the wish he this day expressed to me, in the presence of your imperial and royal majesty.

"I entreat your imperial and royal majesty to take under your protection my person, and that of my brother the infant don Carlos, and to guarantee the persons and properties of all my followers.

"In this confidence I beg your imperial and royal majesty will accept of the assurances of the high consideration, &c.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Bayonne, 5th May, 1808."

"The whole having been published in the council, it has been resolved that it should be carried into execution, and communicated to the captains general, &c.

(Signed)

BARTOLOME MONOZ.

Madrid, May 10, 1808."

In consequence of the royal decree appointing the grand duke of Berg, lieut. general of the kingdom, and his imperial and royal highness having confirmed the members of all the tribunals in their respective places, the council has issued, under the same date, a royal decree, enjoining the impartial and speedy administration of justice, and directing stamp paper to bear the words, *government of the lieutenant general of the kingdom.*

MADRID, May 20.

The Spanish monarch must, when the affairs of the north are settled, make room for a member of the new dynasty. A lawful sovereign, a Bourbon, and master of one of the finest countries in Europe! how can he expect to be absolved, while such heavy charges can be preferred against him!

The king, the prince of Austrias, and their highnesses don Carlos and don Antonio, have renounced the crown, and their rights to the same, as appears by the following documents:

"I have thought it proper to give my beloved subjects the proof of my paternal love for them. Their happiness, the peace, prosperity, preservation and integrity of the dominions which Divine Providence had put under my government, have been, during my reign, the only object of my incessant solicitude. Whatever dispositions have been adopted ever since my accession to the throne of my ancestors, tended to that just end; nor could they tend to any other. At present, under the extraordinary circumstances in which I have been placed and see myself, my conscience, my honor, and the fair name which I leave to posterity, imperiously require from me, that the last act of my sovereignty should be exclusively directed to the prosperity, security and integrity of the monarchy, the throne of which I relinquish; and to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres.

"And accordingly, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated, that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise, that our holy religion is to be not only the established religion, but the only one professed throughout the territories of this monarchy. You are to understand it so, and to communicate the same to the other councils, to the tribunals of the kingdom, to the heads of the provinces, both military, civil and ecclesiastic, and to all the justices of my kingdoms, that the last act of my sovereignty may come to the knowledge of all throughout my Spanish and Indian dominions, and that you and they may concur in carrying into execution the dispositions of my dear friend, the emperor Napoleon, whose aim is the maintenance of peace, friendship and union between France and Spain, and the preventing of excesses and popular commotions, the effects of which are invariably found to be public calamities, the desolation of families, and the ruin of all.

Given at Bayonne, in the Imperial palace of government, May 8, 1808.

I THE KING.

To the temporary governor of
my council of Castile."

"Don Ferdinando, Prince of Asturias, and the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity which all the Spaniards have displayed towards them, are deeply concerned at seeing them, at present, a prey to confusion, and consequently threatened with the greatest calamities; and well knowing that with the greatest part of them, this origniates in their ignorance both of the motives of the conduct of their highnesses up to this moment, and of the plans which have been devised for the happiness of the country, they conceive it to be their duty to give them the salutary information they stand in need of, not to impede their execution, and at the same time, the clearest proof of the love which they bear them.

They are therefore, under the necessity of making known to them, that the circumstances under which the Prince, after the abdication of the king his father, assumed the rights of government, when many provinces of the kingdom and all the frontier towns were occupied by a great number of French troops, and upwards of 60,000 men of the same nation were stationed in the capitol and its environs—that these circumstances, and several facts which could not be known to other persons, convinced their highnesses, that surrounded with dangers they had only to chuse the course which should be attended with fewest evils; in consequence of which, they have resolved upon setting out for Bayonne.

No sooner had their highnesses reached that town, than the Prince (then king) unexpectedly found that the king his father, had protested against his abdication, asserting it to have been forced from him; and, as the Prince had *bona fide* believed it to have been voluntary, when he accepted the crown, he was induced by his filial love to restore it as soon as he had ascertained that such a protest existed; and, shortly after his father resigned it in his name and that of his whole dynasty, in favor of the Emperor of the French, that the latter, consulting the good of the nation might select the person and dynasty who are to wear it for the future.

In this state of things, their royal highnesses taking into consideration the situation in which they find themselves, and likewise the critical circumstances in which Spain is placed, and under which every attempt, on the part of her inhabitants, in support of their rights, will not only be useless, but fatal as it will be attended with no other consequences than great bloodshed, and the infallible loss of at least great part of her provinces, and of the whole of her colonies beyond the seas—reflecting on the other hand, that the respective concurrences of each of their highnesses in the cession of their rights to that throne, already made by their father, will prove a preventative of those calamities—observing also, that the Emperor of the French binds himself, in his supposition, to preserve the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy, as well as for all her ultramarine settlements, without reserving to himself, or dismembering the least part of her territories; and further, to maintain the purity of the catholic religion, private property, and the laws and usages of the country; which secured for a long period of time, and in an infallible manner, the power and prosperity of the Spanish nation—their royal highnesses think, that they give the most convincing proof of their generosity, of the love they bear the Spaniards, and of the grateful sense which they entertain of their attachment, by sacrificing, as far as in them lies, their interests to their advantage, and for this purpose, adhering, as they have adhered by separate convention, to the cession of their rights to the throne.

In consequence whereof, they release the Spaniards from all their obligations in this respect, and exhort them to look to the common interest of the country, keeping quiet, and expecting their happiness from the wise dispositions and power of the Emperor Napoleon; by their ready submission to which they will give their Prince and the two infants, the strongest proof of their loyalty, as their highnesses give it to them of their paternal affection, by resigning all their claims, and diregarding their own interests to make them happy: which is the only object of their wishes.

I THE PRINCE,
CARLOS.—ANTONIO.

Bordeaux, May 4, 1808."

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, in the state of Maryland on the 16th instant as a runaway a negro man who calls himself ALFRED says he belongs to James Bowling, near Middleburg, Loudon county, Virginia—his height is about 5 feet; says he is about 27 years old, but from appearance is not more than 20; had on when committed a tow shirt and trowsers. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.

July 29—n 3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

We have in our possession a copy of an opinion lately delivered to the executive by the attorney general of the United States on the subject of the mandamus issued by the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Carolina, requiring the collector of the port of Charleston to permit the departure of certain vessels which he had detained. Not having room for the insertion of the document in this paper, it shall appear in our *next.*

In addition to the proceedings of the ward meetings of Philadelphia already given, we have received several others, whose length preclude their insertion, all breathing the same spirit as those already given. These meetings have invariably expressed their approbation

1st. Of the conduct of the present administration generally.

2. Of the embargo in particular.

3. Of the nomination of Mr. Madison to succeed the present venerable chief magistrate.

We rejoice to see the people of Pennsylvania thus rising in their majesty, to shew themselves superior to the arts of a disorganizing faction.

The Philadelphia Premium Society, an association for encouraging the cultivation of our internal resources, have judiciously offered premiums for the best American broad cloth, forrest cloth, fancy cloth, flannel, cotton shirting, cloth, and sheeting, raven duck, &c. They have also published an address to the people of the U. States on the subject, which we shall do ourselves the pleasure to present to our readers.

The committee appointed by the friends of manufactures in Richmond, have also published an elegant and impressive address to the people of Virginia, recommending to their attention the plan for an association lately submitted, and developing in a striking manner, the capacity of the U. States for internal improvement and manufactures.

The City Council of Savannah have recommended to the citizens to keep Thursday the 14th inst. as a day of fasting and prayer for the signal interposition of Providence in rescuing the city from total destruction by the late fire.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE, PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The two following instances are taken from the Washington Federalist.

"*Jefferson and the Embargo*—The friends of Mr. Jefferson are endeavoring to support his popularity, which is now rapidly sinking under the weight of the embargo, by feeding the people with false hopes of its speedy revocation. We say *false hopes*, for we know Mr. Jefferson has no intention of removing it. Since the return of the Osage, he has repeatedly declared his opinion that a perseverance in that destructive, ill-judged measure was our wisest policy—that it would eventually prove more injurious to the powers of Europe than actual war, and that he had resolved on recommending to Congress, at the opening of the next session to continue it nine months longer.

"Let not the people delude themselves, or suffer others to delude them with dreams of relief from the worst of national curses. The fixed intention of the administration is to destroy commerce altogether, and it will be persevered in until the people command it to be abandoned. The farmers and planters of our country have already one crop rotting on their hands, and the mighty mass of ruin is to be augmented by another; and all to test an experiment founded in folly and which must end in disgrace."

"We here from N. Jersey, that there is the most flattering prospects of the next legislature of that state being *federal.*"

At a meeting of the Euhaw (S. C.) Republican Light Infantry of Beaufort district, on the 4th of July, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. *Resolved,* That we do agree to, and approve of, the measures pursued by the President of the United States in the present emergencies of our country.

2d. *Resolved,* That we do heartily concur in the law laying an embargo, and are willing, as much as we deprecate war, to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in support of the same.

3d. *Resolved,* That we do approve of the positions taken by our government, with regard to G. Britain.

4th. *Resolved,* That we do think it a necessary expedient for the embargo law to remain in full force, until our affairs with the belligerent powers of Europe are amicably settled.

5th. *Resolved,* That we do approve of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson throughout his whole administration.

6th. *Resolved,* That we do approve of Mr. Madison for our next President, and are determined to support Representatives at our next election favorable to him.

Baltimore, July 25.

Arrived, sloop Maria, Hallam, N. London, 4 days. On Wednesday, off Chincoteague shoals, saw several large sail, which appeared to be line of battle ships, standing to the northward.

The embargo has given the opposition an opportunity to tell many stories about the prosperity of Canada and Nova-Scotia. Let the man who talks so much of this prosperity go & share in it. These speculators do not believe it or they would soon be on the start for it.

Essex Register.

The French privateers, belonging to the Isle of France have been very successful in capturing English East Indiamen. Surcouf, a man of the greatest courage, has taken most of the valuable ships in the trade. There are also several frigates on the same coast. One ship alone had on board 500,000 dollars in specie, besides indigo and other valuable articles. She was taken by a latteen rigged vessel, of ONE gun, and sixty-five men. They generally succeed by boarding their antagonists. *Oracle.*

We learn from Upper Canada, that on the 1st. inst. as a raft was passing down the river St. Lawrence, valued at 100,000 dollars, on board of which were 100 men, it was taken by the tornado, 15 miles below Three Rivers, and totally destroyed, and 97 of the men drowned—three only of the 100 reaching the shore. Further particulars we have not yet received.

Erie, June 8.

We are informed by capt. Dobbins, immediately from Buffaloe, that information had been received there by letter, from M. Lee, collector of the American port at Fort Niagara, of his seizure of 6 boat loads of British goods, in consequence of an attempt made to pass the fort without laying to or making report agreeably to law. The merchandize, says our informant, belonged to the N. West trading company, and is stored in the American warehouses at Niagara, to wait the issue of legal process.

Raleigh, N. C. July 21

We are happy to have it in our power to announce, from authority, that the long existing boundary dispute betwixt this state and South Carolina, is finally and amicably adjusted. The joint commissioners of the two states met at Columbia on the 1st inst. and on the 11th executed articles of a conventional agreement on all the points of controversy between the two states. As soon as an official communication on the subject is received, it shall be laid before our readers.

A communication signed by Mr. R. CHERRY, was received last evening, too late for insertion in this days Intelligencer.

To the
Editor of the National Intelligencer.

MR. SMITH,

I entertain no doubt of your giving the enclosed letter a ready insertion in the National Intelligencer.

Yours respectfully
JAMES FENWICK.

Charles County,
Pomonkey, July 25, 1808.

(COPY)

SIR,

IN a review which I have taken of the proceedings at a meeting of the Citizens of Charles county, held at Port Tobacco on Friday 22d of July, which meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of the political affairs of our country, and of adopting resolutions expressive of the opinions of the said citizens at the present crisis; and for the further purpose of organizing a committee of correspondence with the view to operate an union of opinion throughout the state, harmonising with the opinions of said meeting—I say, sir, in a review which I have since taken in my mind, I find most serious causes of complaint to allege against the proceedings of that meeting, and upon the subject of which complaints, I mean to make an appeal to the world, and more particularly to my fellow citizens of Charles county. In the statement I mean to make, I shall not withhold an exposure of the singular circumstances of that meeting, so far as I was personally implicated. I shall not forbear to expose in what manner the privileges of free citizens have been indecorously violated in my person. I shall not forbear to state, that in the act of delivery of my sentiments in opposition to these resolutions, I was repeatedly called upon, at several momentary pauses, in a loud and arrogant tone of voice, to know if I had finished; and I am not sensible that there was any interposition on the part of the Chairman of the meeting, to repress this rude and ungentlemanly conduct; and if there was any such interposition, I am sensible it had no effect. I shall not forbear to state, how the same gentleman gave me a direct personal insult in relation to the observations I had delivered to my fellow citizens, and I am not sensible that there was any interposition of the authority of the Chairman or any of the leading members to rebuke and repress this insulting language, although I am sensible of a strong buzz of disapprobation of it in the surrounding multitude. As the gentleman who used this language towards me had the candour in a moment of reflection, afterwards to make a *voluntary* public apology (no interference of the chairman, or other person, to produce this apology is known to me) this circumstance in the transaction would not have again been brought into view, if the insult had not been repeated by the same gentleman, to nearly, if not quite the same extent on the very next day in a circle of gentlemen at a tavern; where, among other things, I was told that I was the agent of an infamous or rascally government, for having delivered my sentiments upon public measures at this particular period of time. This rapid repetition of insult, arising out of the same subject, has cancelled all the merit or obligations of silence in regard to the transaction, which the apology of the preceding day would have most scrupulously imposed upon me, towards a man, whose opinions and apologies I now hold in equal contempt.

I shall not forbear to point out the singular mode of attack and defence in debate upon this occasion, and I believe no where to be found but at a Federal meeting; where a late illustrious and high minded Senator of the United States, was reviled with the most opprobious epithets of apostate, traitor, & Arnold; whose credibility was not deemed sufficient to establish the truth of the contents of a letter or letters which the said Senator had published to the world that he himself had read, and which Senator I had quoted as authority for information derived to this country by private letters from a foreign nation. These transactions, sir, will form the leading features of the exposure I mean to make of the proceedings of that memorable meeting, whose resolutions are about to be ushered to the world with great eclat. Sir, I shall send a copy of this letter to the press, to prepare the public mind for the statement I mean to make, which statement I mean to have printed in hand-bills and circulated through Charles county; and I mean to request my political friends to multiply copies of this letter to be circulated and posted up in every corner of the county, in order to show to the people the temper of the leaders of that party which now forms the majority; to shew to the people, that their fellow-citizens differing in political opinions from those leaders, have not the liberty to deliver their political opinions in public or private circles, where a certain character is present, without being subject to direct personal insult; to shew to the people, that the principal leaders of that party have not the magnanimity to interpose their reclamations for the observance of impartial conduct towards citizens differing from them in political opinion, and delivering their sentiments upon the public measures of the government.

I have written this by way of open warning of my intentions, and perhaps in point of form it ought to have been addressed to the Chairman of the meeting; but he is too deeply implicated in the subject of my reclamations, to be entitled to the respect which would have otherwise been due to him. Sir, you were my opponent in the discussion and treated me more fairly in point of argument than any other of my opponents; with the exceptions made, I have no personal complaint against you or any other of the gentlemen of the meeting, except for the general desistment from interposing upon the occasion to procure that fair and impartial treatment to which a fellow-citizen, was entitled of equal respectability in the private walks of life at least, to any there present.

I am, sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FENWICK.

Pomonkey, July 25th, 1808.

To CLEMENT DORSEY, Esq. Port Tobacco.

TAKE NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of April last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN ROMAN; he appears to be about 29 years of age, about five feet five or six inches high, well made, very black, and has a smiling countenance; his clothing when committed, was as follows—a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, a striped cotton waistcoat, an osnaburgh shirt, a pair of black woollen stockings, and one pair of shoes, all of which are pretty much worn; by trade, as he says, a blacksmith and gunsmith; he has a small scar between his eyes, and says he belongs to Bennet Tayler, of Jefferson county, Virginia, within six miles of Charlestown, on the waters of Bullskin, near the place it empties into the Shenandoah. The owner is requested to come and release him otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, jun.
Sheriff, Frederick county, Md.

May 13——w8t.