

American Intelligence.

Boston, January 6.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

SPERDAY arrived at this port the capt. Hall, in 35 days from Oporto.— from that place on the 29th Novem- About 10 days before his departure in- ce had been received from Corunna, great battle had been fought between Spaniards and the people, contending for independence of their country, and invaders, the French, in which the for- were defeated, with the loss of 30,000. news had not been officially received at so, but was credited by some. The guests, however, appeared to be in good . The action, it was said, took place Pampelona.

It should prove correct, that a battle, so rous for the world has taken place, it have been fought early in November— our next arrival from England will pro- furnish the particulars.

Letters from Oporto to the 25th Novem- are silent as to the above information. Buonaparte was said to be on the Spanish tiers, with an army of 200,000, and the ch army engaged was reported at 000.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

Although we have no doubt that the result any regular action, must be such as is ve-stated, should the Spaniards have the dness to engage in that way, yet we can- give credit to this for two reasons:— first, because we suppose the Spaniards e some judgment, and would not there- hazard all in a general action. SECOND- because we do not think the French ar- s had all arrived, and formed so early as ween the 10th and 18th November; and action, such as above stated, must have en place between those dates, to have been rd of in Oporto after the last advices, and days before the 29th November.

The march into Spain, could not be like march to Ulm in 1805; for even then onaparte was two weeks at the head of the ny before any thing more than an action the out-posts took place; he left Paris on 23d of September, and the first action was Wientingen on the 8th of October.

Neither can the movements that preceded battle of Jena in the year 1806, be taken a precedent, for the movements of the six gions had been made six weeks before he t Paris; that is in the middle of August; crossed the Rhine on October 1, and the ttle of Jena was on the 14th of October, hich was on the 8th after a proclamation.

Now Buonaparte was at Bourdeaux on the 1 of November, and although an action tchin ten days after would be perfectly con- nial with his tactics, the provision of the ny in Spain, the transportation of provisions om France, and the disposition of the troops r active operations, could not have been ac- mplished in eighteen days, by any thing s than a miraculous power.

This rumour, however, may have its use, it only probably to take off from the force of hat may be expected to arrive, and to pre- vent any shock or dismay, at an event already anticipated—so far so good. [Aurora.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

Defeat of the Spaniards.

No credit is due to the account brought y the Jane from Oporto, of the defeat of e Spaniards.

The Jane left Oporto on the 29th Novem- ber.—The captain states, that the news ad arrived ten days before, that is to say on he 19th.

On the other hand, the Henry arrived at New-York, brought Madrid papers to the 15th and Malaga papers to the 16th, which do ot countenance the supposition of such a re- mous force being brought into action, and which represent the advantage to be exclusively in fa- vour of the Spaniards, and the French retreating.

Beside the letters received at Boston from Oporto, to the 25th Nov. which mention no such circumstances as the captain of the Jane reports—he same silence is preserved about them in a letter we have seen from Oporto, to a gentleman in this city, dated 21st Nov. also received by the Jane. [North Am.]

WASHINGTON CITY, January 6.

We have received from governor Milledge, of the senate of the United States, a speci- en of SUGAR CANE, now cultivated on the island of Sapero, in Georgia. The cane is the same with that which grows at Otaheite, and is large and luxuriant. Three acres have already been cultivated by Mr. Spalding, from whom governor Milledge received this specimen. This experiment promises to be of the utmost importance, as it is believed that all the land that produces Sea-Island cotton will grow cane. Our fellow-citizens will not fail to distinguish with their thanks the individual, who has thus meritoriously added to the solid riches of his country.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.

The British government brig Sandwich, anchored off Tybee on Saturday evening last, from Nassau, and lieutenant Foley, her com- mander, accompanied by a midshipman, came up to the city the same night. About 2 o'clock next day, capt. Armistead, commanding the corps of U. S. artillery stationed here, having sa- tisfied himself that the officers were in town, and the brig within our waters, dispatched capt. Houston of the infantry, in quest of them, with the following note:

"Savannah, Dec. 25, 1808.

I understand that you belong to His Britan- nic majesty's brig Sandwich, which is now violating the proclamation of the president of the United States, wherein he orders, that no British ship of war shall enter the waters and harbours of the United States—this is therefore to order you to depart immediately from this town.

A. B. ARMISTEAD, Capt. 1st regiment U. S. artillery commanding.

The officers of the British brig Sandwich, now in Savannah."

This note was delivered to lieutenant Foley. Soon after, Mr. Wallace, the British vice- consul in this place, sent the following re- ply:

"Savannah, Dec. 25th, 1808.

SIR,

Lieut. Foley has just handed me a letter from you addressed to the officers of his ma- jesty's brig Sandwich, in which you order them to depart immediately from town. I have the honour to inform you, that the Sandwich brought official dispatches to me on his ma- jesty's service, for the purpose of carrying a- way the British prize, Spanish felucca, which had been, from desertion and deaths, left without hands to navigate her—but having since been libelled and sold, under a decree of the court of admiralty of the U. S. for the district of Georgia—lieut. Foley having no other business here, will depart to-morrow morning. He has not the most distant wish to violate the laws of the country; he wait- ed upon the collector without delay, and stated his business, and his intention of taking his departure in consequence of the informa- tion he had received.

I have the honour to be, with respect, Sir, your most obedient,

JAMES WALLACE.

Capt. A. B. Armistead, U. S. artillery.

In the mean-time captains Armistead and Houston waited on the collector, who inform- ed them that the consul and an officer had call- ed on him that morning, to apprise him of the arrival of the Sandwich, and that her ob- ject in coming hither was to make inquiry respecting a Spanish felucca, a prize to the British brig Fire-Fly, which put into this port in distress in August last, whose cargo had been forfeited for a breach of the re- venue laws, and the felucca herself libelled for seamen's wages.

Capt. Armistead conceiving that sufficient time had elapsed for lieut. Foley to accomplish his business, and that both his entrance and his stay here was a violation of the laws of the United States, which it became capt. A's duty, in the present instance to enforce, about three o'clock sent a second note by captain Houston, accompanied by a detachment order, of which the following are copies:

"25th December, 1808.

Capt. Houston, of the 3d regiment infant- ry, is ordered to see you on board your barge. You will therefore without one moment's de- lay, leave the city; and on your arrival on board your barge, you will, with all expedition, leave the river, as your stay there is contrary to the proclamation of the president of the United States.

A. B. ARMISTEAD, Capt. 1st reg't. U. S. artillery, commanding.

Lieut. Foley, of his Britannic majesty's navy."

DETACHMENT ORDER.

"Capt. Houston will, without delay, have lieut. Foley and his midshipman put into their barge, and sent off immediately. The capt. is to see that they do not reland.

A. B. ARMISTEAD, Capt. U. S. artillery, com- manding.

Capt. Houston found lieut. Foley at din- ner at Mr. G. Anderson's, and after request- ing an interview, informed him of the nature of his mission, and presented him with capt. Armistead's note. Permission was asked for lieut. F. to finish his dinner. Capt. H. stated that his orders were peremptory, and would not admit of it. Lieut. F. and his midship- man were then conducted to their boat. Be- fore departing capt. H. inquired if lieut. F. had any answer to make to capt. Armistead's note. He replied, that he had not time to write, but wished capt. A. to be informed, that his orders should be strictly complied with, promising to repair directly on board his vessel, and proceed to sea with all possible

dispatch. He left town about half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday.

A little after dusk, capt. Houston was in- formed that lieut. Foley, instead of going to his brig, had gone on board of a vessel at Five Fathoms. Ensign M'Intosh, with a detach- ment of infantry, was immediately sent down to order him to depart. Ensign M'Intosh reached Five Fathom about midnight, when he found the lieutenant and midshipman pre- paring to turn in, and shipped them off a se- cond time.

The wind was favourable on Monday even- ing, but the Sandwich did not go to sea, and continued the whole of yesterday at the mouth of the river. In the mean-time, lieut. Foley has added injury to insult, and has not only violated our laws by daring to appear amongst us, but has committed an outrage upon one of our vessels, as will be seen by the following affidavit taken yesterday.

Georgia, Chatham county.

Personally appeared before me, Thomas Cutting, Wm. Roylston, M. Brown, Wm. Roberts and John Ellis, who being severally sworn, depose and say, that on the night of the 26th instant these deponents were on board the pilot boat Malaparte, proceeded to sea. Before coming up to a British armed vessel, lying opposite Tybee light-house, these deponents were fired upon, first by a shot from a musket, and ordered to come to anchor immediately; deponents refusing were then fired at from a cannon charged with ball. Deponents still refusing to comply, were fired at a second time from a cannon. Deponents then put about the said pilot boat, and returned to Savannah this morning, deem- ing it unsafe to proceed to sea.

(Signed as above.)

Sworn to before me, Dec. 27, 1808.

JOHN PETTIBONE, J. P.

The pilots state, that after the first shot they were hailed by the brig, ordered to come to anchor immediately, or she would fire on them. The pilots refused; told her they were pilots, and inquired if she wanted one. They were still ordered to anchor. On de- manding what right she had to molest them in their own waters, the reply from the brig was "Damn your waters, and your country too," and a repetition of the order to come to anchor. The pilots still refused, and were again fired at. The boat was then put a- bout and they were coming towards town when the third shot was discharged at them.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.

COMMUNICATION.

FEAST OF GRATITUDE.

On Monday last the 9th inst. the French colonists from Aux Cayes, gave a splendid feast at the Assembly Rooms, to DUNCAN M'INTOSH, Esq. as a tribute of their gratitude for the beneficent and intrepid ex- ertions of that pride of mankind, in rescuing, by the sacrifice of his fortune, and at the constant peril of his life, from the fangs of the atrocious ruffians under the command of Desfalines, two thousand four hundred devoted victims, many of whom were present at that moving ceremony. The concourse of French and American ladies and gentlemen was nu- merous and brilliant. The hall was well illu- minated, and exquisitely decorated with gar- lands of laurel and flowers, devices and in- scriptions, commemorative of the deeds of that HERO OF FRATERNAL CHARITY, for whom a throne was erected under a triumphal arch, at the upper end of the room. When the assembly had met, the managers intro- duced, amidst peals of applause, the Ameri- can captains, HAMILTON, BUNBURY and PETERKIN, (chairs being reserved unoccupied for captains ANDERSON, LONG and DURCKY, who were absent) who had co-operated in the saving of some of the unhappy fugitives, and placed them on both sides of the throne. But the introduction of Mr. M'INTOSH, which followed shortly after, exhibited one of those scenes of tenderness and grateful en- thusiasm, which are better felt than describ- ed. Conducted by the president; vice-president and managers, he proceeded amidst the melt- ing cries of *Vive M'Intosh*, mingled with the sounds of trumpets, hautboys and clarions, to the seat prepared for him, where on his saluting the assembly, with that unaffected cordiality characteristic of genuine goodness, he was hailed anew with a thousand endearing appellations. After he was seated, and the band of music had executed a solemn over- ture, the president in a short address expres- sive of the sentiments which vibrated in every heart around, presented him with a gold- en medal, and hung it upon his breast.—The vice-president then read aloud an enumeration of the noble actions by which Mr. M'Intosh had secured his claims to immortality. This reading, often interrupted by acclamations forced by the sentimental and dignified sim- plicity of the narration, not less than by the heroism of the facts with which it was crowd- ed, was honoured with the sympathetic tears of the audience. The impressive apostrophe to Mr. M'Intosh, by which it was termi- nated, is particularly remarkable for that elo- quence of the heart which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire. When it was con-

cluded, the president, holding in view a garland of oak entwined with a ribbon on which was read the following latin inscription, embroidered in gold, "On 2400 *ripes sermo- tas*;" and after recalling the memory of the civic crown awarded in ancient Rome to the man, who had saved one citizen, he proclaim- ed Duncan M'Intosh of all the great men of ancient and modern ages; the most worthy of that honour, and solemnly placed the crown on his head, amidst the *plauds* of the assem- bly. A beautiful design of the jolly celebrated Max. Godefroy, representing the colony of Aux-Cayes, under the figure of a white wo- man pressing on her bosom two afflicted in- fants, and rescued by a tutelary angel from the claws of a monster, half negro half tiger, was presented to Mr. M'In- tosh, in the name of the artists; and was succeeded by a number of addresses, in verse and prose, intermingled with the sym- phony, which filled most delightfully the va- cant hour. Mr. M'Intosh, the captains and the company, were then invited to a magni- cent entertainment, over which presided in- nocent gaiety and brotherly affection, and during which the following toasts were given.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

1. *To Beneficence*—May the emulating produced by the splendid examples under our eyes, make it often the order of the day.
2. *To America*; To this hospitable land, the second mother of the French, persecuted by factions and misfortune—May the poor experience the evils which she so bountifully alleviates.
3. *To the State of Maryland*, which in 1793, voted one half of the funds for the relief of the refugees from St. Domingo—May this seed, once sown in the bosom of distress, yearly fructify an hundred fold, to the happiness of its inhabitants.
4. *To the generous citizens of Baltimore*, who, after the first disasters of St. Domingo, divided among themselves the honour and burthen of fifteen hundred fugitive families—May the unexampled prosperity with which Heaven seems to have delighted in remunerating their beneficence, be a pledge of more abundant benedictions.
5. *To American Commerce*—May it derive greater pride from the distress it has relieved, than from the wealth it has accumu- lated.
5. *To France*—May she, by the flattering distinctions conferred on the favour of her children of Aux-Cayes, proclaim to the universe, that virtue is the best of all titles, the esteem of sovereigns and to the meli- orance of empires.
7. *The Colony of St. Domingo*—May Heaven, appeased by the floods of innocent blood with which it has been steeped, speedily re- sist the horrors of anarchy, and allow its mer inhabitants to erect upon their shores a phy of gratitude to their deliverer.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Samuel Sterett, Esq.—The colonists of St. Domingo, and all the natives of France who have taken refuge in the United States, May they enjoy health, wealth and happiness under our free government.

By Captain Bunbury—May that bene- diction which heaved for the misfortunes of others, never breathe a sigh upon its own.

By Duncan M'Intosh, Esq.—The unfor- tunate Exiles of Hispaniola—May their pe- nerving fortitude in adversity be crowned with undisturbed prosperity.

The banquet being over, Mr. M'In- mingled in jovial dance and promiscuous conversation with the fair of Baltimore, with delicate attentions and lively congratulations proved as flattering to him as they were honourable to themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

The following is a correct copy of the res- tatement of resignation of Mr. Maclay.

Lancaster, January 4th.

SIR,

In discharge of the duties which devolve on me in consequence of my election, by the legislature of the state, I have differed in opinion with a majority of those with whom I had the honour of acting, in the senate of the United States; and it appears, with the sanction of the legislature of Pennsylvania. It therefore comes my duty to give them an opportunity to elect a man who will act in conformity with their wishes, in the councils of the nation. I therefore beg leave to resign my seat in the senate of the U. States.

I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your Excellency's

Obedient humble servant,

S. MACLAY

His Excellency SIMON SYDER, Esq.

Governor of Pennsylvania.

This day the legislature are to elect a successor of the U. States, for the unexpired term of Mr. Maclay's term. Mr. Maclay, of Lancaster for Northumberland county, will not accept any situation under the government.