o'clock—but the dancing was continued for about two hour after.—The rooms were not entirely deserted till near 5 this morning.

The Prince & all the royal dukes as early as 8 o'clock this morning set off from the Pavillion for Oatlands. The departures have since been very numerous.

London, August 26. The king has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain & Ireland, unto the right hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the most hon. order of the Bath, and Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles and titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and Wellington, in the said county.

AUGUST 28.

By the new Swedish constitution, which has lately been made public at Stockholm, in five sheets quarto, the king is to be assisted by a council of state, consisting of nine members, by whose advice he make peace or war, and transacts all important affairs. All public offices must be filled by natives. The king has the supreme command of the land and naval forces. The royal age of maturity takes place at twenty. Should the male branch of the royal family become extinct, the council governs until the states are convoked. No prince royal can marry without the consent of the states.

AUGUST 29.

The people of England are at length beginning to awake from the delusive dream by which they have been amused for the last month. The expedition, as we predicted, and as every person of common understanding might have foreseen, is about to return, without having accomplished the avowed object for which it was prepared. Whether a difference of opinion among the superior officers does or does not exist; whether Cl. Congreve did or did not come home for orders, with respect to the ulterior objects of our armament, we will not undertake to say;—but this we know, that our force has lingered before secondary objects, until the grand primary object of the expedition is believed to be now unattainable. Thus ends the conquest of Holland, and expulsion of king Louis. Even Flushing, almost the first fruits of our efforts, is already threatened, & compelled to stand on the defensive! When we look back even but a few weeks, and reflect on the opprobrious calumnies with which every one presuming to doubt the full success of the expedition, was loaded, we surely may be excused for exclaiming—what infatuation!

The accomplishment of the ulterior objects of the expedition seems to be completely given up, and the belief is now very generally prevalent that the operations of the expeditions in Holland are at an end. The almost universal question now is, where does the expedition go next—some say to Sicily—some to Cadiz—others to Lisbon—Perhaps it will puzzle our vigorous ministers to know where to send it. We now relinquish all hope of the power of England being usefully directed by men who have so repeatedly exhibited proofs of utter incapacity in that respect.

In what part of the peninsula the *late* Sir A. Wellesley will receive the notification of his exaltation to the rank of Viscount, is uncertain—for brilliant as is the lustre reflected on the British army and commander, by their gallant defence at Talavera—they have retreated—are retreating—and must retreat, before a disciplined and experienced force, of acknowledged numerical superiority.

From Germany, we are without intelligence. Amongst the next that is received may be anticipated peace between France and Austria; and long before Christmas, we apprehend, that neither on the Great Peninsula, nor on the continent of Europe, with the exception of Gibraltar, will there be one British regiment.

Last week William Constable and Richard Cockcroft, two manufacturers, were apprehended at Hull, for preparing to leave this kingdom for America.

The dominions of Hanover, to the amount of two millions of livres yearly, have been distributed by Bonaparte among his generals and ministers. The following have the largest grants:—

Berthier, Bernadotte, Mortier, Duroc, Ney, Augereau, Massena, Caulaincourt, Davoust, Soult, Lefebvre, Lebrun, Bessieres, Junot, Victor, Fouche, Champagny, Decres & Cretet.

AUGUST 30.

Letters have been received from Presburgh to the 31st ult. and from Riga to the 11th inst. By these we learn that the report of a general embargo in the harbors of Russia and the Baltic, is erroneous. It is true that an embargo has been imposed, but, instead of [illegible] general, it is confined to native ships only, and its sole object is to prevent their falling into the hands of the powerful British force cruising in that sea. With a licence from this country it is understood that any Russian ships would be permitted to take their departure. All the difficulties respecting the American vessels in the port of Riga, have been removed by the good understanding which subsists between the consignees and the official agents of the Russian government.

Orders have been received at Woolwich to prepare artillery for another expedition.

GLASGOW, AUG. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Dornoch, to his friend in Glasgow, dated 17th Aug. 1809, received in town yesterday.

"I have to relate one of the most awful and the most melancholy accidents that ever occurred in this part of the world. Last Wednesday, being the fair-day at Tain, the ferry boat in crossing from that side to the south side, sunk, and the whole on board perished, amounting to upwards of 120 souls, among whom were Sheriff M'Culloch, Mr. John Leslie, merchant, and Isabel his sister, &c. There were upwards of 20 from the town and 63 from the Parish. It is easier for you to conceive than for me to describe the awful situation of the whole town. The whole church yard is one scene of graves; and all yesterday carts were employed in carrying the dead bodies to the town. Few of those belonging to the town have yet been found this day, as we have got a net and are going to try what we can do. The boat was over-loaded, and, as soon as they left the land, began to sink. The blame has been much laid on Southerland, the ferryman on the south side, who has suffered, as he happened unfortunately to be on this side that fatal morning. The day was quite calm. Thank God, none of our nearest relations were among the sufferers, but I feel for the situation of my dear neighbors. Good God, what a havoc in one parish—whole families have perished."

Seville, 26th July, 1809.

Under date of the 14th inst. the following Royal Order was communicated to the Intendant Sub-delegates of Rents, and Captain General.

The Supreme Junta of the kingdom, keeping in view the means to contribute to the alleviation, and to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate Spanish subjects compelled to inhabit the places occupied by the enemies, and wishing to combine the interest of said persons with those trafficking with our colonies; notwithstanding the orders issued to cut off all communication or commerce with places occupied by the enemies, to permit sugar, cocoa and bark, may be remitted to said places and sold there with the condition, that such clearances shall be given only to persons exhibiting testimony of patriotism, who shall be subjected to examination and search; to avoid their conveying letters or papers prejudicial to the just cause defended by the nation, or any other goods besides those expressed in their clearances.

Our former orders remain in full vigor and force for all other articles, excepting those of sugar, cocoa and bark.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Extract of letter from the Havana, dated 26th Sept. 1809.

"A brig being upon the point of departure for Baltimore, I have only time to enclose to you herewith three of the last papers, & to say that I have been informed, that by a late royal order received here, all the ports of this island will from henceforward be shut against all foreigners. It is said that the order will be promulgated this evening or to-morrow, and if in time I will forward to you a copy thereof.

"I cannot think it will take effect immediately, but it is said it will and that it actually passed the heads of departments this morning, who ordered the same to be promulgated and carried into execution.

"A rapid rise has taken place in every article, and no person will sell at any price until the extent of the order is known. As to the interest of the merchants of the United States, I do not believe that it will be much injured by this measure, as the losses sustained by those largely concerned in the trade since the embargo was raised are great."

Extract of a letter—dated Havana, 27th Sept. 1809.

"The enclosed order is of such importance to the commerce of the citizens of the United States, that I embrace an opportunity offering this moment for Baltimore to forward to you a copy thereof."

ORDER.

The President, Governor and Captain General and the Intendant of this Island, in a consultation yesterday, resolved that the royal orders of the 10th July last should be complied with, in which is enjoined an observance of so much of the laws of the Indies as forbids foreign vessels to trade in the ports of the Indies—which is communicated to the public.

Havana, 27th Sept. 1809.

A copy from the original posted this morning at the door of the Custom-House.

We have refrained from any comment on the Election lately held in Maryland, until we should be correctly acquainted with the entire result. Of that result we are now informed, from which it appears that the House of Delegates for the ensuing year will be composed of the following members:

1809.	*Rep.*	*Fed.*
St. Mary's	o	4
Kent	4	o
Anne Arundel	4	o
Calvert	1	3
Charles	o	4
Baltimore county	4	o
Talbot	4	o
Somerset	o	4
Dorchester	o	4
Cecil	4	o
Prince George's	o	4
Annapolis	2	o
Queen Anne's	4	o
Worcester	2	2
Frederick	1	3
Hartford	4	o
Caroline	4	o
Baltimore city	2	o
Washington	4	o
Montgomery	o	4
Allegany	o	4
	44	36

This result is deservedly a topic of national as well as local felicitation. It is agreed on all hands that greater exertions have not been made at any antecedent election. The brilliant success of the republicans, consequently, attests the sound political character of the state, and wipes off, we trust forever, the reproach cast upon it by the preceding election.

It is but justice to the republicans of Maryland to exhibit fairly and fully the extent of their victory, which might not, on a superficial attention, be distinctly perceived.

Although the republican majority in the House of Delegates is only eight, it does not follow that the republican majority of the voters of the state is no greater. Unfortunately for the cause of principle, in Maryland as in several other states, representation is not apportioned according to numbers. Each county, however unequal in numbers, is entitled to the same number of representatives. For instance, Frederick which gave at this election above 5,500 votes, has no more representatives than Calvert, which gave only 800 votes. In most of the small counties, the votes being nearly equally divided, or a majority federal, an undue political weight is given to these counties in the House of Delegates; while, the large counties, including that of Baltimore, being decidedly republican, sustain a serious defalcation of political weight in that body. This is so strikingly the case, that even at the last election, although the federalists had a majority of six in the House of Delegates, the republicans gave 3,000 more votes than the federalists. As far as we have been able to collect information, the republican majority of votes at this election is not short of 6,000.

When we consider the astonishing efforts made by the federal party, the unworthy means to which they resorted, and the critical state of the country from the injustice of foreign powers, there is abundant reason for indulging a correct pride at this happy victory of principle.

The federalists, with a subtle policy, early determined to direct their strongest efforts to wrest the issue of the election from principle to personal considerations. Aware of the high and firm ground on which the general government stood, and the invincible strength of the principles that supported it in the several states, they dexterously resolved to endeavor to produce the impression, that the leading object of the republicans was to secure the election of General Smith to the Senate of the United States. However eminent the talents and distinguished the services of this citizen, they knew that republicanism is always weakened by identifying itself with any individual, and is only able to exert its full strength when it rises in support of principle. While, they felt that the latter was impregnable, they hoped by making some impression on the character of an individual to decide the election. In this effort, they partially succeeded, so much so that an uninformed observer of the election canvas would have inferred, that the sole question was whether General Smith should be Senator. Every act of his life was scrutinised, misrepresented and blackened, and some adverse impressions were unquestionably made on a number of honest minds. But all would not do. His friends threw a blaze of light on his conduct, before which the clouds of detraction vanished. Republicans of the utmost respectability, who had before been inactive, came out, and the result was such as we have witnessed. The government is now republican in all its departments.

The Governor is republican.

The whole body of the Senate is republican.

And of the House of Delegates 44 are republican and 36 federal.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Trenton, Oct. 16.

GENERAL RESULT.

	Republican.		*Federal.*	
	Coun.	*Assem.*	*Coun.*	*Assem.*
Essex,	1	4		
Morris,	1	3		
Sussex,	1	4		
Hunterdon,	1	4		
Monmouth,	1	3		
Salem,	1	3		
Cumberland,	1	2		
Gloucester,	1	1		2
Cape May,			1	1
Burlington,			1	4
Middlesex,			1	3
Somerset,			1	3
Bergen,			1	3
Republican, total	2	24		
Federal, total			5	16

Republican majority.
In Council, 3
In Assembly, 8

In Joint Meeting, 14

REMARKS.

It will be seen that in Gloucester the Republicans have lost two members of Assembly. This was owing to a disgraceful local schism, by which the Republican candidates lost, and the Federal gained, a number of votes.

In Monmouth, where last year the feds had more than a hundred majority, the Republicans have this year about a hundred and fifty.

In Hunterdon, the Republican majority is increased from about eighty last year, to three or four hundred this.

In Essex and Morris, where the federalists had formed tickets and made a great bustle—the Republican tickets have prevailed as usual by immense majorities.

In Cumberland and Salem there was no federal opposition.

In Burlington we understand the federal majority is considerably reduced.

From Middlesex, Somerset, Bergen and Cape May, we have no certain information; but as in our statement we have given them all to the federalists, any members which we may get in any of those counties will increase the Republican majority as above stated.

New-Jersey is safe—and her sons deserve well of their country!

Mr. Erskine, family and suit, arrived here yesterday morning from Baltimore. They will sail for England in the frigate L'Africaine the first fair wind.

Norfolk Paper, Oct 13.

☞ Lord Erskine has written a pamphlet, exculpatory of his son's conduct while minister to the U.S.

CURIOSITY—Mr. Seth Hall, Fairfield, (Con.) says, he has now in his possession a single stalk of Indian Corn, which grew in his field this season, with fifty one ears upon it, which will be shewn to any one who may doubt it.

From the Boston Repertory of Oct. 13.

The account of the insurrection in our last, was in a high degree magnified. We understand there has been nothing like an attack; that but few have been seen embodied; and that they skulk in the woods.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF RUSSIA,
No. 190 *Chesnut-street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Consul General and Charge des Affaires of H. I. M. the Emperor of all the Russias to the U. States, informs all persons, whom it many concern, that

1st. All American vessels going to Russia, must be provided for their admission in her ports with certificates of origin and bills of health.

2d. All American vessels which having cleared out from a port where there is a resident Russian Consul or agent, shall produce at their arrival in Russian ports other certificates than those of the said person, no credit will be given to such papers.

3d. As to vessels which shall clear out from a port where there is no resident Russian consul or agent (if there be no particular and published regulations which shall require the said papers from the consul or agent residing in another port) all documents and papers duly authenticated by the local authorities shall receive full credit in Russian ports—Should be given in this last case a previous notice to the Consul General of the departure of such vessels, of the nature of their cargoes, of their destination and all other particulars, in order to furnish additional proof of the real ownership and place of departure of the same, the Consul General will take care to forward such notice to his government by the first opportunity, or by the same vessel.

4th. As it is the wish of the Consul General to remove any impediment to the trade of the Americans with Russia and spare them unnecessary formalities as much as possible, in all doubtful and unforeseen cases relative to the navigation to Russia, Americans in any port or place of the United States, may apply whenever they shall think proper for any information or any document or authentication of papers, certificates, passports, bills of health or any other, to the consul gen. at Philadelphia, particularly when in the place where they reside, the Russian consuls or agents cannot decide upon the facts by themselves, or if such cases happened without the limits of their respective consulates.

ANDREW DASCHKOFF.

No communication will be answered unless post paid.

It happens frequently in spring and summer, after rainy weather, that cattle, feeding on green clover, swell to an amazing size, and die in a short time. That disease is occasioned by a dilation in their stomach of the acid & mephitical gas contained in the clover. The cure is a neutralization of that gas, and is effected by the mean of alkali; which is universally used in France, as follows: dissolve an ounce of potash in a quart of water; take one tumbler full of that dissolution, mix it with a pint of water, and give it to the ox or cow at two different times, one half at a time; it will cure them in one hour.

One quart of strong ley given to an ox will cure him in three or four hours.

Twelve or fifteen drops of Alkali volatile flour mixed in a glass of water, are also a sure remedy.

N. B. One half of the above doses sufficient for sheep. *Aurora.*

New-York, October 16.

Captain Stacey arrived at Marblehead on Wednesday, from Gion, (in the north of Spain, and the province of Asturia) which he left the 19th of August.—When he sailed great rejoicings were held at Oviedo, the capital of the province, on account of the supposed possession (which our later accounts shew not to be true) of Madrid on the 13th by the combined armies. Persons recently from St. Andero, St. Sebastian's and and Bilboa, said, that all the Americans in those ports had been taken up and imprisoned by the French; that at St. Andero they had once been released through the influence of Madam O'Brien, but were again imprisoned. It was stated, that the French had only 4000 troops in St Andero, and only as many hundred in Bilboa—that the Spanish lines extended to the former place and that the Spaniards expected shortly to regain possession of it, as well as of Bilboa.

Salem Gazette.

AT AUCTION—

On Saturday the 28th inst at 12 o'clock will be sold without reserve, at Barry's Wharf,

3 Pipes,
1 Half Pipe, &
3 Quarter Casks } MADEIRA WINE of excellent quality—

On 3 and 6 months—Notes endorsed satisfactory.—Also,

2 Pipes of old HOLLAND GIN, for cash—to close a consignment.

October 20—1t

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

New York, June 10, 1809.

THE Proprietors of this establishment have now put into practice an arrangement, that has long since been suggested, and of which great public utility is anticipated by their republican fellow citizens. With a view to disseminate as extensively as practicable the principles avowed and advocated in the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, a paper adapted to the convenience of country friends is issued from this office, every *Wednesday & Saturday*, under the title of the "NEW-YORK JOURNAL."

It will be furnished to subscribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, to be paid in advance, or by acceptances in the city of New York. Those who subscribe for six months only, will be charged TWO DOLLARS, and no subscriber will be received for a shorter period of time.

FRANK, WHITE & Co.
No. 131, Water street.

October 20—

TIBER BREWERY, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

HERFORD & SON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having recommenced Brewing for the season, they have now for sale DRAUGHT BEER in barrels and half barrels. Also, Philadelphia bottled Ale and Porter, and Albany Ale.

Yeast and Grains to be had at the Brewery as usual.

October 20—3 times