Madrid to proceed to Bayonne, the Grand Duke of Berg assumed to himself the temporary command of the government of the country, by the title of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom—this usurpation the Spanish nation has resisted almost to a man. The spirit to oppose French tyranny, the abhorrence of the acts which have been practised against the royal family and the state, and the unanimity and enthusiasm manifested to restore the nation its independence, was, perhaps, never surpassed in any country or in any cause; even in the parts where the French are in force, (as at Madrid and Barcelona) this spirit is said to exist in its full extent, though the avowal of it is punished.

"At Cadiz on the 8th and 9th inst. the French squadron of five sail of the line and a frigate, which at the beginning of this revolution, had moved up near the Carracas, were bombarded; and after the suspension of the attack for four days, on the morning of the 14th they struck their colors, and were taken possession of by the Spaniards.

"As a provincial government each province has established a *junto* of several persons, of the greatest influence; to which the people are obedient, and the most zealous in its cause: This, of Andalusia, is the one with which the English have had most communication. Its army is commanded by General Cartanos, and for its state, &c. I beg to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter* from captain Bradford, an officer of the English forces, who has been with it some time. The masse of the province of Valencia, and of Asturias, is equally numerous; and that of the former aided by some regulars, is said to be on the way to Madrid to drive the French out of it—In short, sir, the whole population of the country is in arms, and wherever the French meet a Spaniard, they find an inveterate enemy.

"To the English nation the Spaniards look, as that on which they depend for support and security against the common enemy; and some districts have declared themselves at peace with Great-Britain, without waiting for the usual forms; but as commissioners deputed from the supreme council at Seville, have to day gone to England in the Revenge, to treat with his majesty's government, I make no doubt the wish of the Spanish nation will soon be gratified by a regular convention.

"The French are making considerable exertions to get a large army into Spain; but the spirit of the nation is so fully roused, that, if her councils are judicious, and their leaders act with ability and firmness, there is ample means to resist them, and all may end well.

"His majesty's government has directed in this crisis that every assistance shall be afforded. I have supplied them with powder from the ships; and about 5000 men under major general Spencer, are on their coast ready to act as circumstances may make necessary, and a further force by this time is on its way from England.

"The Portuguese, although disarmed, are said to be rising in all parts of the country to expel the French, which they have done at Oporto; and as the enemy's troops there are very few and very much divided, there is every reason to suppose they will be successful. Their principal force is at Lisbon, which consists of about 5000 men; and a large body of people, (30,000) partly natives and partly Spaniards, under the command of the Portuguese general Gonreztrere, were by the last accounts I received, on the march to attack it; if Lisbon falls, the Russian squadron under admiral Seniavin, which is in the Tagus, will probably share the same fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part of much zeal towards their new allies.

"I have thought it necessary to give you this information of the state of affairs in Spain, as his majesty's government have directed that every aid may be given to them, for maintaining their independence as a nation, and resisting the ambitious projects of France.

"All the decrees and every act of the several junto's, or supreme councils throughout Spain, is in the name of Ferdinand VII. who is a prisoner to Bonaparte, as well as his two brothers, and the country at present is governed by those junto's in the several provinces.

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling into the influence of France, you must be well aware of; and that the French have already taken measures for seducing them; so that every means should be used to inform them of the true state of affairs here, and of the brave resistance made by their country. For this purpose I am authorised by his majesty's government to give passports to ships or vessels which are employed either in conveying their dispatches and orders to the colonies, or the persons they may think it necessary to send out to conduct their affairs in this very critical juncture—I have given some passports for this purpose. Two frigates and several feluccas intended for the provinces in America, will be ready to proceed to different parts of America, and I request you will please to apprize the officers under your command, of those Spanish ships and vessels, which they may probably meet, and direct them to give every aid to them in the service in which they are employed.

"Those vessels will have merchandize in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and some of them will also have quicksilver, which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The passports I give you are intended to include those articles—indeed at this moment there should be no litigation—every encouragement ought to be given to the Spaniards, and their vessels carrying dispatches be considered as friends."

"P.S. The information contained in this letter you will be pleased to communicate to the governors of the several islands within the limits of your command."

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* *Extract of a letter to Rear Admiral Purvis, dated Ultrera, June 12, 1808.*

"On receiving directions to proceed to the Junto, at Seville, I was particularly commanded by major general Spencer to communicate to you direct, the information I thought of any consequence; and with the particular points in view, specified in the orders I received, I lose no time in communicating what his serene highness the President of Andalusia, &c. has given me, as the just account of their affairs. I beg leave to observe that the utmost frankness appeared to guide them, and the most decisive firmness strengthened the relation they made.

"They described their regular force joined by the camp at St. Rogue, at 12,000, of which 6,000 occupy the position of Cormona, with 15 pieces of from 6 to 8 pounders; their cavalry, and the remaining force, is at Seville, Utrera, and the small houses in the neighborhood; the entire force, they think, may be encreased by small bodies, who arrive daily; and three regiments of peasants, to whose instructions they have commanded every attention should be given.

"By intercepted letters from Gen. Dupont, commanding the French at Cordova, they learnt his orders to M. Dubris, to proceed from Tavira to Seville direct; others bid him not obey this order, but join him by the shortest road at Cordova; complain they have no answers; and in the last, brought yesterday, bid him be expeditious, as he is desirous, when reinforced, to drive the rebels from Seville. On the obtaining of the first, the council dispatched Gen. Johnston with 3,000 regulars, and gave directions to the government at Ayamonte, to put the armed peasantry in motion. From the impassibility of the deeply intersected ground from this to Seville and Cordova, they do not apprehend the French can proceed, and certainly must abandon the ten pieces of cannon, if they are not all destroyed; and if he is not, they impute it to his having moved by the left and the river, to join Gen. Dupont at Cordova.

"The irregular force they have given arms, is by the number of rations given, from 70 to 75,000, and would increase to any numbers they would wish. This zeal to join the army is repressed by the Order in Council just enforced.

"I am just returned from the advanced guard at Cormona, where the utmost confidence exists; and in an admirable position, they are prepared to check the advance of the French, who as yet have made no indication of moving from Cordova, in front of which city they are employed in strengthening an excellent position by works.

"General Johnston's corps is returned, and has marched to the main body of the Spanish regulars at Utrera, which is the head-quarters of the captain general Castana.

"When at Carmona, I saw 300 Swiss, who had just arrived from Carpi, where they were posted on their march from Madrid; others attempted to follow, but it is supposed they were obliged to disperse.

"To describe the sentiments of the people, I need only observe, the lowest class cannot be bribed to convey any intelligence, as appears by the numerous letters they deliver to the magistrates, when the impossibility of knowing they are traitors would ensure them every means of passing and re-passing undiscovered.

"Some evil-minded men have been arrested; but their names and number are so inconsiderable, that it has not been thought of sufficient moment to punish them.

"The accounts from Portugal are as favorable as can be desired. Mr. Caraffa, commanding the Spanish forces at Lisbon, and the Marquis de Montega, who commands at Oporto, have assured the Junto of their concurrence in the measures adopted; their intention of countenancing the desertions of the men, and the success of this design. Mr. Caraffa's letter adds, the Russian squadron would not oppose any attempt of the English to land a force in that part.

"The Presidios of Africa are secured by the arrest of the French Emissaries sent there to liberate the slaves, so much that they are withdrawing much of their force from them, to encrease their defence before Seville.

"The Junto had dispatched intelligence to the colonies, of the change in affairs; but some intercepted letters discover the design in the French, who, assured the country was at their feet, sent out orders to remove some of the higher officers, and naming those in their interest. From Bordeaux, the Junto fear the intelligence may get to the settlements; but not from Spain, as they have gotten even to quintriple copies of the orders, and I am desired to express the satisfaction they should feel, if a few English light vessels were dispatched to intercept these orders, known to have sailed for the Havannah, Cuba, and Vera Cruz.

"General Morlay's late suspension of attack on the fleet at Cadiz, has been answered by the most positive orders to take them. The officers and privates are to have their private property restored to them inviolate, and the liberty to return to France, *if the English approve* of the terms; but the unconditional surrender of the fleet is determined on here.

"From a collective body, all much occupied, I could not expect much information, and compelled to trust to my memory for names, some confusion may at first occur; but a little at leisure I shall get over these difficulties, selecting the individuals most proper for my views.

(Signed,)

K. I. BRADFORD,
D. AD. GEN.

"P. S. The intelligence of this day has diffused the most desirable activity into the Junto—A deputy has arrived, acknowledging the supremacy of the Junto—the Junto of La Mancha detai. by him the numerous peasantry in arms, the attack of a French force at Andrican, with the entire destruction of them.

"The deserters from the French would be numerous, but the peasants kill every straggler—the Junto here have issued orders on this head.

"A spy has been taken, but his examination is not finished.

"A colonel from the French has arrived with a flag of truce—the obvious motive is to reconnoitre—the Junto have resolved to detain him.

"The arrival of the English at Argamonte has had the best effect on the minds of the people—all fear is fled—the organization goes on with vigor—the machine is gaining stability, and with it that energy which will remove the embarrassment caused by the timid, though well inclined.

"Some suspected people have been arrested, and vigor will enforce the obedience they before received from the novelty of the events."

LONDON, MAY 16.

Letters from Holland, dated the 9th inst. have been received. They confirm the previous intelligence relative to the restrictions upon American commerce by the French government. The following official notice contains the substance of the decree issued at Bayonne. It is strongly indicative of a rupture between France and the United States. The account ordered to be taken of the American vessels is, we presume, with a view to ultimate confiscation. The charge of having violated the embargo cannot apply in this instance, as that measure only took place nine days before the period from which the account is ordered to be taken:—

LETTRE du CONSEILLIER D'ETAT, 22 APRIL.

"Orders of his Majesty the Emperor, issued at Bayonne, April 17, 1808.

"The American government having placed a general embargo in all the ports of the United States, has suspended our commerce.

"All American ships shall in consequence be considered as from England, and put under sequestration.

"And further, there shall be sent to the counsellor of state, in order to be laid before his majesty, a statement of all the American vessels which have entered our ports since the 1st of January, 1808."

Bonaparte has created general Junot Marquis of Abrantes.

By a gentleman who reached town on Saturday from Bordeaux, we have been favored with the following anecdote:—The lady of General Moreau arrived in that city from America, in December last. No sooner had she set her foot on her native shore, than the servile municipality put her under arrest. This conduct proved, as these gentlemen had calculated, perfectly agreeable to Bonaparte, who immediately confirmed the arrest. His recent visit to Bordeaux was considered a favorable opportunity by the lady, for intreating her release. She accordingly requested an interview, but in vain. His imperial majesty was inexorable, and she remains in confinement.

Of the seven American ships detained by the French privateer at Alicant, we learn that three have been released, not from the acknowledged illegality of their capture, but because they have paid a sum of money to the renegado who commands the privateer. This fellow has had the presumption to occupy that station during the last six months, and to lay every defenceless neutral under contribution.

MAY 17.

Hamburgh and Altona papers to the 1st inst. have arrived. They furnish some interesting information respecting the present state of Italy. It would appear as if the French seriously intended a descent upon Sicily, and that a simultaneous attack was to be made from Lower Calabria and the territory about Naples. The reinforcements, however, which have lately been sent out there, and the presence of lord Collingwood, may retard this enterprize for the present, but there is, we fear, too much reason to apprehend this important island will ultimately follow the fate of the contiguous continent. The French have organized a body of treason and disaffection in Sicily, which will shew itself the moment they effect a landing in any force. Little dependence is, unfortunately, to be placed on the courage, discipline, or allegiance of the few regiments which his Sicilian majesty has contrived to embody. We are persuaded this prince will be shielded by a British army and navy as long as possible; but the firmest determination is often shaken by events. Circumstances may occur to completely derange the best concerted plans, and Gantheaume may be fortunate enough to land twelve thousand men in Sicily, as he has already done in the Seven Islands. Should that happen, we fear, for the reasons we have stated, that Ferdinand would not long enjoy his present authority.

It appears by letters from Holland, that the merchants of Bordeaux were most pertinaceous in their applications to Bonaparte, to relax his system of commercial restrictions. During an audience of two hours, he paid marked attention to their representations, but could not be brought to acquiesce in their demands. He is said to have expressed great concern at the distress produced in that city, in consequence of the loss of its export trade, of which the wine was the chief article, to have offered to accommodate, out of the imperial treasury, the most embarrassed among the proprietors of the vineyards with a loan of half a million francs, free of interest, for five years. As a security for the repayment of the capital, they were to be allowed to lodge for sale a certain quantity of wine in the government depots. Being determined, he said, to sign a treaty of peace which was not likely to prove durable, he called upon them to make up their minds to a vigorous perseverance in the war. When a peace did arrive they would perceive that he had not been inattentive to their interests, and that he had taken care to secure to them a new source of trade, which would amply indemnify them for all they had or might suffer. The letters also mention, that he recommended to the merchants to employ their capital in fitting out privateers, and as an encouragement to their engaging earnestly in this very lucrative branch of trade, proposed to take a certain share in each speculation of the kind.

Extract from a letter, dated Oporto, May 4.

"Of the contribution levied by general Junot, now duke D'Abrantes, amounting to 40,000,000 of old crowns, the first payment, one third has been enforced, and greater part paid in. The few British subjects (about 12 or 14) who remained here were at first imprisoned, but were enlarged after a few weeks confinement."

The order for detaining American vessels has been extended to Portugal also. Two vessels of that country had arrived, which were towed out of the Tagus on the 5th inst. to avoid an embargo, which was hourly expected to take place at that port. Great preparations were making there for the reception of Bonaparte. The palace lately occupied by the Prince Regent was fitting up for his reception.

An Algerine frigate and two smaller vessels have been cruizing without the straits of Gibraltar, under pretence of looking out for American ships; but it is believed they will make prizes of all they meet, without considering to what nation they belong.

The island of Madeira has been restored to the Portuguese government. Our forces are to continue in the island. Gen. Berresford is expected to return to England.

MAY 18.

Very sanguine hopes are entertained that the propositions which were the subject of the late conferences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney will be accepted by the American Government. Ministers, it is said, have expressed their readiness to consider the United States in the light of the most favored nation, and to accede to an arrangement for allowing, under certain regulations, the produce of the enemies' colonies in the West-Indies to be conveyed to the Continent of Europe in American bottoms, without touching at any British port. The right of searching merchant ships of that country for British seamen, it is proposed to reserve for future discussion. These propositions have been transmitted by Mr. Pinkney to his government, in, as we understand, the fullest confidence they will be accepted. The determination of the President on this interesting subject is expected by the latter end of July.

(Details of European intelligence to be continued in our next.)

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A STATED meeting of the Society, will be held, on Friday evening the 5th day of the present month of Fishes, at the Council Fire of its *Great Wigwam*, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order of the Society,
B. SMITH, Sec.

Month of Fishes the 1st. year of discovery, 316—(Aug. 1, 1808.)

COUNCIL OF SACHEMS.

YOU are notified to attend at the Council Fire of the Great Wigwam on the day above-mentioned at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Council,
R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Scribe.

August 3—2t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
and will be ready for delivery on Thursday next,

THE FREAKS OF COLUMBIA,
OR THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A FARCE;
Accompanied by an Interlude, called,
"THE METAMORPHOSIS."
To which is added,
The New Prospect Before Us.
Written by
TIMOTHY TASTE,

Author of that well known novel, entitled, "The Pepper Box," and also, that remarkable moral tale of "The Worn out Pantaleons," which seriously speaking, became threadbare, from too many editions having been published, without one having been read, by a single *sansculotte*, and yet all of them were printed in France.

Published for the benefit of the Author and sold by R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Pennsylvania avenue, city of Washington.

Extract from the Critical Anticipation Review, for the year 1653, published at Antuerpia, a noble city of Brabant on the river Scheld.

"The prophets of the present age, foresee that in the year 1808, (if the world should exist so long) a work will appear, entitled "*The Freaks of Columbia.*" Of this contemplated production we shall speak with confidence—The Author is not yet in existence; but the expansion of our mental faculties, enable us to announce, that it will be a strange effort of mental genius. Renowned as the Author will be, after birth, we anticipate great pleasure to the *Asiatic World*, from "*a feast of reason, and the flow of soul.*" We predict that it will be praised in the language of human nature, that its artless dress will make the critic retire, and at the same time secure the general attention and patronage of the kind, the good, and discerning. It will have its errors according to the times; but with the manners of mankind, the enlightened mind of man will keep pace.

July 3—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday the 8th of August at the house of the subscribers agreeably to an order from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county Maryland. All the Personal Property of *Betty Ann Eden*, late of the county aforesaid deceased consisting of a number of likely Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ANN T. EDEN, and
CATHARINE M. EDEN,
Administratrixes De bonis non
of Betty Ann Eden.

June 24—4tIIG