ELECTIONS.

South Carolina. We have received a letter from a very respectable correspondent at George Town S. C. dated the 16th inst. from which the following is an extract, which not only confirms the result of the elections in this state, but exhibits a triumph of republicanism, much beyond our expectations, and proves that the crisis so far from having dismayed, has only served to rouse the spirit of the south.

Extract—"Great exertions have been made at our elections, by both parties, and I am happy to say the issue has been much in favor of republicanism. Our Senate, composed of 37 members, will have at least 30 republicans, and the House of Representatives, of 124 members, about 100 republicans [making a majority in joint meeting, which chooses the Electors, of 99.] General Pinckney has therefore no chance of a vote in this state, and Madison will get the whole ten. Mr. Marion is re-elected by about two votes to Mr. Lowndes's one. Mr. Williams has declined, and two republicans have set up. I have heard nothing respecting the other districts. Republicans will certainly be elected in each, and Mr. Taylor one of them."

Pennsylvania. The following is a correct statement of the votes west of the Mountains, so far as received.

For *Governor*	*Snyder.*	*Ross.*
Alleghany	2,118	1,249
Beaver	1,125	359
Washington	3,680	1,067
Fayette, *wanting one district*	2,234	911
In which majority of	50	
Westmoreland	1,853	1,261
Armstrong	504	291
Somerset, majority	1,124	297
	12,693	5,435
	5,435	
Present majority	6,158	

The "Commonwealth" says from these returns, it is expected that Mr. Snyder's entire majority west of the Mountains will exceed 10,000. Every county from this district has sent republican representatives to the assembly.

For Congress.	
For S. Smith, rep.	3,296
Foster	1,643
For John Smilie, rep.	2,061
Thomas Meason	1,081
For Aaron Lysle, rep.	3,425
John Hamilton	1,053

Although these are not all the votes given for members of Congress, we believe Messrs. Smith, Smilie and Lysle, all republican, are unquestionably elected. Most of those opposed to them are republicans likewise. Mr. Findley is said to be also elected.

We have received by the Hope a regular file of Paris prints to the 9th ult. inclusive. They do not contain any intelligence of much information. Such articles as are worthy of notice shall be given in our next paper.

We have likewise London prints to the 24th ult.; the most interesting contents of which are inserted in our columns.

Capt. Woodward enumerates seventeen American vessels condemned in France, three remaining under seizure at Bourdeaux, five remaining under the embargo, and two waiting trial.

In addition to the foreign intelligence under the New York head, we are enabled from various prints to add the following:

Napoleon had not, as was expected in England, left Paris on the 9th of September—nor was his having left Paris at the latest dates ascertained.

The French troops and those of the confederation of the Rhine were marching with great rapidity to the right bank of the Rhine. These movements were considered as strongly indicative of a war between France and Austria, although the official prints of both countries ridicule all such apprehensions.

All English residents in Paris had received orders to quit that plase in 24 hours.

A report, prevalent in London on the 18th of September, of France having declared war against this country, had on the departure of the Hope entirely subsided.

Covent Garden theatre, valued at 700,000 dollars, has been destroyed by fire, and twenty lives lost.

A Copenhagen article of the 2[illegible]d of August, says that a serious misunderstanding exists between England and Sweden, and that Mr. Thornton, the English minister at Stockholm, was certainly recalled.

The French Senate had agreed to the calling out of the conscription of 1810.

The latest London prints are full of speculations relative to an expected general action between the Spaniards and French. The armies of Blake, Palafox and Castalar were advancing towards the frontiers of Navarre and Biscay, to give battle to the main French army, whose head quarters were at Lograno, the residence of Joseph Bonaparte. The English prints express the greatest apprehensions of the result.

New-York, Oct. 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning the packet schr. Hope, Captain Woodward, arrived at this port from France and England, with dispatches for our government.

The Hope left Havre on the 12th of Sept. and Cowes on the 28th.

Capt. Woodward, who is the bearer of the dispatches from our minister in France; and Mr. Atwater, who is entrusted with those from our minister in London, will proceed this morning for the city of Washington.

Capt. W. informs us, that the day before he left Havre, news reached that place, that the Emperor Bonaparte had directed the minister of marine to stop all proceedings against American vessels until further orders; that as far he could discover, our negociations with France had not experienced any recent change;—that Bonaparte was sending a very powerful army into Spain; and that the other continental powers remained in a state of tranquility.

Mr. Atwater left London on the 25th of September; and informs us, that it was the opinion of the merchants in London, that the British orders in council would not speedily be revoked.

By the Hope, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers & Lloyds list to 24th of September, 7 days later than our advices by the Richard.

London, Sept. 20. That a number of Americans have escaped from France and arrived at Guernsey, under an apprehension that they would be imprisoned had they staved longer in that country, is fully confirmed by letters received yesterday from Falmouth.

London September 22. A letter is said to have reached town from an officer in sir James Saumarez's squadron, stating that on his junction with sir Samuel Hood, at Baltic Port, the detachments of royal marines from the British squadron were landed on the island, at its entrance, where the Russians had taken post and erected heavy batteries; that after a most severe action with the enemy (who were far superior in numbers) our brave fellows succeeded in dislodging them, a part of the Russians surrendering & the others escaped in boats to their ships. At the time the letter was sent off, our men were re-embarking on board their ships, which being effected, it was the gallant admiral's intention immediately to enter the port, and give the enemy battle. The writer adds, "of the result no doubt could be entertained. Our loss in this service is stated to be very great, as our marines had to sustain a tremendous fire of grape and musquetry, before a landing could be effected."

No intelligence of this nature has been received at the admiralty.

A gentleman is arrived from Paris, which he left a few days ago. It was generally believed that Massena would have the chief command of the army in Spain, if his health would permit him. Bonaparte and he were shooting the other day near St. Cloud, when Bonaparte fired his gun so close to Massena as to do considerable injury to his eye It is apprehended that he will lose the sight of it. In the mean time marshal Ney has been dispatched to Spain. Within the last month, between 30 and 40,000 cavalry have passed through Paris.

September 23.—Mr. Atwater, the gentleman who brought the last dispatches by the Hope from America, sets off on his return to his native country on Friday next. This gentleman is not understood to take out any intelligence from our government that is at all calculated to allay the spirit of irritation prevailing in America, or to facilitate the complete reconciliation of the two governments. In fact serious apprehensions are entertained, and by persons, too, not likely to be uninformed, that there is no probability of an amicable termination to the discussions which have so long gone on between the two governments. It is said that our government decidedly refuses to rescind the Orders in Council, or make any modification in them favorable to America, and the American government therefore express their resolution, or speaking more correctly in the language of the American constitution, their opinion that the embargo will not be removed, or even relaxed, until the Orders in Council are rescinded; nay more, until the American flag shall be guaranteed from the molestation of our vessels upon any pretence whatever. Such is the representation that has reached us, and we feel inclined to believe it.

A mail and dispatches from Corunna reached town this morning, bro't by the Snapper schooner, arrived at Plymouth, and also dispatches from Gijon, brought by the Peruvian sloop, arrived at the same port. The vessel from Corunna brings a report that the four principal Spanish armies had formed a junction, and had nearly reached Burgos, where Joseph had taken up his residence, and where the French army were stationed, who had determined to give the Spaniards battle; but this is superceded by the Spanish papers to the 15th inst. which we received by the mail.

It appears in these papers, by an article from Madrid of the 7th, that Joseph and the French head-quarters were at the city of Lograno, on the borders of Old Castile, near Navarre. They had marched by Tudela into Arragon, but suddenly retreated, which is attributed to the intelligence they received of the movements of the Spanish armies. It is mentioned in one of the papers, that the Arragon army had been compelled to make a retrograde movement from Tudela to Borja. This took place most probably in consequence of the above-mentioned movement of the French army, whose object in making it appears to have been to prevent their retreat from being cut off by the Arragon army and other troops obtaining a position in their rear. The station thus taken by the French army is in conformity with the statement in the Paris papers, which we noticed on Monday, of their having occupied positions in the line of the Ebro, where they were throwing up *tetes du pont*, and seems to indicate their intention of endeavoring to maintain for a time at least, a defensive war. A letter from Gijon, of the 15th, states, that the French, after collecting the chief part of their force from Navarre and Biscay, to the amount of near 30,000, had suddenly made an irruption into Arragon, with the view of getting possession of Saragossa; but when within seven leagues of the city, they received such intelligence as induced them to retreat, and that their head-quarters were then at Mirandaen Ebro, in Navarre. This letter also states, that Palafox had fallen back to Borja, in consquence of the advance of the French army, greatly superior in numbers. The intelligence of 70,000 Spaniards being on their march from Madrid to Saragossa, is supposed to have caused the retreat of the French. The Spanish general, Blake, is supposed to have occupied Burgos, the last accounts having left him at Reynosa.

The whole of the intelligence is highly satisfactory. It appears clear that the French in Spain, with their present force, are wholly unable to make a stand against the Spaniards, unless enabled to do it by the strength of their positions; and if the French should succeed in keeping their ground and in reinforcing their army to any great extent, it is evident that the Spaniards will have ample means and opportunity, in the interval, of collecting and disciplining a very large army, to meet the increased force of their enemy. The most pleasing hopes may therefore be entertained of ultimate success to the glorious cause of the Spanish nation.

Cuesta had established his head quarters at Aloa del Tormer.

The Russian embassador at Madrid had set out for Lisbon.

The captain of a vessel arrived at Carthagena had stated, that the French were evacuating Naples, the whole kingdom being in a state of insurrection against them.

The second son of the king of the two Sicilies, and the duke of Orleans, have arrived at Gibraltar.

A letter from an officer in the expedition under the command of sir David Baird, dated Cork, the 15th inst. says, "We are this morning getting under weigh with 7000 troops on board, destined for Italy."

Several fire ships, we understand, have been prepared in the Baltic, for the purpose of an attempt to burn the Russian fleet in Rogerswick bay.

London, Sept. 23.—A treaty signed on the 8th inst. between M. Champagney, minister for foreign affairs, and his royal highness Prince William of Prussia, has put an end to all differences which existed between France and Prussia.

Sept. 24.—An extraordinary gazette, published by the Junta of Seville, dated the 22d ult. contains a detail account of the battle at Gerona, on the 16th, in which the French under Dumesne, were completely defeated, with the loss of their artillery and baggage.

Letters from Stockholm have reached town which state that subsequent to the 17th, the Swedes had another battle with the Russians in Findland between Bjornburg and Christienstadt, the result of which was a decisive victory on the part of the Swedes. The Russians left 2000 dead on the field of battle. The Swedes had 22 officers, and upwards of 800 privates killed and wounded. General Constedt fell as he was charging at the head of his corps. The Russians in consequence of this defeat, are stated to have fallen back from Abo to the distance of between thirty and forty miles on the road to St. Peterburgh. The Swedes had on some points marched upwards of fifteen miles beyond the Russian frontiers.

Liverpool, Sept. 17—Marshal Ney has already passed through Bayonne on his way to the French army at Burgos, and it is probable that he will be appointed commander in chief of all the French forces intended to act against Spain. He is certainly an officer of consummate ability, very superior to any of those who have hitherto been employed in that country. The conflict is now about to assume an aspect truly formidable. It will present a field for the exercise of patriotism and bravery, almost beyond any that has ever been exhibited in the page of history. To resist the torrent of force which is now preparing to overwhelm the Spanish nation, will require all the resources of courage and conduct, fortified by invincible perseverance and prepared for every sacrifice. If the Spaniards shall finally triumph in this glorious cause, they will present the most august spectacle to the world which has been exhibited since the invasion of Greece by the monarchs of Persia.

The confident expectation of an approaching war been France and Austria, is at present greatly abated. That nation has either been amused by Bonaparte or awed into submission, by the concurrent threats of France and Russia. Whatever be the cause, it is much to be wished that her inactivity may for the present continue. Austria must still be considered as the sheet anchor of Europe, and in happier times and under other circumstances, may yet be found competent to effect her salvation. But it was not the time to rush upon war when the best generals and armies of France were hanging upon her frontiers. When all the positions most favorable for an invading force, were actually held by the enemy, and her own armies were incomplete and unorganized. The time for the interference of Austria is not yet arrived. If the Spaniards should be enabled to make such a stand, as to compel Napoleon to draw off the strength of his armies from Germany, and (which has already happened in part,) to leave Prussia without much control, then will be the time for an active, vigorous and simultaneous movement of all the remaining continental powers which can be brought to act. This is the way, though perhaps not the only way which presents a hope of reducing the overgrown power which Bonaparte has been suffered to establish.

The patriots have now had full notice of the intention of their enemy, and have time for preparation. They are now aware of the impending storm and it is said no longer decline the co-operation of the British troops. This is, indeed, indispensible to the success of the common cause, and no jealousies ought to prevent the most intimate union of the armies of the two nations, if prudence and necessity shall be found to require it. From Bonaparte's late Expose thus much at least may be learnt, that the aid of regular troops, proper artillery, and disciplined cavalry, are of the highest importance in the present contest.

New York, October 27.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated Sept. 5, *received by the Hope.*

"The position of the United States as far as respect the two great belligerents is not likely to be changed. A considerable number of American vessels and cargoes have been lately condemned here, and will be sold in the course of the month. Remittances can be made in any manner directed."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.

"*London September* 22, 1808.

"I am writing by the Hope that carries out the American dispatches—when Congress meets, I presume the answers of England and France will be known and published. Were I to conjecture an opinion, it would be, that the whole system of decrees, orders of council, and embargoes will remain, until a general peace can settle greater points—Differences proceed more from the state of politics, than as contests between the two countries."

Private letters from England, per the Hope, do not breathe the most conciliating spirit. So far from G. Britain relaxing her maritime orders, she is giving additional rigor and extent to her restrictions. It is said, that she has absolutely and peremptorily refused to rescind or modify her orders in council. Our trade to India is to experience new restrictions. American vessels are not to be permitted to clear out for India from any other than a port in the United States, nor will they be allowed to touch at any intermediate port on their passage, except through necessity, which must be proved. Double duties are also to be exacted.

From France, we do not learn that any material change has taken place in her conduct towards us. Nothing definitive has been done on the subject of American property under seizure; although in some particular cases, indications have been shewn of a disposition to compromise.

The London Times of September 24 contains a particular account of a battle between the French and Spaniards at Gerona on the 18th August, in which the French under Duhesme were completely beaten, and driven into their only remaining strong holds in Catalonia, viz. Barcelona and Figueras. *Relph's Gaz.*

Trenton, Oct. 25.

The Legislature of this state met this day, and both Houses formed quorums. In Council, *Ebenezer Leeley, Esq.* was chosen Vice-President and *James Linn, Esq.* Secretary. In Assembly, *Lewis Condit*, Speaker; and *James Wilson*, Clerk, all republicans & without opposition. Our majorities are as you have stated 6 in Assembly, 1 in Council, and 7 in joint meeting. A committee was appointed to enquire into the validity of the congressional and electoral law of last sitting, and to report by bill or otherwise. This is in order to remedy a defect in the law which was overlooked when it passed. The law of Congress requires the Electors to be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December; whereas by our law they were to be appointed 36 days preceding said Wednesday. But whether the people or the legislature choose the electors, you will see the republicans are safe, unless they play the fool as Sampson did, and are like him shorn of their strength while asleep.

The gun-boats stationed on Lake Barataria have been very successful in capturing vessels engaged in violating the embargo laws. A letter from a gentleman on board No. 19, dated at New Orleans, August 26, states, "that the amount of prize money to each man belonging to her will be upwards of 2,000 dollars." He further states "we are erecting telegraph houses along the river, and shall sail in a few days for our old station, where we confidently expect to meet with a repetition of our former good fortune."

The Legislature of *Vermont* have re-elected Moses Robinson, a republican, Senator, and likewise the old Judges of the Supreme Court. They have rejected a motion for filling the vacancies occasioned by some of the members of the House being elected Councillors.

On the 18th of August a fierce contest took place between the Spaniards, under Count Caldaques, and the French, under general Duhesme, occasioned by the effort of the former to compel the latter to raise the siege of Gerona. The force of the French is said to have been 8,000—The Spaniards were completely victorious, and routed the French after great slaughter.

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE CENTRE MARKET.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have opened STORE opposite the *Centre Market*, late Thomas Thorpe's—where they intend keeping a good assortment of GROCERIES, and CROCKERY WARE, &c. &c. Also HORSE FEED, and WHISKEY and FLOUR by the BARREL.

BACON & MOORE,

October 31—

JUST RECEIVED, & *FOR SALE*,

By the Subscriber,

A FEW HALF PIPES of

MADEIRA WINE, Four years OLD, neat as imported.

TOPPAN WEBSTER.

Washington, October 30—3w

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 30th of November next at a credit of Six and Twelve months.

THAT well known HOUSE on Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by Mr. *Wm. Rhodes* as a hotel, together with all the buildings attached thereunto, comprising every thing necessary for a Tavern, with a private Dwelling House. The situation of these premises give them some advantages over any other tavern in the city, being near to the Public Offices, and also to the street that will lead across the Tiber, to the bridge now erecting over the Potomac, and which is rapidly progressing, with a Turnpike road to Alexandria, which will add much to the value of this stand as a house of entertainment—Those inclined to purchase the above very extensive and valuable premises, are invited to call and view them. A few fixtures to be taken by the purchaser at a fair appraisement.

Sale to be on the premises, and to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SPEAK, Auc.

Washington city, October 31—[illegible]