cial point of view we are much interested. The trade with that country has been principally in the hands of our citizens, but the influence of England will in future, deduct a large proportion of our mercantile speculation. The views of their leaders may be easily divined from the proclamation which we have this day published, a copy of which we receiv-ed from our correspondent in Havanna. He also informs us that the popular sentiment is so very violent against the French nation, that in that city it is dangerous for a Frenchman to appear in the streets, and that, on account of some altercation relative to political affairs some of them had been actually killed in the streets. This revolution is an important transaction in every point of view. The benefits which will accrue to England are incalculable, and, no doubt, every advantage will be taken of the occasion. We have received several letters from Havannah, the contents of which we shall to-morrow present to our readers.

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, worthy descendants of the generous Spanish nation—Know, &c. [The proclamation at some length details the events of the Spanish revolution, of which we were already sufficiently apprized, and concludes as follows:]

Money to defray the expence of it (the Spanish resistance of French encroachments), is no less necessary than arms, and it is in your power to participate by means of an offering more salutary to men, and more agreeable to the sight of God, than was ever offered in his holy temple. Imitate the Spanish heroines: circumscribe your expences: renounce your superfluities: establish a Spartan economy: let there not remain in your houses a single ounce of gold or silver, except what is absolutely necessary for religious rites. Will you have less virtue and less generosity than the Romans had, when they believed Hannibal was approaching the gates of Rome? Will you have more attachment to your property, and less disinterestedness than those Pagans who knew not the true God—Will you have less respect than they to your holy religion, less loyalty and less love to your country, to your customs, to your laws and to your government, less affection for your wives and your tender infants, and less horror of the tyranny and slavery with which the hosts of the common enemy threaten you as soon as they shall have subjugated your brethren? Will you prefer to reserve your riches entire to the end that the booty may be greater and more captivating to the eyes of their cupidity, rather than to sacrifice a part for the sake of objects so precious which you may save at so little cost, preserve unhurt Spain your glorious native soil, and redeem from captivity your king who has ascended the throne by the rugged road of virtue and heroism, braving the dangers of the scaffold and the enormous infamy of being reputed a regicide and parracide, when his object was to make you happy by the downfall of a perfidious traitor and despotic favorite! Pardon me if I offend your delicacy, your generosity, your well known loyalty and your holy ambition of true and solid glory. My imagination, disturbed by so melancholy an event, can scarcely allow me to articulate words, how much less to consider them! I am sure that you will do much more than I ask of you. I well know your virtues, and you are not ignorant how much I appreciate them, and what are the sentiments of my heart towards you and each one of you. Yes: This is the epoch in which America and her renowned sons through whose veins runs the illustrious and most noble Spanish blood, will display their greatness of soul, and will acquire as much glory as was recently acquired by the heroic inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, a glory as much more true and solid as the moral virtues and trophies exceed the martial and blood stained triumphs of Mars. The good which you do on this occasion will be common to the Spaniards, to all the nations of Europe and to yourselves, but the sweet pleasure of listening to the blessings on you which will resound from generation to generation, will be a most flattering reward derived from your beneficence, the most valuable which men can grant and much more estimable than the equivocal distinctions and decorations which are bestowed by sovereigns, not always upon virtue, and even some times upon corruption and vice.

I hasten to give you this informati-on, that you may instantly know the great object which ought to occupy the attention and the heart of every Spaniard, and of every man living who loves mankind. But at the same time, I earnestly recommend to you resignation to Divine Providence, which knows how to extract an antidote from poison, the virtue of fortitude and magnanimity, never so necessary as at present; patience, prudence, moderation and docility, to repress your inevitable uneasiness, to shun all tumult and disorder, and to abstain from giving the slightest disturbance to the peaceable, laborious and most useful Frenchmen, our fellow inhabitants and friends, who, driven by a revolution the most sanguinary and infamous of any recorded by history, have sought and found in your bosom the sacred asylum of a fraternal hospitality; understanding that if there be among them any one whose residence can be injurious to us, he shall be caused to leave the island, without oppression, protecting the others with Spanish humanity, and with the strong shield of justice, who will know how to use proper severity towards all who shall attempt to offend them by word or action.

If you hearken with docility to the paternal advice which I give you, and observe it carefully, I trust in the mercy of God, in your loyalty and in your virtues, that you will very soon see the dawn of tranquility, of rejoicing, of prosperity, and of more brilliant glory for yourselves and your future generations.

THE MARQUIS DE SOMERUEOS.
Havanna, July 17, 1808.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Union, Jacobs, from London (which port she left on the 11th June) the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, has received a file of London papers to the 9th June, and Lloyd's List's to the 7th inclusive.

Dr. Heerman, a passenger, is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at London, and from St. Petersburgh, to the government of the U. States. He informs us that the British orders in council, it was expected in London, would shortly be so modified as not materially to affect neutrals.

The riots in Manchester, and the other manufacturing towns in England, though in a great measure kept under, were not altogether extinguished.

Bonaparte it appears, continued at Bayonne and on the 18th ult. having dismissed the Royal Family of Spain to their respective destinations, was amusing himself with military spectacles and evolutions. Intelligence to the 13th ult. had been received at Paris from Madrid, at which time, Murat was exercising the functions of government without opposition.

The French Senate assembled on the 21st to sanction a proposal for incorporating Parma, Placenza, and Tuscany, with France. We had reason at one time to suppose that these, together with the States of the Church, would have been erected into a sovereignty for Lucien Bonaparte; but it would seem that he has forfeited or renounced all claim to such honors.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

An American messenger arrived yesterday, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, the contents of which have not yet publicly transpired. The reports upon the subject are very contradictory; but those of a pacific tendency are by far the most entitled to credit. The vessel which brought these dispatches is called the St. Michael. She sailed from America the latter end of April, with two messengers, one of whom she landed at L'Orient, charged with dispatches for gen. Armstrong, at Paris.

The projected expedition to South America, we have reason to believe is already in a state of forwardness; and we are rejoiced to find that it is intended to be conducted upon such principles as promise to insure its most complete success—an event which, in the present state of European affairs, must prove of the highest importance to G. Britain.

Parliament re-assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Preparations are making for fitting out an expedition at Dover.

JUNE 9.

It is said that the Viscount Matorosa and Don Diego-de-la-Vega, who are arrived from Spain, have been deputed to solicit the assistance of this country towards enabling the Spaniards to expel the French. We learn that in the provinces of Asturias and Gallacia, a provisional government, has been established, which has deputed commissioners to go into the different provinces in Spain to spirit up the people to resistance. It was by this government, we suppose, that the above mentioned noblemen were sent to this country—four more are said to be on board the Stag. The Marquis De Santa Cruz is at the head of the government, with the title of Commander in Chief. On the 25th last month he issued a proclamation at Oviedo, inviting the inhabitants of Asturias to rise up in defence of their Constitution and their country. "It is your country that calls you to rescue her from the hand of her oppressors. Will any Spaniard be deaf to her call?—Arise. We have arms—shall we want hands to wield them? We have a good cause—shall we want hearts to defend it?"—This patriotic call has been as patriotically answered—Forty thousand men have already enrolled themselves, and the province of Asturias is by no means one of the largest in Spain. Gallicia can furnish a much larger force—so can Biscay. The Biscavians too are a hardy race, accustomed to military discipline and deeply attached to the constitution of their particular province. Leon, Arragon and Catalonia are expected to follow the example of Asturias; & the Castilles never backward in cause of their country, will scarcely be the last to prove their patriotism. But they are more immediately in the power of France than any of the other provinces; it is there that the great body of the French are concentrated. Bonaparte in the mean time, aware of the indignation his most infamous treachery has excited, is pouring more troops into Spain from Italy, from the Netherlands and from France.

The ports of Gijon, Bilboa and St. Andera have, it is reported, been opened to the English.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night, but the intelligence brought by it is not of importance. Of the surrender of the Russians in Gothland, our readers were informed before. The mail has brought the official report, and the articles of capitulation. The Russians are not to serve against Sweden for twelve months. The Swedish force in Norway remains in statu quo. In Finland some further advantages have been obtained over the Russians, but they are not of much importance.

Of the Prussian army, which not two years ago was esteemed to be amongst the most flourishing and best disciplined in Europe, not more than 5000 remain embodied!

The British troops remained in Gottenburgh harbour on the 30th ult.

By a vessel which effected her escape from Charanta, on the 25th ult. by cutting her cables, we find that an order had been issued at all the ports of France for laying a strict embargo on all vessels without respect to any flag whatever. No other intelligence of any importance has been received by this conveyance.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

REMOVAL by the PRESIDENT.

Edward Pope, Collector and Inspector of the port of New Bedford in Massachusetts, for not using due diligence in the execution of the embargo laws.

Isaiah Weston is appointed in his place.

In addition to the news detailed in this day's paper, and which will be continued in our next, it appears that

The British ministry have determined to support the resistance of the Spanish to the occupation of their country by the French.

The Russian government has prohibited the entry into its ports of any vessel which shall have touched in England; or the departure of any vessel which shall be destined to go to England.

It is stated that in Manchester and its neighborhood there are at least 60,000 looms unemployed, and the assemblages of the people still continue. To Rochdale troops have been sent to disperse the people; and these not being sufficient, artillery were sent to their aid.

The intelligence which we present to our readers in this day's paper is not less important than that which we have lately detailed.

For some time past it has been observed that political events have flowed on in a sluggish current; but now, our senses are almost overwhelmed by the rapidity of their succession. Revolutions, counter-revolutions, intrigues and war, are the incidents which adorn the scene of European politics. Weary of its turbulence, the mind with pleasure turns towards that happy clime, where AMERICA *alone* enjoys tranquility—and she owes her immunity from the general lot, not to the friendly disposition of other nations in regard to her, but to that *invariably neutral* course which she has pursued towards them.

Those who differ from us in their political tenets may deprecate the temporary suspension of our commerce, connected with this course. Let them do so. It would not, in our opinion, be hazarding much to assert that the advantages which we shall reap from the conversion of a portion of the capital usually employed in external commerce to objects which will prove to the U. States of permanent utility, will alone be greater than could at this day be derived from the prosecution of the commerce temporarily suspended.

The following statement made by Alexander Price, Esq. Cashier of the Lexington branch bank, to which is added a certificate as to the fair character of Mr. Price by the honorable John Pope, one of the Senators from Kentucky, has been transmitted to us by a friend of Col. Taylors. As this statement goes directly to prove the correctness of Col. Taylor's testimony before the Senate in the case of John Smith, it is suggested that it is but justice to him to publish it; because in the debate on the motion to expel Mr. Smith from the Senate, some of the Seantors, although they expressed a confidence in the honor and integrity of Col. Taylor, avowed a belief that he had mistaken the declarations of Mr. Smith.

At the request of Col. James Taylor of New-Port, Kentucky, I Andrew F. Price of Lexington, in the state aforesaid, do make the following statement.

That about the latter part of September or the first of October, 1806, business of importance called me to Cincinnati in the state of Ohio. I alighted from my horse at Yeatman's tavern I think a little after sun-set. In the street near said tavern I discovered Gen. Findley, Col. Jas. Taylor and one or two other gentleman with whom I was not acquainted, but on enquiring found one was Mr. J. Smith. I walked towards them and found those three gentlemen engaged in a warm political discussion, which continued till it was quite dusk. I approached near enough to hear, and found Mr. Smith was advocating a separation of the states and made use of several of the reasons detailed by col. Taylor in his affidavit before the committee of the Senate of the United States, which I have seen. I particularly recollect that he gave it as his opinion that a separation would take place in a short time, and although the doctrine was unpleasant or unpopular at this time with perhaps a majority, but for his part he did not care how soon it might be the case, or words to that amount. Both col. Taylor and gen. Findley contended warmly against his doctrines. The day following I called on Mr. Smith at his store as I had business with him, and found he was the person as pointed out to me the evening before—the manner in which Mr. Smith expressed himself made an impression on my mind that he was a friend to col. Burr and his party which was at that time the subject of conversation generally in this quarter, and I mentioned my impressions to gen. Sandford and to gen. Findley.

Question by col. Taylor:

Were you present when the conversation ended between Mr. Smith, gen. Findley & myself and when I parted from them?

Answer. I was, and you and myself conversed a very short time, and you invited me to your house.

Question by the same. Did doctor Sellman join the company before they dispersed?

Answer. He did.

Question by the same. I am informed doctor Sellman has given an affidavit to the following purport: That at the close of this political discussion, that he Sellman came up to the company and enquired of Mr. Smith whether he had been detailing his own sentiments or those of the "Querist" and whether he was advocating a separation of the states; that Mr. Smith replied that he was detailing the sentiments of the "Querist" and as to a separation, God forbid doctor Sellman that such an event should take place in your or my day. Did any such conversation take place before I left the company?

Answer. No such conversation took place before you and myself left the company, and I think they all dispersed nearly at the same time, as I perfectly recollect talking with you; and on our parting I conversed a little time with gen. Findley and expressed to him my surprise at Mr. Smith's sentiments in favor of a separation. I did not mix with the disputants, but was near enough to hear every thing that passed, and as the doctrine was new to me, I paid the greatest attention to it.

The conversation referred to by doctor Sellman must have taken place at some other time, as I am confident, had Mr. Smith made use of any such expressions, they could not have escaped me, as they would have been completely at war with his arguments made use of in the discussion with gen. Findley and yourself, before alluded to.

The foregoing is a copy of a certificate given by me this day to col. Jas. Taylor.

ANDREW F. PRICE.
Lexington, (Ky.) May, 28, 1808.

Andrew Price whose name is subscribed, to the above certificate is cashier of the Lexington branch-bank, and a man of fair character.

JOHN POPE.
May 28, 1808.

At the request of col. James Taylor, I hereby certify that he did some time in the fall of 1802, before I left home for Congress relate to me a conversation which he observed had passed a few days before between Mr. Senator Smith, General Findley, and himself relative to a severance of the Western from the Atlantic states, which I find substantially detailed in said Taylor's testimony before a committee of the Senate of the U. States in a printed pamphlet in my possession.

THOMAS SANDFORD.
June 3, 1808.

It is with pain that we announce the actual death of Gen. JOHN SHEE, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, which was accidentally erroneously published in our paper a few weeks ago. It is now but too true.

Our readers, who have remarked the patriotic part taken by *General Blount* during the last session of Congress, will be gratified on hearing that a public dinner has been given to him by the citizens of Tarborough, and the following spirited address presented him on the occasion.

TO GEN. THOMAS BLOUNT.

"SIR,

"Permit us, with sentiments of joy, which we feel at your return to your native state, to mingle our unfeigned approbation of the firm, able, and distinguished part which you took in the measures of the last Congress, and which were so admirably fitted to repel the aggressions of tyrants, and maintain inviolate the liberty and independence of our country.

"Much as we feel the privations and inconveniences to which we are exposed, we cannot but regard as wise and provident, the measures from whence they flow; and whilst we rely with confidence on the interference of the proper authority, for the removal of our burthens, whenever the auspicious moment shall arrive; we must express a desire that the same policy will be continued until it shall, as it must, extort from other nations respectful attention to our rights and importance.

"The powers of the human mind are in general so circumscribed, that few men are capable of pursuing with success, more than a single object; the plans of the politician are rarely investigated by the soldier, while the life of the latter seldom presents other than an unwelcome and forbidding aspect to the former. But to you, sir, whose life has been a continued struggle, first to acquire and then to preserve our independence; to you, who have so ably defended in the cabinet, what you have so nobly atchieved in the field; to you, who dared to oppose a youthful but manlike arm to the invaders of your country's rights, the toils of the warrior, and the schemes of the statesman, are alike familiar.

"We cannot conclude, sir, without expressing a hope (in which we doubt not, your constituents generally and most cordially participate) that you will not retire from public service, until the cloud which at present darkens our political horizon, shall be dissipated; and that we may be permitted to announce to the citizens of the district, your willingness to appear yet longer, an advocate for the liberty and independence of America."

To this address the General made an affectionate and respectful reply, animated throughout by proofs of the most ardent attachment to his country; in which he states, that although it had some time since been his purpose to decline a re-election, yet that in the present critical state of affairs, he is ready, as he ever has been, to sacrifice his personal feelings to the good of his country.

The governor of Nova Scotia has published, that only hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin and tallow, are admissible as naval stores. The privileges of neutral trade to Nova Scotia have been extended to New Brunswick. In the New Brunswick list of admissible articles are hemp, beef, tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, cotton wool, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, and provisions of all kinds.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans Court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, will be sold at auction, on Saturday the 13th of August instant, at Rhodes's hotel, in the city of Washington, at 4 o'clock P. M. the personal estate of Henry Kramer, deceased; consisting of wearing apparel; books, a horse and chair; two gold watches; bedstedding; some elegant prints, and a great variety of other articles.—Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

For *William Rhodes*, administrator of H. K.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, *Auc'r.*

August 8—3t