

Political.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

The Election.—It never has been the usage of this paper to publish imperfect returns, on the morning after election; we usually wait till the results are sufficiently authenticated to prevent misinformation.

The result is not known nor can it be conjectured upon any other data than from the tenor of public opinion in the intercourse of society.

There is one feature of the present election which will render it memorable. No election was ever so laboriously wrought upon by intrigue, by the combination of the agents of power, by efforts to proscribe, degrade, and break down every man who shewed any disposition to question the infallibility of the powers that be! We need not any longer be astonished at the alleged infallibility of the pope or the political inability of the Kings of England to do wrong—there wanted in our case only the inquisition or Newgate, to confirm the dogma of governmental and ministerial infallibility.

Another trait, which though not new in its character, is characteristic of the state of political despair which always precedes the fall of a sinking faction.

The adherents of abused power have not ventured to dispute a single allegation made against them. The men in power have, as to public measures, silenced the presses, and what was never before known under this government, the most profligate of all the instruments of corruption, publicly boasted of this subjection of the press and proclaimed its debasement and silence as a triumph of the ruling party!

From the meeting of congress in the last year, the incapacity of the administration, the inadequacy of its measures to the exigencies of the country, the corruption practised in the fiscal department, the extravagance and waste of the public resources, the sacrifice of the manufacturing industry of the nation, the sacrifice of the national interests to a bank speculation, the perfidious treatment of the army, whose valor had supplied the want of talents in the rulers, and triumphed over a veteran enemy—the abuses of the post-office in its money concerns, and the obstruction of the circulation of papers obnoxious to the ruling party—the flagrant protection given by the ruling power to those who were by evidence convicted, and whom a committee of congress had the audacity to report innocent in the face of the evidence—the intimidation of witnesses by dismission from office for only daring to declare the truth upon oath—all these transactions, have never been attempted to be refuted, and the characteristic of

the only mode of vindication or retaliation resorted to—that is the very same sort of vindication displayed by the federalists, eighteen years ago—all these acts are on the part of the ruling power, held to be sufficiently justified—by abuse and slander, and accusing the editor of the Aurora of murder!!! And this is the characteristic which marks their despair—the returns of the election when they are declared, will prove, that in this district and in this state, the government of the union and the state, have forfeited the public confidence.

The result of this election will not show those names on all the returns, which indicate a perfect and entire change; but it will show, that after all the efforts of a corrupt treasury, united with all the official influence of the general government and the state patronage—with tickets selected by a wicked and corrupt body of agents in the name of delegates and conferees, really selected and put in nomination by influence of the two administrations, united to corrupt and pervert the freedom of election—After all this, this fact will be the result; that the agents in this double corruption will be in the minority; that they are no longer capable, even aided by the power of the two governments, to accomplish any object depending on the public suffrage—that they have lost public confidence—that such is the detestation of the public that federalism has lost many of its abhorrent features, in comparison with the corrupt and debasing measures, and the shameful proscription of upright and steadfast republicans, to the malice and vengeance of men who have aggrandised themselves by the violation of all obligations and oaths and the plunder of the public.

This election, is perhaps more independent of party than has been manifested on any occasion since the revolution. Party spirit is in fact sunk, and the love of real freedom and democracy prevails, in spite of its open and its hypocritical enemies.

Foreign.

BOSTON, OCT. 4.

Foreign Summary.—By the politeness of Captain Glover, of the ship Milo, from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers to the 24th of August.

According to these papers business was improving in England. Most of the manufactures had recovered one per cent. of their late fall. Retrenchment was still the order of the day. The harvest was tolerable. Sufficient distress, however, still continued to cause anxiety, and to require the constant exertions of the benevolent.

At Stockport, England, the Cotton and Corn Mills of Mr. Marsland, have been destroyed by an accidental fire. A Mr. Bursley, was also a sufferer in property.

The London Courier says, France has regularly paid the instalments of the indemnities to the Allies, and has now a considerable sum in readiness for the next periodical payment.

The Courier compliments Mr. Hughes, who went to Carthagená in the Macedonian, for procuring the release of the British, as well as American prisoners.

The same paper complains of the attacks on Britain, in the toasts drunk in America on the 4th of July. It says, England never utters a word of reproach at the separation.

The price of specie in England, August 23, was \$1. 19s. 0d.; new doubloons, 14s. 6d.; new dollars 4s. 10d. 1-2d.

G. Robinson, Esq. has been appointed the British Consul at Philadelphia.

The Duke of Kent has gone from England to Brussels, to reside there three years.

The English play-bills announced the intended departure of Mr. Inledon for America.

The Japanese have discovered an inclination to trade with the English; and they have permitted an academy to be established, in which the English language is taught, and it has many pupils.

Accounts from India state, that there was a report that the Napaul war would be renewed a second time.

A long letter from Fouché to the Duke of Wellington, is published in the English papers.

The Abbe Vinson, and another priest, M. Fleury, of Nantes, are on trial in France, for their publications, calculated to alarm the purchasers of the national domains, particularly church property, whom it is not intended to disturb in their possessions.

Gen. Aniel, being offered the alternative of surrender to France, or imprisonment for life in Hanover, has chosen the latter.

A private letter from Paris mentions a quarrel between the French National Guards and some foreign troops at Strasburg, in which more than 130 persons were killed or wounded. [A Paris paper says the foreigners and guards were near coming to blows, but the authorities produced any accommodation.]

An English letter says, General Merlin (brother to Merlin de Thionville,) has been called into actual service, and has required for his staff the Aids of Marshal Ney.

The Duke of Richelieu, it is said, is to represent Louis 18, at the meeting of Sovereigns, &c. at Carlsbad.

Madame Joseph Bonaparte has asked for passports to go to Sweden.

In France the apprehensions of an unproductive harvest, have in a great degree subsided.

British cotton goods are no longer admitted to entry in the port of Biscay. Several valuable seizures have been made.

No new Knights of Malta are to be made. The order is to be suffered to expire.

The King of Naples has forbidden his subjects applying to the Pope for indulgence.

The Emperor of Russia, has appointed the son of Gustavus, late King of Sweden, to be Governor of Finland.

The French Government have required of the Dutch to give up Mr. N. Simon; but the Dutch authorities hesitated to take any steps on the subject, although they had held Mr. S. in custody.

A criminal, has been acquitted in England, because the words by night were used instead of by night, in enumerating the words of a letter quoted in his indictment.

MEXICO.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were yesterday favored with a translation of the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The fact here stated of the revolutionists having taken possession of Matagorda, is confirmed by the report of Captain Fowler, from New-Orleans.

His Excellency Don José Manuel de Herrera, minister plenipotentiary from the Republican Government of Mexico, to the U. States, has communicated, under date of 24th August last, from the port of Matagorda, to a respectable person at Philadelphia, the following information.

The Republican army of the province of Vera Cruz, under the command of Gen. Vittoria laid siege on the 18th July last, to the cities of Cordova and Orizabo, which were then on the eve of surrendering. The Commander in Chief of the Republican troops of the province of Puebla Terau, was endeavoring by forced marches to occupy the port of Guazacualcos, which was without means of defence. Gen. Bastamente had been victorious over the Royalists as often as he had met them, and was pursuing them with all haste. Gen. Arredondo, commander in chief of the interior provinces, for the Royalists, had fallen back with the few forces under his orders on Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon, in consequence of the Republicans having occupied the port of Matagorda, where they had fortified themselves, and where they were daily augmenting their strength. Subsequent to the possession of that port has been the evacuation of St. Antonia de Baxar, capital of the province of Texas, which was garrisoned by the regiment of Estremadura, one of the most famous corps of the Royal party.

The Republican Army of the North is, for the present, under the command of Col. Peire, during the absence of Gen. Toledo, who is now in the United States on business of moment, and whose presence with the army is impatiently desired.

The representatives who are to compose the next Congress, are named by the people, and by the present time will have opened their session. It afforded great pleasure to see the joy and enthusiasm which pervaded the Mexicans on the days of election. A person who was witness to this interesting scene says, that in the province of Valladolid, there were various likenesses of Washington and Franklin, which the people carried in their processions, accompanied with music and songs, allegorical of the occasion.

Domestic.

ALBANY, OCT. 4.

A real Tragedy was exhibited at Sacket's Harbour, a few days since, before a large company of spectators. Attached to the show bill of a wire dance appeared an advertisement of an Italian sailor, who promised to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never

before seen. Curiosity attracted a very full house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment, the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow and laid himself down upon the floor. All eyes were turned towards him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and blew out his brains! This closed the entertainment.

As horrid as this deed appears, the deluded man who became its victim had undoubtedly anticipated as much eclat, as he does, who deliberately goes out to shoot his friend, or to be shot—in a duel. And if there are shades of difference in the two crimes, the self-murderer is the least criminal.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian—Now lying at the navy yard in Charlestown, has been lately examined, found to be extremely defective and badly built in her upper works, and is now undergoing a thorough repair. She is to be almost wholly re-built above the gun-wale, including her spar and gun-decks, which are to be made entirely new.

The long expected Mummy, an excellent representation of which we gave upon our first page, has arrived in town. We are sorry to perceive that any difficulties have arisen between Mr. Wilkins, the original owner, and the present possessor, on account of the public exhibition of the curiosity. Mr. Wilkins, in a letter from Kentucky to a gentleman in Boston, observes, he intended the present for the Massachusetts Antiquarian Society—to whose care he finally consigns her.

The atmosphere, for a few days past, has been marked by strong peculiarities. It appears to have been sensibly impregnated with smoke, so that distant objects became much obscured, and the sun and moon both assumed the redness of flame. We understand this state of things has been so evident in towns further to the eastward, that at Portland the smoke insinuated itself into the houses, and rendered breathing extremely uncomfortable. The excessive burning of woods at the north-west, is the cause to which this effect is generally ascribed.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 7.

Daring attempt at Robbery and Murder!—On Sunday last about dusk, a gentleman and lady of this city, who were returning in a gig from Harford, were assailed by two men, on the new Philadelphia Turnpike, a short distance beyond Murray's Tavern. One of the villains seized the bridle of the horse; the other came along side of the gig, and while in the act of making a desperate blow with a large club, was struck across the head by the gentleman, with the butt end of his whip. The bludgeon struck the gentleman on the shoulder, passed into the face of the lady, and fell into the gig. The villain then called on the other, who held the horse, to "shoot!" which he was about to do with a pistol, when the gentleman jumped from the gig and ran along side calling for help which brought several persons to his assistance. The villains in the mean time decamped into the woods, and the gentleman and lady reached the city in safety.

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) SEPT. 11.

Died, on Monday, Caleb Hewett, esq. high sheriff of this county. The deceased received on Thursday last, a writ against a man named James Maxwell, for abusing and beating a negro of Major Stump's. He went to where Maxwell, who was a journeyman carpenter, was at work, and told him that he had a writ for him, when sad to relate he made at him with an adze, and struck him on the head such a blow as eventually deprived him of existence. Mr. Hewett was a young gentleman esteemed by all who knew him, and his acquaintance was very general.—Never could the public feeling be more excited than it was on the occasion—every one seemed to forget his usual avocations to arrest the murderer, who had fled. The pursuit in every direction was constant until Friday night, when he was taken, and is now confined in jail.

FRANKLIN, (TEN.) SEPT. 26.

We are informed by Maj. Eastland, from the Chickasaw nation, that Gen. Jackson with the other commissioners has completed the treaty with the different Indian tribes in a manner perhaps the best calculated to promote the general weal of the government, as well as to settle all existing animosities or differences between the different Indian nations, as well between them and the United States. For all lands lying between the mouth of Bar creek and Fort Deposit on the north side of the Tennessee river, the commissioners for the United States have agreed to give \$80,000 payable in ten annual instalments; and for the establishment of general Coffee's line with the possession of the land included therein they have also agreed to give \$120,000, payable also in ten annual instalments.

ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 11.

A "speck of war" with the Dons!—By a gentleman from the Balize, we learn that the U. States schooner Firebrand, mounting 9 guns and commanded by Lieut. Cunningham, while off the Balize a few days since was fired on by a Spanish sloop of war (another vessel of war in company) and one of the crew of the Firebrand killed. Lieut. Cunningham immediately returned the fire, and the Spaniards made off.

It was announced some time since that a small squadron was fitting out at the Havana, to go against the Carthaginian privateers cruising off that port and in the Gulf. The captain-general of Cuba, being furnished with the means by the merchants of Havana, had purchased for that object, three former American privateers, namely—Young Wasp, of 500 tons, and pierced for 23 guns; the brig Reindeer, of 385 tons, and pierced for 20 guns—and the schooner Chasseur 275 tons, and 18 ports; all remarkable fine sailing vessels. These were to be joined by an old fashioned Spanish sloop of

war and brig then in that port, and probably sailed about the middle of August.

It is likely one of this squadron that has so grossly outraged the nation, by firing on its flag, and shedding the blood of our gallant seamen in their own waters. This we trust will be last on the long list of our grievances from the miserable bigots who govern Spain—their shameful conduct at Valparaiso, at Kájal, at the two Carthagenas, at Cadiz, and in many other places and on numerous occasions, will ere long receive the chastisement it so justly merits, from our brave sailors and soldiers.

Small as is the United States' squadron now on this station, we think that, had they orders, they would soon give a good account of the Dons.

What sensations this outrage may excite at Washington city, we know not but are confident that the public voice will loudly demand, atonement for the past, and security for the future—or war!

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 17.

We have at last received such information relative to the outrage lately committed on the American flag by the Spaniards, as may be relied on. Expecting to receive some information, we forebore any allusion to the subject in yesterday's gazette. The Firebrand was not in company with any other vessel when she fell in with the three Spanish corvettes. When fired upon, Lieut. Cunningham shewed his colors, and hailed the commodore, mentioning the character of his vessel. After continuing their fire some time, the Spaniard sent an officer on board the Firebrand, to whom Mr. Cunningham's commission was shewn; and afterwards, Mr. Campbell, second in command of the Firebrand was sent aboard the corvette, on the requisition of the Spanish captain. When Mr. Campbell arrived on the Deck, he was insulted by the most opprobrious abuse, and a centinel was placed over him; his boat's crew was also compelled to go on board—immediately put in irons, and then cruelly beaten. It is added, that Mr. Cunningham repeatedly assured the Spanish captain that he had struck his flag; that he considered the Firebrand as a prize to his catholic majesty, and entreated that she might be taken possession of, agreeably to the usages of belligerents. This was declined by the gallant champion of the Inquisition—but he still detained Mr. Campbell and his boat's crew.

At the expiration of four hours, however, a sail appeared at a distance: the prisoners were released, and the Firebrand permitted to depart by the redoubtable Don, who did not fail to load her commander with the foulest reproaches, and protested that he had orders to drive every American vessel from the Gulf of Mexico.—Gazette.

RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, OCTOBER 18, 1816.

North Carolina and Virginia.—Patrick Henry was the first man in Virginia, who publicly pronounced North Carolina "a poor despised place!" The language, however, has now become common; and one can hardly expect from their papers much better than that which follows:

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

North-Carolina is only a Province of Virginia, and seems contented with her degradation. Some of her citizens wish the State yet to be something; but the majority prefer walking under our huge legs and creeping about Virginia. North-Carolina has been our maid servant these twenty years, and there is no prospect at present of her going into business for herself.

General Lavalette!—The public will be astonished to learn, that this fortunate unfortunate officer, who so narrowly escaped the neck-hampering meddler in France, passed through this city of remarkable events last week.—His generalship seemed to be rather backward in announcing himself—shrank very modestly from the public gaze, and appeared quite anxious to escape those attentions which are sometimes so inconvenient. He is a strapping figure of nearly six feet: which is a great proof in support of Mr. Jefferson's opinion, that the human race does not deteriorate in the new world.—for this Frenchman has, of course, grown four inches since his landing in this favored country. A pair of neat rings in his ears, added much to the dignity of his appearance, although the circumstance induced a sarcastic rogue to remark, that the general probably wrote his name Lavalette.—Unhappily, this illustrious personage did not speak English; but being prevented, for a day, by some arrangement of the states, from continuing his route, he favored us, in French, with an account of the most excellent regulations for traveling in his native country, bestowing some energetic *coubles, sucre fontres*, and a reasonable number of *di-camille-neux*, upon the abundant interruptions met with in this!

General L. expected to meet his wife at Charleston, and some persons think it not improbable that a house for his reception may be fitted up there at the public expense.

Query.—Had the balloon-man, who swilled the people of Richmond a few days ago, any rings in his ears, and did he travel north or south?

Corruption.—Under this head, some of the papers reporting the administration have favored the public with a vindication of the integrity and independence of the political course. The National Intelligencer, especially, has worked itself into high heat upon the subject, and spurs, in nightly passion, "the imputation" of being all influenced by pay or patronage. But let us see whether the impartial public will think as these gentlemen do; and whether it can be believed, that the editors of the Kentucky Reporter, or of the Intelligencer or of any of the other prints similarly circumstanced are totally exempt from some of the most common infirmities of humanity.

Government.—I speak of its administration—contradicting to extend its influence in a thousand ways. That the newspapers is maintained by favors which they