

to the Spaniards and the Spaniards take up arms to defend that crown against Joseph Bonaparte, who is attempted to be imposed on them and sent to Madrid as king; the lawful king and his father being both made prisoners and sent to France. Joseph is driven from Madrid by the Spaniards, without the aid of England, Austria, or any other power; he assembles a French army in Biscay and Navarre, the two frontier provinces of Spain previously and traitorously delivered up by Godoy. The other provinces, to the number of twelve, the cities, the clergy, the nobility and the people, elect delegates to form a congress, called in Spanish a *Junta* to govern Spain in the name of the lawful sovereign. The same provinces, cities, &c. adhere to this government, except as many of them as may have since been over-run by the French armies, and all the islands and colonies of Spain, more populous territories than the United States of America, more extensive than all Europe, in wealth far surpassing both together, those all unite cheerfully with the government against the usurper. Early in 1809, the congress having formed alliance with England, the government of Portugal, from whence the French have been driven, and Austria, appoint Mr. Onís, minister to the U. States; he fails from Cadiz in August, and arrives at New-York in the present month. The government he represents actually possesses about half the territory of Spain on the continent of Europe, all the seaports from Barcelona in Catalonia, to St. Andero in Biscay, adjoining provinces to France, all the navy and colonies, and has even extended its dominion in the latter; it has abrogated those obnoxious decrees, which subjected our trade to the same restrictions which were, and are now imposed on it by France, the former ally of Spain; our intercourse has been resumed with the Spaniards by our own laws; our charge des affaires remaining there; and the United States are treated by them on the terms of the most friendly power, not in actual alliance with them.

In addition to this when the thirteen colonies of America shook off the supremacy of England, thirty years ago, Spain did not hesitate to acknowledge us, and before our independence was acknowledged by England, was actually engaged in war on our side, to compel it.

Can it be now a question with our government, whether Mr. Onís shall be received as minister of Ferdinand or not? I think it cannot.

THE OLD BALTIMOREAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

Situation of the Armies in Spain.

MALAGA, SEPT. 19.—The corps of Soult is in the highlands of Estremadura; its H. Q. at Placentia and Galisteo.

The French corps of Victor, Mortier, and Sebastiani are united in the vicinity of Toledo. Their outposts extend on the frontiers of Estremadura and La Mancha.

To the 12th September, nothing new had occurred in La Mancha; the H. Q. of the Spanish General [Venegas] were on La Carolina.

The French corps under Ney had separated from that of Soult, and marched towards Salamanca; where the Duke de Parque has arrived; and who finding a strong garrison in Salamanca, failed out to attack Ney, who retreated, according to some accounts to Valladolid, and to others, as far as Burgos.

BADAJOS, SEPT. 4.—Yesterday Gen. Wellesley, commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's troops arrived here; and immediately received the compliments of their Excellencies Don Gonzalez Pichoco, and Don Mendoza, (the Commissioners of the Supreme Junta); and other demonstrations of respect due to the hero of Talaver.

The members of the Supreme Governing Junta in this city, are taking energetic measures to furnish the armies with supplies of all kinds.

CADIZ, SEPT. 5.—The Marquis de Romana has been recalled from the command of the armies of Galicia and Asturias, to take a part in the Supreme Junta, to give that body the most correct information of the

state of affairs in that kingdom and principally; obscured as they have been by many contradictory reports. The Field Marshal Don Mendizabel, has been appointed to the command of the united army lately commanded by Romana; with whom the Field Marshal the Count de Norona, (who commands in Galicia) acts as second in command. The Marquis Romana, on taking leave of his army, addressed them in a very spirited and encouraging manner.

Armies in the South.

MANRESA, AUG. 25. Gen Blake's and the Marquis de Lazon's corps marched from hence the 22d and 23d. Gen. Blake will attack the besiegers of Girona, with 7000 men. The divisions of Arrogan and Valencia are taking the same direction; and these troops, when united, will amount to 10,000 men.

VICH, AUG. 29. The headquarters of Gen. Blake are in this city. He yesterday issued a General order, calling on the brave Catalonians to unite with him in a spirited effort to relieve the immortal defenders of Girona.

AUG. 30. Gen. Angereau has published in Perpignan, an account of the reduction of Girona, to encourage the conscripts to advance to the relief of the corps of St. Cyr.

Latest verbal News from Spain.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 23.—Last evening arrived at this port, the very fast sailing brig Wheeler, Grinolds, from Malta, and 29 days from Malaga.

Captain G. did not bring any Spanish newspapers, but informs us that the British army was retreating to Lisbon as fast as possible.

Capt. G further states, that the port of Trieste, and other ports in possession of the French, in the Adriatic, were shut against neutral vessels, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

By the mails.

NORFOLK, OCT. 18.

The Africaine frigate, on board of which Mr. Erskine is to embark for England, remains in Hampton Roads. Her departure, we understand from good authority, depends upon the arrival of Mr. Jackson's despatches from Washington. As she has already remained longer than was expected, it is surmised that Mr. Jackson has commenced his negotiations with our government, and detains this ship in order to advise his government of the progress or probable result of those negotiations.

It is said that despatches from our government for Mr. Pinckney, which were sent down to go by the Africaine, have been returned.

A late Petersburg paper says—"One day last week, a party of *bona fide* black-legs (gamblers) decorated with the insignia of Kings and Queens, were drummed through our town confined to the tail of a cart."

It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered all our cruisers to be fitted for sea immediately. It is added that they will be ordered to a foreign station—*which if true is a proof that no war is expected.*

Advices from Norway state, that the American property detained in Christiansand is estimated at three millions of dollars!!

The new democratic government of Vermont is organized. The *Gubusha* ticket prevailed by about 1100 majority. The Governor's speech is a curiosity.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Reports concerning the state of our negotiations with foreign powers are various. One says that Armstrong only made a visit to Holland, and was to return to Paris again in three weeks; others affirm that he had finally quitted Paris—and had stated, that after Bonaparte was beaten at Aspern, he wrote to Paris that he wished to be on good terms with America, and directed M. Hauserive, to enter into negotiations with him; in consequence of which orders several articles were agreed upon. But after Bonaparte obtained the success at Wagram, he directed his agents at Paris to inform Gen. Armstrong that he would not treat with America, until she declared war against England.—We always thought the victory at Wagram would operate to the disadvantage of America, and should this news prove true, it will be evident that the democrats who rejoice at the

successes of Bonaparte, are the enemies of this country, as nothing but his humiliation will bring him to do us justice. The southern papers say, that in consequence of the failure of our negotiations with France, our government is treating seriously with Mr. Jackson. It seems Mr. Jackson has detained the British Packet, and it is thought he expects to send important despatches by her to England.—*Worcester Spy.*

Rejection of the Treaty.

We boast much of our republican institutions and of elective Chief Magistrates, &c. though perhaps there is scarce a tyrant on earth who dare assume so complete a despotic power, as Jefferson assumed when he rejected the British treaty, without laying it before the Senate of the United States. It would be natural to suppose, that if our executive had the liberty to reject a treaty, he possessed the power to ratify it. The Constitution, however, is express on that point, and declares in purport, that he cannot ratify a treaty but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and if he possesses the right of rejection, a corrupt and designing President might do abundance of secret mischief. If he wished to bring about a war with a nation with whom we have a difference, he might individually and alone reject a settlement or a treaty if ever so advantageous, and thus keep up a jealousy and a bickering between the two powers, till his grand object was accomplished.

If the rejected treaty was a good one, why did not Mr. Jefferson lay it before the senate? Was he afraid they would advise its ratification contrary to the commands of the great Emperor? If a bad one, why did he wish to withhold the positive knowledge of its being so from the nation? There was always something terrible dark and mysterious in this business; and after the United States are thoroughly plunged into a war, the Democrats themselves will then begin to deprecate this Jefferson juggling which they now blindly applaud.—*Baltimore In. American.*

As the Chronicle and other democratic papers in this Commonwealth are perpetually sneering at Governor Gore's intimation, while a member of the House, that it would be just policy in our national government to unfurl the Republican against the Imperial standard, we insist on their throwing off all disguise and prevarication, and let the good people see their sentiments and feelings, by plainly answering the following questions.

Is it not true that a number of American vessels have been plundered, scuttled or burnt on the high seas, without the least form of trial?

Is it not true that in consequence of a decree by Bonaparte, violating in the most outrageous manner the treaty we had made with the French government, many millions of American property have been seized and sequestrated?

Is it not true that in conformity to this perfidious decree, American vessels bound to and arriving in ports under the controul of France have nevertheless been seized, the cargoes taken from them, and the officers and crews been imprisoned?

Is it not true that our minister has for several years been suing at the French court for redress of their unparalleled grievances and insults, and without the least prospect of redress?

If all these things are true, and they are not only so, but much more of the same kind might be added, we ask what reason under heaven can be offered, why we, as an independent nation, should not resent the conduct of France? Is it partiality to the tyrant? Then are we true to ourselves? Is it fear of the tyrant? Then where is our boasted independence?—*Repertory.*

Our Affairs with France.

It is impossible to determine what is the present character of our relations with the Terrible Emperor, Napoleon. There can be but little doubt of the truth of the fact stated in the last English and Irish papers, that Mr. Armstrong had arrived at Amsterdam. But it is not certain that his journey to that place was the result of despair as to any hopeful prospect from his negotiations. It might be a mere little interlude in the great diplomatic farce of the Congress of Raab, or some such Congress, which is soon to settle, for the fourth or fifth time under the auspices of Napoleon, the political concerns and relations of Europe. While the mighty conqueror was busy in arranging and fixing the fates of European and Asiatic empires, it is not to be supposed that he could conveniently at-

tend to the little matters which constitute the great interests of America.—And why should not the representative of the United States wait in the imperial antichamber, for an answer to his humble petitions, now and then taking a trip to the waters, or a rural excursion for the benefit of his health, for some half a dozen of years longer? *Nil desperandum* is our motto in respect to negotiations with France. We say not that it ought not to be so. We only contend that it is folly to suppose that there is to be immediate war between us and France, because Mr. Armstrong is at Amsterdam. Some accounts state that he has taken his last leave of Paris; others that he had taken his diplomatic farewell, but was going to return in three weeks to resume the duties of his station. The last statement is by far the most probable, when we reflect upon the unsettled state of affairs, at the last dates, between France and Austria.

It is now several years since Bonaparte determined to compel us to join him in the war with England, and since Mr. Armstrong announced this determination to his master, Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, who received it with all due trepidation and complacency, and exerted all his powers and all his influence to conceal it, not only from the people at large, but from their representatives in Congress. This we dare the hardest of the millions of French democracy, and even the great Jefferson himself, to deny. It was not till the imperial determination had been reiterated in the most insulting forms, that the Sovereign People were permitted to catch an indistinct glimpse of what was going on. Mr. Armstrong has been in the *Slough Despond* several times before, but has happily got out again. He often told Mr. Jefferson that Napoleon was inexorable; that we must do as he bade us, or expect not even the shadow of justice from him; and that he was inflexibly determined to make himself the sole regulator of the fates and fortunes of neutral as well as hostile nations. Mr. Jefferson seemed to have very little objection to all this, because he was still of opinion, as when he wrote the Notes on Virginia, that "the sun of Britain's glory was fast descending to the horizon." Napoleon having taught the South of Europe to suspend all active and almost all passive commerce, and having every prospect of teaching the North of Europe the same lesson, it is not nonsense to suppose that he will remain at peace with us in a commercial point of view, when he can carry on his contest with England only by WAR AGAINST ALL THE COMMERCE OF THE GLOBE?

We are not among the number of those who believe that this anti-commercial state of the world can continue for ages, or even for many years. It must soon produce great and bloody revolutions. But it may continue long enough to chain us to the triumphal car of the Imperial Pacificator. We hope, however, for better things. Thank GOD, we have no longer a Jefferson to rule and reign over us. The present President, we still believe, is no Frenchman. And if this opinion be correct, we shall soon have WAR WITH FRANCE AND PEACE AND COMMERCE WITH ENGLAND.—*F. Journal.*

Portland,

Monday, October 30, 1809.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Our accounts from Spain and Portugal are to September the 19th. They represent the French as having been generally successful of late.—The British army was retreating towards Lisbon, at which place it was reported Sir Arthur Wellesley had arrived, leaving his army near Badogaz, distance about 100 miles.

A reinforcement of 7000 men, had arrived at Lisbon from England, & the transports in the Tagus were about to return. They did not fear an attack from the French.—Owing to various causes the attempt to maintain the independence of Spain has not met with that success there was reason to expect. The British commander appears of opinion from his knowledge of the Spanish forces, and the increasing strength of the French—add to this a great want of provisions and supplies in the combined army—it would be very improper to act longer on the offensive, but to secure the means of making a safe retreat, should it prove necessary.

MR. JACKSON.

Will a settlement be effected between this country and England? is a question frequently asked. From the total silence which our Executive and those who are in their confidence observe upon this subject, it is not in our power to afford the public the least information.

We know of no obstacle to prevent an amicable adjustment, provided both

parties are sincerely disposed to it.—The evils resulting from the operation of the nonintercourse are many such as a great depreciation in the price of lumber, provisions, &c. which extends to every article of exportation. And the price of most articles of foreign growth & manufacture are greatly enhanced, owing to the difficulty of procuring them. It is to be hoped this state of things will not long continue.

By the article in this day's paper under Norfolk head, it would seem that there has been some intercourse between the President and the British Minister. Whether the result is favourable or unfavourable, time will soon determine.

American Commerce.

Ever since the administration of the general government passed into the hands of democrats, the constant cry of the democratic papers has been, "Behold how prosperous we are at home and how respected abroad." How far this declaration of the oracles of democrats is true, let the situation the country has been in ever since these exclusive guardians of the country have been in power, determine.

There is no need, at the present moment, to tell the people of New-England that the times are bad. Not only the poor, but those of middling property, find themselves surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments. The Farmer complains that he can find but a poor market for his produce. The mechanic is out of employment, and the merchant and mariner either makes bad voyages or has his property captured by the privateers of every nation that can send a vessel to sea.

That these difficulties are in a great measure to be attributed to the neglect of our democratic rulers to provide a naval force in some degree adequate to the protection of our commerce, is a fact notorious to every merchant in the United States. And so long as embargo and nonintercourse policy is resorted to for redress of the injuries we receive from the nations of Europe, our situation, instead of growing better, will become worse than ever it has been. We may talk about being independent, and having rights, but it will only appear on paper.

The Danes, acting under the decrees of Bonaparte, make prizes of almost every American vessel that enters the Baltic.—As RANDOLPH has said on a former occasion, "the hand of Napoleon is in this thing."

The following letters, on the subject of late Danish spoliation on American commerce, were received at Philadelphia:—

"COTTENBURG, JUNE 26.

"The court in Christiansstad is only an inferior court, and therefore I have directly appealed to the highest court in Christiania; in which appeal I suppose I shall find myself fully justified, when I state to you, that there are only two judges, the one has a private knowledge, the other is interested secretly! besides, the highest bribe is always victorious. How the business will end, I am unable to tell; however, I hear that the court in Christiania, as well as the government at Copenhagen, entirely disapprove of their steps. But according to private information, I believe it is their intention to detain American vessels here till they see what part America is going to take, and accordingly either condemn or release them. We shall have to wait at least three months before our case will be decided in Christiania.

"COTTENBURG, JULY 21.

"I had a conversation with Count Bernshoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs—I asked him if it was the intention of the Danish government to respect real American property? He said, as yet it would be respected, but Denmark did not know what France was going to do. I know for certain, that an express is sent from the king to Bonaparte, to ask him how to proceed with the Americans.

"I have also had an audience with the King of Denmark. He appeared to be a very well disposed man. He promised to send an order to Christiania for the Court to proceed with the greatest circumspection.

Extracts from letters from the Supercargo of a ship belonging to Philadelphia, dated

"CHRISTIANSAND, AUG. 11—12.

"The privateers of this nation are very numerous, and capture every American vessel they meet with. There are now about thirty with valuable cargoes brought in here, many of which are condemned. The voyage of every American ship in this country is destroyed. There is no hope, in my opinion, of any vessel being able to get away this winter, if permitted by the government. The pretexis for capturing and condemning American vessels, are of the most frivolous and vexatious nature.

"The fact is, they are determined to condemn and retain all the American property they can get hold of, until they know the determination of a certain great power on the continent, towards the United States. The agents of that power are actively employed against our interest. From the present situation of our commerce in the North of Europe, merchants do wrong in sending their property abroad, in that direction.

I apprehend we shall be detained here with our property until some step is taken by our government for our relief."

We have no later information relative to the British Expedition, or any thing respecting Austria and France, than was published in our last.