In the Boston Gazette and Columbian Centinel last received, appear two communications calling upon Bostonians to assemble and insist upon the suspension of the embargo—for what? *To assist Spain in conquering France!*

One says—"We are called upon by every noble sentiment, that dwells in the hearts of men not yet in bondage, by our secret regard to that spirit and virtue which dares to resist oppression and slavery, by all our sympathies for suffering millions in the cause of mankind, to aid and assist them, whose heroic example we may yet be called upon to imitate. Their cause is ours and their success will be our security."

The other says—"At a time when the novel dangers of a bold heroic resistance to Bonaparte, will occupy every head and engage every arm, our assistance becomes indispensable."

These communications, like the fish petitions to Congress at their late session, bear the stamp of one hand.

The Essex junto will issue its edicts to the inferior juntos; and we suppose a general memorializing is to take place.

The veil is too thin to conceal the real object of these meetings. It will be seen by the foreign news in this day's paper that on ENGLAND is the only dependence of those Spanirds who have resisted the deed of gift which their king has made to the French emperor. England will be responsible for the blood shed on the occasion, as she was the cause of the revolution itself. We must therefore assist her, say the junto.

We learn by capt. Olcott, who arrived here this forenoon, in 18 days from Martinique, that a few days before he sailed a dispatch boat arrived there from the Spanish Maine, with information, that all French ships in the ports on the Maine had been seized. *N. Y. E. Post.*

Boston, Aug. 2.

Capt. Holmes, from Passamadoddy informs, that the U. S. gun boats had arrived there to protect the flour, that a number of desertions had taken place at the American fort there, (which was complete); that notwithstanding the government officers, &c. stationed at that place, flour still found its way over to the English—and that in consequence of a number of British boats having been fired upon in their own waters, the *Squirrel sloop of war* had been stationed *near the line to protect them.*

The following are the latest accounts from Lancashire, according to private letters:

MANCHESTER.—The weavers here are still out of work, but every thing is in the greatest tranquility. The prices offered by the manufacturers seems to be a fair advance; and I fear the weavers outstep the moderation which they evinced in their first proceedings. They differ in their claims. The majority of them insist on 6s. 8d. in the pound, being one third advance upon the present wages; they declare that nothing less will be sufficient for their support, and that the weavers of all manufacturers who give this advance will immediately go to work; that all goods taken in from the date of such advance, shall be paid for by the yard, according to their length, breadth and strength, and a list of the prices will be prepared for the use of the public with all possible expedition. Some however, are so very extravagant in their demands, as to require a rise of 30 per cent.

Some of the weavers who have had their own prices offered, stand out because their employers will not advance the piece in the loom. This, I think, quite unreasonable; for it is evident, that it ought to be worked at the rate at which it was given out.

Extract from another letter, same date:

"Every thing is at present quiet here, and many of the weavers are gone to work upon the advanced wages; but many parts of the country continue agitated!" *Oracle.*

By the arrival of the Liberty, capt. Riley, from Liverpool, English papers have been received at Philadelphia to the 19th June, being *eight* days later than our former accounts. These papers contain nothing particularly interesting—the principal articles are given in this day's paper.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Prince of Asturias. Private letter from Gijon, of the 31st ult. state that the Prince of Asturias issued the following Proclamation at Bayonne:

Noble Asturians!—I am surrounded on every side, and victim of the most cruelty perfidy. You once saved Spain in worse circumstances. At present a prisoner, I do not ask of you the crown: but intreat of you to form a regular plan with the neighboring provinces for the repulsion of a foreign yoke and the redemption of your liberties, by the destruction of the treacherous foe who deprives of his right your unfortuate Prince.

FERDINAND.

Bayonne, May 8, 1808.

A Dutch paper of the 3d inst. has been received. We learn from it that an order was published on the 26th ult. permitting the exportation from Holland of certain articles, the produce of that country. This is a fact of considerable importance. It is directly in the teeth of the whole of Bonaparte's system of commercial prohibition.

The order restricts this trade to neutral and allied ports, but it is obvious that if vessels are permitted to sail at all, they will by some means or other, find their way to this country. We cannot suppose that this order was given without the privity and concurrence of Bonaparte. It has, we are persuaded, been wrung from him by the misery which prevails in Holland, and the necessity of keeping the inhabitants in good humor, until he has brought the Spaniards into complete subjection.

Half past 1 o'clock.—We have just learnt that government have received dispatches from off Cadiz, announcing the complete success of the negociation with the governor and principal inhabitants of that city, and the debarkation in consequence of the troops under general Spencer. The dispatches, we understand, were brought by the Joseph cutter, which arrived, as will be seen by our port letters, at Plymouth on Saturday last.

On Saturday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office. After the council broke up, the Viscomte Materosa, ambassador from the patriots of Spain, had a private conference with Mr Secretary Canning.

The aid which they solicit from this country, we understand will be frankly and promptly given. Sir Arthur Wellesly is to set off this day, or to-morrow, for Spain, accompanied by such troops are in readiness and the whole of the force collected at Cork will follow.

JUNE 15.

Two reports have prevailed since Monday, both said to be brought by privateers that had spoke with victuallers or transports from Cadiz with dispatches not yet arrived, stating that the English expedition under gen. Spencer landed, and our fleet had entered the harbor. One of these privateers is stated to have arrived at Dartmouth, and the other at Bridport. Perhaps it was one and the same ship that touched at both ports. A letter from the latter, says:

"The True Briton privateer arrived here on Friday night last, from a cruize off the coast of Spain.

"The capt. declares, that they spoke a transport on the passage, the master of which assured them, that on the 30th ult. he had seen our fleet going into Cadiz.

"Having seen nothing in the papers of so late a date as the above, I mention the report in great hopes of speedily hearing it confirmed."

Government certainly have not yet received any information to the above effect; nor do we learn by any of our port letters that have arrived this morning, that any victualler or transport has come in from admiral's Purvis's fleet within these few days.

Meanwhile, full confidence is entained of the negociation at Cadiz terminating favorably. It is said that the Spaniards, as a condition of putting us in possession of the batteries, had required that their fleet should be removed, it being their wish to place it out of the reach of the French, but not to surrender it up to this country. Admiral Purvis, it is said, refused to accede to this proposal, being desirous that the ships should be delivered in trust to Great Britain; but having written home for instructions on this point his majesty's ministers have directed him to agree to the proposition, and give them safe conduct either to Port Mahon, or permit them to depart for South America, there to establish the national authority. The French ships however, must be considered as prizes to the British, and surrendered accordingly.

JUNE 16.

Another Spanish gentleman of rank has arrived at Plymouth with dispatches from the patriots of Spain to the government of this country. This gentleman, we understand, left Corunna on the 6th inst. It gives us pleasure to find that the determination of the people of Spain to resist the usurper, and to maintain their independence, becomes every day stronger. The patriots of Oviedo and Biscay have joined the provinces of Asturias and Galicia, and on the line of coast belonging to these provinces there are no less than 150,000 men in arms, resolved to resist the common enemy of mankind.

His majesty's ministers, we are happy to say, have lost no time in making preparations to give effectual assistance to the Spaniards in this glorious struggle. Sir A. Wellesley, we understand, leaves town this day to take command of the expedition assembled at Cork, which is destined, in the first instance, for Spain.

Some more intelligence has been received from Cadiz, by a vessel that left that place on the 19th ult. and at that time no arrangements had taken place with admiral Purvis.

The Cork paper of the 8th instant says—"The expedition preparing to sail from this harbor, we understand, is composed of the 5th, 9th, 38th, 40th, 71st, and 91st regiments of foot, the 5th battalion of the 60th, & 4th royal Vaterian battalion. It is to be commanded by major general Hill, a gallant and experienced officer, under whom are appointed brigadier generals Fane and Crauford."

It is stated, on the strength of private letters, which have reached this country from the continent, that the emperor of Austria is exhibiting the utmost possible vigor and activity in raising forces throughout his dominions; not even the nobles and most distinguished persons in the kingdom being exempt from the levy. The occasion of this sudden and powerful armament is indeed most imperious. Bonaparte has demanded a passage for his troops through the Austrian states, in order as he professes, to attack the Turkish empire. To comply with such a request, while the person who makes it is in the very execution of his Spanish treachery, would be a mere act by which the emperor of Austria would conspire against his own crown and dignity, in the same manner as the king of Spain has done. To refuse compliance is almost equally dangerous: yet this step has, we understand, been taken. If the emperor of Austria means to persevere in his resolution, dictated alike by necessity and honor, he will have occasion for all the forces which his kingdom can afford and support; and therefore his activity in raising and organizing them is by no means a premature or superfluous exertion. A letter from Holland states, that the emperor of Austria has no less than 200,000 men in the highest state of preparation.

OF SWEDEN.

The news from Sweden is not quite so favorable as heretofore. The capture of Sweaburg is described as a most important acquisition, and the invasion of Sweden is now confidently talked of by the Russians.

There are two modes or avenues by which the Russians, if masters of Finland, may penetrate into Sweden. The first is from Abo, across the Gulf of Bothnia, through the isle of Ayland, to the mouth of the Meter lake or river, on which Stockholm is built. The distance across, from shore to shore, is not above a hundred and forty miles; but as the English fleet may appear there, it is doubtful whether the Russian flotilla will venture on so hazardous an experiment before winter. The Gulph of Bothnia may then be crossed on the ice. The other entrance into Sweden is much more circuitous, by re-mounting along the Eastern shore of the Gulf of Bothnia to Tornea in Lapland, at its head, and then descending on the Western side, through the Keeme and Umea Lapland, into the Northern provinces of Sweden. For such a march the summer would be preferable to winter. It never has been attempted hitherto in any age, or by any people; but it is by no means impracticable; though the natural impediments are very great and numerous; particularly in the article of provisions. The march from Abo to Upsal, or to Stockholm, round the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, would demand at least three months, even in summer. There are neither fortresses nor garrisons to obstruct the advance of an army; but the Lapland torrents would, especially if their banks were defended, impose prodigious difficulties. Peter the Great repeatedly desolated and plundered the isle of Aland, and he even landed at Gesle in Gestricia, a town about 90 miles north of Stockholm, which he burnt in 1719. The whole Eastern coast of Sweden, from Calmar to Gesle, has little or no artificial defence against an invading enemy. Should the Russians be able to invade Sweden at once, both by Torner, and across the Gulf of Bothnia, the country must apparently be subjected.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The following is the letter which we have received from our Portsmouth correspondent:

"*Portsmouth, three-quarters past 7.*

"The dispatches have this moment landed from admiral Purvis; and I understand that the expedition of general Spencer had not succeeded when the Minorca sailed, and that the Spaniards would not accede to our terms. The Minorca left admiral Purvis on the 30th ult."

Letters from Holland to the 13th inst. state, untruly we trust, that 10,000 French troops had entered Cadiz, and taken possession of all the batteries, as well as the Spanish fleet. They also mention that general Spencer had attempted a landing, but that our troops were repulsed and regained their transports with great difficulty. A British 74 is said to have been rather roughly handled, in consequence of falling under the guns of one of the principal forts at Cadiz.

An American captain, just arrived from Holland, states, that all the vessels belonging to the U. States, which were detained under the embargo in the Dutch ports, had been just released. He says, indeed, that the embargo is so much relaxed, that any vessel is permitted to come out which shall be laden with gin & the produce of that country. To this relaxation the Dutch government are probably urged equally by two motives, the one to release the wants of its own subjects, by affording them a sale for their produce, and the other to injure the revenue of this country, by affording facilities for smuggling.

"SEVILLE, JUNE 5.

"The supreme council received by express this morning, the following advice:

"*Lisbon, June 2.*—For three days have been seen from hence at the mouth of this bar, a formidable English squadron. Yesterday I myself counted 18 ships of war nearly within cannon shot, with 40 sail of transports, without reckoning others which appear more distant upon the horizon.

"It is asserted that part of said squadron comes from the Mediterranean, where it destroyed in sight of Majorca the United French squadron which had got out of Brest and Rochefort, re-united with that of Toulon & five Russian ships which had joined them. It appears that there have been brought in tow nine vessels out of this defeat, and which are now with the squadron at the entrance of this port. French troops have marched for different places in Spain. Those of Spain have defiled off for that quarter, some by orders, and others of their own accord."

PARIS, MAY 17.

The period when the destiny of the Spanish nation and of its sovereign will be irrevocably fixed, no longer appears to be remote, the official journal already begins to throw aside part of the veil, which concealed the negociations, whereof Bayonne was the centre, by announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the emperor and the different members of the Spanish house. The article wherein the Moniteur announces this important intelligence is dated Bayonne, May 11, and is as follows:

"By a treaty concluded between the emperor Napoleon and king Charles, and which has been acceded to by the prince of Austurias, and the infants Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Antonio, who comprised the whole of the members of the house of Spain, all the existing differences have been adjusted. We are still ignorant of the conditions of the treaty. According to the constitution of our government, it cannot be made public till it has been communicated to the senate. But we perceive by the proclamation of the king of Spain and that of the prince of Asturias, that the emperor Napoleon is clothed with all the rights of the house of Spain. King Charles, Queen Louisa Maria, Queen Maria Louisa, and the infant Don Francisco, dined to day with the emperor, and set off to-morrow for Bordeaux. They will make this journey in four days, and will repair to Fontainbleau, whence they will go to Compaigne. It is believed that this residence has been destined by his majesty to king Charles, that he may spend the remainder of his days there. The prince of Asturias, the infant Don Carlos and the infant Don Antonio, spent the evening yesterday with their majesties the emperor and empress. They will spend two days at Bordeaux, and will afterwards proceed to Valency, whence it is probable they will go to Navarre. It is believed that his majesty has ceded to them that superb domain, and the forest appertaining to it.

"It is said many Spaniards of distinction are on the road to Bayonne, where it appears the emperor is about to hold a general junto. It is presumed, that he will be occupied not only in regulating the succession to the throne, but also in fixing certain ameliorations, which all good Spaniards call for. Every thing is entirely tranquil in Spain. Things are on the best footing there."

MAY 22.

Yesterday the senate assembled in order to hear the proposal of a senatus consultum uniting Parma, Placenza, and Tuscany with the dominions of France.

MAY 24.

Their Spanish majesties are daily expected at Fontainbleau, where every thing is in preparation. Several baggage waggons have already been sent from hence thither, and a squadron of chasseur cavalry of the imperial guard arrived yesterday, which will be followed by a detachment of the horse guards.—According to letters from Tours, his majesty was to arrive on the 21st. The Queen Maria Louisa, was not expected till the 25th.

MADRID, MAY 12.

The military preparations at St. Roche and Quen, become every day greater. Orders have been sent to all the ports to hasten the equipment of the men of war. The disorder of our finances is beyond all conception; but a loan was indispensable, and the books have been filled as soon as they were opened.

MAY 13

The grand duke of Berg resides now in the palace. The public service goes on as usual. Perfect repose reigns in the city. We expect every moment tidings of the choice of our new king. The abuses of every kind which exhausted our country would at last have brought it to destruction, and without doubt we should not have escaped the horrors of a bloody revolution. Now we entertain the hope that our new sovereign will gradually, and without violence, restore our old monarchy to its youth again, and that our longing for amelioration and reform will be at length gratified.

GENOA, MAY 4.

A man of war of 74 guns called De Breslau, was yesterday launched here, on which occasion the sea prefects gave a splendid breakfast. With inward joy we see, that in this manner the French marine is every where tranquil and increasing, while that of England is wasting in useless blockades. A few fortunate expeditions like that of the Toulon fleet latterly, or peace which England will not long be able to resist, are sufficient to furnish us with a number of experienced sailors, and to put our fleet on a balance with that of the oppressors of the ocean. We already meet with assistance in the mariners of Denmark, whom the English have forced to be their enemies and our friends. Again, a strong detachment of sailors of this nation have marched under the direction of a lieutenant from Italy, arrived here yesterday, on their way to Flushing.

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction this day, between the hour of 12 and 4 o'clock on the *Eastern Branch* in the city of of Washington at Mr. Griffith Coomb's WHARF.

A SLOOP

Called the NANCY & ELIZABETH,
burthen Eighteen tons,

Carries about 900 bushels. She is a sound good vessel, and tolerable well found, with two good anchors & cables belonging to her, which will also be sold.

The terms of sale, Cash.

August 15——

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. Fallin, 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 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—2w