Voted unanimously, that *Constant Taber, James Aldrich, James Hetmer, and Benjamin Remington*, Esquires, be nominated to the people of this state, as candidates for the offices of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

Voted, unanimously, that the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the republican newspapers printed in this state.

HENRY SMITH, *Chairman.*
HENRY WHEATON, *Sec'ry.*

It is worthy of remark, that the Selectmen were more urgent to call a town meeting on an application to address the President for a repeal of the Embargo, than they were on the request of the citizens of Norfolk to resent the murder of our sailors.—These warm advocates for the *suffering seamen*, could hear with composure, this dreadful catastrophe—many days elapsed before they took steps to the interest; but 24 hours were sufficient for the former.—*Actions speak louder than words.*

Boston Chron.

TRIBUTE TO PATRIOTISM.

Lancaster, August 16.

The Democratic Conclave, of Dauphin and Mifflin counties met on the 1st inst. and unanimously resolved "That the patriotic conduct of *Robert Wharton* and *James Ross*, our present Representatives in Congress entitle them to our highest confidence; and that we will support them with our votes and interest, at the ensuing general election."

AMERICA.

The following observation were made by the Right Honorable Pylter Minister, in the British House of Commons of the 24th of June, in answer to a motion of Mr. Whitbread:

"I shall only state, that in the whole conduct of the British government, with respect to the affair of the *Chesapeake*, we have endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make *ample reparation* for that which was a deliberately wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the *great majority of the country has never considered as essential to its dearest interests*. Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine whether from the correspondence on the table of the House, any bad disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transaction. That the rupture of the negotiation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side, is an undeniable truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbors of America, while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But, sir, the motive on which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was to all the feelings of nice honor, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and as in fact we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government. With respect, sir, to the conduct, and to the probable effects of the orders in council, in producing its abandonment, the hon. gentleman has stated a right honorable friend's proposition. The honorable gentleman declares my noble friend, sir, has predicted, that the orders in council would do away the Embargo, whereas my hon. friend only argued, in relation to the honorable gentleman on the other side, that the orders in council did not produce the Embargo; and that they were not substantively known in America when the Embargo took place; and that they were not included in the complaint made by the American government to Europe, on the Embargo. That the Embargo was founded, Nor, sir, do I think the orders in council themselves could have produced any hostility in America. If I were not disposed on this occasion to avoid making any observations which might be suspected of a party feeling, I would say that I do think irritation in America may have been produced by the echo of discussions in this House. Sir, since the revision of Mr. Rose, *no communication has been made by the American government*, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or intimation of any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the honorable gentleman, in execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communications that had been made by the American government, since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his majesty's government were disposed to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make. If he asked, why? I am satisfied to satisfactorily to reply. I can conjecture, that America has entered into negotiations with France which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result. This, sir, is conjecture alone, but it is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication. It cannot be suspected of me, that I should state precipitatively, what are the views of his majesty's government on this subject. The principle by which they have hitherto been guided, they will continue invariably to continue. They attach as much value to the restoration, and to the continuance of cordiality and perfect good understanding with America, as any man can do; they are ready to purchase that advantage by every justifiable conciliation; they have proved that readiness by the act of the last session, in which the trade with America has been placed on the footing of favorable footing; but, sir, they are not ready to purchase that advantage, great as they acknowledge it, at the price of the surrender of those rights on which the naval power and preponderance of Great Britain is mutually knit.

Boston, August 18.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Isabella, capt. Hopkins, in 33 days from Malaga, bringing London papers to the 9th of July.

The French general Marat, issued an order on the 8th of June, that on June, to discharge all American vessels that had been sent into Spain on the pretence of being prizes, to the ship.

The English papers, though crowded with matter relative to Spain, have not given their statements so at to enable us to form a correct judgment. The alienation of that country, we think not, therefore, attempts to compromise matters, and to our return to the subjects detained under the foreign head.

The workers of Manchester continued to assemble in large bodies, and on the 20th June they stopped all the looms there at work.

We understand that dispatches for Government, from our minister in Sweden, were brought out by J. T. Bowdoin, Esq.

A letter from a gentleman of mercantile information in Havanna, dated July 24th, 1809, to his friend in Boston.

The trade of Havanna is always kept open in Spain, with American vessels. The British, who are allowed by the treaty signed at Seville to trade to the Spanish colonies, will not, in the dry good business in every port; and the United States will enjoy a trade with the productions of their own country—which will be very inconsiderable. In comparison with what we can offer to the nation to enjoy; and whether it will not be more to the general good, if a disinterest of the Spanish goods brought here from America have lost money since this war. The same goods that can be brought here to advantage, are flour, boards, butter and lard; the British will only supply the country with cotton—which very fine German goods could be got by the neutral flag of America, and the English at the same time deprived of that trade, as German linens will not give place to British cottons in this country."

The English are preparing an expedition for South America, which is great favorable. If it be conducted on proper principles. It may be successful. It was planned in the time of Gen. Whitelock, that the Spanish colonies will never be the central advantages, and would also recognises their independence.

FROM LIVERPOOL, JULY 11.

"The events which are now taking place in Spain have revived our hopes, and we begin to entertain a very respect of an effectual stop being put to the progress the French were making towards the ancient monarchy, and we have also well grounded expectations, that Russia will soon be ranked amongst the number of our friends.

"This unexpected, and we may almost say, miraculous change in the politics of Europe, has had a very material effect on our market: Russian, Baltic, and Mediterranean produce of all descriptions is rapidly declining, whilst our colonial produce is as rapidly advancing; ten to fifteen per cent. advance has been given on coffee, from the supposition that the North of Europe would be immediately opened to us, and hemp is depressed full fifteen pounds per ton.

"Rice is in brisk demand, as it is generally understood that Spain will be great want of provisions, and a considerable advance has taken place. Timber, staves, tobacco, and naval stores of all kinds, will, of course, feel an immediate effect. Tar has dropped in London full ten shillings per barrel; on the 2d inst. a sale of a quantity, per the American Eagle, was effected for 4s. 4d.; at that time the news from Spain, and of the peaceable invasion of Russia, was not known. At the present moment we do not suppose sales of naval stores could be effected at all.

"Tar is very abundant crop we may expect, and the fineness of the weather, will tend to keep the prices of wheat low. Considerable large quantities should be exported to Spain and Portugal; and from what Lord Hawkesbury said in the House of Lords Holland, the other night in the House of Lords we suppose that it is intended to rescind the orders in council, as far as respects those two countries, and indeed we hope that France and France will be so cordial as to induce the ministry to repeal them altogether; we think it likely.

"A very great demand has existed for some time for tobacco, and prices are get up exceedingly high."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ROME, MAY 21.

In the Courant of this city, there is the following important decree:—

"Napoleon by the Grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of Germany, ordering that the present Sovereign of Rome has *constantly refused to declare* in favor of the French Empire, and to unite with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian Religion, and the rights of the Italian kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communications should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the spite of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States ought to be given to illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, on not the Italian Religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports made by Cardinal Fesch, ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed and do agree as follows:

[Here follow the different articles of the decree, were brought out by J. T. Bowdoin, Esq.

A letter from a gentleman of mercantile information in Havanna, dated July 24th, 1809, to his friend in Boston.

In pursuance of a second decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other officers of the Roman Court, belonging to the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of July, on pain of being treated as rebels. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal officers were already dismissed.

NAPLES, JUNE 4.

The English, have attempted to interrupt again the repose which we this moment enjoy, and have embarked some hundreds of bandits at various points of Calabria; but the people, who have so often been deceived by the English institutions, and are convinced of their impudence, united in a mass to drive back these their allies.

VIENNA, JUNE 8.

Last night the Archduke John departed hence unexpectedly for Hungary, and it is said, that he is proposed he is gone to the Emperor. The late events in Spain and the Papal Ecclesiastical States have caused agitation, and given occasion to many secret conferences among the ministers of the different courts assembled here.

PARIS, JUNE 26.

The intercourse by couriers with different courts, and particularly with those of Vienna and Petersburgh, is very frequent; as present; it is therefore conjectured, that some very weighty matters are under discussion, the development of which is expected at with impatience. Some conjectures are prevalent here, which have been received from the Prussian territory. According to some accounts that power will join the German confederation, and place its contingent, along the whole extent of the Elbe. According to others, the negociations for uniting Prussia to the German confederation have not succeeded.

FROM THE OTHER HEMISPHERE, JUNE 18.

SEVILLE, JUNE 1.

A regiment of volunteers of Arragon, and a battalion de Salnaga, sent from Madrid to Badajos, proceeded no further than Salavena and there joined the peasants, declaring they would go no farther, but remain and defend their country. On the 24th, a battalion of the regiment of Majorca, stationed at Badajos, joined the people and declared against the French. Several other Spanish corps on the frontiers of Portugal have followed their example. Valencia has also proclaimed Ferdinand VII. burned Murat's stamped paper, and named his excellency the Conde de Cervellon, general of the army.

GRANADA, MAY 29.

All the towns on the coast of Granada have declared for Ferdinand VII. and the recruiting for his service goes on briskly. Escalantes, Captain General of Granada, who has endeavored to stifle the popular voice in favor of Ferdinand VII. has been deprived of his command, which has been given to D. Joaquin Romano, colonel of a regiment of Spanish cavalry. The proclamation of Ferdinand VII. was effected by the influence of Don Joseph Rodrigo, lieutenant of artillery, who at the same time general had used his effort to prevent it.

CARTHAGENA, MAY 24.

Ferdinand VII was this day proclaimed, in consequence of the popular cry in his favor. A junta of war appointed, at the head of which is Don Gabriel Chacron, and adjutant Don Cisear and other officers. A felucca was sent to Port Mahon with intelligence. The French flag was still hoisted on board a Danish corvette, and all the stamped paper sent to Madrid in consequence of the order as lieutenant general of the kingdom, has been burned; officers have been sent to receive the peoples of Granada, Murcia & Valencia.

MURCIA, MAY 24.

Ferdinand VII. was this day proclaimed king, in presence of the clergy and nobility, with Florida Blanca at the head of the latter. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the people.

VALENCIA, MAY 28.

All the inhabitants of the city and Vega, from 19 to 60, have enrolled themselves for Ferdinand VII. under the authority of the capt. gen. Authentic representations and other authorities of the city.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The following articles appeared in a Dutch paper of the 10th last:—

"A ship is to be sent to Spain, consisting of 40,000 French troops. Various reasons are assigned. (The French say we have the inhabitants.)

"The French minister for the colonies has sent a message to the council of state, dated 3d June, ordering that all vessels bound to the colonies must, take on board from 20 to 30 soldiers, according to the size of the vessel, until 10,000 men shall have been in this manner conveyed to the West Indies.

"It is strongly reported in Amsterdam, that Austria and Russia are about to form an alliance against France.

"Gen. Dumouriez has certainly offered his services in the command of the patriotic army of Spain."

JULY 18.

The reports of insurrections in France, again the usurped tyranny and insupportable military conscription of Bonaparte are daily more and more mature. But it is nevertheless a fact that certain persons are arrived in this country, to the number of three, who have escaped from France, and have made their way over here through Holland; they unanimously declare the sentiment of abhorrence against Bonaparte is universal so that part of the French nation, by which they have escaped, but they have asserted and believed to be authorised to make certain propositions to our government, connected with future mutinous movements in France. They have had an interview with a member of administration, and it is not improbable that important consequences may result from their visit to England.

The Governor of Arragon, Spain, in his proclamation, inviting the people to rise, says in case violence is done on the lives of the royal family in France, the nation may make use of their elective right in favor of the Archduke Charles, nephew of Charles III. if that the Prince of Sicily, or infant Don Pedro, and the other brothers should not be able to contract the alliance to the archduke, will raise a jealousy between France and Austria.

JULY 10.

A considerable number of Spanish Grandees are at Bayonne, and are said to be friendly to Bonaparte. Among them are said to be Prince Castel Franco, the duke del Parque the duke of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Croix, and the Count of Santa Coloma, the Duke del Infantado, Urquijo, and Cevallos.

(In addition to the news above detailed, we have from the Paris Moniteur, the proceedings of the Spanish Junta at Bayonne, from its meeting on the 15th to its 3d sitting on the 21st June.

At the first meeting on the 15th, the imperial decree, proclaiming Joseph king of Spain and the Indies, was read, and the President made a speech explanatory of the purpose for which they were convened. After which they resolved to testify their homage and allusive to the king, whom Napoleon had given to reign over them. On the 17th, they held their second sitting, and on the 18th they were admitted to an audience of King Joseph, to whom they presented a complimentary address; to which king Joseph made a suitable answer. In the third sitting on the 20th, the plan of the new constitution was submitted to their consideration, and they began to discuss it on the 21st.

Their further proceedings are not yet known.

Nothing has arrived at Bayonne, to advise with the king and council on the subject of the government.)

NOW READING.

The CHARITABLE MASONIC SOCIETY LOTTERY,

Consisting of 16,000 Tickets

Prizes to the amount of Capital

1 prize of 1 of 20,000 dollars.
1 prize of 3,000 dollars.
2 prizes of 1,000 dollars.
2 prizes of 1,500 dollars.

Now in the fortunate moment—day of drawing—in the same number of the drawing of Tickets at *J. Mason's* Books and Stationery Store.

Present price of Tickets 3 1-2 dollars, will advance as the drawing progresses.

12½ Cts worths of remark that the above prizes are to be drawn at one time, and that the whole drawing will be completed in two months from this date.

August 26—3t.

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, at Richard Armstrong's near the Navy Yard, a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedcords, Tables, Chairs, and one Hand Mill, Pots, Kettles, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

GERRIT TIPPETT,
Deputy Sheriff for Rensselaer.
Roga, Marshall.

July 25—3t

LOST,

ON Wednesday evening, between George's Inn & the Navy Yard,

A DIRK,

dropped from the sheath; the handle ivory and the blade much curved—the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Masons Burgoyne.

Aug. 26—3t.

FOR SALE,

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable court of St. Marys county, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of John Jones, on Friday the 29th day of September next at 10 o'clock P. M. all the right, title & claim of the said Benjamin Tubb—to his right in and to the following tracts or parcels of *LAND*, to wit, Gowthers Grove, containing 201 acres; Gowthers Grove Extra 13 acres; Charles Park 137 do.

Charles Park Addition 8 do.

Part of Brick kiln and Pitch's addition containing 3 acres, and Part of Brick kiln commonly called the Great Mill stands, the 8th part of the mill log, and the mill, with all its appurtenances, the purchaser shall give bond with security for the purchase money, payable in twelve months from the sale, the 10 days of sale, the purchaser to pay the costs of sale and under, each must be paid.

JOSEPH STONE, Trustee.

August 26—3t.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of THOMAS WATSON, late of Washington county, confined in the prison of Washington county, aforesaid, for debt, and it is ordered by given to the creditors of the said Thomas Watson, that on the 12th day of September next, at Lindsey's hotel the city of Washington at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to be appointed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia" will be assembled for the relief of the said Thomas Watson, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shown to the contrary, ordered that this order be published in the National Intelligencer, Washington Federalist and the United States Gazette, published in the city of Philadelphia, three times in each paper before the 12th day of September next.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, Esq. chief justice of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

August 26—3t