native; let him as in the rough days of 1798, when weak men sought shelter in retirement, *quietly retreat to his seat in Virginia.* We want, and we must have NATIONAL DEFENCE. We want, *defence being a primary national object, a liberal and enlightened* economy in providing for that defence. We want order and good government—not denunciation, violence and proscription. We want a fair and real neutrality. We want COMMERCE; commerce being the disposing medium of our surplus agricultural produce. We want no *Chinese system.*—We want no truckling to one nation and unnecessary arrogance to another. We want the nation to be *brought back to the principles of the constitution.* We dread the anti-republican tendency of Mr. Madison's political notions. We have no wish to have an *hereditary President* imposed upon us by a cabal. We want no *Boadicia* administration! Idleness should be thrown off: business and activity should be revived. We want, in a word, gov. Clinton to be our next President. Will the state of New York keep back from the nation so great a blessing? It is for us to determine the question. If WE say to Virginian domination, to extravagant romance; to the "*Wild American Boy,*" to deadly hostility to commerce, and to all that is chimerical in theory & pernicious in practice, "hitherto shalt thou go & no farther," "*it must be so.*" In the name of order, of national prosperity, of wisdom and safety, of national dignity and rights, let us, *in this important state,* the state of NEW YORK, support, *vigorously and cordially,* GEORGE CLINTON as our next President.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Votes for Governor as far as ascertained.

	SNYDER.	ROSS.	SPAYDS.
Philadelphia City	2,897	2,737	
——— County	3,860	2,047	
Bucks	2,611	2,621	
Montgomery	2,786	2,263	
Northampton	2,817	1,185	1,364
Cumberland	2,717	1,204	
York	2,867	1,651	18
Adams	795	1,372	
Bedford,	1,193	691	11
Dauphin	3,040	855	71
Chester,	3,147	3,264	38
Lancaster	3,598	4,089	
Berks	3,558	1,521	1,790
Northumberland	4,131	1,059	135
Centre	1,533	163	10
Franklin	2,039	1,367	12
Luzerne	797	1,284	
Allegheny in part	286	301	
Mifflin, maj.	1,390		
Delaware, maj.		599	
Lycoming, maj	600		
Fayette, maj.	1,360		
Greene, maj.	900		
Westmoreland, maj.	101		
Somerset, maj.	600		
Washington, in part,	3155	731	
	52,688	30,814	3,449

Seven counties remain to be heard from, the aggregate votes of which will indisputably increase Mr. Snyder's majority.

It is ascertained that twelve republican representatives in Congress are elected. It is not ascertained that a single federalist is chosen.

South Carolina.

The election at Charleston and in its vicinity has terminated in the complete triumph of the Republican ticket. The following are all the returns we have received:

	Repub. Marion,	*Fed.* Lowndes,
City of Charleston	775	391
Several other parishes	187	41
	962	432

Being, it is believed, a much larger Republican majority than ever given before.

The returns, we have received from Georgia render it almost certain, that Messrs. Troup, Bibb, and Cobb are re-elected representatives in Congress. Mr. Smelt is opposed, but by a republican. Georgia stands as firm as ever on republican ground, and there is no doubt of the general result.

Boston, Oct. 18.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the brig Constance, in 28 days from Liverpool. We have received London papers to the 15th ult. but they are not in regular succession; and we learn that Liverpool papers to the 17th are in town.

The late hour at which we received these papers, leaves us only time to make the following summary; in our next we shall give more copious extracts:—

Of Spain—With respect to Spain, we understood that Bonaparte was on his march into that country, with an army of *three hundred thousand men.*

Accounts from Corunna to the 7th of Sept. had been received in England, and from Oporto to the 3d, when nothing was known with respect to the progress of the British armies after the 21st of August, which occasioned the most gloomy apprehensions.

Bonaparte published a long narrative of the War in Spain, in the Moniteur of the 6th September, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The King left Madrid on the 1st of August, and the whole army returned into cantonments. On the 20th of August the insurgents had not yet arrived in Madrid; discord and confusion seem to prevail among them. On the 22d the King was in Burgos, and detachments sent from thence, fifteen and twenty miles into the interior, have not met with the enemy.

"All men of sense cannot but lament that England has obtained the painful advantage of exciting in the bosom of Spain a civil war, the result of which cannot be doubtful. But the lights of the superior classes of society have not sufficient influence over the multitude, to prevent them from destroying the happiness and prosperity of their native land.

"General Duhesme has re-occupied Barcelona, and secured the possession of that important town. The English cruisers having landed some British agents in Bilboa, the populace gave themselves up to seditious commotion, in which, however, the merchants and other respectable inhabitants of the town took no share. General Mertin marched thither with two squadrons of horse and two regiments of foot, rendered himself master of two convents, disarmed the insurgents, and restored the Council of Government of the Province. The insurgents lost 500 in killed and wounded; of our corps 3 were killed, and 12 wounded.

"All the accounts given in the English newspapers of the state of affairs in Spain, are false and absurd. England knows full well how to calculate the result of all her exertions. Her object is to keep the spirit of sedition alive in Spain, in order to obtain such of her foreign possessions as shall best suit her ambitious views."

Russia and Austria.—Letters from Vienna of a late date, assert that the Emperor of Austria, following the example of the Emperor of Russia, had formally recognised the new King of Spain Joseph Napoleon.—This intelligence proves, that no credit is to be attached to the reports of the hostility of Austria to France.

Of Sweden.—A Russian fleet of seven sail of the line was off Stockholm at the last date, and had cleared the Baltic of Swedish ships.

Admiral Russell's squadron are gone to the Baltic, and three sail of the line, Warspite from Spithead, Bombay and Venerable from the Downs, are ordered to Yarmouth, to replace, or probably follow those that are sailed. How can government have so far neglected the interest of the Swedes as not to have a force in the Baltic to cope with the Russians and prevent the Swedish navy from being sacrificed, which it will in all probability be, whilst some of our line of battle ships are lying idle? The Venerable, Sir Home Popham's ship, has an acting captain, and has been several months in fitting out in the river.

Sir D. Baird, with the expedition under his command, have sailed from Cork with a fair wind.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated August 20.

"The American ship Galen, which was captured and brought in here, has obtained permission from the King to depart for America. The Magnet, Clark; the Meridian, Lord; the Live Oak, Yarrel; the Jemima and Fanny, Sherborne; and Sarah, are all condemned in the Lower Court, and are waiting the decision of the High Court of Admiralty. The Pennsylvania, Thomas, and the Susannah, Folger, are not yet come to trial in the Lower Court."

Turkey.—Another revolution has taken place in Constantinople. On the 28th of July, Selim was murdered, and his son Sultan Muhained, declared Emperor. He is said to be of a mild and generous disposition, and is 26 years old.

Cam Mustapha, a Janissary, with dispatches from the Ottoman Porte, and a messenger from Vienna, passed through Nancy on the 21st August, on their way to Paris.

Boston, Oct. 18.—On Saturday last arrived in this port, the ship Golden Age, Remmick, 43 days from Liverpool, who brought us files of London papers to Aug. 29th; and on Sunday evening, the brig Constance, 28 days from Liverpool, by which we have received London papers of the 14th, 15th and 16th Sept. a Liverpool paper of the 17th and Lloyd's list of the 13th.

An official account of the surrender of Junot and his army to the British and Portuguese forces, as prisoners of war has been published in the London papers; likewise of the surrender of the Russian fleet to admiral sir Charles Cotton. These events are considered in England as of great moment, though the conditions do not meet the expectations of the people.

At the date of our last accounts, the French army which had retreated from Madrid, were at Burgos. Accounts from Spain, to the 9th Sept. state—that they had retreated to Pampelona, near 80 miles farther north, and but about 40 miles from St. Sebastians. That they had there been attacked by Gen. Palafox, who in a successful engagement had killed 5000 and taken 1600 prisoners. That the Spanish patriots were hastening towards that place to complete their extirpation. The French troops stationed at Todela a city on the river Ebro, about 35 miles south of Pampelona, had evacuated that place, and joined the main body at Pampelona, previous to the attack of Palafox.

The French army assembling on the Rhine, between Strasburg and Wesel, is to be called "The army of reserve of the Rhine."

The captain of a French privateer, brought into Portsmouth, states that a large number of French privateers had sailed from several ports in France, with provisions for Guadaloupe.

An expedition under command of Gen. Baird began to embark at Cork, on the 9th Sept.

It was reported, in London, that an insurrection had taken place at Naples against the government of king Joachim Napoleon (Murat.)

The operation of the conscription levy had occasioned a serious rebellion in the Tyrol country, to quell which, a military force had been dispatched from Munich.

A valuable cargo of cotton had arrived at Liverpool, the first fruits of the Brazil commerce.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have arrived at Bayonne.

The report of an insurrection having broken out in that part of France bordering on Spain, was reported on the authority of the Captain of a ship from Bordeaux, at which city Gen. New had arrived.

London, Sept. 15. The Moniteur has at length been obliged to notice what could be no longer concealed from the eyes of all Europe, with regard to the political state of affairs between Austria and France; and to impress upon the minds of the people, that the Spanish patriots must ultimately be subdued, though in the first instance the apprehensions of the French government itself is abundantly manifested by the observation, that no doubt can be entertained of the ability of "France and her allies, to make war against Austria and Spain;" though, in the same breath, we are told, there never was a more amicable understanding than that which exists in the present moment with Austria.

Meanwhile the French and Austrian preparations for war seem to keep full pace with each other.

The French statement says, the French Gen. Duhusme *re-occupied Barcelona*—it adds, that the rising in *Bilboa* had been suppressed.

Advices have been received from Corunna, to the 6th instant. We understand they state that the French had retreated from Burgos. General Blake had broken up from Astorga, and advanced as far as Rio Sequillo, on his march to Burgos. Gen. Castanos was also approaching, with a considerable force. These movements hastened the departure of the French from Burgos.

Although Austria continues to augment her military force, still it is believed that she will not hazard at present any direct hostility against France. Policy seems to dictate this measure; so long as the best generals & armies of France are hanging upon her frontiers. We confidently expect that Austria will rise against her most dangerous foe; but the time for her interference in the great struggle of nations, seems not to have arrived.

Accounts from Holland advise that Bonaparte had determined not to allow any vessel whatever to depart from a French port without special permission. The Hope, an American vessel, which was loaded & on the point of sailing, has been ordered to return and unload.

The French official paper has at length professed to publish a genuine narrative of the present campaign in Spain; in which the French armies are represented as having been every where victorious. This one specimen of French veracity, will shew what dependence is to be placed in their official accounts of Spanish affairs.

Algerine Expedition.

The expedition against the Bey of Tunis, by the Dey of Algiers, has failed through the treachery of some of his principal officers, who had conspired against the life and government of the Dey. The insurrection was however finally suppressed, and the ringleaders, among whom was the brother-in-law of the Dey, executed.

American Dispatch Ship.

The U. States Dispatch Ship Hope, has just returned to England from France. Haley is on board. She will take dispatches from Mr. Pinkney and return immediately to the United States.

Madrid, Aug. 24. Yesterday arrived his Excellency Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, with the vanguard of his army. It is impossible to form an idea of the enthusiasm manifested by the people on that occasion, each vying with the other to express their admiration, gratitude, and joy.

Lerida, Aug. 13. We learn, that on the 6th and 7th inst. the French made a fresh attack upon Gerona, but were repulsed with inexpressible valor by its inhabitants, who occasioned the enemy the loss of 12,000 men, carrying towards Perpignan 14 waggons of wounded; the miquelets and smugglers followed in pursuit, maintaining a well directed fire of musquetry, which caused them much loss.

Santiago Diary, Aug. 23.

Leon, Aug. 22. Yesterday orders were given to all the divisions of Gallicia to assemble in that city on the 1st of September, and for the whole army to march the following day for Burgos; the French are in number from 35 to 40,000 men; the army of Gallicia about 40,000, and that of Asturias will amount to 30,000. It is to be observed that on the day of attack, of which day we are ignorant, though the 7th of September is named, the greater part of our armies will join, in order to attack the French in different points, and surround them; the army of Spain, which will enter into action in conjunction with our allies, will amount to 70,000 men; consequently we expect that not a single Frenchman will escape out of Spain.

Stockholm Aug. 31. We are in momentary expectation of great news from the fleets. Baron major Dalrymple, and some others, whose names are not known, arrived yesterday. They left Cronstadt on the 23th of August, and on the following day, off Port Baltic, fell in with the Swedish frigate, Camilla, which informed them that the Russians had fled thither, with 9 sail of the line, besides smaller vessels. They were blockaded by the Swedes, with 10 sail of the line, and admiral Hood, with 2 sail, and were in hourly expectation of Sir J. Saumarez with 4 more.

It was the intention of the combined fleets to attack the Russians, in Port Baltic. Admiral Saumarez was off the Gulph on Sunday, and had the needful informed; consequently ere this the business is decided. From Finland we have good news. Near Christianstadt the Swedes have again been victorious in a pitched battle, but they have suffered very severely.

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 produce 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 exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortunes, 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, 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 increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase 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 affected 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, and in Silesia, in Denmark, in Dalmatia, in Albania, in Italy, 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 Pyrenees, 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.

District of Columbia, Washington county, ss.

I HEREBY certify that BENJAMIN HALSEY of said county, brought before me, as a stray tresspassing on his enclosures a SORREL HORSE about two years old, and 14 hands high, with a white face, only three shoes on, gallops and trots very well, and was taken up about three miles from the city of Washington. Given under my hand this 13th day of October 1808.

SAML. H. SMITH.

October 14—3t

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Oct.* 22*d*, 1808.

THE Ordinary Keepers and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in the City of Washington, will please to take NOTICE, that a number of their Licences will expire on the 31st instant, and that this office will be open on the first day of November next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon, and from four o'clock until six o'clock in the evening, to receive, and give receipts for, the taxes due on the same.

HENRY WHETCROFT,
Treasurer of Washington City.

October 24.

THOMAS W. PAIRO

HAS removed next door to his former store, where he has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of goods, which make his assortment very considerable—he has

London and French Cloths,
Cassimeres and Coatings,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Silk and Cotton Velvets,
Cords and Thicksets,
Rose Blankets,
Scarlet Flannels and others, green, blue and brown bucking baze,
Bandannoes,
Madras Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins,
Cambrics,
Book Muslin,
Leno Handkerchiefs,
Chambrays,
Tappy Velvet,
Black Silk do.
Parisian Shawls,
Silk and Camels Hair, do.
Shirting Muslin,
Crapes and Fancy Trimmings,
Silk Stockings, and a large assortment of cotton and worsted hosiery,
Ladies and Men's Gloves,
Ladies and Men's Shoes,
Childrens do.
Irish and German Linnens,
Irish and Flanders Sheeting,
Knitting and Sowing Cotton,
Spinning do.
Silk Spencers,
Linnen and cotton Checks,
Hats, Ribbons,
Lace, Cotton and Thread,
Sarcanets and Peolongs,
Plaid Silks,
Tortois Shell Combs,
Mock do. do.
Silk Cords,
Suspenders, Razors,
Penknives and Scissars,
Spun Buttons,
Gilt and Plated do.
Playing Cards,
Ink Powder, Quills,
Pencils, Slates,
Oil Cloth,
Powder and Shot,
Nails and Augurs,
An assortment of Glass Ware, ALSO,
The following Liquors and Groceries,

Madeira, Lisbon, L. P. Teneriffe, Malaga, Port Wine, Claret, French Brandy, old Jamaica Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cherry Bounce, Coffee and Tea, Chocolate, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Raisins, Filberts, Rice, Soap, and Candles, Spanish Segars and Philadelphia Porter and Ale. All of which will be sold on low terms for Cash or to punctual customers.

Washington, October 24