	24
South Carolina	10
Georgia	6
Kentucky	8
Tennessee	5
Ohio	3
	131

And he may besides have the votes of New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

In addition to the accounts in our last, we add the following:—

ANNE ARUNDLE COUNTY.

For Congress—A. Van Horn, 1068—H A. Callis, 597—Mr. Van Horn is consequently re-elected by a large majority.

Four republican members of Assembly are elected by a majority of about 470.

Queen Ann. Four republican members of Assembly elected by a majority of 650.

Talbot. Three republicans and one federalist elected.

Caroline. Three republicans and one federalist elected.

These three counties form a Congressional district and give Mr. Brown, republican, a majority of 949 votes.

Harford. Four republican members of Assembly elected by a great majority.

In this county for Congress, Mr. Montgomery, republican, had 995, Mr. Archer, republican, 759, and Mr. Spencer, fed. 164 votes. Mr. Montgomery is unquestionably re-elected.

Washington County. Majority of 384 for Nelson.

Four republican members of assembly elected by a majority of about 480.

Recapitulation. Thirty-nine republican and twenty-one federal members of Assembly are elected. The Assembly consisting of 80 members, twenty remain to be heard from. It is, however, reduced almost to a certainty that a large majority will be republican. At all events, should every other member be federal, as the whole Senate consisting of 15 members is republican, there will be a republican majority of 13 in joint meeting.

For Congress it is ascertained that Messrs. M'Kim, Moore, Van Horn, Montgomery and Brown, republicans, and Mr. Key, federal, are elected.

The aggregate republican majority of votes yet ascertained exceeds six thousand.

Pennsylvania. In half the districts of Lancaster county, hitherto federal, republican Inspectors have been chosen.

In Chester county, the republican candidates have succeeded in 20 townships.

In Dauphin county, the same ticket has prevailed for the first time in Middletown district.

DELAWARE. In the county of New-Castle the republican ticket has triumphed by a majority of 687.

In Sussex County the federal majority is 430.

Baltimore, October 5.

After the certainty of the county election was ascertained yesterday, a procession was formed at the Point, composed of the farmers of the county, and the seamen, mechanics and merchants of the city and Point, together with other republican citizens. In the front was borne the plough on wheels, under the guidance of capt. Stansbury, one of the county members elect. This was followed by citizens of the precincts and county. To this succeeded a schooner appropriately rigged, decorated & manned. On board of this vessel were the city candidates for assembly, and the congressional members elect of the district, with the proper officers. Citizens of every business and profession were in the processional ranks. They were attended by martial music.

After moving through the different streets of the city, they reached Hampstead hill about dusk, where they kindled a flame around six pipes of Gin, on which had been paid tribute to Great Britain, accompanied by a discharge of 17 rounds of cannon.

Over the pipes of Gin was suspended a canvas, which bore the following inscription—"British orders of Council." The frame to which it was attached, somewhat resembled a gallows; the whole was consumed amid the patriotic shouts of thousands of our fellow citizens.

After this was accomplished the procession returned by torch light to the city. When they arrived in South street opposite the residence of Mr. M'Kim, he addressed them as friends, fellow citizens and Americans, thanked them for the honors conferred on him, gloried in the testimony they had given of their attachment to the principles for which the best blood of our country had been spilt, and was glad that they had not tarnished the lustre of the day. When three huzzas were given. The procession moved on a small distance further, when the patriotic farmer, Stansbury, addressed the audience with his usual warmth, was huzzaed, and retired. The procession as they passed General Smith's residence gave him three hearty cheers, returned to whence it started, and the multitude quietly dispersed.

American.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM SPAIN.

CADIZ, AUG. 8—We learn, that the diplomatic characters at Madrid, such as the ambassadors from Russia, and from the United States, have not acknowledged king Joseph.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz to his friend in New-York, dated 24th of August, 1808.

"Joseph Bonaparte, with his French troops, evacuated Madrid on the 31st ult. and it is said he is now at Burgos where the remains of the French armies are collecting, with the intention probably of maintaining themselves near the frontiers until the arrival of the reinforcements from France. The provincial Juntas are now deliberating on the establishment of a general government, which will probably be fixed at Madrid. From present appearances, it will settle in a kind of Federative Republic, the provincial Juntas delegating to the general government such powers only as they themselves are unable individually to exercise; such as the negociations with foreign powers, the management of the colonies and the direction of the army and navy. It is likewise proposed, that each province shall be represented by two members, with equal votes. I send you the declaration of two of the Juntas, viz. of Grenada and Valentia, on this subject. In the mean time, the greatest exertions are making by the Provinces to be in readiness to resist the expected attack, and so encouraged and elated are the people, that not a doubt is entertained of the final result of the war; and we cannot wonder when we reflect on the almost uniform success of their arms against the people whom they had been taught to believe invincible. Already the losses of the French in this country are said to be in killed and prisoners more than 50,000 men, and I believe the statement is not exaggerated, as it appears by the Spanish official account that the army of Dupont alone amounted before the battle of Baylen to upwards of 20,000 men."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 26.

"The British ships of war in this quarter, and particularly off here, have received orders from the Admiralty to discharge all the American seamen on board of their respective vessels, and in consequence a great many have obtained their discharge and come on shore here; this you may state as a fact, as I can vouch for the truth of it, having conversed with many of them since their liberation—this looks well. Our vessels navigating in this quarter are treated politely by the English and no obstacle is thrown in the way of our trade, which is admissible. This port being now open, all netrals, are admitted to a free entry—the blockade is raised and some of the British men of war have quitted this station entirely. Lord Collingwood leaves here in a few days to proceed to Barcelona, in Catalonia, which place, after being for a long time in possession of the French, is at length said to be entirely clear of them.

PROCLAMATION.

FERDINANDO VII. *King of Spain and the Indies, and in his name by the Supreme Junta of both Governments.*

The evils of Spain have arrived at the utmost extremity. Treachery and perfidy have carried away to France the King Ferdinand VII. the King's father, the Queen, and all the Royal family, compelling them to renounce the crown. Whether this renunciation was obtained by falsity or truth, it is evidently void; and the French Emperor, by attempting to give a King to the Spaniards, has been guilty of an atrocity unexampled in the history of nations. Napoleon, to execute and consummate this monstrous crime, to make himself master of Spain, had prepared all the means which ambition could invent. His numerous armies have entered these kingdoms as friends; and under that pretext, have robbed the country, and committed assassinations with a degree of cruelty and injustice perhaps hitherto unequalled.

Rens, July 20.—The Junta of Terragon, has expedited an officer express with the information that the aid-de-camp of Napoleon had been taken; having dispatches for general Doheame, who has made his escape from Barcelona, and is said to have gone to France.

The French division of Hostalrie is between two fires.

The Spanish troops in Minorca are recalled to defend the kingdom.

Manreza, July 21. We have received official intelligence that the French division which went against Cerona, is entirely destroyed. The destruction of the division under Hostalric is horrible.

Rodengo, July 23. General Cuesta is in Salamanca, with 800 horse, and is moving towards Estremadura.

Madrid, August 5. The capitulation of Dupont on the 26th ult. has caused the greatest consternation in the French army, which is evident from its extraordinary movements. The army departed in three divisions—the first in the night of the 29th; the second, escorting Joseph Bonaparte, on the 30th; and the third the day following. They robbed the treasury before their departure; and of the palace they left nothing but the walls.

The French had ordered that no portrait of Ferdinand VII. should be sold in Madrid under pain of death: but yesterday the city was amply supplied with them. Joseph had no coachman at the time of his marching; and his soldiers, who undertook that office, executed it so bad, that he was obliged to go on horseback. All is tranquil, and our hopes are resting on the army of Andalusia.

Cadiz, August 9. The captain of a vessel arrived here from Carril, reports, that on the 6th inst. passing by Lisbon, he heard a very heavy cannonading, probably between the fleets of England and Russia.

Letters from Durango state, that Biscay is free from Frenchmen, and is united to our cause.

Seville, August 13. Sir John Stuart, who is to be appointed commander in chief of the Sicilian troops, arrived at Messina on the 13th, and has been received with distinguished honors.

Philadelphia Oct. 5.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated Cadiz, August 25.

"Our government has as yet come to no determination respecting the ships and property detained at Algesiras. We are promised a decision from one day to another, and I really believe it will be issued ere long. Their time, however, has been much taken up with the movement of the army to Madrid, and forming a plan of campaign.

"The success of the Spanish armies has been incredible. Saragosa has immortalised itself. The number and obstinate attacks on it by the French, who kept pouring in fresh troops, have been most extraordinary; and it is more so, that they should have been defeated in every attack, and finally completely routed, and almost annihilated.

King Joseph I. has united his forces at Burgos,* after evacuating Madrid, and robbing it of every thing valuable that could be carried off. The Spanish armies under Cuesta, Blake and Castanos, are advancing towards him, and he must retreat, unless large reinforcements arrive from France.

* Burgos is the capital of Old Castile, and is situated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon. It is 117 miles north of Madrid.

The ship Mary, arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the 13th of August.

These state, that 135,000 patriots were on their march towards Madrid to intercept Joseph; that Napoleon had convoked the Senate at Paris and had proposed calling out every Frenchman between 16 and 40, which, it was reported, had been received with some disapprobation, in consequence of which eight members had been thrown into prison.

Boston, October 4.

By the arrival of the ship Sally, Hastings, 56 days from Malaga and 48 from Gibraltar, we have papers of the latter place to Aug. 13; they however contain no intelligence from Spain, of later date, than is received by the Mary, from London.

The following note was handed to capt Hastings, just before he set sail from Malaga:—

Mr. Kirkpatrick begs leave to inform Capt. Hastings, that the post, just arrived, brings official information, that the French army in Madrid has demanded to capitulate. The governor of Madrid, by desire of Joseph Napoleon, sent dispatches to Gen. Castanos, to that effect, thinking his victorious army was marching towards the capital, immediately after the surrender of Dupont. It is not known what Castanos answered; but it is most probable he will not have admitted of any terms, but left the French army to understand, or treat with gen. Cuestos, who was near Madrid, with an army of 120,000 men. It is generally thought that before the 10th of this month, (August) Madrid will be in our possession, and that few Frenchmen will escape. The populace hold in recollection the 2d of May, and the quantities of innocent blood then shed there. Advices from Catalonia mention, that Barcelona, and its fortresses had been taken by the Catalonians.

Capt. Hastings says, that the report of the capture of Barcelona, and its fortresses, was questioned at Gibraltar.

The illustrious Duke du Infantado, who accompanied Joseph from Bayonne, has separated from him, and was at Valladolid among the Patriots raising a respectable army. On the 6th of August gen. Blake, at the head of his army, consisting of 90,000 men, arrived at Astorga from Gallacia, on his way to Burgos. General Cerbellon, who is commander in chief of the army of Valencia, entered Madrid on the 3d of August with 5000 men, and restored tranquility to the city, and happiness to its inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated, 5th Aug.

"The Tiger from Philadelphia to Bordeaux, is condemn'd for having dispatches on board, which she was conveying in a clandestine manner from Tureau to Champagny at Paris. The nature of the dispatches has not transpired, but they are considered important, as relating principally to the state of the influence of the French party in America."

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in London to another in N. Y. dated July 26.

"Although it is impossible to say what will be the results of depending events in Spain, we fear that the opposition to the French in various districts, although aided by this country, will ultimately throw that monarchy into the hands of Napoleon as *a conquered country*. Under this impression we think any speculation to any port of Spain extremely hazardous. And although our government have declared the blockade raised off all ports not under the French control, yet they will give no licences but to British and Spanish ships; and we fear that the orders of council, yet remaining in full force, would endanger and expose to condemnation any of your vessels not proceeding for England direct, or under permission from thence."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the public shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government will have been more important than the one at hand.

To enable the Editor the more satisfactorily to discharge these duties, he has associated with himself, JOSEPH GALES, Jun. who, during the sittings of Congress, will be principally occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shewn his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber last night, the 6th inst. a handsome BLACK RIDGLING HORSE, about 15 hands high, white blaze face, hind feet white, an M. branded on the right side of the neck, and a W on the left shoulder; a scar on one of his fore legs. He is about eight years old, is in high order, and his coat shining black.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of the THIEF and return of the Horse, or one half that amount for either.

FREDERICK MAY.

Washington city, October 10—

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, at the Hotel lately occupied by P. E. STELLE, will be sold to the highest bidder, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where the conditions will be made known, by

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

Washington, October 7—2t

PRINTING INK.

SUMMER, WINTER, and *First Quality* of Book Printing INK, for sale at the store of Mr. THOMAS W. PAIRO, adjoining the Seven Buildings, & at Mr. JOHN MINCHIN's New Jersey avenue, near the Capitol.

October 10—3sp&w3m

THIS DAY!

Published by Joseph Milligan, George-Town, Price $1 75 cents,

ADELINE MOWBRAY,

OR THE

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

A TALE, IN 2 VOLUMES,

By Mrs. Opie.

The above work has passed the ordeal of criticism in Europe and America with uncommon success, and from the flattering reception which the *Simple Tales* (by the same author) has met with, the publisher of *Adeline Mowbray* has no doubt, but the few copies which he has on hand, will soon be purchased by a discerning public, who are always inclined to encourage *merit.*

*** The above work may be had of the publisher, in George-Town, and of R. C. Weightman, or Daniel Rapine, Washington, & of the principal booksellers throughout the United States.

October 10—6t