occasion, produced then the same effect as it will produce to day. At the voice of Pelage, all the Asturians took up arms, each of them performed prodigies of valor; Gantabria and Gallicia severally sent deputies, praying to be admitted into the confederation of Asturias; they were received, their means united, and the Moors were conquered.

Three hundred and thirty-nine years afterwards, Spain had another defender; this was Rodrique Diare de Bivar, a fierce and noble Castilian of the city of Burgos. This virtuous citizen and gallant warrior, burning with desire to secure the liberty of his country, did not hesitate to remonstrate with animation, in a council where the king of Castile himself presided. He said he was ashamed to deliberate upon the pretensions of the emperor Henry II. that the independence of Spain was established above all title! That base Spaniards alone could admit of its being compromised; that it should be upheld even at the expence of life, and that he would declare himself the enemy of that man who should advise the king to tarnish its lustre!

If the Prince of Peace, instead of betraying his sovereign and his country, had the foresight, the loyalty, or the energies of the two great men we have just cited, the pretensions of Bonaparte, like those of Henry, would have been received with indignation. As the Moors were under Philip, so the French would have been expelled, and Spain would have been saved. What has not hitherto been done, may yet be atchieved; but for that purpose there must be unanimity among principals, and a re-union wisely combined, of all our forces and of all our means.

Without this concurrence to retain our country's welfare, without the most resolute courage to drive from her bosom a cruel and perfidious enemy, like an enslaved people, we shall lose our fleet, our arsenals; our army will be disbanded or sent into Germany; our militia disarmed, our clergy despoiled and destroyed, our churches pillaged, our altars profaned, the land of our grandees confiscated, our possessions beyond the seas no longer belonging to our capital; the kingdom drained by enormous contributions; Spain, in short, happy and free under her kings, will be reduced to the most frightful slavery.

To avoid calamities so dreadful, one only resource remains to us. It is to rally round the standard which the provinces of Gallicia and Asturias have raised, in defence of religion, of justice, and of honor. Children of our country! We will be worthy of ourselves! Let us perpetuate the glory with which our ancestors are covered; great like them, let us think no sacrifice too much, when we have our liberties to preserve, the massacre of our parents, or our friends, to revenge, our wives and children to defend. If, to the shame of the Spanish nation, there have been found men, such enemies to themselves and to their country, as to hasten to the feet of the tyrant, and prostitute before him their existence and their rights, let us, nevertheless, hope, that the chiefs of the Spanish league will not, like Pelage, have to guard against designs such as those of the archbishop of Seville, who was base enough to betray his faith, his God, his king, and his country. Let us endeavor to believe that the great and laudable example which the bishops of Oviedo and Compostella, have afforded, shall be followed, not only by all those in the kingdom, but likewise by every member of the respectable clergy, secular and regular, who, alike are interested as the ministers of religion, and as good citizens, to punish crimes, accelerate the triumph of virtue, and to preserve Spain from the disgrace & oppression of a foreign yoke.

Signed by the members of the council at Leon, May 17, 1808.

This is to give Notice

THAT the subscriber, of Prince George's County in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's Co. in Maryland, letters testimentary, on the personal estate of George Lee, late of Washington County in the district of Columbia, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the ninth day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight.

JOHN REED MAGRUDER, jun.
Executor.

Sept. 5—w6t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

The opposition prints are indefatigable in their endeavors to produce the impression that the friends of the administration are decreasing. With this view they teem with extravagant exultation at the few scattered and transient successes which have marked the recent elections. Transported by a fervor of feeling, worthy of a better cause, they inconsiderately infer the advancement of federalism in every such instance. Whereas, in fact, nothing can be more unjust. Because federalism for a day slept, does it follow that it was dead? The truth, the melancholy truth is, that so long as human passions maintain their ascendancy, every community, however enlightened, will contain, in its bosom, bad as well as good men, and the struggle for pre-eminence will, with but little intermission, be maintained between them. The dissatisfied and turbulent part of society will, according to circumstances, retreat or advance, pursue policy or practise violence, in order to reach their steady object, the possession of power. When decidedly beaten by the irresistible energy of truth, they will for a time shrink from the contest, mask themselves in new and deceitful garbs, diminish the popular idea of their strength, until the propitious season arrives for coming out, under the false security of their adversaries, in the fullness of their force.

Such is the picture of federalism for some years past. During the early years of Mr. Jefferson's administration it signalised itself by the mightiest exertions. Confident of its strength it sought the open field. It met its foe and was fairly vanquished. After a few further trials of its strength, it perceived the folly of continuing so unequal and unpromising a contest. Its political Goliahs retired from the glare of day. They became all at once silent or subtle. They either abstained from any expression of opinion, or spoke in the accents of an affected moderation. They allowed that their adversaries had gained a decided victory, and that opposition was unavailing. They avoided the election grounds, they abstained from nominating candidates for the suffrages of the people. Hence, in a considerable number of districts in the U. States, republican candidates for the state legislatures, or for Congress were chosen, when there still continued a majority of federal voters. It followed, from this circumstance, that the republicans, throughout the union, acquired a false confidence in their strength, and with this erroneous estimate lost that spirit of vigilance, which was as necessary to the maintenance as to the gaining of their triumphs. Some of the state legislatures, where federalism had recently prevailed, became exclusively filled with republicans; seven-eighths of the representatives in Congress, and an equal proportion of Senators became republican.

Notwithstanding the undisputed preponderance of republican principles, the rapidity with which they were spread in all parts of the union, and the great and growing popularity of the administration, it never was believed or contended that the opponents of the administration had shrunk into such miraculous insignificance, as, in a few years, from constituting a majority, to form but a seventh or eighth of the people of the U. States—Every well informed man knew that, notwithstanding their great declension, they still retained a much greater relative strength, and every discerning man anticipated the use they would make of the impression produced by their affected weakness. That use they are now making. The republicans, in the confidence inspired by victory, have suffered themselves in some parts of the Union to be divided. Instead of looking to their old and unrelenting adversary as the source of all danger, they have magnified subordinate points into a false importance, and exhausted their strength against each other, instead of opposing it to the common enemy. Animated by this state of things, and a serious crisis of national affairs, calling no less for the active exertions of patriotism than cool displays of fortitude, they have once more drawn their sword from its scabbard, and are aiming a vital blow at the liberties of their country. Encouraged by a collision with the foreign world, calculated to excite every latent discontent and every foreign predilection, they have, ever since the imposition of the embargo, been beating up recruits in every corner of the country. In some instances they have already come to the polls in the fulness of their strength, and in others they may be expected soon to make their appearance. They have, consequently, in a few of these instances, supplanted republican by federal representatives. But let it be recollected that in every such instance, the federal triumph has flowed either from a division among the republicans, or from the district having been invariably composed of a majority of federal voters, although they may for a time have forborne from the exercise of their elective rights. We challenge our opponents to produce an instance in which they have obtained a victory under other circumstances.

If this be a true picture of the state of parties—and we sincerely believe it is—it cannot be truly inferred from the change of a few republican for federal representatives, that the federal party have lately acquired any new strength, or that the measures of the administration have lost any portion of the solid popularity that lately accompanied them. It can only be inferred, that the federal party have thrown off the mask, and are exhibiting themselves in their true colors and genuine strength.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following precious morceau is from the Boston Gazette. It seems as though these writers had a "method in their madness:"—

"Among our first and most important rights is the free use of the ocean, and of this WE WILL NOT be deprived, under the false pretence that the Leviathan will swallow us up.

"If when Congress meet they do not take off our chains, they will soon find but one sentiment pervades us from the Delaware to St. Croix. It will demand free commerce—No more Embargoes. If *Virginia** and her *sattelites* choose, let them keep on a perpetual Embargo among themselves, we want it not, or if there be any among us who do, let those remove *beyond the Potomack*."

* Virginia again! "*Southern prejudices against commerce.*" These are the "disciples of Washington!"

The attempt of the federal meeting at New-York to put the Vice-President in nomination for President after the votes given in so many cities, towns and counties in favor of Mr. Madison, and in confirmation of his nomination by the republican members of Congress, is a very unhandsome act. It goes upon the mistaken ground that Mr. Clinton will disregard all these clear expressions of the republican interest. We see that the meeting of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, which had been so explicit in his favor has rescinded its vote, and nominated Mr. Madison as President from a conviction that the republican majority is in his favor.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"*Federalists and friends of order.*"

As the leaders of the party, opposed to the present administration, still assume the appellation of *Federalists and friends of order*, it may not be amiss, *at this important crisis* to examine their pretensions to names thus arrogantly assumed.

It is well known that the term *Federalist* originated in this country at the adoption of the present Constitution, and was understood to designate those who were in favor of that *bond of union*, that *magna charta* of our liberties. The Constitution commences thus "*We the people of the United States, &c.*" It is therefore evidently founded on *democratic* as well as *federal* principles; and consequently a person cannot be friendly to the Constitution who is inimical to the principles of democracy.

But if it be denied that *anti-democrats, and anti-constitutionalists* are synonimous terms—let me ask whether those who are in favor of a *dissolution* of the *Union* merit the appellation of *federalists?* I am far from believing that the great body of those who have arranged under the banners of the opposition leaders, would countenance, much less aid in promoting so treasonable a project, as a *dismemberment* of the *republic*. It cannot however be denied that many of the opposition papers have for some time past been filled with inflammatory essays calculated to excite *local jealousies*, and ultimately to prepare the public mind for a dissolution of the Union.

Having endeavored to shew that the leaders of the opposition party are hostile to the constitution, I shall now proceed to investigate their claim to the appellation of "*friends of order.*" No sooner was this *junto* compelled, by the indignant voice of an injured and insulted people to abandon the helm of state, than a number of *mercenary presses* were employed for the avowed purpose of destroying the popularity of those whom "*the people delighted to honor.*" But instead of entering into a fair and candid investigation of the measures adopted by the administration, *calumny, misrepresentation, scurrility and personal abuse* has been the order of the day.

Not content however with calumniating our most distinguished patriots, not content in opposing with *jacobinic rage* every measure adopted by the the government, not content with palliating, and even justifying the conduct of a *piratical king* in his relations with this country, the leaders of the opposition party have recently proclaimed sentiments which amount to *treason* and *rebellion* against the laws and constituted authorities of the *Republic*. The *embargo* has been denounced as *unconstitutional* and *oppressive*; and in consequence of the *incendiary publications* on this subject, several deluded persons have actually entered into combinations for the purpose of violating the laws of their country—Nay the blood of some of our citizens has been already shed, and God only knows how many more will become the *victims* of this *treasonable opposition*, unless the leaders thereof are soon punished for their temerity.

Republicans!—The critical state of our foreign relations, together with the insidious machinations and intrigues of our internal foes, ought to convince you of the necessity of *vigilance* and *unanimity*. The *Genius of Liberty*, demands of you this new proof of your *patriotism*, and I am persuaded she will not demand it in vain.

FRANKLIN.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Cushing,

I observed in your paper of Tuesday last an assertion that I was not perfectly correct in the statement I made, "that out of seven vessels which sailed from this district for the continnet of Europe in the month preceding the commencement of the embargo, not one ever reached her destined port in safety."

When I applied to the Custom-House for information on this subject, a list was given me of all the vessels which had been cleared for the Continent of Europe in December, the month preceeding the commencement of the embargo. In this list the ship Augustus was not included, as she was cleared at the Custom-House in November, although she did not leave the harbor until early in December; and even this vessel, either before or immediately upon her entering the harbor of Leghorn, was taken possession of by the French, and the consignee was not permitted to receive her cargo, until he gave bonds for the amount, which remained in force against him or the owners for several months and then about two thousand dollars were paid as a compensation for those bonds being given up. Is this arriving in safety? I now add, and I am ready to prove, that out of *eight* vessels, which sailed from this district for the continent of Europe in the month of Dec. last, not one ever reached her destined port *in safety*.

WILLIAM GRAY.

Salem, Aug. 25, 1808.

FROM THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

MANGANESE FOUND IN VERMONT.

Gentlemen of the Anthology,

Mr. George Higginson, has transmitted to me a mineral, sent to him by the superintendant of the iron works of Monkton, in the state of Vermont.

This mineral is the *black oxyded Manganese Houy*; its color is a dark greyish black, its texture compact, it is formed in orbicular or mamillary concretions, the interstices of which are coated with the same substance chrystalized in small rhomboidal four sided prisms, of a lustre and color like polished steel.

Experiments, to which I have submitted, indicate, that it exists almost free of extraneous matters, and in an high degree of oxydation.

According to the information communicated to me by Mr. Higginson, it forms a powerful stratum of about two or three feet thick, from whence may be inferred, that it is sufficient to set America free from the necessity of importing a substance which is of some importance in several manufactures.

This mineral is accompanied with a yellowish brown clay, strongly impregnated with oxyd of Manganese, which may be employed in the manufacture of pottery ware. I have obtained from it, and shewn to several gentlemen of this town, a kind of pottery very much resembling the black pottery of Wedgewood.

Manganese is found also in the vicinity of Boston, (seven miles south) but in too small a quantity to be considered an object of utility.

C. GODON.

POSTSCRIPT.

In the election in Portsmouth, and four other towns we have heard from in the state of New-Hampshire, Republicanism has triumphed most gloriously. The votes given in were

Republican	1166
Federal	374

The Vermont election takes place to-morrow.

WEIGHT OF BREAD which may be offered for sale in this city for the month of September,

Single loaf	30oz.
Double loaf	60oz.

Price of flour from 4 dolls. 50 cts. to 5 dolls. per barrel.

ROBERT BRENT, *Mayor.*

September 5, 1808.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(FOR NINE NIGHTS ONLY.)

The Public are respectfully informed the *THEATRE* will open on Wednesday, the 7th of September, with the *Celebrated Comedy (in five Acts)* called

THE RIVALS; OR,
A TRIP TO BATH.

Sir Anthony Absolute,	Mr. Warren,
Captain Absolute,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Faulkland,	Mr. Cone,
Acres,	Mr. Jefferson,
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Mr. Cross,
Fag,	Mr. Francis,
David,	Mr. Blissett,
Coachman,	Mr. Briers,
Cook's Boy,	Mast. Scrivener,
Servant,	Messrs. Harris, &c.
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Francis,
Julia,	Mrs Jefferson,
Lydia Languish,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Lucy,	Miss Hunt.

To which will be added
(NEVER PERFORMED HERE,)

A new musical entertainment, in two acts, called

OF AGE TO-MORROW.

Baron Wellinghurst,	Mr. Jefferson,
Baron Pifflebcrg,	Mr. Bray,
Hans Molkus,	Mr. Blisset,
Fritz,	Mr. Briers,
Servant,	Mr. Harris.
Lady Van Brunbach,	Mrs. Francis,
Sophia,	Miss. Hunt,
Maria,	Mrs. Wilmot.

☞ Nights, of performance THIS WEEK—Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The remaining Nights of performance will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

To holders of NON-RESIDENT LANDS, within the state of OHIO.

WELL knowing that many gentlemen, non-residents of this state, and who own lands within it, and particularly those who hold it within the *Virginia Military District*, are subjected to many inconveniences and impositions by men in this state; and, upon a particular examination of the books in the Auditor's office, of this state, I discover that many gentlemen holding lands within the above mentioned district, have, from a non payment of the taxes due thereon, subjected them to be sold for the taxes so due, by the collector of the taxes on non-resident proprietors lands for said district. And it frequently happens that the purchaser at such sales will not relinquish his title to the original owner, under one-fourth of the real value of the land.

From the circumstances above mentioned, and many more that might be recited of equal if not greater importance to land holders, I am now prompted to come forward and offer my services to such gentlemen, as an agent to superintend the payment of their taxes, the redeeming of their lands sold by the collector mentioned above; and also for the selling of any lands which they may wish to sell, which business I will transact on moderate terms; much more so than those on which many within the compass of my knowledge have their business of that nature transacted.

Any gentleman who shall think proper to entrust to me the management of his business, may be well assured that entire justice will be done him.

As I reside with the Auditor of this state, and have always access to his books, I have every opportunity of ascertaining the precise situation of any lands within the state, which are subject to taxation, and as I am not engaged in any land speculations, will have no inducement to withhold correct information.

By an act of the last session of the legislature of this state, the rate of land tax was raised to the following rates, viz. *First rate 100 cents, Second rate 75 cents, and Third rates 50 cents per 100 acres.* And under the said act, all lands which are hereafter sold for the payment of taxes, may be redeemed by paying to the purchaser thereof, 100 per cent. and interest on the purchase money and costs: Provided such redemption shall take within one year after the purchase.

All lands subjected to taxation within this state, & which shall not be paid between the first day of August past, and the first day of December next, will, as has always been customary, on that day, be offered for sale for the taxes due thereon.

Any letters on the above business, postage paid, will be strictly attended to, by

CADWALLADER WALLACE.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 15—3w