

...story of some one, supplicating alms for a distressed family thrown out of employ by the embargo. N. Y. Ev. Post.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 9.

A series of Dutch Papers, August 9. A town to the 4th inst. containing intelligence from Paris to the 30th ult. Bonaparte was not expected to return to Paris until the 14th inst. A report was this morning current that a suspension of hostilities for a month had taken place between Denmark and Sweden.

To this rumour we have to add another, which, if true, must be deemed of the highest importance. A letter from an officer in the Baltic, is said to contain intelligence, that Sir James Saumarez, whilst cruising off Stralsund, on the 29th ult. was informed that hostilities had actually commenced between Austria and France, and that a battle had already been fought in Galicia, in which the French were completely defeated. This statement is corroborated by the intelligence of the masters of several vessels from Pillau, with the addition, that the loss of the enemy amounted to 12,000 men. Upon this topic we are unable to form an opinion, and we have merely to express our sincere hopes that the account may prove correct.

August 11.

Private accounts say, that two divisions of the army of Gen. Blake, between Astorga and Rio Seco, met with and fought a very large body of French troops. The result of the action was most favourable between 6 and 7000 of the enemy were killed, and the whole force would have been destroyed, had not the Patriots been destitute of cavalry for the pursuit. The Spaniards only lost 800 men. The day upon which this most important battle took place was on the 1st of August.

A letter from on board the Unicorn, dated off St. Andero, the 31st ult. says, "Desertions are very frequent from the French in Spain. Ten men made their escape yesterday, on board, and have enlisted themselves as marines in this ship."

We are assured that his Westphalian Majesty, otherwise Jerome Bonaparte, has lately sent a letter, sealed with his Royal Arms, to the Lady whom he married some years ago in America. It was addressed to her as "Miss Patterson," and was accompanied with several presents of considerable value. In this letter, he says, his Imperial brother, Napoleon, having called him to the Kingly dignity, and reasons of state having compelled him to give his hand to a Princess of the German Empire, she must no longer consider him in any other light than as a Sovereign, unconnected with her by former ties.

August 12.

Some very favorable reports prevailed in the city this day among the American merchants, respecting certain overtures which have been made from the government of the United States, leading to an adjustment of differences with this country. A messenger from America arrived at the house of the American minister, at a late hour last night with dispatches, brought by the Hope, schooner from Virginia, after the short passage of 23 days. The substance of them was laid before his Majesty's ministers; and Mr. Pinckney has been invited to a conference previously to their being taken into consideration by the privy council. The Hope, without coming into port, proceeded immediately for Havre-de-Grace, with dispatches for General Armstrong, which are said to contain instructions decisive respecting the conditions on which the present relative situation of the two countries can be preserved. Those received in London are believed to be of a similar character.

August 22.

We were well informed, in stating that the dispatches received from the Baltic were rather more of a favorable description than otherwise. By way of Heligoland we have received accounts of the armaments of Russia, and from Sweden we are possessed of information which we consider as decisive as to the objects of them. A letter from a British officer, dated Helsingburgh the 9th, announces that Sir James Saumarez has received from Russia and Denmark, communications of a pacific character, and that he was about to proceed to Finland to have an interview with his Swedish Majesty on the subject of them.

In regard to Austria and Russia a Treaty for the mutual delivery of deserters has been followed by several commercial arrangements, which although unimportant in themselves, are at the present moment, of interest, as they show the increasing amity between the two empires.

Murat, as we suspected, has been raised to the Kingly dignity, and succeeds Joseph in the Kingdom of Naples. This event took place on the 1st, and in the Proclamation which Murat, published on his accession, he promises to govern according to the Constitution established by his brother. What is to become of Joseph?

August 23.

The following Bulletin was circulated among the friends of administration:

Annals Office, Aug. 23, 2 o'clock. A telegraphic message is just arrived from Yarmouth, announcing that several thousand Spanish troops that were in the Danish Islands, have surrendered to Admiral Keates, and are now in our possession in the Island of Langland, in the Great Belt.

Since the above Bulletin was circulated, Lieut. Hitchens, of the Superb, has arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Admiral Keates, confirming the gratifying intelligence, that 10,000 of the Spanish troops that were in Funen, Langland, Lashund, and Jutland, under the command of the Marquis de

Romana, have rescued themselves from the French and Danish yoke, and have been conveyed by the British Fleet to Langland, with all their arms, artillery, &c. They have taken possession of the island of Langland, and are to remain there until they can be removed to their country. The Danes have disarmed 5000 Spaniards that were in Zealand. The Spanish troops that thus nobly liberated themselves, consist of the flower of the army; they had received full information of the atrocities which Bonaparte had committed in Spain, and burn with ardor to join the ranks of their gallant countrymen.

SURRENDER OF TRANQUEBAR.

The following letter from an officer belonging to the 14th regiment, reached us this morning. We need hardly add, that this Danish settlement is situated this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, about 140 miles S. of Fort St. George.

TRANQUEBAR, Feb. 19, 1808.

"We embarked on the 10th inst. at Madras, on board his Majesty's ship Russell, and sailed at day break the following morning. On the afternoon of the 12th we reached our destination, the mouth of the river Caveri, off the town of Tranquebar. The place was immediately summoned, and articles of capitulation were signed at ten P. M. between Col. Watson and Captain Caulfield, on the part of the British, and the Deputy governor on the part of the Danes.

"The flank companies of our regiment took possession of the place on the morning of the 13th. But as the outward bound fleet, under Admiral Drury, appeared off here as we were landing, we expect to be immediately relieved, and to proceed to Calcutta."

Plymouth, Aug. 22.

Arrived, the Nimrod cutter, from off Brest, with dispatches; she brings intelligence that a division of the Brest squadron, consisting of four sail of the line, three frigates and six brigs, lately made an attempt to escape from the harbor; but the British squadron being apprised of their intentions, pursued them, and drove one of the frigates on shore, which was set fire to and destroyed; the others returned to the harbor.

THE IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1809.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

By the arrival of the Government Dispatch brig St. Michaels, at Baltimore, on Monday the 3th inst. news of much importance has been received. Mr. Nourse landed immediately, and passed through New-York on the 10th inst. on his way to Washington. He was wholly reserved on the state of our affairs with the belligerents, but we learn that France continues to condemn our property, and that neither power appears inclined to rescind their decrees and orders of council.

The Swedes, under Klingenspor, have defeated the Russians near Lippo; it is said to have been a very bloody engagement, and was unavoidable on the part of the Swedes, who would otherwise have been cut off.

A letter received from a British Officer, dated Helsingburgh the 9th Aug. announces that Sir James Saumarez has received from Russia and Denmark communications of a pacific character, and that he was about to proceed to Finland to have an interview with his Swedish Majesty on the subject of them.

Ten thousand Spanish troops, the flower of the army, have escaped from the Danish Islands with their arms and artillery, and have taken possession of the Island of Langland, where they are to remain until they can be conveyed to Spain.

The Province of Biscay has declared in favour of the Patriots, and it is extremely probable that by their efforts Joseph Bonaparte will be intercepted in his retreat to France. He is now said to have taken a strong position at Burgos with 40,000 men, from which there is no passage into France but through the Province of Biscay.

The Danish Settlement, Tranquebar, on the Coromandel Coast, has surrendered to the British forces.

War between France and Austria appears to obtain general belief in England, and that Russia and Prussia intend to make common cause with Austria. It appears that at Copenhagen, agreeable to the Berlin Decree, the following American vessels have been condemned: the Meridian, Live Oak, Jemima, and Fanny.

The Paris papers are filled with accounts of Bonaparte's tour; not a word of his opposition against the Spanish patriots—expressive silence!

The Courier, a London paper states that Lucien Bonaparte "has actually applied to the King of Sardinia for Mr. Hill, the British Envoy at Cagliari, for passports for himself and family to go to the United States of America." Which of the republican parties will be deputed by Mr. Jefferson to hail the great Napoleon's brother at his arrival on these shores?

Glorious news!—Federalism triumphant!—At this momentous crisis, when a ruinous Embargo is in the full tide of experiment, afflicting like the inhabitant of the sea-girt shore and the mountain's brow—when a modern Alexander, a base usurper of the throne of the Bourbons, is subverting the thrones of Princes and laying waste the fairest works of creation, it gives us pleasure in being able to announce to our readers the complete triumph of Federalism in the South—Successes like the following will soon place in the chair of state a man against whom scandal and detraction hurl their darts in vain—a man to whom the people may look with safety for a redress of the grievances under which they now suffer; and to whose qualifications our departed HAMILTON bore testimony—"I know of no man (said Hamilton) who so nearly resembles WASHINGTON in all his great and enviable qualities, as CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY."

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Official Returns.

"I have the pleasure of enclosing you the official returns from the several counties of this state, by which it appears she is completely Federalised.

"Gen. Smith's re-election is now out of the question—he retires after the 4th of March to the shades of private life.—Law Deo—Most luckless Patriot! whom neither the blood of Bulls, nor the blaze of Gin can save!"

Table with columns: Counties, Federal, Democratic. Lists counties like Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Talbot, etc.

Federal Majority, giving the Democrats all the Quids, 6. Democratic Majority in 1807, 22. Federal gain in the Legislature in one year, 28 out of 30."

DELAWARE ELECTION.

For Congress.

Table with columns: County, Federalist, Democrat. Lists counties like Kent, Sussex, Newcastle, etc.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION. A letter just received from a gentleman of respectability in New Jersey, affords us the most sanguine hopes of that state. The two counties already heard from, Middlesex and Somerset, give the former a Federal majority of about 600, and the latter about 600. Bergen county, heretofore Democratic, has elected federal representatives by a majority of about 100, and federal councillors.—N. Y. E. Post.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We were not among those who were disappointed by the result of the election in the city and county of Philadelphia. We know that in not one city had the embargo produced any political change, except (astonishing as it is!) for the worse.—But in every state where elections have been held, the cool, Independent Yeomanry—the patriotic intelligent Farmers, who, (according to Mr. Jefferson) are "God's chosen people," have expressed at once their opposition to the feeble and ridiculous measures of the administration, and their abhorrence of its foreign partialities. Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, and North-Carolina, are the convincing witnesses of this truth. Bearing this in mind, let us take a view of the returns as far as they have been received from Pennsylvania:

Table with columns: City and County, Majority. Lists Philadelphia, Montgomery County, etc.

Present majority for Snyder but one town in Delaware county. It will be remembered that at the late election for Inspectors, nineteen out of twenty-one towns in that County gave federal majorities.—When all the returns from Delaware come in, Ross will probably lead Snyder not less than five hundred votes. We

think therefore that there is now more reason than ever to hope that Pennsylvania will enlist herself among the states who have already stood forth to oppose the pernicious measures of the present administration.—Ibid.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Oct. 15.

By the arrival this forenoon of the schooner Traveller, capt. Thompson, from Martinique, we learn, that the markets at that place were extremely high. Flour was selling for \$40 per barrel.—Butter per pound \$2 1/2 cents.—Beef per barrel 15 dollars.—Pork 50 dollars.—Tobacco none in market.

Three schooners had arrived at St. Pierres, laden with provisions and fish, having been by accident blown off the United States' coast.

REMARKS.

FARMERS OF OREGO.—In the days of Washington and Adams, the Merchant anticipating a good market, your produce commanded a high price, the sweat of your brow was sustained by commerce, your toil was repaid by the acquisition of wealth.—What a sad reverse has the reign of Jacobinism produced in eight years!—Flour 40. Beef 40. Pork 50 dollars per barrel, and Butter 2 dollars 25 cents per pound in Guadalupe.—The prospects, dispose of the products of your Farms, add to your Stock.—Why this silence.—Why the desponding look.—Ah! the Embargo gripes—it has paralyzed the arm of industry, mangled all your hopes!—How is it then that there are found many among you who are its avoices.—Be regenerated—put aside the veil of prejudice that hoodwinks you, see men and things as they are, do your duty to your God and your Country, and all will yet be well.

Embargo or War.—Mr. Jefferson, in answer to the various patriotic addresses accompanying all the measures of the general government, says, that our situation with the belligerents left us no alternative but the Embargo or War. This is so plain a declaration that "he who runs may read"—but is it Napoleon or the British he would chouse to war with? is there a child in politics who cannot reply to the question? While Americans are free, while the press remains the vehicle of information, it will not be possible for any Statesman, however highly gifted in intellect, to render them docile to such artifices. A philosopher may fondly brood over his fine spun theories and attempt to reduce them to practice, but Americans are not to be informed of their duties or their rights and while they exercise the former they will never rescind the latter, in compliance to the will of any individual. The American spirit, it has long, too long, lain dormant, and suffered the admirers of the perfidious Corsican to trample upon their constitutional privilege.—It has recently burst forth in a flame, at the elections in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware and Maryland, speak to Mr. Jefferson that the sentiments of the People so emphatically that he cannot but see that power, unsanctioned by rectitude of conduct, will hurl into disgrace the most elevated character.

Reflections on political partiality and prejudice, applicable to the situation of this country at this crisis.—Partiality, the parent of prejudice, created in our infancy, is encouraged in our youth, "grows with our growth and strengthens with our years," and none but the real lover of truth can combat its offspring. Prejudice in his mature years, which is perhaps the strongest enemy human reason has to conquer. Excepting perhaps religious, none is found to be more powerful than political prejudice. However, there is an essential difference as it regards the individual under the influence of religious and political prejudice. The religious man feels no "compunctious visitings of conscience," his judgment is swayed by his Priest and his mind at ease—out the prejudiced politician, should self-interest or any soul-debasing passion sway his mind and determine his conduct contrary to his duty, feels that his judgment cannot be sold. Where a people are accustomed to the yoke of a being who tyrannizes over them uncontrolled, it is perfectly natural that they should obsequiously obey his mandates—but Americans know their rights and their duties, and they respect them equally. Prejudice in the politics of Americans, where each individual exults in the share he takes in the government of his country, is not only disgraceful, but a political monster—even partiality is barely excusable. It is certainly natural in the citizens of this country to possess a partiality for their Governors—it is even necessary. Without a portion of confidence placed in a General who directs the movements of an Army and an Admiral who commands a fleet, both must necessarily be defective in operative measures; the observation is equally applicable to the Mem-