son arrived at the admiralty yesterday with the above intellegence.

Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

There is no reason to credit the information, given under the New York head, of France having declared war against the U. States. So far as it relies for credibility on any thing official received by our government, it is entirely disproved, as no information to this effect has, we understand, been received. The rumor is supposed to have originated from the American consul at Liverpool having dispatched a boat with a letter from Mr. Pinkney for the Secretary of State received by him after the sailing of the Alknomac.

Information relative to our affairs with England has been received as late as the 12th of Sept. when things remained *in statu quo*.

Mr. Young, our Consul at Madrid, has arrived in this city, from Gibraltar by the way of London. As he remained at the latter place some time, he brings no late Spanish news.

The overwhelming republican majority in Pennsylvania, by which toryism has been humbled in the dust, demonstrates to the world the inflexible spirit of freedom. Never has this great whig state since the days of the revolution shone with a more patrictic lustre, or consecrated the cause of liberty with more distinguished honors. One hundred thousand voters have appeared at the polls, and by the silent magic of their ballots blasted the intoxicated hopes of the enemies of their country. The enemies of republican government stand appalled at the sublimity of a spectacle that has in an instant dashed their golden dreams in the very moment of expected fruition. New Jersey, too, has not only maintained her whig character, but has irradiated it with still brighter glory. These two states are therefore firm as a rock. The day of difficulty only animates them to new exertions. As danger thickens around them, their republican citizens heal their unfortunate divisions, and remembering their former friendship renew it with increased affection. The event of these elections places every thing wished for by the whigs beyond doubt. Every important election, before doubtful, it secures. It not only secures twenty-six representatives in Congress, and thirty electoral votes, but it likewise proves the folly of persisting, in other parts of the union, in those multifarious machinations, whose end is to distract and divide the people. All hopes of this kind are completely blasted.— Those states to the Eastward, in which the republican interest had been awed for a moment, will, from this proud example, be animated to new exertion, and will, in all probability, retrieve their characters. Rhode-Island, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will emulate the example of their sister states, and again unfurl the standard of victory. New York, ever the rival of Pennsylvania in true greatness, will imitate with eagerness her magnanimity and patriotism, will silence the clamors of disaffection, and resolutely determine at such a crisis to sacrifice all local, personal, and narrow affections on the altar of concord. The South and West, always firm and united, will once more manifest that patriotism, which has so often saved their country. Madison will command every republican vote on the continent. These will, in all probability, amount to one hundred and forty. For the only federal votes that can be counted upon, are 19 in Massachusetts, 9 in Connecticut, 3 in Delaware, 3 in Maryland, and 2 in North Carolina. While in the House of Representatives of the United States the republicans may rationally reckon upon one hundred and four republican to thirty-eight federal members, and in the Senate on twenty-seven republican to seven federal members. A greater triumph they have never expected, or indeed ought they to desire. The new administration will literally float on the tide of national support.

There is, however, one circumstance of vast importance. The decisive victory of the republicans must not inspire them with SECURITY. Until the Presidential election is atchieved they must not desert the field. That will be the rallying point of toryism. Here every effort, hostile to the true interests of the nation, will be made, and it would be treachery to those interests not to meet them with the undivided energy of the republicans. Security often inspires a dangerous confidence. Let no one then feel secure until the day of trial is past. What whig is there, in times like these, so base as not to incur cheerfully any inconvenience which may attend the exercise of that sacred right to which he owes all that is dear to man? Let, then, every honorable exertion be made every where. Where the republicans are conscious of a great majority, let them come forth in the majesty of their strength; where victory is doubtful, there let the honorable combat rage; and, where they know themselves to be the minority, still let them, before their country and the world, exhibit their real strength. Thus will our friends and our enemies, in the final result, see things in their true colors, and the latter no longer delude themselves with the idea that we are so divided among ourselves that they may turn the balance.

An impudent attempt is making in the federal papers to impress the public with the idea, that the prints friendly to the administration, as well as the admistration itself, are hostile to the struggle of the Spanish patriots. The charge is pointedly made, among other prints, against the National Intelligencer. We have heretofore permitted the National Intelligencer to speak for itself, and have treated the calumny, as we have done a thousand others, with silent contempt. It may, however, be useful to say that so far as it applies to us it is absolutely unfounded. Our wishes have been from the commencement of this contest, and are still, most friendly to the successes of the Spanish patriots. We have felt in the highest degree gratified with their triumphs; and we do now most sincerely hope that they will be eventually able to establish the independence of their country. Wretched as we know the old system to have been, we believe that the work of reform, to be effectual, ought to be accomplished by themselves. We believe, likewise, that Napoleon's views being entirely personal, the conquest of Spain by his arms would issue in the exchange of one despotism for another, while it would be but too likely to consolidate a power already too gigantic for the liberties of the world. These are no new opinions relative to the French emperor. They were entertained by us, when he was the idol of the federal party, and we hold them still. We have exulted at every effort of the oppressed to throw off their chains; and with such feelings we could but exult at any prospect, that the Spanish, once brave and noble, should again retrieve the lofty character of their ancestors. Such were our feelings towards them; towards their *invaders* they were directly opposite. As nothing can justify the invasion of a friendly and unoffending nation, we viewed the invasion of Spain by France as an act of the most unwarrantable ambition.

It is true that we have not raised a clamor on this head, or endeavored a make it a party topic. We have not undertaken to pronounce the administration friendly to the Spanish cause. Even if they were individually so, such interference in us would be highly reprehensible, and would have been denounced most bitterly by the federalist themselves. As an administration, it would be worse than absurd for them to say any thing about it, as it might tend wantonly to commit the peace of the nation. But we demand to know what measure of theirs proves their hostility? We demand to know how gen. Washington acted at the commencement of the French revolution? And whether his proclamation of neutrality, defended with so much spirit by Hamilton evinced his hostility to the revolution? We demand to know whether the high whig sentiments invariably entertained by every member of the cabinet is not a sufficient pledge for their attachment to the cause of liberty wherever it exists? A candid answer to these enquiries will expose the pitifulness of this attempt to subserve party purposes by means which ought to be totally disconnected from them.

One word more—We have not extolled the active interposition of the English, as the federalists have, and which is the key to their ardor. We do not, with them, give any merit to the English for this interposition. It is solely with the view of promoting their own ends, and if any thing eventually shall destroy the hopes of the Spaniards, it will be this very interference. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* Should the French arms be finally kept at bay, England will be but too apt to exact a *hard tribute* for her generous services! A nation to be truly independent, in these times, must rest entirely on herself, and distrust the professions of her friends almost as strongly as she resists the violence of her enemies.

By an inadvertence in framing the law passed by the legislature of New-Jersey for the choice of Electors a time has been fixed not within that prescribed by a law of the U. States in virtue of authority reposed by the constitution in Congress. This law requires that the choice of Electors shall be held during a period within thirty-four days of the 1st Wednesday in Dec. the day fixed for the electors to meet and give their votes for President and Vice-President. This inattention to the act of Congress will render it necessary for the legislature of New-Jersey, either to postpone the time of choosing Electors by the people, or to take the choice upon themselves. As the legislature is decidedly republican, no eventual injury will ensue from this oversight; and whether the choice of electors shall be made by themselves, or by the people, the result will be precisely the same. For the votes recently given prove the great preponderance of the republicans which at a general election for the choice of Electors and Representatives in Congress, will be rendered still more manifest, from the great unanimity prevalent in two or three large republican counties which at the recent elections were contented with bringing out but a small portion of their votes, but which will, in support of a general ticket, bring out all their votes, by which the democratic majority will probably be increased two or three thousand.

The legislature of the Mississippi territory have agreed to a memorial to the President and Congress, approving the measures of the government of the U. States, and particularly the embargo; but requesting a suspension of the payments due to the U. S. during its continuance.

They have likewise passed a resolution, "That the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, the justices of the several county courts, and the justices of the peace in this territory, be requested to suspend judicial proceedings in their respective courts, in such manner as they in their wisdom may think themselves authorised to prevent the issuing of executions pending the embargo."

We extract the following from the Washington Federalist, as shewing the little regard paid by certain prints to truth:

"We do not hesitate to declare that no such offer was made to the British ministry until after the elections in the northern states had evinced to our chief magistrate that the people would not bear the burdens he had heaped upon them. If Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of St. James's, has been instructed to make propositions of the kind, the instructions were not sent out until the sailing of the St. Michaels, perhaps not until the sailing of the Hope; so that if our differences are settled with England, we may thank ourselves for it, and not our *impartial* and *candid* administration."

We have long since assured the public, and we now repeat the assurance, in the most unqualified language, that the proposition, to take off the embargo so far as it relates to England on her rescinding her orders so far as they relate to us, was made by our government *immediately after* Congress vested the power to suspend the Embargo in the President. The language of our government at this moment is therefore precisely the same as it was six months ago.

Mr. SNYDER's present majority for Governor of Pennsylvania exceeds 24,000.

We have received a letter dated Rutland, Oct. 17th, which enables us with confidence to say that the Legislature of Vermont is decidedly republican, and will choose electors friendly to Mr. Madison. The following is an extract:

"The Legislature convened last Thursday. I this moment learn that the federal ticket for Gov. prevailed by a bare majority, also ten of the federal council and two *republicans*. The republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor prevailed, and thank Heaven we have at least twelve majority of Republican members in the House. You will doubtless see it stated in the federal (or rather Jacobinic) prints that there is but nine majority in the House; but as an explanation of this I only need note that three of the federal representatives are elected councillors. In a joint ballot the republicans have *five* majority, and be assured we shall have *Madisonian* Electors: for I hardly know a *Clintonian* in the state; indeed I know not one that professes to be a republican. The House of Representatives have elected *Dudly Chase*, Esq. Speaker, Martin Post Clerk, and Thomas Leverett, Secretary of State, all firm republicans, by from ten to twenty majority. The strength of the House was tried in the choice of a Speaker pro tem, and the re-republican majority was *nine* and one scattering vote. We think we have done well, considering we had to combat treason, rebellion and British influence on the north, and what is worse Massachusetts and New-Hampshire anglo federalism on the south & east, and every thing else but truth, honesty and honor."

"P. S I believe that by the freemen of Vermont Gov. Smith is reelected; but taking in about 400 Canadians and a considerable number of other foreigners, Tichenor is elected."

The President of the United States has appointed BENJAMIN HARRISON, Esq. of Charles City, *Commissioner of Loans* for the state of Virginia.

That our readers, and the whigs in different parts of the state, may know the choice and be able to discriminate between persons of like names, we think it proper to point out the districts from which the selection of the electoral ticket was made by the state convention. We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that the answers given by the several candidates, to a *circular letter addressed* to them by the *state committee*, are uniformly and explicitly in favor of *James Madison* for President and *George Clinton* for Vice-President.

Aurora.

We mentioned some days ago that proceedings had been instituted against major William Jackson and others, on a charge of using threats and violence at the late election for inspectors in New Market Ward, with a design of unduly influencing and overawing the election, restraining the freedom of choice, and interrupting the judges in the execution of their duty—The case was fully discussed before the mayor, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and testimony on both sides heard with attention and impartiality—the mayor yesterday decided that William Jackson, James S. Smith, and William Milnor, jun. give security each in the sum of two hundred dollars, to appear at the next Mayor's court, to answer to the said charge. The security was entered, and the parties dismissed.

The punishment for this offence, on conviction, is imprisonment at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months, and a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Demo. Press.

Rutland, Oct. 15.

The Circuit Court, held in this town, adjourned on Saturday last. The persons against whom bills were found for *treason*, are John Hoxie, Jacob Hoxie and Frederick Hoxie, who are now in Burlington jail. A special session of the circuit court is to be holden at Burlington on the 27th inst. for the trial of these persons. It is said John and Ezekiel Taylor, who are there also confined on a charge of treason, are to be discharged.

Albany, October 14.

The legislature of the state of N. York meet in this city, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, on the first day of November. We mention this circumstance to correct a mistake which prevails in some parts of the country, where it is supposed that the second Tuesday of November is the day fixed for their meeting. It is hoped that every republican member will be at his post on the *first of November.*

TO BE SOLD,

A very smart and active NEGRO BOY, who has eight years to serve from first next January, or will be exchanged for a girl about 7 or 8 years old, who must serve until 21—for terms apply to

ROBERT ELLIOTT,
Capitol Hill.

Oct. 26—3t.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit:

IN the case of JOHN HARRIS, an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid, for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Harris, that on the thirty-first inst. at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at the court room, in Lindsay's Hotel, in the city of Washington, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said John Harris, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.—Ordered, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer three times before that day.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Cl'k.

Oct. 26—3t.

FOR SALE,

On Thursday the 27th inst.

ONE Full blooded Bright Bay STUD HORSE of good size and figure, six years old, and several pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, with three second hand Coachees in good order, and little worse for service; any persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auc.

Washington city, October 19—tf

SAMUEL STETTINIUS,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NEAR THE CENTRE MARKET.

Has just received and is now opening an Extensive Assortment of FALL GOODS, *consisting in a variety of*

Broad Cloths, Coatings, Blue and drab colored Bear Skins, Flannels of almost every description, Irish and German Linens, Bed Tickings.

An extensive assortment of

Callicoes, Furniture Callicoes, Camel hair and cotton Shawls, Silk Shawls, White, black & colored cotton Cambrics, Linen Cambrics and shirting do. Durant, Calimanco, Bombazet, Wildboar.

An handsome assortment of

Velvets, Corderoy & worsted Cord, Bennets Cord, Swansdown, blue, black and nankeen colored Cassimeres, Table Cloths ready made, Russia toweling, bed spreads, velvet Bindings, Latestrings of different colors.

Gold and silver Spangles,

Linen and cotton Checks, Baftas and Gurrahs, shirting and sheeting Muslin, Looking Glasses of all sizes and some of great elegancy, Tortoise shell Combs, most fashionable ornamented Combs, Black Crape, white do. silk Velvets of different colors, silk plush Bonnets. Laces, silk, kid, cotton and worsted Gloves long and short, Black worsted and cotton Hose for ladies and gentlemen, silk do. Muffs and Tippets of best Furrs, Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Sword Canes, Fur Hats, ladies Morocco and Leather Shoes, Adelphi Thread, Cotton and cotton in Skains, Table and tea Spoons, Tickleburgs, Osnaburg and Hessian Linens, Razors and Razor Strops, Scissars of the best quality, Penknives & Pocket do: Knives and Forks, Ivory & horn Combs.

And a variety of other DRY GOODS, too tedious to enumerate.

S. STETTINIUS begs leave to pay hereby to his friends and the public in general his warmest thanks for the encouragement they were pleased to give him, since his establishment in this city, and solicits their kind remembrance in the above branch of business, where it will always be his first duty to accommodate to his utmost endeavors and in all respects.

He has also received by the Schooner Sally, Capt. Fairfax, and offers for

SALE BY WHOLESALE,

5 Hoggsheads of prime New Orleans Sugar,
2 Pipes of genuine Holland Gin, with a certificate of importation from the custom house of New York,
2000 lb. green Coffee,
20 barrels Whiskey, of a good flavor,
12 boxes Window Glass, 12 by 10 and 10 by 8,
50 Pieces tanned Buck Skins, suitable for Glove-makers and fit for Pantaloons,
Plain velvet Ribbons, from No. 12 to 50,
Figured do. from No. 18 to 50,
Suspenders,
Linen Checks, No. 3.
Apron do. L. B. 42 inches,
Do do. C. 40 do.
Cotton stripes,
Linen do.
Red Tapes, No. 25,
Ladies long Florret Gloves,
Mens cotton do.
Silk Shawls, No. 6.
Black silk Velvet,
Mens over Shoes,
Womens do. do.
Black Cambric,
One trunk Callicoes,
Cotton Velvets,
5000 best Quills,
Ladies Morocco Slippers.

☞ Any admirer of CANARY BIRDS may be accommodated with Bird and Cage, at a moderate price when calling on me.

Washington city, Oct.—26 3t&w.f

NEW MILLINERY.

M. A. PIC has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbia, and the public in general, that she has just received and opened a truly *Elegant Assortment of Goods* in her line, consisting of—

Velvet Caps and Bonnets, different colors,
Artificial Flowers,
Ribbons, various patterns and colors,
Cut and plain velvets, various colors,
Crapes,
Plain Leno for dresses,
Ladies and Gentlemen's English silk Stockings, black and colored,
Silver ornaments,
Fancy trimmings,
Ostrich Feathers,
Damask Shawls, Plain do. &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Epaulets,
Feathers, &c. &c.

All her Gold and Silver Goods, she warrants as such.

M. A. PIC having now at her house a Lady from Europe well acquainted with Mantua-Making, will make in the neatest and most fashionable manner all sorts of robes, pelices, riding dresses, and other habiliments for ladies.

Georgetown, October 26—3t

W. & C. SMITH

HAVE removed to their New Warehouse corner of KEYS and WATER streets, near the FERRY, where they have lately received from New York, a large additional supply of GOODS in their line. They now have in Store and offer for sale on reasonable terms

Madeira Wine in pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks,
Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks,
Old Port and Catalonia Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Claret in Boxes, 1 dozen each,
Old Cogniac Brandy, superior quality,
Bordeaux and Marseilles do.
Genuine Holland and New York anchor Gin,
Old Jamaica and Antigua Spirits,
4th Proof Whiskey, very old and fine,
1st Proof do.
Loaf and lump Sugars in hoggsheads and barrels,
Muscavado Sugars, superior quality in hogsheads and barrels,
Do. 2d quality do. do.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS, fresh and of approved qualities in chests, boxes and lead canisters,
Coffee, Nutmegs, Pepper and Alspice,
Mustard, Chocolate and Sweet Oil,
Almonds, soft shelled, and Currants,
Segars, Ginger and Basket Salt,
Soap, mould and dipped Candles in boxes
Spanish Indigo, Demijohns, Gin Cases,
Liverpool Blown and Ground Allum Salt,
&c. &c. &c.

Georgetown, October 26—2aw6w