

THE LIMNER.

Gun Boats, &c.

Within a few years, Messrs. Editors, various parts of the male and female dress, have been distinguished by some popular name. We have had Truxton hats, Swallow hats, Nelson hats, Jefferson boots and shoes, Trafalgar ribbons, Nelson's wave and Nelson's ball calicoes, and more other sorts of boots, hats, shoes, ribbons, &c. than I can well remember. About the time that Mr. Fulton raised the wonder of all New York by destroying a poor offensive old brig that had been given over to his buffeting, a quack very gravely advertised his new invented Torpedo Pills, which, he said, were so constructed, that on a given time after being deposited in the stomach, they would explode and decompose any thing within their reach.

'Can you tell me, Miss Pertly, why this enormous new fangled bonnet is called a Gun Boat?'

It is thus named, replied she, in honor of Mr. Jefferson.

'Indeed, can Mr. Jefferson be honored by giving a draw bonnet the name of his principal national defence?'

Certainly—If all the ladies in the nation, both old and young will wear this same draw bonnet, it must render Mr. Jefferson very popular.

'But in what respect does this bonnet resemble a Gun Boat?'

'I confess it, and if you will permit me, I will mention some of them.'

Agreed, sir—

'In the first place, madam, they cost more than they are worth, and thus do they resemble a gun boat.'

Go on, sir.

'They resemble a gun-boat from their fitness to navigate none but shoal waters.'

Thank ye sir—proceed,

'They are calculated to make a mere show of defence—Miss Pertly coloured—while in fact they invite aggression.'

I deny it, sir.

'I beg your pardon, madam—but let me see a young lady with a gun boat bonnet, a proclamation tucker, and a spider net embargo, while all her prominent points (I mean her elbows, &c.) are naked and defenceless—and I'll bet you my ears against a pair of pic nic gloves, that she can be conquered.'

PETER PALLET.

Women of the town, says Stevens in his lecture on heads, (p. 55.) may lay on red—because, like Pirates, the dexterity of their profession consists in their engaging under false colours; but for the delicate, the inculpable part of the sex, to vermilion their faces, seems as if ladies would fish for lovers as men bait for mackerel, by hanging something red upon the hook; or that they imagined men to be of the bull or turkey-cock kind, that would fly at any thing scarlet. But such practitioners should remember that their faces are the works of their creator—If bad, how dare they mend it? If good, why mend it? Are they ashamed of his work, and proud of their own?—If any such there are, let them lay by the art, and blith not to appear that which he blushed not to have made them.

Of all the human characters on earth, those carrying two faces are the most intolerable. These in your presence will flatter, profess warm friendship, admire your walk through life, tell of your kindness, your respectability, the good name you have in comparison to many others, your good sense, the many noble actions you have performed, and indeed they will raise you up to the heavens. When in your absence they will represent you as hideous, and paint you out in the very worst of colours. Such are one half of those who profess to be friends. Be cautious then how you contract an intimacy with persons, before you know they do not belong to the number of clandestine deceivers.

AMERICA, in its first discovery and settlement, as well as thence onward to the present time, seems to have been as much the favorite of Heaven as it was the object of jealousy and hatred to the Tyrants of the earth. One instance of Providential retribution for obliterating

emigration to these free shores, is worthy of particular remark. In the reign of Charles I. of England, the persecuted Puritans left their country in great numbers, to find that liberty of conscience abroad which was denied them at home. The king at length issued a Proclamation prohibiting their leaving the kingdom. Eight ships in the Thames ready to sail for America, were detained under this proclamation.—On board of these ships were the celebrated Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden and others, who (thus detained against their will in England) were afterwards instrumental in bringing King Charles to the block, and subverting the English Monarchy.

Authentic anecdote of the Prince of Peace.

When Godoy was first created prince of the peace some years ago, he perceived with much indignation, that the grandees of Spain did not pay him that respect which he thought his new rank entitled him. A crafty priest, who was much in his confidence, observed the want of respect paid to him by the Spanish nobility, and took notice of it to the prince, at the same time adding that his highness was of as noble and ancient a family as any of them, being descended from the Buchan branch of the Stuart family. The prince expressed no small surprise at this, and signified his wish, that the priest could produce a proof of it. The priest undertook the affair, and wrote to lady Trequir, a Roman Catholic peeress of Scotland, requesting her to apply to Mr. Anfruther, of Spencersfield, (now the commissary) to make diligent search in the Herald's or Lyon's office of Scotland, for a proof of a marriage between the Godoys, and a female of the Buchan family.—Mr. Anfruther applied to Mr. Boswell, of the Lyon office, and they made out a genealogical tree, in which it appeared that there were two females of that family of whom it was not mentioned whether they were ever married or not. Mr. Anfruther transmitted the genealogical tree to lady Trequir, adding, that if the priest chose to unite either of these ladies to a Godoy, he supposed it would not require a dispensation from the pope to establish the marriage. The tree cost about £33.

The priest with these credentials, was so well received by the prince, that he readily obtained the rank of a grandee of Spain, for lady Trequir's husband. The Prince at this day supports not only the arms of the Buchan family, but the supporters, flags, &c.

It is supposed that the priest is by this time an archbishop.

From the Washington Monitor.

It is asserted by col. Monroe in his letter justificatory of his conduct in acceding to the terms of the rejected treaty, that on the subject of impressment there was an informal understanding between himself and the British commissioners; that, in future, there should be no improper exercise of the practice of impressing men from on board American vessels. This assertion is calculated to impose upon the public; for it is an undeniable fact that a letter exists, written and signed by lord Auckland, one of the British commissioners who framed the treaty, wherein his lordship positively declares that it was not intended by him nor his colleague lord Holland, in any of their communications with the American ministers, to convey an idea that the British government would forego any of the privileges of impressment which it had previously claimed and exercised. It will be well for our friends to make this fact (and they may be confident it is a fact) as notorious as possible, because the enemies of the administration have labored hard to induce the people to believe that Great Britain was disposed to concede what was reasonable on the subject of impressment, which is not true.

A volcanic eruption has happened lately at Fayal, one of the African islands called Azores, or Weller islands. The lava flowed five miles into the sea, making destruction in its way. The light was seen 27 miles from the island.

A SMART BOY.

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

PROPOSALS By Zadok Cramer, of Pittsburgh, For printing by a General Subscription, a Dictionary of the Holy Bible;

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED, All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

ALSO An explanation of all the appellative Terms; and a systematical Description of all the Natural Productions, such as Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Stones, Gems, &c.

FORMING A body of Scriptural History, Chronology, and Divinity; a Repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the Scriptures.

ILLUSTRATED With a collection of the most elegant Engravings hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the U. States.

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN, Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.

WITH NOTES, BY THE REV. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregations of Service & King's Creek, Pa.

CONDITIONS. This celebrated and truly valuable work shall be comprised in two large octavo volumes, each to contain about 680 pages, durably and substantially bound, price to subscribers 3 Dollars. 50 Cts. each volume, payable on delivery.—It shall be printed on a fine wove paper, on a type entirely new, call for the purpose by Binny & Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Counterpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business.

Wm. MORROW.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

CONRAD COUNSELLER.

June 23, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a BAY MARE, about 14 1/2 hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, flid before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody.—Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

Information wanted,

Of my son, named John Monroe, who about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John Way, in the state of Delaware, Newcastle county, Hockessin township. He was 8 years of age, when I left him, and removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. After residing in Fayette county 6 years, I received a letter from the said John Way, informing me that my son had left him, since that time, (which is about 13 years ago) I have heard nothing of him. I have travelled many miles for the purpose of ascertaining respecting him, (whether dead or alive) but without success. Any person giving information respecting him (whether dead or alive) will confer a particular favor upon an affectionate, but much distressed parent, and the same shall be thankfully acknowledged by

REBECCA MONROE.

Fayette county, (Pa.) June 18, 1808.

The different Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will very materially oblige the afflicted mother by giving this one or more insertions.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Take Notice.

THE season of the horse Hamiltonian expired on the 1st instant, all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible. JAMES HITE.

August 5, 1808.

WANTED, An OVERSEER. Good recommendations will be required.

GEO. S. WASHINGTON.

July 22, 1808.

WANTED, A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN: ANNIN.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ult. living within three miles of Shepherds Town, on the road leading to Harpers Ferry, a Negro man named O'hrey, 36 years old, 6 feet high, straight made, rather of a yellow cast, very fond of liquor, and is a very good fiddler—his clothing consisted of a town shirt and trousers, and a linsey coat, and several other garments not recollected—he may change his name and clothes and obtain a forged pass.

Ten Dollars will be given if taken in this county, Twenty Dollars if above 30 miles from home, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and secured in any jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL MOLER.

August 1, 1808.

Trial of Com. Barron.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are procured to defray the cost of paper, Will be published at the Ledger Office, Norfolk.

The whole proceedings in the trials of Com. JAMES BARRON, Capt. CHARLES GORDON, Commandant of the United States frigate Chesapeake,

JOHN HALL, Esq. Capt. of Marines, and WILLIAM HOOK, Gunner.

These Trials will be found highly interesting to the public in general, and to the officers of the U.S. navy in particular. Every circumstance relative to the important affair, which gave occasion for these trials will be found detailed with great exactness; and many official documents which have not yet been published will appear with this work.—The interest which the nation has taken in this affair, and the circumstances connected with it, render it unnecessary that the publisher should offer any remarks upon the value of the work. Officers of the navy will be greatly interested in having the proceedings of the most important Trials that have occurred in the service.

The publisher has been favored with a record of the proceedings: he will pay particular attention to the correct execution of the work, which it is expected will contain from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pages, octavo.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a good fair type and on good paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy-five cents, in boards, delivered at any place where subscriptions are received, according to order.

III. The amount of the subscription to be paid on delivery of the work.

IV. The usual allowance to the trade. Subscription Papers will be sent in a few days to the principal towns in the United States of which notice will be given in the papers of those towns. To the Editors of papers who will give this advertisement a few insertions the publisher will be much obliged, and reciprocate whenever they may request it.

The Editor of the Public Ledger.

Norfolk, July 8, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 23. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

SALEM, (Mass.) Aug. 12.

Published by order of the Selectmen of Salem.

To the Selectmen of the town of Salem. GENTLEMEN,

In conformity to the directions of the town of Boston, as above expressed, we inclose you a copy of the petition to the President of the United States, and request you to lay the same before your inhabitants, that if they see fit they may adopt similar measures.

Selectmen of Boston. Charles Bulfinch, William Potter, Ebenezer Oliver, John Hueswell, John May, Francis Wright, John Chapman.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1808.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston. GENTLEMEN,

We acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 10th inst. containing the proceedings of the town of Boston, relative to petitioning the President of the United States, to suspend the embargo, either wholly or in part, according to the powers vested in him by the Congress of the United States, &c. and the request of the town of Boston, that the same be laid before the inhabitants of Salem, that if they see fit, they may adopt similar measures.

We assure you, gentlemen, it will afford us great pleasure to co-operate with our fellow citizens of the town of Boston, in any and all public measures which we believe will promote the public good.

We view (as we have done from the beginning) the embargo as a wise and prudent measure, peculiarly calculated to preserve the United States from being involved in the bloody conflicts of Europe, and to secure their commerce from capture and condemnation, under the authority of British Orders of Council and French Decrees. We consider that there can be no safety in renewing commerce, while these Decrees and Orders of Council are enforced; and confidently believe that the President of the United States, without our interference, will remove the embargo, as soon as it can be done with safety. In this view we are fully supported by the opinions of many of the most respectable and wealthy merchants in Salem.

We are also apprehensive that the measure recommended, would be attended with no salutary effects, but rather tend to embarrass the government, excite irritation, and promote division, already too apparent. We do not therefore deem it our duty to call the inhabitants of Salem together to deliberate on the subject, unless urged to the measure by our own townsmen, according to the provisions of the law.

We are respectfully your friends and humble servants.

Selectmen of Salem. John Hathorne, Moses Townsend, George S. Johnson, Joseph Ropes.

Salem, Aug. 12, 1808.

From the BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The heart-felt effusions of joy which decorate the columns of the multifarious prints in the British interest in the United States, in consequence of the knowledge of the recent events in Spain which are said to have shaken the foundation of the Spanish monarchy to its centre, arises, not from a desire to see that nation, enslaved for centuries past, shake off her chains and arise to the dignity of freemen; but from an expectation that she will, in endeavouring to escape from the fangs of the titled Corsican, pass under the British yoke. Vain and delusive hope! Of what avail would it be to the Spaniard to see his bleeding country under the control of a

foreign power, the scourge of the human race. The perfidious conduct of the French emperor towards the Spaniards is held forth to the American people to excite their detestation. Perfidy and duplicity are the characteristic traits in all monarchical governments, and admitting the perfidiousness of France towards Spain to be true, in regard to which, however, we have but the dark side of the mirror presented, the following account of the conduct of Britain towards one of the native princes of India has scarcely been paralleled in the most bloody scenes of revolutionary France. As much as we execrate the conduct of France it neither obliterates in our minds a due sense of unintermitted insult and injury from England, nor does it cast a veil over her guilty scenes in the Eastern World.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. MAY 17. Sir T. Turtin entered at great length into the affair of the Carnatic. On the 5th of July, 1801, Col. M'Neal was dispatched with 800 men to take possession of Chippock, the Palace of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrah, who was then dangerously ill. On the entrance of these troops into his Palace, the old man sprung out of his bed, and seizing the knees of the English officer, implored him for mercy, and that his palaces should not be taken possession of. Col. M'Neil and Major Grat, seeing that no advantage was to be gained by the immediate occupation of it, ventured so far to disobey the orders of government as to station the troops about the Palace, but not to enter the interior of it. In ten days after, on the 15th, Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrah died, and his son called upon, about two hours after to answer a vast number of questions, and was told that his father, as well as his grandfather, had been engaged, in a treasonable correspondence with Tipoo Sultan, and that for their offence he must be the innocent victim, and be despoiled of his territories, unless he consented to receive them on whatever terms the company might in its bounty and liberality, think proper to grant him.

The young man, however, answered in a resolute tone, that his father had, by his will appointed two Cousins as Regents, and that he would resolve on nothing contrary to their advice. He was then threatened, not only with the loss of his territories, but degraded to the lowest class of his subjects. The rightful heir was kept a prisoner in his palace at Chippock (which was his own private property,) and the usurper of his throne resided in the same palace, and kept his court there. Was it fit or decent to place the rightful heir of the throne in the hands of his usurper? As soon as the news reached this country, it was considered a monstrous thing; and Mr. Addington, who was then minister, immediately caused directions to be sent out to emancipate him; but it was too late. He had died, as might have been expected, before those orders arrived. After a short time, it was announced that he died of a dysentery, which had lasted 21 days. He could not pretend to assert that he was murdered, but he would pretend to believe it.—(Hear! Hear!) He concluded by moving a string of resolutions censuring the conduct pursued of late years in India.

For this, they trample on all the established laws of nations. For this, they rob, cheat and murder every unoffending nation. For this, the rights of neutrality are trodden down—the weak become a prey to their rapacity—the vilest means are employed for the accomplishment of their purposes—perfidy is substituted for friendship—perjury is consecrated—and all that was once held among the high and heroic sentiments of human nature, is despised and ridiculed as "an empty name."

From such sovereigns, what have you to expect? Is there any thing among ourselves that is to civilize the spirit of these despotic barbarians? Is there any peculiar charm in the name of American, that is to cause the British ministry to treat us better than the Danes, or the French emperor better than the Spaniards? Is it our liberty that these sovereigns will fall down to worship? Is it the simple unambitious spirit of our government, that they will strive to imitate?

What can you expect from England? This nation yet hates us, for having once been her colonies. Her blood-stained policy extends from the green fields of Ireland to the Ganges. In the midst of peace, she stole the fleet of Denmark. Without the slightest provocation, she robs our vessels on the ocean, and is once more attempting to tax us without our consent, by compelling even our native productions to pass through her ports and her custom houses.

You can expect nothing from France.—The sly peigdy of her monarch towards Spain, his infamous attacks upon her independence, his profligate ambition, are written on an imperishable record. "Let no such man be trusted." Let no such despot presume to rail against the partition of Poland, the murders of Ishmael, and of Prague, or the robbery of the Danish fleet. The world will no longer hear of such hypocritical clamours from the lips of this man.—However, we may honestly differ about the prospects of the revolution in Spain, yet in one sentiment every impartial man must agree.—Yes, gallant Spaniards, though your efforts may be in vain, it is impossible not to admire the spirit, which some of you have displayed; it is impossible not to lavish curses upon your oppressor.

Under such circumstances, every honest American has but one course to pursue.—Let him support the government in the honorable and judicious measures which preserve us from a war with these European madmen. Let him discard the mischievous feelings of French partizans or English Tories, if he unfortunately has any. Let him cultivate the discipline of arms, wisdom in councils, and harmony in virtue. Let him discard every feeling but the feeling of the firm, good old American party. "Let there be no other will, amongst the real citizens of this country, than to preserve our freedom, and no other rivalry, than who shall best deserve it."

St. LOUIS (Missouri) July 12. A singular procession composed of Saunees, Fox and Ioways, marched into town on Sunday evening last, singing their death song. Some time ago two or three white men were killed, by a party of those people; the murderers were demanded and given up with alacrity: even the criminals demanded to be sent in to avert by their blood, the vengeance which hung over their nation. We are informed that the prisoners with their great chiefs and some of their relatives kept up the death song without much intermission during their journey to this place.

Speech of White Skin, the great chief of the Sac nation, to gen. William Clarke, on the delivery of the prisoners. My Father.—Here is the man you have so long wanted to see, that killed the white man at Postage de Seux, he

was a fool when he did it, I now bring him to you.

My Father.—It has been a long time since you sent Mr. Boilvin to bring us your words, I hope a clear day will come, when all will be good again.

My Father.—I have never closed my ears to your words, I have always been ready to open them to any thing that is good.

Speech of the Crane, principal chief of the Ioway nation. My Father.—I heard when I started last from your village, my people had done wrong; I went home immediately and returned with the murderers, and now deliver them to you.

My Father.—When the murderers started from this village they went to war against other Indians, but met with the whites, and the murder happened.

My Father.—I present you with two young boys which I regard like dogs, I throw them at your feet, they are your slaves.

To which general CLARKE returned the following answer. Children Saunkies, a cloud has for a long time hung over your nation, this day it opens, separates and I see we shall have a clear sky.

Children, the Sacs, Foxes and Ioways. Your conduct this day in delivering up the four bad men of your different nations, who have wantonly spilt the blood of the white people, is a clear evidence of your disposition to do justice, to cultivate harmony and perpetuate peace with the white flesh, the citizens of the twenty two great fires of America.

This instance of your good faith; will not be forgotten; it will be told to your great father the President of the United States, who will be greatly pleased to hear that his red children opened their ears to his good words, and shews an anxious desire to dispel that cloud which has for several months hung over some of his northern children.

Children.—We are near neighbours, and ought to live together as one family, in peace and friendship, and render one another all the services possible, it is better for us to help one another, than do harm to one another.

Children.—The four murderers which you have delivered up, will be kept in safety and will be kindly treated until they can be brought to trial; which will be conducted in the same way as if white men were to be tried; and if it is found that the persons are guilty, they will be punished; but if innocent of the charges, they will certainly be acquitted.

The governor who convenes the course of justice, is absent a few miles, when he returns, you will be informed the day, on which the trial of those murderers will take place; we wish all the great chiefs and warriors, who now deliver us those murderers to be present at their trial, that they may see that justice is done them in equal measure, and in the same manner, as if they were white citizens of the United States.

Children.—I have nothing more to add at this time, Mr. Boilvin will see that you are provided with provision, pipe and tobacco.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20. By the ship Ocean, capt. Dodge, 24 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received Gibraltar papers to the 3d July.

In addition to the interesting details of affairs relative to Spain, the passengers in the Ocean inform, that an order from the supreme council at Seville had been issued, to liberate all American vessels that had been detained in the ports of Spain under Bonaparte's decrees—and that the ships Betsy and Howard, of this port, seized at Cadiz under those decrees, had been released. That the English troops under the command of gen. Spencer commenced landing at port St. Mary's, near Cadiz, on the 11th of July. They confirm the accounts that Portugal had risen to repel the usurper—

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Oporto was in possession of the patriots; and an embargo had been laid in all Portuguese ports. All the accounts are favorable to the Spanish patriots. Gen. Dupont is flattered to be surrounded at Cordova by gen. Castano.—The Ocean sailed the 5th July.

By the same arrival we learn, that Mr. Young, consul general at Madrid, who left that place about the 5th of May, with dispatches from Mr. Irving, for the American government, was flung at a small port town, a short distance from Madrid, in consequence of an order from the supreme council at Seville, directing all persons with dispatches to be stopped and sent to Seville. Mr. Young was consequently sent to Seville, where he was lodged in prison, and all his papers, baggage, &c. taken from him.—

This was done in consequence of finding among his dispatches, some from the Duke of Berg to the French consul at Philadelphia, under a blank cover to the secretary of state; in which were others destined for South America.—After he was detained in prison for 15 days, a passport was granted him from the council to leave Spain, and to proceed for any port to embark for America.—With this he left Seville, and arrived safe at Gibraltar. Directly after his arrival at that place, a letter was received from Lord Collingwood, ordering Mr. Y. to be detained or to be taken out of any vessel in which he might be found. This order was given by the request of the council of Seville. Sir H. Dalrymple, the governor of Gibraltar, did not, however, conceive himself authorized to enforce the order; but permitted Mr. Y. to proceed where he pleased. Mr. Y. however, was given to understand, that he would probably be taken out of any vessel in which he should take passage for America, by a Spanish gun boat. In consequence of this information, Mr. Y. gave up the idea of going to America with his dispatches, although he had previously chartered the Ocean for that purpose, and immediately took his passage for England on board the Proviant store ship, which vessel sailed on the same day with the Ocean.

**MORA, (Portugal) June 16.**  
Positive intelligence has been received from Lisbon, that almost all the French troops are moving to different points, and that the remainder, with General Junot are fortifying themselves in St. George's Castle, where they have collected provisions and ammunition. Whatever was in the arsenals, they have removed to the forts; and it is even added, that they intend to enter in articles of capitulation with the nation. The few troops which were in Evora, fled off towards Beira, and were very near being attacked by the people, in consequence of the threats of the French commander, who was under the necessity of departing without subsidies which he had demanded. We are informed, that, in Beja, all the inhabitants are up in arms, only waiting for the signal to attack, and for some-body to head them.

**SEVILLE, June 18.**  
We learn, by several official papers, that the Grand Duke of Berg has, at the request of the Board of Government at Madrid, suspended the march of the French troops to the Provinces which have proclaimed Ferdinand VII.  
D. Manuel Barnevo, Lieutenant of the Pavia Dragoons, who left Madrid on the 8th inst. and joined our army on the 15th has communicated the following particulars.  
The French garrison in Madrid does not amount to 8000 men. The Duke of Berg continued in the Monclavo, whence he intended to remove to the Retiro, as soon as it should be fortified. Moncey's division, consisting of 4 or 5000 men, had marched out of Madrid, making inquiries respecting the roads which led to several Provinces, so that its destination is not known. The division formerly quartered in the Escorial, which had proceeded against Segovia, and was 6000 strong, was beaten by the Segovians, on the 8th, with a loss of 3000 men.  
At Manzanares there were 800 Frenchmen, who, having set out upon their march to Dupont's army, were attacked, in Valdepenas, by the inhabitants. After an action which lasted two hours and in which they lost 150 men, and destroyed almost all the houses, they withdrew to Manzanares where they have since been captured.

The Puerto del Rey is guarded by about 3,000 men, and 2 pieces of ordnance are conducting to that point.  
A regiment of volunteers of Arragon, and a battalion de Subaga, sent from Madrid to Badajoz, proceeded no farther than Salavena and there joined the peasants, declaring they would go no farther, but remain and defend their country. On the 24th, a battalion of the regiment of Majorca, stationed at Badajoz, joined the people and declared against the French. Several other Spanish corps on the frontiers of Portugal have followed their example. Valencia has also proclaimed Ferdinand VII. burned Murat's stamped papers, and named his excellency the Conde de Cervellon, general of the army.

**CARTHAGENA, May 24.**  
Ferdinand VII was this day proclaimed, in consequence of the popular cry in his favor. A Junta of war appointed, at the head of which is lieut. general Cisneros, and under him Cesar and other officers. A felucca was sent to port Mahon with this intelligence. The French Consul had fled on board a Danish corvette, and all the stamped paper sent from Madrid in the name of Murat, as lieutenant general of the kingdom, has been burned; officers have been sent to rouse the people of Granada, Murcia and Valencia.

**MURCIA, May 24.**  
Ferdinand VII. was this day proclaimed king, in presence of the bishop and nobility, with Florida Blanca at the head of the latter. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the people.  
**VALENCIA, May 28.**  
All the inhabitants of the city and Vega, from 19 to 40, are taking up arms for Ferdinand VII. under the authority of the capt. gen. Audiencia, Acquaintance, and other authorities of the city.

**CADIZ, (Spain) June 14.**  
Last night it was notified to the French squadron, that a new battery of 80 36 pounders, and 8 24 pounders were ready to open upon it, within half a cannon-shot, in case it should not surrender.—This morning, at 7, no answer having been returned, the signal for general action was made on board the Prince; upon which, the French surrendered at 8. The officers wanted to fight to the last; but the crews revolted against them, and forced them to strike. The General of our squadron immediately repaired in his barge, on board the French admiral's ship, and returned to his own with the French General. The many vessels which were in readiness, either to give assistance in case of shipwreck, or to remove the crews, in case they surrendered, went alongside the ships of the line, and, in the course of the day, the latter were manned by our sailors, all the French having been previously removed. The seamen have been conducted to the four Towers in the Caraca, the marines to Puntales, and the officers on board a ship in the bay, which has been fitted out for that purpose, and is called Ponton.

**PARIS, (France) June 17.**  
The following order is extracted from the Madrid Gazette, of June 4, published by direction of the minister of State Dispatches, ad interim, under the date of May 22, 1808, viz:  
"His Imperial Highness, the Lieutenant General of the kingdom, [Murat] has been pleased to order, that the ships belonging to the United States of America, which were detained in the ports of Spain, on the ground of their being visited by the English, shall be set free."  
(Signed) PEDRO DE CIBUENTES."

**ROME, May 21.**  
In the Courant of this city, there is the following important decree:—  
"Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhinisch Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our

Holy Religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports, made by the Romish Ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed and do agree as follows:  
[Here follow the different articles of the decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their government.]  
In pursuance of a second decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other officers of the Romish Court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal officers were already dismissed.

**LONDON, June 21.**  
The following articles appeared in a Dutch paper of the 10th inst:—  
"A camp is to be formed near Berlin of 40,000 French troops. Various reasons are assigned. (The French say to ease the inhabitants.)  
"The French minister of the colonies has sent a message to the board of commerce at Bordeaux, ordering that all vessels bound to the colonies must take on board from 30 to 50 soldiers, according to the size of the vessel, until 10,000 men shall have been in this manner conveyed to the West Indies.  
"It is strongly reported in Amsterdam, that Austria and Russia are about to enter into a very close alliance.  
"Gen. Dumourier has certainly offered to take the command of the patriotic army of Spain."

**JULY 7.**  
The report of insurrections in France, against the usurped tyranny and insupportable military conscription of Bonaparte, are probably premature. But it is nevertheless a fact, that certain persons are arrived in this country, to the number of three, who have escaped from France, and have made their way over here through Holland; and they not only declare the sentiment of abhorrence against Bonaparte is universal on that part of the Continent through which they passed; but they have asserted and believed to be authorized to make certain propositions to our government, connected with future meditated movements in France. They have had an interview with a member of administration, and it is not improbable that important consequences may result from their visit to England.

**JULY 8.**  
The American ship Tiger brought in to Plymouth by the Growler gun brig, had on board the marquis D'Yujo, late minister from Spain to the U. States, & his family.  
The Tiger was allowed by the American government to take his excellency to Bordeaux. The commander of the late occurrence in Spain, and solicited him to proceed thither at once; but the surprise of the Marquis was such as to induce him to doubt some of the facts alleged, and to prefer a visit to England before he proceeded to Spain.  
We have seen letters from Gottenburgh to June 30:—They state, that the Russians have abandoned nearly all Finland, and given up Abo and Sweaburg—that affairs have been settled with the Norwegians.  
A French squadron with 8000 troops destined to take possession of Carthage, was met by a number of British ships of war, and completely destroyed. Two of their frigates, and all their transports were sunk, and two ships of the line were boarded, and their crews put to the sword. The English lost two frigates, and received some damage in their ships.—The action was fought between Alicante and Carthage, on the 24th of May.  
We have been favored with the following extract from the Stockholm Gazette, of June 25:  
"A report from Field-marshal Kingenspor, dated Brahetad, June 10, sets forth that after Col. Sandale had driven the Russians from Kautalambi, Lappavirta, Jorois, and Warkaus, taken all the magazines and artillery (ninety-nine cannon in all) he proceeded to Koivift, where after a severe conflict, the Russians were again defeated, when a number of prisoners and considerable stores fell into the hands of the Swedes.  
The most recent advices from St. Petersburg by the way of Gottenburgh, mention that a great alteration had taken place in the disposition of the Russian

cabinet. His Imperial majesty was said to be fully apprised of the designs of Bonaparte to dethrone the Bourbons, and place the crown of Spain upon his own head or that of one of his family, and to have expressed a strong and marked indignation of the plan. A messenger Mr. Ross, set off on Friday morning at three o'clock, for St. Petersburg, and we understand that he has orders to proceed afterwards to Vienna.  
Some private letters from Holland mention a report of France having declared war against Austria. If Bonaparte feels that he cannot succeed against Spain, he might declare against Austria in order to afford him some pretext for withdrawing his troops from Spain.  
The Monitor contains a Senatus Consultum, by which the national guards are called out to supply the place of the troops of the line, withdrawn from the different departments.—It is said, that at least 160,000 men are on their march to join the troops which Bonaparte had already collected on the Spanish frontiers.  
The first division of the prize money for the capture of Buenos Ayres takes place on the 15th instant. A Field Officer's share will be 7000l.  
Letters received from Cadiz, state that the Marquis de Hajar, a determined enemy of French influence, residing near Madrid, has, with the whole of his family, and domestics, been put to death by a party of French soldiers, who, in compliance with the orders they had received, forced their way into the house of the Marquis, in the dead of the night, and murdered, in cold blood, every person they discovered, amounting to upwards of thirty.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that the utmost activity pervades every department of government in promoting every possible means to assist the Spanish patriots.  
Three brigades of infantry, consisting of 10,000 men with several squadrons of cavalry, are already under orders to embark at Ramsgate and in the Downs. A brigade of the guards is also to be immediately embarked, and the total number of troops to be employed on this occasion will amount to little short of 30,000. Report says that Lord Moira is to have the command.  
Talleyrand is said to be out of favor with Napoleon! and to have been averse to his project on Spain.  
The present would be a favourable time for a revolt in Naples, in Rome, and indeed, throughout Italy.  
Mr. Frere is appointed Envoy to the Spanish Patriots.  
There are reports of a misunderstanding between France and Russia and Austria; of an insurrection in Poland, and even in France.

**LIVERPOOL, (Eng.) July 11.**  
The events which are now taking place in Spain have revived our hopes, and we trust, hold out a rational prospect of an effectual stop being put to the progress the French were making towards the subjugation of Europe; we have also well grounded expectations that Russia will soon be ranked amongst the number of our friends.  
This unexpected, and we may almost say, miraculous change in the politics of Europe, has had a very material effect on our market; Russian, Baltic, and Mediterranean produce of all descriptions are rapidly declining, whilst our colonial produce is as rapidly advancing; ten to fifteen per cent. advance has been given on coffee, from the supposition that the north of Europe would be immediately opened to us, and hemp is depressed full fifteen pounds per ton.  
The very abundant crop we may expect, and the fineness of the weather, will tend to keep the price of corn and wheat down, unless large quantities should be exported to Spain and Portugal; and from what Lord Hawkesbury said, in answer to Lord Holland, the other night in the House of Lords, we suppose that it is intended to rescind the orders in council, as far as respects those two countries, and indeed we hope the power of France will be so curtailed as to induce the ministry to repeal them altogether; and we think it likely.  
A messenger is daily expected from America, with dispatches, which it is supposed, will be decisive as to our future relations with that country. Mr. Purviance, who has been employed on the occasion, sailed from Norfolk several weeks since, in the St. Michael's brig, capt. Kenyon; but the brig was to land

another messenger in France previous to her coming to this country, and it is probable that Mr. Purviance's dispatches may, as on former occasions, be made dependent on the state of the negotiation between General Armstrong and the French government, and that he is detained in France waiting instructions from Paris.

**NORFOLK, August 22.**  
On Saturday arrived here the British schooner Swift, captain Young, 18 days from St. Croix, from whom we have derived the following important information.  
On the first of August a vessel arrived at St. Croix from La Guaira, by whom advices were received, which stated, that on the 16th of July, the French government brig Le Serpent, of 16 guns and 110 men, arrived at La Guaira, with the information that the throne of Spain had been abdicated by king Charles and Ferdinand, in favor of the emperor of France. Orders were delivered to the governor of Caracas from thence dethroned kings and from the French emperor to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte for their lawful sovereign, as the emperor had named him king of Spain. This information excited the deepest concern, which was dispelled on the following day by the arrival of the British frigate Acafo, capt. Beaver, dispatched from Barbadoes, by admiral Cochrane, with the determination and proceedings of the Supreme Council at Seville. The unanimous resolution was to adhere to the Council of Seville. The French officers fled in haste from the city of Caracas to La Guaira, and got on board the Le Serpent, with the intention to proceed to sea, but they were stopped by the Acafo, who made prize of the vessel.  
The resentment of the people against the French was so great, that the commandant could with difficulty protect 40 French soldiers that remained of the party that was sent by Gen. Enrouf from Gaudaloupe at the time of Miranda's threatened invasion.  
The Briti sloop of war Lark, arrived at La Guaira on the 20th July from Caracas, but the object for which she had been dispatched was anticipated by the arrival of the Acafo.  
A flag of truce arrived at St. Thomas from Porto Rico, in which island the measures of the Council of Seville were observed.  
The following proclamation, issued by the governor of that island has been translated for the Ledger.

**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOV. OF PORTO RICO.**  
*Inhabitants of Porto Rico!*  
Your fidelity and loyalty to the law, the Catholic Kings of Spain, since Divine Providence placed this island under their government, are too well known, to make it necessary to exhort you now to display the same loyalty and fidelity which you have always exhibited against the enemies of Spain, in their attacks upon this valuable island.  
Now, more than ever, all your efforts are to be roused into action, in order to confound the views of an infamous usurper of your dearest rights. Napoleon Bonaparte arms to subject you to his iron despotism. He has dethroned the amiable sovereign, whom you had acknowledged, and solemnly sworn to obey; he has violated our holy religion, and all with the pretext of making Spaniards more happy, whereas his real object is to reduce us to the vilest condition of slavery.  
Already I see you resolved, and ready to proclaim with a loud voice, that you will shed the last drop of the noble blood that circulates in your veins, rather than to submit to the yoke, which the unparalleled despotism of the French would impose on you; that you will not forget the revolutionary crimes, which have been the destruction of the human race. This is also my determination, and I promise and swear by all that is sacred and holy, that I will defend your persons and property, with you to preserve unshaken the holy religion in which we were born, and the fidelity we have solemnly sworn to our lord and sovereign Ferdinand the Seventh.  
As a signal of our unity of sentiment, of our determination to execute

the noble purposes we have resolved on, let every one (without exception to persons) wear in the hat a red cockade! with these distinctions—those who are officers of government, or are employed in the armies of the king, shall place in the centre of the said cockade, a small one of black, to denote the armistice and alliance between the Spanish and English nations, and these will add the initial letter of the name of our beloved sovereign Ferdinand the Seventh. All persons are desired to take notice, that in eight days, from the publication of this proclamation, those who are found without these insignia, shall be considered as suspicious persons, and be proceeded against according to law.  
Given in Porto Rico, this 20th day of July, 1808. MONTES.

**BOSTON, August 22.**  
Yesterday arrived at this port, the Brig Mureury, capt. Bradford, 25 days from Alicante, and 40 from Gibraltar. The accounts by this arrival, are not so important or particular as were to be expected. He brought no papers from the latter place; but reports verbally, that the French were still in possession of Barcelona; though a party of about 1000, who were ordered from that city into the country, were met by the Spaniards and entirely cut to pieces; that Dupont's army from Madrid, had been wholly destroyed, with the loss of 7,000 Spaniards; that the French consul at Malaga with several French merchants, had been massacred by the populace; that the French were compelled to fly from every part of Spain; that the spirit of resistance to French aggression was universal throughout the country, and that but one sentiment appeared to prevail among the inhabitants—To live free or perish.

*Extract of a letter from a lady in Madrid to her brother in Dublin, dated May 5.*  
Words cannot describe the horror with which we have been surrounded since the first of this month; the approaching storm was expected; but on the 2d, immediately after breakfast, it broke out in the most furious manner. Our friend T. had provided a retreat at his country house, about 8 miles distant, to which we were to remove that very evening, but the storm overtook us, and flung our journey: the thunder of the artillery announced the beginning of the business, and in a few minutes after the whole male population of the city appeared in arms; whenever a French soldier was discovered, he was instantly cut down or shot; six of them were put to death under our windows; the scene was awful beyond description; after two or three hours carnage, particularly in our great street called Alesda, a reinforcement of Frenchmen poured into the town, and in their turn bore the assaults; our doors were burst open by the defeated populace, and seven or eight of the inhabitants took refuge under the couches and in different parts of the house; but the French soldiers followed them, and in my presence they most unmercifully bayoneted those who first entered the room, where I and my children sat shivered with horror. The presence of a young French officer protected us, and he had the humanity to continue with me in the house the entire of this fatal day, to which I certainly owe the lives of myself and children. All night the inhabitants were forced to illuminate their windows and fifteen dreadful-looking fellows took entire possession of the lower part of the house; they soon broke open the cellar, which they plundered, nor could the presence of the friendly officer I have mentioned prevent them. The following morning was indeed a scene of horror. Almost every person that passed through the streets was felled with blood, and the dead bodies lay in heaps—it was reported, and I believe with some truth, that Murat, the French general, intended to erect some works outside the town, to batter it to the ground, in revenge for the lives of his soldiers. This however, he abandoned. The next day, when the tumult had a little subsided, T. and I got some articles of plate, and the books of the house, and through the intercession of our French friend, were suffered to remove to his residence at Ombro, where we now are with the children."

**NEW-YORK, August 26.**  
A most distressing fire commenced about 12 o'clock last night, in Nassau Street opposite the middle Dutch Church. It originated in the house occupied by Mr. Watkey's, and destroyed that building, the Charity School house belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a school-house belonging to Mr. Barry, a private school-house, a paint shop, and two or three tables; and materially injured the buildings occupied by Mr. Grant Thoburn as seed floss, &c.—Several dwelling-houses, fronting on Liberty Street, were also considerably injured.  
We have the painful task to add, that Mrs. Watkeys, her daughter about eighteen years of age, a black girl of sixteen, and two black children were consumed. A more melancholy spectacle has not been witnessed in this city, for many years. So rapid did the flames spread over the building in which they originated, that no human efforts could possibly have saved the lives of the sufferers. The room in which Mr. Watkeys slept, was on fire when he was roused by the screams of his wife. Instantly springing forward through the flames & bidding her to follow, he alone escaped the devouring element. They who witnessed the screams of the victims and the outcries of the frantic survivor indeed felt, but language would fail to describe, the awful and distressing scene.

**CHARLES TOWN, September 2.**  
\*\*\* The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Jefferson, are invited and requested to meet at the house of John Anderson, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to deliberate on matters interesting to the public welfare.  
Sept. 1st, 1808.

**ELECTION TICKET.**  
The following is the Madisonian Electoral Ticket, published for the information of the people of Virginia.  
Joseph Godwin, sen. Nanssemond, Benjamin Harrison, Prince George, Edward Pegram, sen. Dinwiddie, Richard Field, Brunswick, Col. Thomas Read, Charlotte, Joseph Eggleston, Amelia, Hugh Nelson, Albemarle, Col. George Penn, Patrick, Philip N. Nicholas, Richmond City, John Spencer Roane, Hanover, John Roane, King William, Robert Taylor, Orange, Guilvius B. Horner, Fauquier, Robert Nelson, York, Mann Page, Gloucester, Richard Barnes, Richmond county, John T. Brooke, Stafford, Hugh Holmes, Frederick, Osborne Sprigg, Hampshire, James Allen, Shenandoah, Archibald Stuart, Augusta, Col. Alexander Smyth, Wythe, Gen. John Preston, Montgomery, William McKinley, Ohio.

*Lexington, (Ken.) Aug. 2.*  
On Saturday last arrived in this place the honorable James Monroe, our late minister at the court of London.  
*Charlote, August 19.*  
On Tuesday last arrived in this town the commander in chief of the United States army, Gen. James Wilkinson.—His quarters are at Christian Humerich's Inn.  
It affords us much gratification to state, that authentic accounts from the western parts of this commonwealth, [Pennsylvania] all concur in the union of sentiment, on the republican candidates—for J. Madison, President, G. Clinton, Vice President, and S. Snyder, Governor—that the vote will be concurrent, and we make not the least doubt more mighty in numbers and effect, than on any former occasion in Pennsylvania—indeed the fate of the union, in relation to the world at large, has awakened American feelings to the very general extinction of foreign influence—Aurora.

Although the Grand Council of Seville has directed that American vessels shall be liberated, yet it will only prove

advantageous to those who are sufficiently fortunate to escape the British cruizers in their passage to the United States. If taken, they will be liable to condemnation on the plea of having been in a French port. Oracle.

*Important Dispatches.*  
We understand dispatches to our government, of great importance, were received in the ship Isabella, arrived at Boston, on the 20th ult. They were immediately forwarded to Mr. Madison. Boston paper.

The greatest caution must be used in reading the accounts from Europe. A deep game is playing. No arts are untried; no probabilities are regarded. Treaties are announced upon private wires—Expeditions from a purpose to increase the public alarms. Victories are gained, where no armies have been marched—Wars are proclaimed for nations at peace. Indeed every artifice is used in Europe and America to distract the public opinion.  
All the reports favor the independence of South America. It is believed that the Colonists will as firmly oppose a subjection to the English as to the French, and if they are finally reduced, it must be by the superior policy of Europe, and not by their generous consent.—With the conduct of St. Domingo before their eyes, the West Indies may be soon induced to follow the example. Salem Arg.

The post-boy who carries the mail between Raleigh, N. C. and Newbern, has been lately murdered, and the mail robbed.—The progress of this cross-post has been arrested in consequence, as no one will venture to carry the mail.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**  
In Fagan Rome, poor Debtors it is said, Could not be bury'd till their Debts were paid; But Christians, more humane, four out of five, Won't wait for death, but bury them alive.

\*\*\* The Printers in Winchester will confer an obligation on the friends of the said Joseph MacMakin, by giving the above one or two insertions.  
Sept. 2, 1808.

**For Sale,**  
MY present dwelling house, smith-shop, and lot, with a never failing well of water thereon, situate on the corner of Liberty and West streets, in Charlestown.—A great bargain will be given in this valuable property, if application be made previous to the first of October next.—I then purpose to remove to the western country. If not sold it will be rented for one or more years. I will also dispose of all my household and kitchen furniture, at private sale.  
JOHN HAINS.  
September 2, 1808.

**Charles-Town Races.**  
THE Charlestown races will commence on the Second Wednesday in October next, and continue three days.—We confidently believe that the first day's purse will be 100 dollars. The second day 60 dollars, and the third day a Sweepstake, which will consist of the entrance money of the two first days and the gate money.  
The races will be in every respect conducted agreeably to the rules of the late Charlestown Jockey Club, and will be each day free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses the preceding days only excepted.  
Four horses to start each day or no race. Entrance five per cent. if entered the day before the race, or double at the stake.  
GEORGE HITE, JOHN ANDERSON.

The subscribers are requested to pay their respective subscriptions a few days before the races, to John Anderson, Charlestown, Sept. 2, 1808.

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Yesterday arrived at this port, the Brig Mureury, capt. Bradford, 25 days from Alicante, and 40 from Gibraltar. The accounts by this arrival, are not so important or particular as were to be expected. He brought no papers from the latter place; but reports verbally, that the French were still in possession of Barcelona; though a party of about 1000, who were ordered from that city into the country, were met by the Spaniards and entirely cut to pieces; that Dupont's army from Madrid, had been wholly destroyed, with the loss of 7,000 Spaniards; that the French consul at Malaga with several French merchants, had been massacred by the populace; that the French were compelled to fly from every part of Spain; that the spirit of resistance to French aggression was universal throughout the country, and that but one sentiment appeared to prevail among the inhabitants—To live free or perish.

*Extract of a letter from a lady in Madrid to her brother in Dublin, dated May 5.*  
Words cannot describe the horror with which we have been surrounded since the first of this month; the approaching storm was expected; but on the 2d, immediately after breakfast, it broke out in the most furious manner. Our friend T. had provided a retreat at his country house, about 8 miles distant, to which we were to remove that very evening, but the storm overtook us, and flung our journey: the thunder of the artillery announced the beginning of the business, and in a few minutes after the whole male population of the city appeared in arms; whenever a French soldier was discovered, he was instantly cut down or shot; six of them were put to death under our windows; the scene was awful beyond description; after two or three hours carnage, particularly in our great street called Alesda, a reinforcement of Frenchmen poured into the town, and in their turn bore the assaults; our doors were burst open by the defeated populace, and seven or eight of the inhabitants took refuge under the couches and in different parts of the house; but the French soldiers followed them, and in my presence they most unmercifully bayoneted those who first entered the room, where I and my children sat shivered with horror. The presence of a young French officer protected us, and he had the humanity to continue with me in the house the entire of this fatal day, to which I certainly owe the lives of myself and children. All night the inhabitants were forced to illuminate their windows and fifteen dreadful-looking fellows took entire possession of the lower part of the house; they soon broke open the cellar, which they plundered, nor could the presence of the friendly officer I have mentioned prevent them. The following morning was indeed a scene of horror. Almost every person that passed through the streets was felled with blood, and the dead bodies lay in heaps—it was reported, and I believe with some truth, that Murat, the French general, intended to erect some works outside the town, to batter it to the ground, in revenge for the lives of his soldiers. This however, he abandoned. The next day, when the tumult had a little subsided, T. and I got some articles of plate, and the books of the house, and through the intercession of our French friend, were suffered to remove to his residence at Ombro, where we now are with the children."

**NEW-YORK, August 26.**  
A most distressing fire commenced about 12 o'clock last night, in Nassau Street opposite the middle Dutch Church. It originated in the house occupied by Mr. Watkey's, and destroyed that building, the Charity School house belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a school-house belonging to Mr. Barry, a private school-house, a paint shop, and two or three tables; and materially injured the buildings occupied by Mr. Grant Thoburn as seed floss, &c.—Several dwelling-houses, fronting on Liberty Street, were also considerably injured.  
We have the painful task to add, that Mrs. Watkeys, her daughter about eighteen years of age, a black girl of sixteen, and two black children were consumed. A more melancholy spectacle has not been witnessed in this city, for many years. So rapid did the flames spread over the building in which they originated, that no human efforts could possibly have saved the lives of the sufferers. The room in which Mr. Watkeys slept, was on fire when he was roused by the screams of his wife. Instantly springing forward through the flames & bidding her to follow, he alone escaped the devouring element. They who witnessed the screams of the victims and the outcries of the frantic survivor indeed felt, but language would fail to describe, the awful and distressing scene.

**CHARLES TOWN, September 2.**  
\*\*\* The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Jefferson, are invited and requested to meet at the house of John Anderson, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to deliberate on matters interesting to the public welfare.  
Sept. 1st, 1808.

**ELECTION TICKET.**  
The following is the Madisonian Electoral Ticket, published for the information of the people of Virginia.  
Joseph Godwin, sen. Nanssemond, Benjamin Harrison, Prince George, Edward Pegram, sen. Dinwiddie, Richard Field, Brunswick, Col. Thomas Read, Charlotte, Joseph Eggleston, Amelia, Hugh Nelson, Albemarle, Col. George Penn, Patrick, Philip N. Nicholas, Richmond City, John Spencer Roane, Hanover, John Roane, King William, Robert Taylor, Orange, Guilvius B. Horner, Fauquier, Robert Nelson, York, Mann Page, Gloucester, Richard Barnes, Richmond county, John T. Brooke, Stafford, Hugh Holmes, Frederick, Osborne Sprigg, Hampshire, James Allen, Shenandoah, Archibald Stuart, Augusta, Col. Alexander Smyth, Wythe, Gen. John Preston, Montgomery, William McKinley, Ohio.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 24. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

Messrs. Williams & Brown,  
By inserting the following lines to the memory of Gen. Wayne, you will much oblige your subscribers—they will, no doubt, be acceptable to most of your readers. They were hastily thrown together by one of the American army, a few weeks after the battle of Monmouth, and were not made public until the close of the war. The person who sends them to you was an eye witness to most of the transactions therein alluded to.

To the memory of Gen. Wayne.  
Ah! muse, awhile forget those scenes,  
Where once you lov'd to stray,  
And little fluttering pleasures dress  
In smiles the livelong day.  
Ah! think on Monmouth's sandy fields,  
And raise the vocal strain,  
To sing and share the just applause  
Of great and gallant Wayne.

Where Britain's foremost sons of war,  
By daring Monckton led,  
Presumptuous o'er fair freedom's soil,  
Their march indignant sped.  
How weak appear'd their boasted might,  
Their savage rage how vain,  
Appall'd they heard our cannon roar,  
And fled from conquering Wayne.

An alert band of free born souls  
Our cautious hero chose; †  
Secure each generous bosom beat,  
To check an host of foes.  
They fought, Britania's forces fled,  
And left the fatal plain,  
Even Monckton's laurels fell to grace  
The brow of conquering Wayne.

In vain the sun's inclement rays  
Shot gleams of hasty death;  
In vain the gasping soldiers lay,  
To catch reviving breath;  
But these and thousand terrors more,  
Could not a will restrain,  
Not all the horrid forms of death  
Could damp intrepid Wayne.

May praises due to martial worth,  
By Washington's confess'd;  
Create an emulative fire  
In every hero's breast;  
And when our gallant youths aspire  
In mortal fame to gain,  
Their great, their utmost will should be  
To emulate our Wayne.

\* Col. Monckton commanded the British grenadiers and light infantry, on the day of Monmouth battle, and were the advanced corps, and those who engaged Wayne.  
† The detachment commanded by Gen. Wayne were by him hastily selected from the army, for the purpose of covering the retreat of our advanced detachment, commanded by Gen. Ch. Lee.  
‡ Col. Monckton was killed—he had frequently distinguished himself in the war as a brave officer.  
§ The 28th of June, 1778, the day of the battle, was an excessive hot day.  
¶ Gen. Washington, in his letter of the 29th to Congress, gives great praise to Gen. Wayne for his judicious dispositions and obstinate bravery on the 28th.

Seville.—As the most bold and important measures of defence have issued from the supreme council of the Spanish nation established at this place, it may not be unacceptable to present our readers with a short sketch.  
This place is the capital of Andalusia, and formerly was the Emporium of the new world; it contained at that time 160,000 looms and 120,000 persons were employed, but there are now only 400. The chief manufactures are of silk and recently snuffs. The tobacco employs 220 manufacturers. Seville is esteemed the chief city of Spain. Madrid being only a town distinguished by the royal residence, but it contains very near double the population of the first. It is of circular form, fortified with strong works and flanked by high towers. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; W. of the river is a grove of Olive trees 30 miles in length. It is about 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W. of Grenada, and 213 S. by W. of Madrid.

Mer. Ad.  
Manufactures.—In 1787, 25 millions of pounds of cotton were manufactured

in Britain. About six millions were imported from the British colonies, six from the Levant, and 10 from the settlement of other European nations. Half the quantity was employed in white goods, one fourth in flannels, one fourth in hosiery, mixtures and candlewicks, giving employment to 6000 spinners & 260,000 other manufacturers. In 1791 the quantity of cotton was increased from 20 millions to 32 millions of pounds. Thread has been spun so fine as to be sold for £4, and lace for £40, the ounce. The value of the wool annually manufactured in England, is about three millions sterling; it employs above a million of persons, who receive for their work about nine millions.—*Lon. pap.*

**Pulmonary Consumption.**—It is stated by Dr. Sharpley, Mr. Willan, and others, that 40,000 persons die annually within the city of London, and that five-eighths of all the deaths in England (small pox and children under two years of age excepted) are occasioned by pulmonary complaints. Dr. Sharpley has found emetics, steadily persevered in, to completely eradicate the disease in its incipient stages, where no mal-conformation of the thorax, &c. opposed their use.

## Mode of ascertaining the exact moment of the Equinox.

All the secret consists in having a vessel of vine branches and a crystal glass with a foot to it. The aches must be pure and sifted; the glass should be clean and placed in a room upon a solid table or some other fixture which will not be liable to be moved. The doors and windows must be closely shut, lest the wind should interrupt the operation. These preparatory dispositions being made, fill the glass with clean water, and throw in two spoonfuls of aches. The aches quickly settle to the bottom, and the water becomes transparent as before. You must then wait for the moment of the Equinox. At the very instant when the sun passes over or under our hemisphere, the aches rise from the bottom of the glass and trouble the water as if an invisible hand were disturbing it.

This curious experiment presents ample scope for disquisition among philosophers, & those who will convince themselves of the truth of the above, may, by investigating the cause of this remarkable phenomenon, be enabled to make some new and interesting discoveries.

† The Equinox is the time, when the day and night becomes equal; that is on the 22d of March and 22d September.

## For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.  
60 bottles Castor Oil.  
10 gallons Lemon Shrub.  
64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by  
**DAN. ANNIN.**  
Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, living about two miles from Charlestown, sometime in April last, A BLACK MARE, rising four years old, switch-tail, a star on her forehead, and one hind foot white up to the fetlock; no shoes on. Also, on the first of June, A BRIGHT BAY MARE, about three years old, a small star on her forehead, long mane and tail. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given, if the said creatures be brought home, or two dollars and a half for either.

**MICHAEL KELLENBERGER.**  
August 12, 1808.

## A SMART BOY,

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

**JOHN LEMON.**  
Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

## Take Notice.

THE season of the horse Hamiltonian expired on the 1st instant; all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible.  
**JAMES HITE.**  
August 5, 1808.

## By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive by an inquisition held in the county of Northumberland, on the 21st day of September, in the year 1806, before John H. Fahin, esq. coroner for the said county, that on the 2nd day of the said month of September, in the year aforesaid, a certain GEORGE GORDON, late of the county aforesaid, stands charged with the murder of a certain negro slave, named Bartley; and it appearing that after the perpetration of the said murder, the said George Gordon did immediately, and doth still fly from justice: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and convey before some justice of the peace for the said county of Northumberland, the said George Gordon, that he may be dealt with as the law directs. And I do moreover hereby enjoin all officers civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth, to use their best endeavors to apprehend and convey as aforesaid, the said George Gordon, that he may be dealt with in such manner as the law in such cases prescribes.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed, at L. S. Richmond, this 5th day of August, 1808.

Signed **WM. H. CABELL.**

\* \* \* \* \* George Gordon is about five feet eight or ten inches high, is stout made, has light colored hair, blue eyes and a down look when spoken to. It is believed that he is frequently lurking in the county of St. Mary's, Maryland.  
August 15.

## WANTED,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of  
**DAN. ANNIN.**  
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

## Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN—or a LAD, aged about 16 or 17 years. To prevent unnecessary trouble, no application need be made, unless the fellow to be sold, be of good character. For one of that description, the CASH will be given. Inquire of the Printers.  
July 25, 1808.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, nod before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.  
**JOHN COCKRELL.**  
July 15, 1808.

## WANTED,

An OVERSEER. Good recommendations will be required.  
**GEO. S. WASHINGTON.**  
July 22, 1808.

## Save your Rags.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers of this paper.

## BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opeckon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away a pair of Gorduroy overalls, an old waist coat and a wool hat; but he is an artful thief. If low, he will probably get other clothing. He has been seen with some of Mr. Francis Whiting's negroes, and it is supposed they will convey him to Mr. Beverly Whiting's quarter in Jefferson county. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

**CASPAR SEEVERS.**  
Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 1808.

## Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

**CONRAD COUNSELLER.**  
June 23, 1808.

## An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Counterpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business.  
**WM. MORROW.**  
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ult. living within three miles of Shepherds Town, on the road leading to Harpers Ferry, a Negro man named OCHREY, 36 years old, 6 feet high, straight made, rather of a yellow call, very fond of liquor, and is a very good fiddler—his clothing consisted of a tow shirt and trousers, and a lincey coat, and several other garments not recollected—he may change his name and clothes and obtain a forged pass.

Ten Dollars will be given if taken in this county, Twenty Dollars if above 30 miles from home, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and secured in any jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.  
**MICHAEL MOLER.**  
August 1, 1808.

## PROPOSALS

By Zadok Gerner, of Pittsburgh, For printing by a General Subscription, a Dictionary of the Holy Bible;

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED, All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

AN ALSO An explanation of all the appellative Terms; and a systematical Description of all the Natural Productions, such as Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Stones, Gems, &c.

FORMING A body of Scriptural History, Chronology, and Divinity; a Repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the Scriptures.

With a collection of the most elegant Engravings hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the U. States.

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN, Minister of the Gospel, Haddington. WITH NOTES, BY THE REV. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregations of Service & King's Creek, Pa.

## CONDITIONS.

This celebrated and truly valuable work shall be comprised in two large octavo volumes, each to contain about 650 pages, durably and substantially bound, price to subscribers 3 Dollars, 50 Cts. each volume, payable on delivery.—It shall be printed on a fine dove paper, on a type entirely new, cast for the purpose by Binny & Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

## AMERICA.

The following observations were made by Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister, in the British House of Commons on the 24th of June, in answer to remarks by Mr. Whitbread:—

"I shall only state, that in the whole conduct of the British government, with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make ample reparation—for that which was a decidedly wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests. Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine, whether from the correspondence on the table of the House, any bad disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transactions. That the rupture of the negotiation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side, is an incontrovertible truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbors of America, while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure.—But, sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was, to all the feelings of nice honor, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government. With respect, sir, to the embargo, and to the probable effects of the orders in council, in producing its abatement, the hon. gentleman has mistaken a right honorable friend's proposition. The honorable gentleman declared, that the orders in council would do away the embargo, whereas my hon. friend only argued, in opposition to the honorable gentleman on the other side, that the orders in council did not produce the embargo; that they were not substantively known in America when the embargo took place; and that they were not included in the complaint made by the American government to Congress, on which complaint the embargo was founded. Nor, sir, do I think the orders in council themselves could have produced any irritation in America. If I were not disposed on this occasion to avoid making any observations which might be suspected of a party feeling, I would say that I do think irritation in America may have been produced by the echo of discussions in this House. Sir, since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation of any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the honorable gentleman, in execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communications that had been made by the American government, since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his majesty's government were disinclined to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make. If it be asked 'why, I am unable satisfactorily to reply. I can conjecture, that America has entered into negotiations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result. This, sir, is conjecture alone, but it is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication. It cannot be expected of me, that I should late prospectively, what are the views of his majesty's government on this sub-

ject. The principle by which they have hitherto been guided, they will continue invariably to contemplate. They attach as much value to the restoration, and to the continuance of cordiality, and perfect good understanding with America, as any man can do; they are ready to purchase that advantage by every justifiable conciliation; they have proved that readiness by the act of the present session, in which the trade with America has been placed on the most favorable footing; but, sir, they are not ready to purchase that advantage, great as they acknowledge it, at the price of the surrender of those rights on which the naval power and preponderance of Great Britain is immutably fixed.

## Remarks on the above, from the National Intelligencer.

That which most attracts our attention is the conjecture expressed "that America has entered into negotiations with France which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result."

It may well be said that the British ministry have no conception of a neutral policy, when such conduct is attributed to this country, whose only object is to maintain a perfect neutrality. America does not negotiate upon contingencies. Without assuming to have the slightest knowledge of the tenure of the communications from our government to either France or England, we venture boldly to assert that the same line of conduct has been pursued towards each; that no communication has been or will be made to one that shall depend on the measures of the other. Mr. Canning seems to have intended this remark for the western shores of the Atlantic; he could not have the slightest idea that the conjecture was correct, or he would not have uttered it in so equivocal a manner. Whether any communication had been received on that day (June 24) by the British ministry, we cannot undertake to say; nor had we ever before heard it expressed as a matter of surprise that an injured party has not made reparation to the aggressor; for this is the obvious interpretation of Mr. Canning's remark.

The minister's suggestion as to a probable cause of irritation in this country is also remarkable. He may be assured that it is the language used by the friends of America in G. Britain, which he represents as the cause of irritation, American people to an amicable settlement with Britain, more than all the advantages which their interest tells them would result from unrestrained commerce.

Mr. Canning twice alludes to the surrender of a right "on which the naval power and preponderance of G. Britain is immutably fixed," in which he declares his majesty's government will never acquiesce. They are ready to purchase cordiality with us by any justifiable conciliation, except by the surrender of that right which has been the great cause of difference—impressment, not of their own seamen, but of any seamen whomsoever from American vessels; the seizure of whom and their release or detention is determining by any captain of a British armed vessel which meets an American at sea.

If this declaration of the minister's prove nothing else, it proves undeniably the futility of the argument that an informal arrangement on this subject, supposed by our ministers to have been made with the British ministry, was a provision sufficiently satisfactory to have induced the acceptance of the rejected treaty: for a firm determination is now declared "not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests."

At the prospect of the approaching election, the efforts of party are re-

doubled to weaken the confidence of the people in their government, to distract the nation, and render useless the wise measures which the Representatives of the people have adopted.

Endless indeed were the task to expose the weakness of all and the absolute fallacy of most of the grounds on which the enemies of the present administration are endeavoring to injure it. One, however, is attended with circumstances so peculiar, that we deem it worthy of notice.

Mr. Canning, in his speech, says "since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation, or of any description whatever." From which expression, considering it as proof irrefragable, several federal papers have made the rational deduction, that no remonstrance has been made, by our government, on the subject of British orders in council; as appears by the following extract from the Bolton Gazette of Aug. 22:

"They (the people of America) have witnessed the groanings of the democratic presses against the British Orders in council, though they forgot at the same time to tell of the precedent measures of the French government, which produced these orders—and now they find out, that our own administration, so far from thinking them either arbitrary or unjustifiable, or being desirous of their removal or amelioration, that they have never preferred a complaint against them, or required their repeal. There is something strange in this conduct—it fully warrants the declaration of Mr. Gardiner, 'that there is an unseen hand in all this.'"

Can it be possible that any man conversant in the politics of his country, can forget a circumstance which occurred not more than four or five months ago? However improbable, it should seem that such is the case; and what renders the circumstance more singular, is the concurrent treachery of memory of two federal editors; for the Centinel of the same date, speaking of the dispatches said to have been received per the Isabella, says, "We do not think they relate to the British orders in council, for we are confident the United States have never made any communication to the Cabinet, on the subject of these orders."

On the 26th of February last, a communication was made to Congress by the President of the United States, commencing as follows: "I enclose for the information of Congress, letters recently received from our ministers at Paris and London, communicating their representations against the decrees and orders of France and Britain." &c.—These communications were inadvertently read with open doors in one branch of the legislature, contrary to usage. It was thus ascertained that the spirited and argumentative remonstrance of Mr. Pinckney was dated on the 23d November, but 12 days after the date of the orders in council. And yet there is an American paper which shall declare, for party purposes, that no remonstrance has ever been made on the subject.

While on this subject, we are induced to notice the peculiarity of Mr. Canning's language. It would be derogating from that consistency and regard to correctness which is supposed to attach to the prime minister of Great Britain, to entertain an idea that it was his intention to convey an equivocal meaning. Such however is the effect, if not the intention. Mr. C. says since the return of Mr. Rose, "no communication has been made by the American government whatever," &c. Now our readers will recollect a certain communication from Mr. Erskine, the British minister, to Mr. Madison, the British minister, to Mr. Madison, explanatory of the orders in council, under date of Feb. 23. To this it is well understood that a luminous and conclusive reply was made by the Secretary of State. It cannot be possible but that Mr. Canning must

have received this important paper, if no other, before the 24th of June; not indeed "from the American government," but from British ministers in America. So that Mr. Canning's expression, however equivocal its meaning, may be literally correct.

## SPANISH NEWS.

Translated from Spanish papers, for the Boston Gazette.

**VALLADOLID, May 21.**  
A great quantity of artillery and 20,000 muskets have been drawn from Segovia and the city Rodrigo. All is rapidly organizing here, the enemy is absolutely cut off, and the communications between Bayonne and Madrid completely flopped; such has been the vigorous and well concerted plans of that great man, the immortal Cuesta, who is at our head.

**ZAMORA, May 31.**  
The exaction of 124,000 rials destined for Madrid by order of the tyrant Murat, has been prohibited, and for greater security a formidable guard is placed over the treasury. It is said the French intend making a movement with part of the army from Madrid, but who can believe they will be so imprudent? Where can these miserable people go without being routed? The people of Madrid will not lose a moment in throwing off the yoke, in spite of a number of vile adulators who are attached to the court and ministry.

After the ceremony of swearing allegiance to Ferdinand 7th, at Grenada, 200 persons repaired to San Geronimo to celebrate the event. On their receiving the information of the arrival there of the governor of Malaga, they immediately seized him, and placed a respectable guard over him to prevent any outrage to his person. As this visit was suspicious, at the petition of the people the mail was examined and two letters were found from Napoleon and Murat to this wretch, naming him general of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and giving him hopes of a speedy assistance of fifty thousand men, which were to be added to those already employed in the subjugation of Spain. Hardly were the people informed of this iniquity, when they rushed upon him and murdered him with every kind of arms, dragging him through the city, and after tearing him in pieces, burnt him to ashes. The Magistrates have condemned this conduct of the people, and are taking measures to prevent such atrocities in future.

**LEIRIA, May 31.**  
Here no order of Murat is obeyed. We are disposed to unite with the Aragonians; we have men and discipline. Bonaparte has nothing to hope from our deputies in Bayonne; for many days not a maravedi has been permitted to be taken from the treasury. All the neighborhood is fired with enthusiasm, but keep order and respect the authorities.

**VALENCIA, June 7.**  
We are advised of the departure from Cartagena of a large train of artillery, and that they have sent to our aid 5000 muskets.  
To day we expect the arrival of 1200 of the Spanish guards, who have withdrawn from the service of the enemy.  
June 10.

Our negotiation with Great Britain presents us a fruitful field of mercantile and political speculation. The Cabinet of St. Cloud will not fail to charge England with our revolution, and have subtlety and sophistry enough to deny that their perfidy and crimes alone have been the cause of our independence. We know that the peasantry of Manroza have put to the sword nearly the whole of the body of troops commanded by general L. chi, second in command of the army of Catalonia, a man of ferocious character.

June 14.  
We are certain there no longer remains a single soldier of the French army in Tarragona, and that the Divi-