

Opponents against their rights. With a noble and generous spirit they joined and assisted their friends who would relieve them. But when the critical and interesting moment arrived, the moment when it was in their power effectually to rid themselves of their oppressors, they have proved recreant, and suffered themselves to be brought over, and made the victims of intrigue, yes, of intrigue not dissimilar to that employed by the great enemy of man and tyrant of the universe. The result of the Maryland elections, and the Bonaparte plans of Gen. Smith afford a practical illustration of this fact.

But notwithstanding our defeat at the late election, we derive no little consolation from the recollection of the state of parties in this state, in the year 1807—By comparing the votes of 1807 with the returns of this year, we find that we shall have upwards of twenty votes more in the Legislature now, than then. Although we ought to have had twenty votes more, we rejoice that it is no worse. What is left to us may be fairly set down as so much more of pure substantial federalism which will with us at future elections. All Prince Georges, all Frederick, the whole of Allegany and the same in Worcester was democratic in 1807—A majority of them are with us in 1809.

Let then every federalist continue to be active and to do his duty—A more important election will soon engage the people's attention. Let every man put his shoulders to the wheel and they will extricate the political machinery from the mire of democracy in which it is stalled.

Latest from England.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.

"This morning arrived ship Packet, Field, from Liverpool—Sailed Sept. 8. The latest paper I have seen is of the 4th.

The British expedition has abandoned its designs on Antwerp and the French fleet in the Scheldt, on account of the great force which the French and Dutch had collected, the innovations, and the sickness of the British troops (5000 said to be on the sick bed.) Many of the British troops had returned to England, including all the cavalry—none of which had been landed at all at Zealand. A garrison was left at Flushing—and there were rumors of some design on Helvoet Sluys and Willemstadt; besides another destination of a portion of the expedition was talked of in England. On the failure of the project on the Scheldt, much discontent was excited in England. Some blame the ministry—some the commander in chief, and talk of a court martial. The terms, of course, are never mild in England—such is the freedom of the press there.

"It is reported that the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria have been agreed on, and that plenipotentiaries were to meet at Altenburgh, in Moravia, Aug. 15, to settle the definitive articles—Champagny & a Russian envoy had gone thither.

"Wellesley's letters to Aug. 8, had been published. He reflects, but delicately on Cuesta. The French accounts of occurrences in Spain, down to August 8 or 10, give very flimsy reports of their military successes up to that date. We know these are exaggerations—There is one pleasant article, however, they state the capture of the fort of Montijut, which appertained to the city of Gerona. It was not surrendered by the brave Spaniards who occupied it, till the effects of the siege had rendered it entirely untenable. The garrison retreated in safety to the city. The French say Gerona must surrender in 8 or 9 days more. Montijut was taken Aug. 7.

"Neutrals are said to be now freely admitted in the ports of Denmark and Sweden. Danish privateers it is said are to cruise in the North sea. The entry of American vessels in Russian ports is still embarrassed—but their departure with cargoes is facilitated.

"There are rumors under Turin, Aug. 8, that all American vessels in Naples, Ceveia, Vecchia and Leghorn, were sequestered. [The news by the Kite at Baltimore invalidates this.]

"It is said that no more Americans even direct from home, with colonial produce, will be admitted at Leghorn.

"Nothing new about American affairs."

From the London Gazette of Sept 2.

A Dispatch of which the following is a copy was yesterday morning received at the office of the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieut. gen. the Earl of Chatham, dated headquarters, Bathz, August 29 1809.

My Lord.—Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of 21st inst. signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieut. gen. Sir E. Coote the gen. and other officers and troops employed before Flushing and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honor in my last dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately however it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship that from the con-

current testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as so convinced me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren that the enemy was assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen op Zoom, Breda, Lillo and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35000 men, and by some statements, is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the Expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen op Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo, Liefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in a state which had been reported, is from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valor I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the lieutenant generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult more out of respect to them than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship. I am concerned to say that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already is little short of 3000 men. It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession to embark the remainder of the troops, to hold them in readiness to avail his Majesty's further commands which I shall most anxiously expect. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Yesterday's mail from Heligoland states, that the Danish garrison of the fortress of Christiansoe, in Bornholm, had revolted, imprisoned the governor and officers, and embarked on board two ships and two boats, for the purpose, as it is stated, of deserting to the English squadron, having previously spiked the cannon of the fortress. They were met, however, soon after their putting to sea by a Danish privateer, which captured the two boats, but the ships escaped.

The circumstance of the conquered parts of Galicia having been occupied in the name of Napoleon, and the substitution of the French eagles for those of Austria, appears, as we anticipated, to have given offence to the Russians, who in those districts occupied by their arms, maintaining the Austrian eagles in opposition to the orders of Bonaparte, as declared in the proclamations of the Polish generals Poniatowsky and Kamienski; and it is even stated in the "Correspondent" of the 23d, that the whole of the Russian troops in Galicia, were about to retire from that province.

Seven line of battle ships, and some smaller vessels, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday; with the prisoners from Zealand. With what were before at Portsmouth, this will make the number of French prisoners there about 20,000. There are now about 90,000 French prisoners in this kingdom.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS. PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 6

Among other points which are to serve as the basis of the treaties now negotiating one is, that the Emperor Francis shall cede the kingdom of Bohemia to his eldest brother the

Duke of Wurtzburg. The intelligence that the archduke Charles has resigned the command of the army, has made a great impression on the public; he possesses the love and confidence of the soldiers in a very high degree. It is understood that the armistice has been prolonged for 28 days.

August 9.—M. M. Champagny and Marshal Duroc are named plenipotentiaries for France, and count Metternich and count St. Vincent for Austria.

August 19.—We witness at present some arrangements which seem to vindicate, that the Emperor of Austria means in future to reside at Buda in Hungary. All the officers of the different public departments have received orders to proceed thither and the public archives are also to be removed to that place. This circumstance, and the resignation of the archduke Charles have made here the most painful impression; the latter is generally considered as an event of the utmost importance for the Austrian Emperor. (Royal Amsterdam Gazette.)

PARIS August 24.

Letters from Vienna afford us reason to hope that peace will be speedily concluded. It is said that all the leading points were agreed upon between Austria and France, before the negotiations at Altenburgh commenced. The party which so strenuously and absurdly asserted the necessity of continuing a ruinous war is now, since the disgrace of the archduke Charles, generally despised.—The report of Russia having sent a minister plenipotentiary to the Congress in Altenburgh, is confirmed; and the best understanding still prevails between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander. The ministers of Justice, War, Finances, General of Police, and of Foreign Affairs, and Marshals Oudenot and Macdonald, have been created Dukes. The Duke of Auerstadt (Davoust) has obtained the title of Prince of Eckmuhl; the Duke of Rivoli, (Massena) that of Prince of Essling; and the Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) has been nominated Prince of Wagram.

(Royal Amsterdam Gazette, of Aug 30.)

Aug. 22.—Her majesty the Empress continues in private since her return from the baths of Malmaison, and it is believed that she will not now make her appearance before the arrival of the Emperor, who according to the last advices from Vienna, is not expected to be long delayed. In fact we learn that the house of Austria after many tergiversations and much repugnance, seems at length to acquiesce in all the conditions on which the Emperor Napoleon consents to grant peace. The last obstacles to peace being thus removed, the plenipotentiaries reciprocally appointed to conclude the treaty, have repaired to Altenburgh, and not to Raab as was first said, where they will open their conferences. The official Journal announces this event in the following terms:—"M. de Champagny, minister for Foreign Relations has set out from Vienna for Altenburgh, in Hungary, where he will arrive on the 14th in the evening. On the 15th the negotiations for peace will be opened. The Emperor of Austria has appointed Count Metternich and Count Nugent for his plenipotentiaries." ZITTAU, July 31.

The following is the order of the day by which the archduke Charles notified to the army his resignation of the command in chief.

"Very important reasons have induced me to request his majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army entrusted to me. I yesterday received his consent, and at the same time his orders, to transfer the chief command to the general of Cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its services, under this separation indubitably painful, I flatter myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment.

(Signed) "CHARLES"

OLMUTZ, August 14.

The request of the archduke Charles to be permitted to go to Teschen to Duke Albert has been granted.

The Field Marshal Lieutenants, Kienmayer, Hoherzollern and Simbschon, have been appointed generals. Hiller has taken the command of the army in Hungary *ad interim*, on account of the indisposition of the Prince of Lichtenstein. The Archduke Ferdinand commands the army in Bohemia and Moravia.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.

Capt. Stanwood, who arrived yesterday from Lisbon, sailed August 25. The people were in excellent spirits, and apparently free from any apprehension of another visit from the French. There were no British men of war at Lisbon, and the British troops had all marched to Spain, except three regiments which had just arrived from Gibraltar.

Letters have been received from the ship Horace, in which Mr. Adams embarked for Russia. They are written off Newfoundland, Aug. 16.

The Danish decree recalling their privateers, and confining them to port, has been published. It permits cruising near Heligoland—says nothing of the liberation of de-

thanded Americans—nor of the inducement for the decree—passes no censure on the privateers. Whether this decree is issued in respect to neutrals, or to secure the service for other service, admits of doubt.

A French decree has been revived, subjects to seizure all vessels which enter rivers Elbe, Weser, and Jade with colonial produce on board.—Like all other French decrees it is calculated to operate immediately.—Although many vessels may enter Elbe, Bremen on the Weser.

SALEM, Oct. 17.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in Rotterdam to a gentleman in this city.

"July 30, 1809.—We are sorry to say, you that neither we nor any country on the continent under the controul of the great Emperor, are allowed to admit your vessels colonial products. Some that have arrived may be glad to return; for if they are quartered till a general peace, the fall in peace prices, which it is expected, will be desperate; or if war breaks out between France and America, as expected they will be confiscated.

Late accounts from London speak in a confident manner of Gen. Armstrong's having arrived at Amsterdam. A letter from Golland to a gentleman in Salem, says, he from Holland assert positively that the general had quitted France.

We the undersigned were among the number of those unfortunate men who were betrayed by that infamous character Maza in his expedition, so notorious for the treachery attending of it—when we were taken by the Spaniards, carried to Carthage in South America, cast in prison and confined in massy chains, the victims of unrelenting tyranny, for three years and seven months. At the expiration of which time, and incredible labour and fatigue, we with the aid of our emaciated comrades, eleven in number, made our escape through the walls of a prison of ten feet in depth, when we directly sought for the wilderness, the abode of the tiger, wolf and panther, companions far more agreeable than the rants we left behind. After enduring a variety of distressing scenes, too great to be narrated, we at length arrived in America, the Port of Sag Harbor, on the 8th of the month where our wants and necessities were discovered by its humane and philanthropic citizens who in a short time contributed nine dollars for our relief. So scarce a gift cannot be forgotten. We with the greatest pleasure take this method to testify them of the high sense of gratitude their generosity has excited, and beg they would accept our cordial wishes for their happiness and sincere thanks for their kindness and liberality.

JOHN M. ELLIS

THOMAS GILL

Sag Harbour (Long Island) Oct. 10,

WILMINGTON, Oct. 24.

COURTS.

On Monday last the 16th inst. the Federal District Court was opened before his Honor Judge Foster and was adjourned on the afternoon of the same day. Of 23 causes, 11 appeared on the docket, but one was dismissed; that of the United States vs. Tim Bloodworth late collector of this port and securities, David Jones, Major Samuel Williams Devane, Christopher Dudley, Jr. the Administratrix of the late John P. Williams and the Administrators of the late D. Williams. The suit was for the penalty on the bond, 10,000 dollars, and judgment obtained against the principal and the first mentioned securities; the administrators and administrators of the two last were created on showing that all the assets of deceased John P. and D. Williams had been disposed of, before they had had sufficient notice, that the penalty had been incurred. From the adjustment in the Treasury Department appeared that in April 1807 the late collector was indebted to the U. States in the sum of 22,500 dollars.

There were on the docket ten proceedings on the part of the U. States for the violation of the embargo laws—of which only one came to the jury; they not agreeing in a verdict, a mistrial was entered, and it of course the rest, stands over for trial at the next term.

On the same day the Superior Court of Law and Equity was opened before his Honor Judge Hall. About a hundred causes were on the docket, thirty of which were disposed of. The only question of importance agitated rose from the suit. The Governor vs. Howard. This action was brought on a statute, which was repealed since its enactment. The defendant pleaded that at last term this subsequent repeal, to which was entered a demurrer—this, after judgment heard, was overruled by the Judge. The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

Another case exciting considerable interest was that of the State vs. Luke Pridgen, the murder of Walter Torrains. So strong was the evidence against him, that he was without leaving their box, at once, acquitted.

On Saturday forenoon the court adjourned.