to make us happy. At this juncture then, it is published, and even proofs are given, that the King, queen and all the royal family are about to abandon the Capitol, go to Andalusia and sail to America in English vessels. These rumors irritate the people extremely against Don Manuel Godoy, the sole and only author of this abandonment; all the troops of the royal palace, the rest of the army, and all the honest inhabitants, unite in Aranjuez to prevent its execution, and they do prevent it. The infamous favorite excites their just indignation, and owes his life to the generosity of the Prince of Asturias. King Charles renounces the Crown, & sends to the council the most authentic document of his free abdication. While events so extraordinary are passing, not a drop of blood is spilt at Aranjuez: Such is the unheard-of loyalty of the Spanish people. In Madrid the council caused the abdication of Charles IV. to be published, and the oldest son and Prince of Asturias Don Ferdinand VII. to be proclaimed king. The people of the capitol and the whole nation received this information with a joy of which there is no example, and protested their love, their obedience, and their fidelity to their new king, with an union, with an ardor, and with demonstrations so new, that they are unknown in history, even in that of the most faithful Spanish nation. The French army could not but be astonished at such strange events, and even the burning of the furniture of some suspected houses of Madrid, was executed with such order, with such attention that the public should not suffer, and so bloodlessly, that it may be said that the Spanish nation alone is capable of such circumspection in a popular commotion.

[To be concluded in our next]

Dr. WILLIAM GRAYSON,

HAS taken a part of the house lately occupied by Mr JOHN TEMPLEMAN on Bridge street, two doors above Semmes' tavern, where he begs leave to offer his Professional services to the citizens of George Town, and the Public in general.

George Town, Sept. 14——tf

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Monday the 19th inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon at the dwelling house formerly occupied by *James Webb*, a variety of Household Furniture consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, one Bureau, Looking Glasses Glass ware of several kinds, and painted Keggs, adapted to a Grocery store, a few barrels of Cherry Bounce, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention—where due attendance will be given by

HENRY WEAVER.

☞ Terms will be made known on the day of sale. H. W.

September 14—3t

SHERIFF's SALE.

WILL be exposed at public sale on Thursday the 29th inst. on the premises, for cash, the FARM whereon Ignatius West now lives, containing upwards of 300 acres of Land, the greater is in woods—late the property of said West taken by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the suit of Cornelia Lonsdale, assignee of John Hodges of Thomas, who was assignee of Benjamin Odenuse of Wm. B. Beans. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff of Montgomery county md.

September 14——7t

Mr John Rust.

Sir—Your not being a resident of this state, I take this public method of notifying you that I shall proceed to take sundry affidavits at Richmond court house on the third day of October next, to be read as evidence in an injunction pending in the district Chancery court, held at Williamsburg, state of Virginia, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. You will also take notice that I shall take affidavits to be read as evidence in the above mentioned injunction, at Westmoreland court house on the 5th day of October.

PETER RUST, Richmond county state of Virginia.

September 14—3w

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of THOMAS Y. SPROGELL an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Thomas Y. Sprogell that on the 25th day of September inst, 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 Thomas Y. Sprogell and a trustee appointed unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered that this notice be published three times before the 23d inst. in the National Intelligencer, Washington Federalist, and the United States Gazette, published in Philadelphia.

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

WM. BRENT, Ck.

September 14—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

A number of the leading federal prints have at length come forward with the nomination of *General Pinckney* for the Presidency. For a long time these prints affected a fastidious neutrality, or satisfied themselves with expressing a preference of one republican candidate to the others named. Whether this change in their tone arises from any hope entertained of succeeding in the choice of a federal man, or from an entire hopelessness of dividing the republicans, or from an insidious attempt to throw the republicans off their guard, it is not easy to say. It is, however, immaterial which of these is their object, as they ought all of them to have the same influence. It is highly probable, indeed, that, according to circumstances, the federal votes will be given to a federal man, or to a republican, in such a way as shall best subserve federal ends.

For a while the federal party flattered themselves with the hope of a serious division among the republicans. While any circumstances occurred to favor this hope, they perceived and yielded to the policy of keeping themselves as much as possible out of view. Fortunately, however, for the nation, it has spoken on this head the most unequivocal language, and there is not a republican state in the union that has not declared itself in favor of Mr. Madison. Even New York with a patriotism that reflects upon her the highest honor, has sacrificed local to national motives, and manifested her purpose not to be separated from her sister states.

If there be a hope entertained by the federalists of carrying a federal man into the Presidency, we may rest satisfied that every exertion in the power of man will be made to effect so great an object. It will be endeavored to effect it, not from the superior talents or virtues of their candidate, not from the predilection of the people of the U. States for federalism, but by producing the impression that the great measures of the last session of Congress, and more especially the embargo, are impolitic, and that the good of the country requires that these steps should be retraced. Heaven and earth will be moved to produce this conviction; the people will be loudly appealed to on this head, and they will be called upon to overlook every other consideration. As a large portion of every community are prone to sacrifice their ultimate interests to those of the moment, the low price of produce and the stagnation of commerce will be copiously dwelt upon, and ascribed, not to the unjust conduct of foreign powers, but the embargo.

To counteract these false impressions on the public mind, it will be the duty of the republicans to be vigilant and assiduous. Let them realise the present crisis as all-important. On its issue truly depend the great interests of the nation; not those of a day, but those of many years, and perhaps of ages. The election of Mr. Madison can no longer be considered in any degree as a personal contest. He is the republican candidate, and the only republican candidate. The other republicans named, however, sincere their political sentiments may be, must derive their support from the federalists. Can there, under such a state of things, any longer exist a division among the republicans? Are they not called upon by the most powerful motives of patriotism to sacrifice their personal or local predilections on the altar of patriotism? Who among them, that is a republican at heart, that will forgive himself should his apathy or vote throw the affairs of the country into the hands of the federalists, or justify the impression of foreign governments that the people of the U. States do not possess the fortitude to adhere to the present system of measures?

It may be that the nomination of Gen. Pinckney flows from the hopelessness of dividing the republicans, and that all that is intended by it, is the creation of a rallying point for the federal electoral votes, not from any expectation entertained of success, but with the view of entering their protest against Mr. Madison. The expressions of public opinion in the several states have certainly been sufficiently explicit to shew them, that if they calculated on dividing the republicans, they grossly deceived themselves. It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that the republicans of the South and the West, will give an entire vote for Mr. Madison. The votes of these states will be—

Georgia	6
South Carolina	10
North Carolina	11
Virginia	24
Tennessee	5
Kentucky	8
Ohio	3
	67

Add to these as certain—

Maryland	7
Pennsylvania	20
New Jersey	8
	102

And we have 102 certain votes for Mr. Madison, constituting a decided majority. We have omitted Delaware, New York, and Vermont, not from any doubts we entertain of their vote; but, because there exists some contrariety of opinion in the public mind. Well, therefore, may the federalists consider the division of the republicans hopeless.

It is, however, very probable that the nomination of Gen. Pinckney is made to throw the republicans off their guard. Our opponents may reason in this way. If we stand aloof from all interference with the republicans, they will be most likely to be divided among themselves. To make a shew of this the most politic step we can take is to nominate a candidate of our own. The impotence of our strength in carrying a federal man will be laughed at, and treated with derision. Instead of being a cause of fear, it will be a topic of mirth. Under this cover, we shall avail ourselves of every possible means of gaining our end. The republicans will divide their votes, and ours will come in to decide who shall be President, who will, consequently, be of our making. It will not follow, because we nominate Mr. Pinckney, that we are finally to vote for him. As circumstances shall favor, our votes may, notwithstanding, be given to him, to Mr. Clinton or Mr. Monroe.

Under every view, then, in which this subject can be presented, the republicans of the U. States are admonished to vigilance and exertion. Never has there been a period in the annals of nations in which there was a stronger claim on the virtue of a community. They have more to preserve than any nation that ever existed. On the maintenance of their independence, on their resistance of oppression, on their union, depend their future fate, their individual felicity and the true glory of their country. A foreign power, co-operating with the mercenary spirit that actuates a portion of our fellow-citizens, has flattered itself with the hope of subverting our present happy system of measures, and thus paving the way for an entirely new political era. If they can succeed in frustrating the republican wishes of the people by raising some man to the Presidency, who will undo all that has lately been done, they will have taken a bold step towards the attainment of their object; and, still further profiting themselves of our divisions, they may indeed flatter themselves with turning us from the *error of our ways.*

Our adversaries are welcome to all the joy they feel, and so clamorously express, on their triumph in Rhode Island and New Hampshire. We do not wish to conceal our disappointment at these results. Let it, however, be recollected that the politics of Rhode Island have always been of a vacillating character, and that the majority in that state is very small, that the republican majority which has heretofore obtained in New-Hampshire is inconsiderable, and that in the last session of Congress her representatives were for the first time republican. We believe most conscientiously that these triumphs are the entire offspring of misrepresentation. It is a fact that the wealth of Boston has been lavished in diffusing the falsest views of the measures and dispositions of the government. Every one knows the immensity of this wealth, and the inability of the republicans to incur an equal expence in the diffusion of correct information.

The people of New Hampshire have been made to believe that it was the intention of the government to make the Embargo permanent, and not to take it off, even should Britain rescind her orders, or France revoke her decrees. Whereas the truth is, that the government has by no one measure avowed its purpose to make it permanent; but has, on the contrary, by the express enaction of a law, authorised the President on certain events to suspend it. We boldly say, without the fear of denial, that on the occurrence of such events the Embargo would be raised, and that our ministers in London and Paris have been instructed to say so to the English and French governments. To speak more explicitly, that even the subterfuge of federalism may not pervert our meaning, we boldly say, that in case England revokes her orders, it would be suspended so far as relates to her, and in case France revokes her decrees, it would be suspended as to her, and that England and France know this. The reverse has been unblushingly asserted, has been industriously circulated, and has been extensively believed.

At most the result of the elections in these two states is only an expression of their opinion, that the Embargo ought to be raised. That was the great question, and almost the exclusive topic of discussion. Suppose the Embargo is raised at the next session of Congress—suppose it has been the constant purpose of the President at the next session to have proposed its being raised after it had had the effect of securing within our own territory all the exposed property of our merchants, what then will this mighty triumph avail? Its end will have been answered altogether without its agency, and the new representatives will at the end of the year 1809 take their seats to raise an embargo removed a year before. For let it be recollected that these elections apply to the next Congress, the constitutional sitting of which will not commence before the 1st Monday in December 1809, fifteen months from this time, and before which the whole aspect of our foreign affairs may have changed.

But, it seems, that these elections decide the complection of those for electors in November next.

Suppose they do, what then? There will be eleven federal electors out of one hundred and seventy six!

But we deny the inference. The single question that decided these elections was the policy of raising the Embargo. That is a measure for Congress to decide, as the suspending power of the President will expire with the commencement of the ensuing session. So far then as Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire could express their sentiments, and enforce that expression, they will have done it by the choice of representatives, in expressing which many republicans, friendly to the general measures of the administration, concurred. But in the choice of electors they will be called upon to discharge a very different duty, and may discharge it in a very different way. The federalists, who voted for new representatives, may consistently vote for federal electors; but the republicans cannot, and, we presume, will not. There will be no incompatibility in desiring the removal of the Embargo and also the election of Mr. Madison as President, as whatever laws Congress may pass, it will be his duty to execute.

The mail from Chambersburg, Penn. was previous to July 1st carried but twice a week to Pittsburg.—Since that period it has been carried three times. That alteration rendered several other alterations west of Pittsburg necessary—measures were taken at the Gen. Post Office in June, to make the mails from Kentucky correspond with the alterations that had taken place in Pittsburg. The contractors from Wheeling, Virg. to Frankfort, Ky. complied with the order of the Postmaster General. The contractor from Pittsburg to Wheeling did not, but in part; and to his negligence alone, is the whole ground of complaint to be attributed, that has appeared in several of the western papers. The moment that the General Post Office were apprised of his negligence, they directed the mail to be taken by express from Pittsburg to Wheeling, and which has eventuated in the re-establishment of the regularity of the great western mail. The contractor has since been superceded from his employment. Measures were long since taken at the General Post Office to have the mail carried from Wheeling, Virg. to Frankfort, Ky. in four and an half days—a rapidity that has not been equalled before in that part of the country. This statement is made merely to shew that the obloquy that has been placed on the Postmaster General, was unjust—and that arrangements were properly made at the General Post Office—and in due time.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

The use which the enemies of the administration have frequently and indelicately made of an extract from Mr. Canning's speech said to have been delivered in the House of Commons of G. Britain on the 24th of June last, requires that it should be freely and candidly examined. It is my intention to offer to the public, through the medium of your paper, a few observations proving the fallacy of the remarks and the disingenuity of the Speaker. If the speech may be truly ascribed to Mr. Canning, and has been fairly reported, it will not be difficult to demonstrate that his observations were made without a decent regard to truth or candor. This may be done by a reference to the official correspondence, and documents which accompanied the President's message to Congress of the 22d of March last, and which have been published, and to other official and public communications. To this mass of the proceedings of our government, it is impossible that Mr. Canning could have been a stranger. He refers in his speech to the correspondence on the table of the House, which, without doubt, was the official correspondence between the two governments. This embraces the whole referred to, except the reply of the American Secretary of state to Mr. Erskine's letter, bearing date the 23d of Feb. and communicating the Orders of Council of the 11th of November preceding. The Secretary's reply is dated the 25th of March. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Canning had seen this reply, because Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, in a letter dated the 30th of May, acknowledges the receipt of it; and the British minister here used the same conveyance to communicate dispatches to his government.

These facts are incontrovertible; and therefore the inference is just, that, at the time this speech was made, the British ministry were in possession of the answer of the American government to Mr. Erskine's communication, remonstrating in the strongest terms against the Orders of Council interdicting our trade, and exposing their illegality and fatal tendency by arguments which are unanswerable.

The manner in which those official declarations were made to the public through the medium of parliamentary discussions, justifies the belief that they were designed to deceive the people of both countries. That they were intended to create a belief in G. Britain that the American government was satisfied; and to convey a charge against our government, of indifference at least as to the accommodation of the subjects in controversy. The party in opposition affect to consider this speech as a key to the American cabinet. Whether the conduct of an American citizen, who appeals to the unfounded assertions of a foreign minister in contradiction to the solemn acts of his own government, will reflect honor or disgrace on its author, is left to be tested by his own feelings. To refute and expose every observation made by Mr. Canning, nothing more is necessary than to appeal to the public correspondence published by order of the House of Representatives. This volume contains the most irrefragable evidence of the sincerity and anxiety of the administration to effect a general adjustment upon the most equitable and liberal principles. It is in the possession of many respectable and influential characters; but as it is not in the power of every individual in the community, it becomes necessary to exhibit to the view of the public such parts of the correspondence as have an intimate connection with the subject of Mr. Canning's observations.

It is well known that the principal points in controversy between the two governments are,

1. The impressment of seamen from American vessels on the high seas.
2. The lawless attack on the frigate Chesapeake.
3. The Orders of Council interdicting neutral trade.

With respect to the first point—The arguments used by the American government in support of the rights and immunities of a neutral flag are compatible with the law of nations. They have contended that no principle in the code of public law is better established than the common freedom of the seas. That a neutral flag affords protection to the crew of a merchant vessel as well as to that of a ship of war. That in many essential circumstances the objections which are applicable to impressments from ships of war, are equally applicable to those from merchant vessels. To the individuals who suffer by the practice, the injury is the same in either case. Their claim on the government for protection is in both cases equal: every maxim of public law and private right which is violated in one, is equally violated in the other. The relation of the belligerent to the neutral power, extends to certain objects only, and is defined in each by known laws. Beyond that limit the right of the neutral is sacred and cannot be encroached on without violence and injustice. These arguments, with many others, which cannot be refuted, have been urged by the government in support of the immunities of a neutral flag against the practice of impressment by the commanders of British armed vessels.

The government of G. Britain does not claim the right to search ships of war in the national service of any state, but has hitherto refused to relinquish the practice of impressment