new manifestation of the national spirit of which South Carolina has given so many proofs. It is the more exemplary, as it is certain that no state sacrifices more by the operation of a measure which whether to avoid war, or to prepare for it, has been deemed equally necessary. The unanimity too of these resolutions, does peculiar honor to those individuals, who differing from the mass of their fellow-citizens in their opinions of government, yet forget all differences when the rights of their country are in question: who, when it is assailed by foreign wrong and menaced with the evils of war instead of encouraging enemies by forebodings of weakness and division, present to them one common and undivided front. Persuaded that the sentiments expressed in these resolutions are a true specimen of those entertained by the great mass of our fellow-citizens, we may regret the evils which a contrary opinion in others may produce, but we cannot fear the result of any trial they may put us to.

I receive with particular gratification assurances of approbation from the legislature of South Carolina, and will not cease in my endeavors to merit a continuance of it. I pray you to accept my salutations and assurances of great respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15.

VERY LATE LONDON NEWS.

Last evening arrived at this port in the British packet, Lord Chesterfield, Gibbon, in the remarkably short passage of 31 days from Falmouth, via Halifax, in 7 days from the latter port. Passengers, Mr. Divie Bethune, merchant of this city; captain Burke, of do. Mr. Chepmell, of Petersburgh, Vir. M. Bailey, Mr. Hiatt and lady, Mr. Alexander Halliday, Mr. Jolly, and capt. Andrew Pinchane, of Nantucket: the latter gentleman took his passage from Halifax in a schr. for Boston.

We learn verbally by the packet, that our affairs with G. Britain, were likely to be amicably settled, and in a short time; and that a French senatus Consultum had petitioned the emperor Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from Spain, and leave the kingdom to the Patriots.

[*Mercantile Advertiser.*]

The editors of the N. York Gazette have received by the packet, London papers to the evening of the 9th ult. two weeks later than former advices. The most important information is the official account of two actions near Lisbon, between sir A. Wellesley and the French army under Junot. To make room for these details we have been obliged to omit many interesting articles from the London papers to a future day. The following, however is a summary of the most important.

The accounts from Spain are no later than before received. An article from Gijon of the 24th of Aug. states, that the French abandoned Burgos on the 17th. On the 12th they concentrated at that point 40,000 men, including the army of Bessiers from Leon, which had just arrived. King Joseph had retired to Briviesca. The French sent a strong detachment from Vittoria to Bilboa; and on the 16th of August had a battle with 2000 Biscayans, at a bridge half a league from the town. The latter after losing two generals, were repulsed. It was expected the French would abandon the city after plundering it.

Bonaparte had emerged from his obscurity at Rambouillet, to which he fled, covered with disaster and disgrace, from Bayonne. On the 21st of Aug. he attended with the empress, at a grand ball at Paris.

It was said, that the conservative senate had petitioned Bonaparte to withdraw the French troops from Spain!

Paris papers to the 28th August and Dutch to the 4th Sept. contain additional evidence of an approaching rupture between Austria and France. Vienna was to be put, with all expedition, in the best possible state of defence. The inference to be drawn from this precautionary measure is obvious.—Great military preparations are making by France in Bavaria, and it is not a long march from the frontiers to the Austrian capital.—It is therefore necessary to guard against a sudden surprise which might be apprehended from the characteristic celerity of the French troops. Great exertions were making in Austria to discipline the people.—Even children were trained to arms. The emperor had released from prison Gen. Mack, the prince of Augsburg and gen. Auffenburg. The Paris papers treat the arming of the children with ridicule, and say that gen. Mack is appointed to command them.

An important revolution had taken place in Turkey. The Sultan who last resigned and whom it was the object of the insurgents to restore, was murdered at Constantinople; it does not appear by whom, but probably by the Sultan then on the throne. He in his turn is supposed to have met the same fate; and the greater part of his ministers were likewise put to death, by the successful traitor, Mustapha Bairactar.

This change was said to be unfavorable to England.

The destination of sir David Baird's expedition at Cork, remained a secret. The embarkation of troops still continued at Ramsgate.

Calabria was said to be evacuated by the French; and the British forces in Sicily meditated a decent on Naples.

The 10,000 Spanish troops which had been landed at Langeland, had embarked and sailed for a British port. Marquis dely Romana, the commander of these troops, had arrived in London.

It was reported that Bonaparte had opened the trade of Holland to neutrals.

Price of Stocks in London, Sept. 9 Consols 66 5-8—reduced 67 1-4 omnium 1-2 dis.

Mr. Divie Bethune, of this city (a passenger in the packet is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A Gottenburg mail arrived last night, with letters and papers from that city to the 23d last.—It appears that the success of the Spanish people has already produced a salutary effect in the North of Europe. Some French troops at Hamburg, it is said, have refused to be marched for Spain. If the French troops have set this example, what may we not expect from the various foreign nations whom Napoleon has forced into his service? A report prevailed at Stockholm on the 18th ult. that the British squadron, under the command of Sir S. Hood, had fallen in with the Russian fleet.—The result is not mentioned, nor does the rumour seem to have met with any credit. It is possible, however, that an engagement may have taken place, as we learn from a former mail that the Russian squadron was working up on the 2d inst. to Oro, where the Swedish fleet was stationed; and the present informs us that Sir S. Hood, with three sail of the line, was expected at Carlscrona about that time. Sir J. Saumarez, in the Victory, had arrived there on the 2d. This force, joined to that of the Swedish squadron, would have been a match for the Russians. The campaign appears to be at an end in Finland. There have been no actions of late and the invaders are falling back as fast as possible, to their own frontiers.

September 6.

The Portuguese ambassador has received accounts from Portugal, dated the evening of the 26th ult; and a transport is arrived at Penzance from Mafra, which place she left on the 26th. The British army was on the 15th at Torres Vedrass, the Portuguese at Maciera, and the French in the same position to which they had retreated after the battle of the 21st. Gen. Kellerman continued in the British camp until the evening of the 24th, when he set out for the head quarters of gen. Junot, with the terms of capitulation, as signed by him, for the sanction of his chief; and in the mean time an armistice was agreed upon, the duration of which was to depend upon the decision of gen. Junot, in respect to the terms upon which it was proposed he should surrender his army. The reports of the last two or three days, of fresh actions having taken place, are as we stated in our last, totally unfounded.

Nothing is easier than to account for Bonaparte's opening the trade of Holland to neutrals.——Having no disposable army, he dreads least the Dutch should rise as the brave Spaniards have done, and, assisted by the British heroes, should send his brother home, and throw the trade open themselves, to whom they please. He judged that opening the trade will pacify them; but they have now an opportunity to do it for themselves, and if they let it escape, it will be a pity they should ever have another.

On the 9th ult. the 42d regiment (the Old Highland Watch) embarked at Gibraltar to proceed to join the British army in Portugal.

Lord Collingwood returns to the Mediterranean, to take the command off Toulon.

Sept. 10.

A re-inforcement of 3 ships of the line has been sent to our fleet in the Baltic; and as the wind has been favorable since sailing, we hope by this time they have reached their destination.

The conjecture which we hazarded, not without considerable reluctance, respecting the authors of the late sanguinary revolution in Constantinople, when the fact was first stated, is too strongly confirmed by the accounts given of it in the French papers. There we are told, Mustapha Barractar, who is described as "a man of the best intentions," entered the Seraglio at the head of a corps of troops, with the intention of restoring the throne to Sultan Selim, who had been deposed on the 28th of May, 1807. The natural method of disconcerting such a project was that which was adopted. Selim's life had been spared by Mustapha his successor, at the time of the former revolution, but he remained completely in his power; so that, as soon as an insurrection began in his favor he was immediately put to death.—Of course the contrivers of the scheme caculated on what actually hapened, viz. that his death would be renged by his partizans: and that thus Mustapha the reigning Sultan, would share the same fate with him wose throne he had usurped, and whce life he had taken away. The consquence of this horrible catastrophe hs been, that, Prince Mahomet, *the last branch of the reigning dynasty*, and boy about 15 years of age, has been proaimed Emperor.

We received tis morning, Spanish papers (Oviedo) to the 1st inst. inclusive; they are of very considerable interest and importance; but they arrived so late that we have not time to make any comments upon them.

OVIEDO, Aug. 20.

Notwithstandig our Gazette of Saturday announces the total evacuation of Burgos by the enemy on the 20th inst. yet we learn that they have since detached 6000 men to repossess it, finding that Gen. Blake was not nearer than Astorgo. The duke del Infantado and the English colonel Duyle, had set out thence for Madrid on business of great importance.

Letters have been received here from the latter place, which make mention of a conspiracy which had been discovered there, the object is said to have been entirely in favor of the enemy, and the means to be empbyed truly diabolical; a certain Marquis, who had since been arrested, was at the head of it; the rumours on this subject are however various and contradictory.

CORUNNA, Aug. 31.

Yesterday evening a Portuguese yacht arrived in this port from Figueira, commanded by Jacinto Pateira Barsa, in 6 days.—She brings the pleasing intelligence, that Lisbon was again under Portuguese sovereignty, and that the Russian squadron that was in the Tagus, by previous agreement with the British general, had fired on the city; by this means affording the English troops an opportunity to land, and who combining their operations with the British army in the neighbourhood, together with the revolt of the Swiss in the French army contributed to the surrender of the place.

GOTTEIBURGH, Aug. 26.

The Russian fleet were spoken with in the Baltic by an American, as late as the 11th inst. They were steering Northward, and had springs upon their cables for the purpose of anchoring among the rocks to attack the Swedes. It is reported that both Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood, are gone after them; and as they had early notice of their being at sea, it is to be hoped a good account will be given of them; they consist of nine sail of the line, two of which are ships of 110 and 112 guns, and eight frigates, besides smaller vessels.

A Foreigner of distinction has very lately arrived at Stockholm from St. Petersburg, and it is said brought the important intelligence that a marked dislike to the French army has lately manifested itself in Russian Poland, and that an insurrection had taken place, but we have no particulars. I suppose you have long before this heard of the death of Marshal Brune, who it is said, has either been poisoned or shot by his master's orders, for permitting smuggling with the English; but Bonaparte has long disliked him.

An Austrian minister, Baron ——, has found his way to Stockholm within the last week, and immediately set off for the king in Finland; upon his return thence, we are told he will go to London.

Aug. 26.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence to-day, by some American captains from Copenhagen, that 2500 Spaniards who revolted in Zealand, have been overcome by the Danes and French, and put in prison, though not before they had killed several French officers. Admiral Keates is just entering here with a large fleet, having on board the Spanish troops from Langeland: they will next, it is supposed, go to Spain.

Aug. 27.

Sir James Saumarez has sailed at the request of the king from Finland, with every ship he could collect to reinforce the Swedish fleet, as the Russian fleet was then in the Gulph of Finland, in number twelve sail of the line, three of them three deckers. The Swedish fleet had orders to fight them, though very inferior in number. But we trust sir James will join in time, which will ensure the fate of the day. He has with him the following ships: Victory, Centaur, Implacable, Mars, and Goliath.

When the new expedition reaches its destination, we shall have in Spain and Portugal, an army of about 50,000 men.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 10.

SPAIN.—When the Albicore, captain Burns, left Gijon, (on the 31st ult.) it was understood that Bonaparte was again at Bayonne, where he had assembled an army of 160,000 men, which were immediately to enter Spain. This force, if correctly stated, will, when joined to the remnant of the French armies now driven into the northern corner of Navarre and Biscay, make an aggregate of near 200,000. In the mean time, the victorious armies of Spain, which double this number, are pressing to the northward, having cleared Spain of every French soldier south of the Ebro, which may be considered the grand line of defence within the Pyrennees, and of which the patriots are complete masters. They are also masters of the grand pass of Figueiras in the Eastern Pyrennees, while the strong pass of Pampeluna, in the west is held by the French. To this point, then, the hostile armies are bending their march, and here, it would seem, the fate of Spain, and perhaps of Europe, is to be decided; but though these rugged defiles will no doubt be bravely contested by Spain, we shall feel no alarm, though the French torrent pass them and spread itself into the heart of the peninsula; for with all the terrible impetuosity with which the French begun their attacks, even with Napoleon at their head, we know that this newly raised army is cheifly composed of raw conscripts, while the patriots, who have already beaten the flower of the French armies, are confirmed in spirit, improved in dicipline, and increased in numbers; that they have had time to obtain money, arms, amunition, cloathing, &c. from England; that the 10,000 of their finest troops rescued from Denmark, are on their passage to join them, and will shortly be landed in the northern quarter, where they will be most useful; that 10.000 British troops are now embarking for the same quarter, in Kent and Essex; that 10,000 more are, before this time, embarked at Cork, under Gen. Baird; that the 30,000 British troops, victorious in Portugal, are to act in Spain or Italy, as circumstances may dictate; that sir James Stuart, with 30,000 British and Sicilian troops, is to press him on the weak side of Italy, where they have landed long before this time; that Austria is daily assuming a more formidable attitude, where the archduke Charles now directs every thing, and who will engage the flower of the French troops to watch him, even tho' he do no more than make demonstrations: surely, all these considerations offer far more solid grounds for hope of ultimate success, than any confederacy of princes that has yet been formed against France.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.

FROM HALIFAX.

The following interesting articles are copied from the Halifax papers to the 30th ult. received by an arrival at this port.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—On the 25th arrived his majesty's ship Eurydice. She left Plymouth, England, on the 17th of August—arrived at Oporto on the 24th—off Lisbon on the 31st and on the morning of the 1st instant took her departure for this place.

The intelligence she has brought is very important.

BATTLES IN PORTUGAL—SURRENDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

On the 19th of August, near Malta, there was a partial action between the British army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French under General Junot, in which the former lost upwards of 400 men and two field officers; one of whom it was said was Col. Lake of the 29th regiment, which, with the German legion, suffered severely. On the 21st a general action took place; Junot's army was completely defeated, with the loss of 5000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; our loss was 800. On the night of the 22d, "an agreement for suspension of hostilities between the British and French armies preparatory to an arrangement of a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the latter," was entered into. On the 30th the convention was completed: Junot and his army were to march out of Lisbon with the honors of war, and to return to France in British transports, which were assembling in the Tagus. The French, while the out lines of the convention were in discussion, urged that the Russian ships should be permitted to return home, which was refused, and their surrender we have no doubt, was made early in the present month. Junot's army, at the time of its surrender, amounted to 16,000 men.

The troops under the command of Sir Harry Burrard were landing at Peniche during the action of the 21st.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have taken a strong position at Burgos, about 117 miles from Madrid with 40,000 men

The following paragraphs in relation to a circumstance which has excited considerable interest in N. York, seem to present a correct view of the affair:

On Monday last, the 10th inst. the British Packet was seized by the frigate Chesapeake, at the watering place, going out, for (it is said) having specie on board for exportation, which is prohibited by one of the supplementary embargo laws. The packet is now in arrest.

As accounts are published in the evening papers of yesterday differing from the above, I deem it proper to say that my information is from the custom house. *Citizen.*

We have forborne mentioning any thing relative to the detention of the British packet, as there was so many contradictory reports concerning it.—The following, we learn, to be a correct statement: The officer, indubitably, only performed his duty, altho' perhaps, the particular circumstance of the vessel being a packet allows certain customary privileges. It appears that a quantity of specie had been shipped on board, which formed a breach of the embargo law. Intelligence had been received of this circumstance, and she was stopped by the Chesapeake. We understand, however, that this affair has been properly explained, and the packet has received permission to proceed on her voyage. *Oracle.*

She has since actually sailed.

O'BRIEN'S DETAIL

Of the late (Pennsylvania) election battle—Seafied.

Both fleets put to sea and came in sight of each other on the 11th of Oct. 1808—by land-reckoning, Admiral Snyder's fleet on the starboard tack, in line a-head, cable's length asunder. The opposite fleet formed on the opposite tack, under Admiral Ross. The fleets cut a fine appearance—the divisions of admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals, and commodores, with the divisions of reserve under experienced officers. The shores were crowded—the fate of nations seemed to depend on the result of the battle. The wind had been at eastwardly, and now seemed baffling—the clouds to the N. E. indicated strongly it would be rain in that quarter and equally. As the fleets approached on opposite tacks, the starboard fleet edged away two points, and those on the larboard luffed and then hauled to.—Admiral Ross threw out the signal for attack, and close action, and his van commenced a heavy fire on the van of admiral Snyder, but some heavy metaled ships being in admiral Snyder's van, obliged the van of admiral Ross's fleet to edge off. This occasioned the second van division of admiral Ross's fleet to make sail and support their van. This brought the chiefs of both fleets into close action—when admiral Snyder hove out his signal to his fleet to do their duty, and also his signal to connect his line. Each admiral as they came abreast of each other threw their top-sails to the mast. The reserve under vice-admiral Quid. bore up with an intent to cut thro' the fleet of admiral Ross, from the second ship in his rear—on this the reserve of admiral Ross, under the command of vice-admiral Quaker, led on and engaged—the fog, smoke and fire was so great that both fleets remained a double opposite and connected one—but the fog and smoke clearing up a little, admiral Ross finding his ships in some confusion, threw out the signal for rear admiral Tory, in the Britannia, to lead on with his division and engage the enemy within pistol shot—as this manœuvre was intended to cut off the rear division of admiral Snyder, he threw out the signal for rear admiral Hibernia to lead on his division and lay the enemy on board—but this division as leading down fell in with the van of commodore Caledonia's division, some heavy broadsides were fired, until the Hibernia was supported by commodore Gallic. This brought on a general action which lasted until 11 P. M. when the firing on the larboard tacks was nearly silenced, and their signals indicated their retreating, throwing their boats into the sea, with lights in them, this finesse to escape was discovered by the look-out ships of admiral Snyder. Day light appeared and by sun rise, the ship Federal, of 162 guns, with admiral Ross, and flag struck to the Pennsylvania Democrat, under the command of admiral Snyder—friendly signals were hoisted by both fleets, and it was agreed that Admiral Ross should retire with the yellow flag, and that the ship Federal should be laid up in the dry dock and embargoed.—Both fleets hoisted the union white flag, and formed into one solid fleet, and steered N. W.

WIND at the close of the election, *due south, a stiff breeze.*

Latitude observed in NO TRIBUTE.

Longtitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.

Union Toast.—OUR COUNTRY ONLY. [*Aurora.*]

It would seem by the late federal eulogies of the Hon. *Fisher Ames*, that any principle opposition he had advanced would operate as "*a law unto them.*"—In 1794, he said in Congress.—

"*It will be wise to shut ourselves up like the Terrapin, and wait till events change the fate of Europe; but on no terms go to war.*"

Federalists, if ye really venerate this man as ye pretend, let us hear no more grumbling and growling at "*the Terrapian policy of the present administration.*" The "face of Europe" certainly wears a more forbidding aspect than it did in 1794. [*Essex Reg.*

The majority for Snyder, at this side of the Alleghany—is calculated at 15,500—

Beyond the mountains—4500—Total 20,000.

Hurra for Maj. Jackson and his "*overwhelming majority.*"—*Aurora.*