WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

The extracts which follow are from a gentleman at Antigua, under date of July 15, and contain intelligence from Spain down to the 19th June. They contain some facts not yet known, and detail others with more precision than any account we have yet seen. It is believed that they may be relied on as correct.

"Every day circumstances take place to confirm the friendly disposition of the Spanish people, as well as the provincial government towards G. Britain. At Algesiras about the 14th June, a valuable British merchantman, taken by a French privateer was sent with a prize crew into Algesiras, but no sooner did she arrive in that port than the Frenchmen were drove out of her, the British sailors released, and the ship returned to them and sent to Gibraltar. Indeed every hostility between G. Britain and the Spanish nation had ceased, and was succeeded by the most friendly intercourse.

"The Spanish fleet of six sail of the line at Minorca have made arrangements with Lord Collingwood to remain there until they should receive orders from the Junta at Seville.

"On the approach of Gen. Dupont with a detachment of the French army near Madrid towards Cadiz, to support the cause of Bonaparte there, suspicions arose amongst the people of Cadiz that the captain general of Andalusia, the Marquis de Solano, and also the governor of Cadiz was in the interest of Bonaparte. The correspondence between him and the duke of Berg was finally intercepted, the people of Cadiz surrounded his house, and having got the marquis into their hands, tore him to pieces. His house was levelled with the ground and completely destroyed. In Cadiz a provisional Junta was immediately formed, dependant on the Junta of Seville, and don Thomas Mala was entrusted with the government of Cadiz in the room of Solano.

"At Barcelona, Don Pedro Truxillo at the same time was destroyed by the people at Barcelona for aiding the French general in that place, on the people discovering he was in correspondence with the duke of Berg.

"Certain accounts had arrived at Cadiz of the death of the duke de L'Enfantado at Bayonne. In some discussion with Bonaparte relative to the fate of the royal family of Spain, this prince it is said remonstrated in the severest manner against the conduct of Bonaparte, and at last either drew his sword, or on his attempting to draw it, was cut down by Bonaparte's guards in his presence. The French say before he was destroyed Bonaparte received a wound in the arm.

"The intention of Bonaparte was to place his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain and the duke of Berg on that of Naples; there was no doubt that Joseph Bonaparte had left Naples for Spain. And it was correctly reported, though not officially informed on the 19th June that on his way to Madrid he and all his attendants had been destroyed by the armed peasantry of the country through which he attempted to pass.

"By the latest intelligence that reached Cadiz on the 19th of June from Portugal, general Gomez was on his march with an army of 30,000 men to attack the French general Junot, in Lisbon. (This army was composed partly of Spaniards and part of Portuguese. The Portuguese required the assistance of the British forces under general Spencer, then at Aymonte, and the fleet off the Tagus. It was understood that on the surrender of general Dupont with the French army at Cordova, that general Spencer would move towards Lisbon; for that purpose the troops remained on the 19th June on board the transports.

"To secure Cadiz for the interest of Bonaparte, general Dupont was detached from Madrid with 12,000 men; but he had only reached Cordova, when he found the French fleet at Cadiz harbor, consisting of six ships of the line and two frigates, had surrendered prisoners of war to the Spanish junto at Cadiz. To return to Madrid was impossible: the armed peasantry had already seized the passes in the mountains, through which the road went, and a large force lay between him and Cadiz. In fact the French army found themselves in a state of siege. On the 18th June, a courier arrived at Cadiz, to inform the junto that general Cordovo, who commanded the Spanish army near Cordova, had been joined by 9000 troops of the line from Algesiras, which made his force amount to 20,000 troops of the line, independent of the volunteers and peasantry, armed with pikes. The French army by deaths and desertion was reduced to 9,700 men. On the 19th June, a courier arrived early in the morning, informing that the two armies were engaged; and on the afternoon of the same day a second courier arrived to inform the Junta of Cadiz that gen. Dupont and his whole force had surrendered prisoners of war to Gen. Cordovo. It was understood that the victorious army would immediately march towards Madrid to act in conjunction with the armies marching from Biscay and other parts of Spain, to besiege the French in Spain.

"Oporto is in possession of the people of Portugal, after making prisoners of 4000 French troops that have been quartered there, and the port was completely open to the British and to the Spaniards.

"Gen. Junot, the commander in chief of the French forces in Portugal was almost in a state of siege in Lisbon and by death and desertion the force of the French left in the kingdom of Portugal was reduced to 9000 men; of them only 6000 in the capital.

"The Spanish troops that have been sent to act in conjunction with the French to garrison Lisbon and bend the necks of the Portuguese to the yoke of Bonaparte had already been disarmed by General Junot, their number about 6000, or had fled to the frontiers.

"There was but one sentiment as to a Frenchman in all the Spanish army stationed in Portugal, and that sentiment was hatred and detestation.

"To G. Britain the Portuguese looked for arms and ammunition; and to attack general Junot they only waited the co-operation of the British forces under gen. Spencer and the aid of the British fleet.

"It was said that the Russian officers on board the fleet in the Tagus, looked on their fall as certain, and that they seemed little disposed to aid Gen. Junot in any system of defence he might think proper to adopt."

We have received a file of London papers to the first of June. Every thing of material importance of course has been anticipated in the details lately given.

In the Morning Chronicle of the 31st May, the diplomatic correspondence communicated to Congress immediately after the departure of Mr. Rose, is reviewed. Speaking of the conclusion of the negociation here, this paper erroneously says—"The American government demand, that *previous to a discussion* of the proclamation, due satisfaction be made to the U. States, and that the satisfaction ought to extend to all the wrongs which *preceded* and produced that act. Then follows Mr. Rose's ultimatum, &c. &c."

It is somewhat surprizing that a paper characterised by so much liberality as the Morning Chronicle, could make this statement on a review of the official documents. It must have proceeded from a too cursory perusal. The fact is well known to be thus: that the American government agreed to make the revocation of the proclamation *contemporaneous* with the reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, which it was previously agreed should be *separated from all others*, and consequently not connected with those aggressions *preceding* it.

Under date of May 27, is found the following paragraph in a London paper, which shows the light in which the late decisions in the case of the Volunteer and the Globe (for a violation of the blockade of Curracoa in 1805) are considered by the friends of America in England; yet our exclusive friends of commerce are perfectly silent on the subject.

"A discussion took place yesterday in the Cock-pit, upon two American vessels, which seems to have rather damped the spirit of those who are solicitous for the indication of an amicable temper on the part of our government towards America. This discussion related to the Volunteer and the Globe, which were taken some years since, in consequence of the blockade of Curracoa. There was some reason to hope that government were disposed to concede to the Americans, by giving up this point, upon which the American government had interposed. But those who entertained the hope have found themselves disappointed."

We stated a few days ago that the Manchester "riots" were consequent on that system of commercial interdiction which has been adopted. Take the following as confirmation.

In the House of Commons on the 19th May, Mr. Rose having withdrawn a motion on the subject of the wages of manufaturers, &c.—

"Mr. BARING expressed his satisfaction that the motion was withdrawn; but he could not omit this opportunity of stating his opinion, that the distress complained of arose from the suspension of foreign trade, which had taken place in consequence of the *Orders in Council*."

The election for members of the State Legislature and of the Congress of the U. States takes place in the state of North-Carolina to-morrow and the next day.

James Witherell, a Representative in Congress from Vermont, has resigned his seat.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondents in Philadelphia, dated May 31:

"A captain Hopkins, of Boston, just arrived from Cadiz, has this moment reported to me, that he saw at that port a letter from Mr. Montgomery at Alicant, dated the 8th instant, and by him transmitted to Mr. Yznardi, announcing that the Algerines were fitting out all their cruizers, and doubtless their object and intention was to commence hostilities against the Americans."

It seems then that the Barbarians of Africa, as well as of Europe, are determined to harrass American commerce. Though their enmity could not have been, by anticipation, one of the causes which produced the embargo; yet no one will be hardy enough to deny that it is an additional advantage resulting from the measure, that the property of our merchants is not exposed to the effects of the encreasing hurricane which sweeps the seas, and threatens annihilation to neutral commerce.

The following paragraph is from a Charleston paper:

"The brig Charles, Brownlow, late master, it appears by the Savannah papers, has been condemned by the court of Admiralty, for a breach of the embargo laws, and is advertised for sale by the marshal of the district."

It will be recollected by our readers that this is the vessel a few weeks ago said to have been barbarously robbed; the captain of which *protested* with such veracity against "French friendship."

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

A writer in the Boston Centinel, speaking of the conduct of our government in the late negociation with Mr. Rose, says—

"They have REJECTED the *proffered* reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake!"

What next?

We understand that the ship Beaver, belonging to John J. Astor, of this city, has got permission to take out to China, the Mandarin Chief and his Secretary, who have been detained in this country ever since the embargo was laid. *Ev. Post.*

A letter from Havanna mentions that an agent of Aaron Burr has been there ever since Burr's last movement from Richmond; and that he has spoken of an expected arrival of force from England at the Havanna. The name of this agent of Burr is not mentioned, but he is said to have had large shipments by some means, both from the Atlantic ports and from New-Orleans.

The Spaniards at Havanna are very much divided; the subject of a surrender to Great Britain has been agitated for two years past; and gave rise to the organization of the militia, which was intended to resist that project.

The head quarters of the commander in chief of the army of the United States, are about to be transferred to Carlisle in Pennsylva. and it is supposed that either the whole or a large portion of the new levies will be collected at that position, for the introduction of the *modern discipline*.

The *secret service* money in the last budget for Ireland only, was 68,767 pounds sterling, or dollars 343,800—a greater sum than the whole civil establishment of the American government.

The loan for Ireland, as its portion of contribution to the best of all governments, for the present year, is only 4,708,332 pounds sterling—or dollars, 23,541,660! A trifle for so many blessings and so much liberality. *Aurora.*

Mr. HAMMOND, formerly pilot of the English man of war Saturn, has been arrested in France, as a spy and shot by order of the French government—or, according to other accounts beheaded. He had been sent from the Saturn on board the L'Aigle, Captain Wolf, to reconnoitre the French coast, and landed at a port near L'Orient; he had been on shore 12 days, and was preparing to come off in the boat, when he was arrested.——*London paper of June 7.*

We learn by two gentlemen, passengers in the ship Culloden, from the Isle of France, that a few days before they sailed Captain Mix, of the ship Sally of this port, arrived at the Isle of France from Batavia, and informed that Gen. Doendels, a member of the grand legion of honor, had arrived at Batavia in an American brig, after having encountered many difficulties and hardships, with full power from Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, to take possession of the Batavian government in the name of the King, which was delivered up to him without any difficulty; and that he immediately proceeded to organize the government agreeably to the instructions of his master, and had assured the American captains there, that every indulgence would be shewn to American commerce.—*Ev. Post.*

Extract of a letter from the Reverend Gideon Blackburn, superintendent of the Indian Schools, among the Cherokee Indians, to his friend in Elizabeth-Town, N. J. dated,

Maysville, (Ten.) June 10, 1808.

"You are no doubt ready to request information respecting my schools; especially the one called after your Society,* "*The Jersey School.*" The prospects of my mission are not yet clouded. I have in the course of last winter dismissed several of my first clases, who mingling with the nation are likely to be of eminent service, by enlarging the stock of information not only of their parents, but many neighbors in the circles of their acquaintance. The spirit of agriculture is rapidly progressing. A very large number of families have left their villages, chosen separate farms, and are now raising all the necessaries of life, to the total destruction of the habits of hunting. On this change may be safely predicted not only the increase of property, and the conveniencies of life; but the total change of manners and habits, the increase of domestic happiness, the introduction of civil government, and a vast increase of population.

Many thousand acres of land are now under cultivation more than were three years ago. Many of the Indian families have furnished themselves with the implements of husbandry, and have invited and procured white people to live with them, to assist in clearing their land, and teach them the art of agriculture. A body of them nearly sufficient to form a county are about associating, that by entering into compact they may enjoy the benefits of the government of the U. States. To obtain this point and qualify persons for stations in the government has been my ambition; and kept me from extending my plan further than my former design, that by concentring the rays in a focus, I might clearly exhibit education to the eye of the savage."

* *The New-Jersey Missionary Society.*

THE INHABITANTS OF THE 2d WARD,

AND particularly those who have been members of the "*Union Fire Company*" are requested to meet this EVENING at 6 o'clock, at the *Council Chamber*; with a view effectually to establish that association and to provide such other measures as may be necessary for the protection of their property against the accidental effects of fire. The books and accounts of the company will be laid before the meeting.

The interest which every citizen of the ward must have in the object of this meeting, it is hoped will induce them, generally, to attend.

JAS. KEARNEY, Sec'y. U. F. Company.

Washington City, August 10.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Living opposite the MARINE BARRACKS, wishes to inform the Public that he has for sale the following articles which he will sell very low for cash or Country Produce.

15 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica and West India *Spirits*,
3 pipes London Particular Madeira } *Wine.*
2 quarter casks of do. do.
3 do. L. P. Teneriffe do.
5 half pipes do. do. do.
2000 pounds W. India best green *Coffee*,
10 boxes Muscovado *Sugars*,
5 barrels do.
30 boxes spermacity *Candles*,
5 barrels 3 years old Peach } BRANDIES.
3 hhds. 2 do. do. }
100 barrels mess, prime, & cargo *Beef*,
200 pair coarse Shoes, assorted sizes.

A small quantity of coarse SALT and a general assortment of Liquors for retail including some very old and excellent L. P. MADEIRA WINE.

NATHANIEL COCKE.

August 10—3t

GEORGE TOWN COLLEGE.

THE ceremony of distributing the Premiums and the Dramatical performance of the Students will take place on Thursday the 11th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M.

As the College has been at considerable expence in making the necessary preparations for these exhibitions and intending to render them more entertaining in future, it is expected that the public will not be surprised to find that Tickets of admission are offered for sale to defray these expences. They may be had at ONE DOLLAR each, at the following places—

Mr. George Fennick's, } George-
Mr. Milligan's book-store } Town.
Mr. Rhodes hotel, } Washington.
St. Patrick's Church, }

N. B. Parents who have children at the College are admitted free, as also, Children accompanying their parents.

ROBERT MOLYNEUX, Pr.

August 10—1t

WASHINGTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

THIRTY or FORTY CARPENTERS are wanted, to whom good wages will be given.——Apply to Mr. MILLS, at the Bridge.

By order of the President & Directors,

SAML. ELLIOTT, Jr. Clk.

August 10—3t

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Parents, Friends and Guardians of children in these schools are respectfully informed that Vacation commences this day and will end the first Monday in September.

Washington, Aug. 8—3t.

FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of an order of the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mr. Wm. Rhodes in the city of Washington and district of Columbia, on Saturday the 3[illegible] day of September next at 4 o'clock P. M. all the *Real & Personal Property* of John Banks; amongst which are some valuable Lots, advantageously situated in the said city of Washington.

The terms of sale will be made known at the aforesaid time and place.

JAMES PORTER, Trustee.

ALL persons indebted unto John Banks, as also those indebted unto *Lowdermilk & Co.* late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; or he will be reluctantly necessitated, to indiscriminately proceed to a recovery as the law in such cases provides.

JA. PORTER.

August 10—wtS.

WASHINGTON TAVERN.

ON the last Saturday of August inst. at the tavern of capt. in Henry Ruth in George Town, will be exposed to public sale for ready cash, a moiety of Lot No. 215, in Beatty & Hawkins's addition to George Town, fronting 90 feet on Sixth street and 37 1-2 on Frederick street, with a large frame house thereon. The situation is most delightful and challenges attention—the title is good. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL BROOKE.

August 10—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of JAMES McCUTCHEN an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August instant at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in Lindsay's Hotel, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said James McCutchen and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published twice in the National Intelligencer, and twice in the Washington Federalist, before that day.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

August 10—2t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the city commons, a BLACK HORSE, a little sunburnt, bald face, short bushy tail, his fore and left hind foot white, stout and well made, rather larger than a poney, and goes very easy. I suppose he has strayed in the woods, the flies being troublesome to him, or to some of the plantations adjoining the city in company with other horses. He may possibly have been taken away by some person. The neighboring farmers and planters are respectfully requested to take notice of the above described horse—Any person on delivery of said horse shall receive five dollars, and reasonable charges, or any person or persons giving me information so that I get him again, shall be satisfactorily rewarded by

F. A. WAGLER,
New Store, Centre Market.

P.S. Just received, at F. A. Wagler's New Store, an assortment of nails.

Aug. 10——3t.