First—That all hostilities against Spain on the part of his majesty, shall immediately cease.

Secondly—That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession or under the control of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly—That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free admission into the ports of his majesty's dominions as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly—That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain which shall be met at sea by his majesty's ships and cruisers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of other states in amity with his majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly—That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his majesty's cruisers, after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, the judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Important Spanish document.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

WITH

ENGLAND AND SWEDEN HER ALLY.

Published at Oviedo, June 20, 1808.

Ferdinand the 7th, King of Spain and in his royal name:

The supreme Junta of this principality declares a general peace with England, and at the same time the closest alliance with that nation, which has with the greatest generosity offered all the succor and assistance that may have been asked of her. They also declare peace with Sweden, and order that all our ports should be open to the vessels of both nations, and that this royal resolution be communicated to all the justices of this principality.

MADRID, June 10.

The nomination of King Joseph to fill the Spanish throne has been announced to the public, in the following preliminary article:

"His imperial and royal majesty having complied with the desire expressed by the Junta of the government, the council of Castile, the city of Madrid, and various civil and military bodies, in the State, that he would choose his illustrious brother Joseph Napoleon, the king of Naples, to be king of Spain; information has been given of this to his majesty king Joseph, who has arrived at Bayonne. His highness the lieut. general of the kingdom, having given the requisite orders concerning the journey of our Monarch into the capital, we have reason to believe that we shall soon enjoy the presence of his majesty."

June 14.

The tidings of the happy renovation which our monarchy is about to undergo have been forwarded to the American colonies, with so much celerity, and by so many different ways, that we are sure of their arriving, even at the remotest distance, before the English will have had time to sow the seeds of discord. Besides, the Spaniards in America are so much on their guard against the English, that the reports they may spread will be credited by no one.

All Spaniards of discernment are convinced that the American colonies, in the change of dynasty which has taken place, will find reasonable grounds of hope for the future; and those great events will but attach them more and more to their mother country. As strongly as religion, language, manners, and interest, attach the colonies to Spain, so strongly do all these considerations detach them from England.

At Mexico, Lima, and Buenos Ayres, nothing more is desired than to be united to Spain; but at the same time the colonies require to be governed with more justice and wisdom than at present. It is required that the career of military glory and mercantile industry be opened to the Spaniards of America. The new dynasty has begun its government, by expressing their good will towards the colonies; the deputies are members of the general Junta; they cannot but profit by the changes which have taken place. We may soon hope that the extensive kingdoms of Mexico and Peru, instead of presenting to the English a coast *almost neutral*, or contributing very inconsiderably to the war, will henceforth oppose a formidable band of hostile warriors, ready to resist them on every part of their shores.

New-York, Aug. 20.

Late from Gibraltar.

By the ship Ocean, *Captain Dodge, 42 days from Gibraltar, the Editors of the N. York Gazette have received Gibraltar papers to the 3d of July.*

In addition to the interesting details of affairs relative to Spain (which we have given at length in this day's paper) the passengers in the Ocean informs that an order from the Supreme Council at Seville had been issued, to liberate all American vessels that had been detained in the ports of Spain under Bonaparte's decrees—and that the ships Betsey and Howard, of this port, seized at Cadiz, under those decrees, had been released. That the English troops under the command of General Spencer commenced landing at Port St. Mary's near Cadiz, on the 1st of July. They confirm the accounts that Portugal had risen to repel the Usurper—Oporto was in possession of the Patriots; and an embargo had been laid in Portuguese ports. All the accounts are favorable to the Spanish Patriots. Gen. Dupont is stated to be surrounded at Cordova by Gen. Castano.

The Ocean sailed the 5th July.

By the same arrival, we learn, that Mr. Young, Consul General at Madrid, who left that place about the 5th of May, with dispatches from Mr. Irving, for the American government, was stopt at a small port town, a short distance from Madrid, in consequence of an order from the Supreme Council of Seville, directing all persons with dispatches, to be stopped and sent to Seville. Mr. Y. was consequently sent to Seville, where he was lodged in prison, and all his papers, baggage, &c. taken from him. This was done in consequence of finding among his dispatches, some from the Duke of Berg, to the French consul at Philadelphia, under blank cover to the Secretary of State; in which were others destined for S. America. After he was detained in prison for 15 days, a passport was granted him from the Council to leave Spain, and to proceed for any port to embark for America. With this he left Seville, and arrived safe at Gibraltar. Directly after his arrival at that place, a letter was received from Lord Collingwood, ordering Mr. Y. to be detained, or to be taken out of any vessel in which he might be found. This order was given by the request of the Council of Seville. Sir H. Dalrymple, the Governor of Gibraltar, did not, however, conceive himself authorised to enforce the order; but permitted Mr. Y. to proceed where he pleased. Mr. Y. however, was given to understand, that he would probably be taken out of any vessel in which he should take passage for America by a Spanish gun boat. In consequence of this information, Mr. Y. gave up the idea of going to America with his dispatches although he had previously chartered the Ocean for that purpose, and immediately took his passage for England on board the Proviant store ship, which vessel sailed on the same day with the Ocean.

[Here follows an edict of the Junta at Seville of June 7th, enjoining on all Frenchmen wishing to enjoy the protection of the Spanish flag to take the oath of allegiance to Spain; otherwise their property to be sequestered. All French property is sequestered.]

[The next article is a detailed account of the bombardment of the French frigates at Cadiz, and their surrender as heretofore announced.]

MORA, (*Portugal*) June 16.

Positive intelligence has been received from Lisbon, that almost all the French troops are moving to different points, and that the remainder, with General Junot are fortifying themselves in St. George's Castle, where they have collected provisions and ammunition. Whatever was in the arsenals, they have removed to the forts; and it is even added, that they intend to enter in articles of capitulation with the nation. The few troops which were in Evora, filed off towards Beyra, and were very near being attacked by the people, in consequence of the threats of the French commander, who was under the necessity of departing without the subsidies which he had demanded. We are informed, that, in Beja, all the inhabitants are up in arms, only waiting for the signal to attack, and for somebody to head them.

SEVILLE, June 18.

We learn, by several official papers, that the Grand Duke of Berg has, at the request of the Board of Government at Madrid, suspended the march of the French troops to the Provinces which have proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

D. Manuel Barnuevo, Lieutenant of the Pavia Dragoons, who left Madrid on the 8th inst. and joined our army on the 15th has communicated the following particulars.

The French garrison in Madrid does not amount to 8000 men. The Duke of Berg continued in the Monclavo, whence he intended to remove to the Retiro, as soon as it should be fortified. Moncey's division, consisting of 4 or 5000 men, had marched out of Madrid, making inquiries respecting the roads which lead to several Provinces, so that its destination is not known. The division formerly quartered in the Escurial, which had proceeded against Segovia, & was 6000 strong, was beaten by the Segovians, on the 8th, with a loss of 3000 men.

At Manzanares there were 800 French men, who, having set out upon their march to Dupont's army, were attacked, in Valdel-penas, by the inhabitants. After an action which lasted two hours and in which they lost 150 men, and destroyed almost all the houses, they withdrew to Manzanares where they have since been captured.

The Puerto del Rey is guarded by about 3,000 men, and 2 pieces of ordnance are conducting to that point.

FRESH PAPERS RECEIVED FROM SPAIN.

Edict published in the Isle of Majorca,

D. Ferdinand VII King of Spain, & adjacent Islands, &c. &c.

And in his royal name, his excellency the captain-general of the army & kingdom, &c.

[Here follows a decree organizing a board of government in the Island.]

The Supreme Board has sent me the following letter.

Most Serene Sir; D. Dionisio Capaz member of this Board, and an ensign in the navy, accompanied by the Portuguese Captain, D. Sebastian Martinez, is going, in the name of this board, to inform Y. M. S. H. of the occurrences which have lately taken place; and, as they are thought most important, it has been deemed requisite that he should give you a verbal account of the same, that you may take the resolutions, and send us the assistance which we stand in need of. May God, &c.

(Signed)

The Marquis de Carrion.

Ayamonte, June 20, 1808.

The purport of this verbal information is, that the French have been driven from the forts on the right bank of the Guadiana, opposite to Ayamonte; the inhabitants of the left, assisted by the few regulars who were there, and a handful of armed Portuguese, having beaten the French troops by which they were garrisoned, and hoisted the Spanish flag in every one of them. The loss of the enemy amounts to 91 prisoners, and a number of killed. The whole of the kingdom of Algara is in a state of insurrection; Villa Real and Castromarin, as well as the batteries of the Carresquera and S. Anton, have been taken possession of; the Rebel Mallet has been handcuffed, and let down into a dry well, with 26 other individuals; the remainder of the French troops have fled to the mountains; Tavira, Faro, and Aillon are up in arms; and the military chests of the French have been seized. The few Spanish troops aboved mentioned, consisted of Catalonians, Provincials, and a small number of Murcians.

A Portuguese Captain is come to inform the Board, that Algarva and the whole kingdom wish to be under its protection in the name of Ferdinand VII.

[Here follows a proclamation in the name of Ferdinand the 7th, for regulating the draughts of the militia, &c. throughout the provinces acknowledging him.]

Order of the Day—June 22.

Soldiers! The light troops of our Van, have given a proof of their intrepid patriotism. They reached Cordova by forced marches, and, at that very moment, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from several points. The commandant of of the Van, considering, that the troops must be tired after such exertions in this hot weather, desired 50 men per battalion, from among those who should find themselves less exhausted, and better able to endure fatigue, to come out of the ranks, of their own accord; when they all, without exception, contended which should go first; and the Superior Officers were obliged to form the detachment!

Soldiers! This gallant conduct ought to excite your emulation; and I who see the martial spirit with which you long to come within sight of the enemy, flatter myself, that you will vie with your worthy companions in this patriotic heroism. You shall soon see and conquer the enemy.

(Signed) CASTANOS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

Spain.—From the news via Gibraltar it would appear that the Junta or council of Seville are actually in possession of several provinces and islands. This it will be observed is the English account.

From the article under the head of Madrid it will be seen that the disturbances are considered as temporary.

Time only will discover which is correct. Meanwhile sufficient has appeared to disprove many of the circumstances stated as facts by reports and statements via Havanna and Norfolk, under date of 19th June, received some weeks ago.

Could we but imagine for a moment that the Spanish nation could re-assume a place as an independant people, which character it has long forfeited, how heartily should we wish them success! But for what do they fight? *Nominally*, for a monarch who has disclaimed them, who has resigned his birthright, and is personally under the control of the French emperor; for a bauble which the person for whom they design it has refused. Is there a probability of their success? Reason excludes* even the hope of their regaining their independence.—*In reality*, then, they are fighting the battles of England for that phantom the balance of power. We cannot but look forward with painful anticipation to the result.

Our readers will observe the language of approbation put into the mouth of his majesty by his ministers on the subject of the orders in council. It is somewhat surprising however that the British government should persist in stiling that system of interdiction *retaliatory*, of which they were the original inventors.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following instance is selected from amongst a number in the North-American. Charity bids us to place this under the head of *insanity*:—

"The belief that Messrs. Jefferson and Madison are really *naturalized as French citizens*, gains ground."

It affords us much gratification to state, that authentic accounts from the western parts of this commonwealth, all concur in the union of sentiment, on the republican candidates—for J. Madison, President, G. Clinton, Vice President, and S. Snyder, Governor—that the vote will be concurrent, and we make not the least doubt more mighty in numbers and effect, than on any former occasion in Pennsylvania—indeed the state of the union, in relation to the world at large, has awakened American feelings to the very general extinction of foreign influence.—*Aurora.*

The Tigre, from this port, on board of which Yrujo sailed, has by accident, found her way into Portsmouth, England, in 21 days.—Burr arrived two days after!!!—*Aurora.*

New-York, August 20.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated June 27.

"We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the surrender of General Dupont and his army consisting of nearly 9,000 men, within three leagues of Cordova, and 250 miles from Cadiz. This is a division of French troops that were on their march to Seville when the revolution commenced, detached by the duke of Berg from the Grand Army, consisting of about 70,000 men, in the vicinity of Madrid. There are now only 3,000 men in the vicinity of the metropolis; the residue of this large army were detached to take possession of different parts of the country, and were marching with the utmost confidence when the revolution commenced. Dupont must inevitably surrender, as he is hemmed in on all sides by an army much superior to his own, and without hope of relief. The French army that originally arrived in this country consisted of about 90,000 men, and were in possession of many principal towns. From the immense territory over which they are scattered, without being able to form a junction in season and make good their retreat, and from the energy with which the Spaniards have acted, there is no doubt but the major part of this immense army will eventually fall into the hands of the Spaniards."

Although the Grand Council of Seville has directed that American vessels shall be liberated, yet it will only prove advantageous to those who are sufficiently fortunate to escape the British cruizers in their passage to the United States. If taken, they will be liable to condemnation on the plea of having been in a French port.—*Orac.*

POSTSCRIPT.

By the ship Isabella, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, London dates to the 9th July have been received, three days later than the news in this day's paper.

They contain a decree of Bonaparte dissolving the Papal government, and adding its territories to the kingdom of Italy.

Notwithstanding the rumors of negociations between G. Britain and the northern powers, hostilities between Russia and Sweden, the ally of Britain, still continued.

The forces to be sent from England to the aid of the Spanish resisting the French, are said to amount to 40,000 men; together with money, provisions, ammunition, &c.

It is reported that our Ambassador at London had said he expected a speedy settlement between Great Britain and America. Other circumstance however forbid a sanguine expectation of this event.

Dispatches of importance are said to have been received at Boston from our minister at London.

Married, *last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Balch, Mr.* Ezekiel M'Daniel *to Miss* Ann Moore, *both of this city.*

Treasurer's Office.
August 24, 1808.

THE owners of Property in the city of Washington, who are indebted to the Corporation of the said city, for Taxes on their *Real & Personal Property*, are hereby notified, that the subscriber will attend at his Office near the Theatre, every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the same; and that on failing to make payment on or before the 24th day of September next, the taxes will be collected by distress or sale as the law directs.

HENRY WHETCROFT,
Treasurer of Washington city.
August 24—3t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of *Philip Hines & William Defields* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said late firm, are requested to pay their respective accounts to P. Hines, and those that have demands against the said late firm are desired to call for payment on the said P. Hines, he being authorised to settle all the concerns of the said late partnership.

PHILIP HINES,
WILLIAM DEFIELDS.
Washington city, August 24—3t

PORT-TOBACCO JOCKEY CLUB
RACES.

WILL be run for, over the Port-Tobacco Jockey Club Course, on the second Tuesday in October next, a Purse of *three hundred and sixty* dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, and on the second day a purse of *two hundred* dollars, two miles and repeat, the winning horse of the first days race only excepted. Weights agreeable to the rules of the club; and on the third day a handsome *Saddle, Bridle, and Martingale*, value Fifty dollars, one mile and repeat, by saddle horses.

All horses must be entered with the Secretary on the evening previous to their running.

Wm. D. HARRISON, Sec.
August 24—

NOTICE.

THE uncertain state of my health, rendering it doubtful, whether I shall be able to do justice to my Clients; I am compelled, (after having finished what business is on hand) to decline the practice of the Law. I shall however, be always ready to give an opinion, to any person who may chuse to consult with me.

If any gentleman commencing the practice, should be desirous to possess himself of a valuable

PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY,

He may be accommodated by applying to me. It consists of several hundred volumes of Reporters and books of Practice. The Elementary books in my possession, I shall not dispose of.

HENRY HIORT.
Capitol Hill, August 24—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of BENJAMIN FINNICUM an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Benjamin Finnicum that on Monday the 29th day of August instant at Lindsay's Hotel, in the city of Washington at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. 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 Benjamin Finnicum and a trustee appointed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

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

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

ROBERT BRENT, Ck.
August 24—2t