weight of their recommendation, or lessen its claim to public attention—although to be viewed as private citizens on the occasion, they were entitled to all the confidence, which individual merit, distinguished by public favor could confer; and we esteem it essential to the due exercise of the right of suffrage, connected with this subject, that a recommendation to a nomination should take place previous to the election, in order that improper characters should not be foisted into office—but on this point the Constitution of the United States is silent, leaving very correctly to individual citizens, or associations of citizens, to suggest when they should deem fit, such persons as may in their view be proper to put in nomination; this is a right they certainly enjoy, and may exercise, in common with other rights not embraced, modified, controled or restrained by the constitution. This mode is also intitled to countenance and support because its manifest tendency is to give the people, when they choose electors, a more immediate influence in the ultimate choice of those who should fill the high offices of state; we do therefore most explicitly and unreservedly approve of the mode of selection adopted by the republican meeting at Washington city last winter.

The following resolutions were afterwards proposed in addition to the preceding resolutions, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the citizens of Christiana Hundred to choose ten, and each of the other Hundreds five delegates, on the day of the hundred elections—and that the said delegates meet at the Red-Lion Inn on Saturday the 17th of Sept. inst. and there form a ticket for members of the legislature and levy court for New-Castle County, and provide for printing and distributing the same at the general election.

Resolved, That George Read, John Warner, Enoch Thomas, George Clark and Peter Bauduy, (or a majority of them attending) be and are hereby appointed delegates for New-Castle County, to meet at Dover, delegates from the other counties of the State on Tuesday the 20th of Sept. inst. for the purpose of nominating a republican candidate to represent this state in the House of Representatives of the U. States.

Resolved, That taking into consideration the importance as well as embarrassments of the present crisis, this meeting beg leave to address to their fellow citizens of New-Castle County their earnest request, that appreciating the magnitude of the occasion, involving the dearest interest of their common country,—they will lay aside all minor considerations and former differences, and rallying round the constitution, come forth in their *might* at the ensuing general election and give their votes in support of the measures of the present administration; thereby evincing to the nations of the world, that they are not to be deterred from the exercise and preservation of their rights by the influence of foreign intrigue or domestic faction.

Signed,

JAMES TILTON, Chairman.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

(Concluded.)

All persons believed that the French would unite with the Spaniards to celebrate the happy incident of having prevented their kings from abandoning Spain and embarking in an English squadron. But what was their surprise, when they saw that this very event which ought to have been so agreeable to the French, was the pretext which they laid hold of to persecute us, destroy our kings, put an end to the monarchy, and commit horrors such as history, neither does nor can relate! They have multiplied them so that it will be very difficult, not to say impossible, to detail them in their order. The first was the entry of the French army into Madrid, who fixed cannon in various public places, and assumed an authority such as no monarch of Spain would have exercised. The shout of joy at the accession of Ferdinand VII. still continued; but Charles IV. so often deceived, made a protest against his former abdication, sent it to Bayonne to Napoleon I. & made the latter the arbiter of his fate. Ferdinand VII. departed in person to receive Napoleon, who had promised and caused the duke of Berg to publish that he was coming to Spain, fixing a period of four days for his arrival. Ferdinand VII. sent before him his brother the Infante de Carlos, who not meeting Napoleon, entered France. King Ferdinand followed him to Vitoria, and at that city the inhabitants whose affectionate and loyal hearts presaged the sad destiny which awaited him in France, impeded his departure, cut the traces of his coach, and implored him not to deliver himself to Napoleon. The king, whose generosity and greatness of soul caused them to disregard these clamors, continued his journey, and entered Bayonne to embrace Napoleon, who had invited him by a thousand deceitful caresses and assurances, giving him in his letters the title of king of Spain. Before we proceed, let us return to Madrid, and to the horrible deeds which he (Napoleon) was expecting. Ferdinand VII. had created a supreme council of government, whose members he designated, and appointed for President his uncle the Infante Don Antonio. It was necessary to destroy this council, and consummate the iniquitous designs which were formed; for this purpose the royal family were compelled to set out for France, without excepting those infants whose tender age ought to have excited some compassion. On seeing this the people of Madrid were infuriated, and the French troops made their irritation a pretext, for entering with arms and artillery on the 2d of May, attacking furiously the unfortunate inhabitants, and committing a butchery—the recollection of which even now fills us with horror. The weak Spanish governor, oppressed by the duke of Berg, after having prohibited the Spanish troops from going to the assistance of their brethren, presented himself publicly in the streets of Madrid, and on seeing him the people laid down their arms and calmed their fury. This obedience, this respect peculiar to the Spanish people, instead of appeasing, irritated the ferocious Murat; and under the pretence that some of them carried arms, although they were not prohibited from doing so except by a subsequent law, he caused them to be shot in cool blood. Priests then suffered death, only for carrying a penknife; artisans for carrying the implements of their trades; and persons of every class from the bare suspicion of a furious army, without honor, without religion and without reflection.—Afterwards the Infant Don Antonio was obliged to depart for Bayonne. Ferdinand VII. had chosen the members of the council of government, and no one could add others; notwithstanding, the foreigner Murat was not ashamed to oblige these members to elect him President even in his presence, a circumstance which of itself suffices to prove the horrible violence with which he acted; this decree was signed and published by all the members of the council. What subjects! What Spaniards!—The French attempted to form a party in Madrid and in the kingdom for Charles IV. and made use of insidious proclamations and other indecent methods, but could not succeed. The authors of these plots go unpunished, but the nation, Europe, the whole world, have seen that the French have impudently falsified the truth when they published that in Spain there are divisions and parties. There are none, and to the perpetual ignomy of those who have spread such reports, the whole nation exclaims that she wishes not, loves not, that there is not, any other king than Ferdinand VII.—At length appeared in the council of Castile the protest of Charles IV. sent by Napoleon to Murat; and that body governed by terror to its eternal dishonor, determined that Ferdinand VII. was not king of Spain, but Charles IV. and that the abdication of the latter was a nullity. What a crowd of reflections present themselves here, when it is considered that the council is the first tribunal of justice of the kingdom, and its ministers the ministers of the laws! But let us continue—Charles IV. by having resumed the crown, again possessed the power of choosing a governor for the kingdom, and affecting the French spirit and language even in his expressions, appointed Murat, or if you please the duke of Berg, to that office with the title of lieutenant. Hitherto appearances had been preserved, but in a very short time, even appearances were no longer regarded. On the 4th of May Charles IV. was declared king at Bayonne, and said that he wished to consecrate the remainder of his life to the government and happiness of his subjects. But on the eighth day of the same month of May, king Charles forgot all this, and renounced the crown of Spain in favor of the emperor Napoleon, with an express power to the latter to confer it at his pleasure on whom he should think proper. What contradictions! What folly! The monarchy of Spain did not belong to Charles IV. nor did he possess it in his own right, but by the right of blood, agreeably to our fundamental laws; and the same Charles IV. had just before expressed and acted upon that principle in resuming the throne. By what authority, by what right does he transfer the crown of Spain, and treat Spaniards like herds of cattle that graze in the fields? By what power does he take away the succession to the monarchy from his sons and descendants, and from all the heirs to it by birth and by blood?—It will certainly be an authentic proof of the blindness of ambition, that Napoleon with his vaunted talents did not know these truths, and has drawn upon himself the eternal infamy of having received the Spanish monarchy from one who had no right, no power to give it to him. And there would be the same nullity, should he succeed in his infamous designs, in making his brother Joseph Napoleon king of Spain, since neither he nor Napoleon I. can be nor shall be kings of Spain, but by the right of blood, which they have not, or by the unanimous election of the Spaniards, which will never take place; *and let them know this from hence forth forever.* It was desirable to sanction these violations of right with the name and signature of Ferdinand VII. and for that purpose there was first published his renunciation in favor of Charles IV. his father, and afterwards a second one in favor of Napoleon, which Ferdinand, his brother the Infant Don Carlos, and his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, were forcibly compelled to sign. There are very weighty reasons for presuming that these two renunciations are forgeries; but granting them to be genuine, they evidently manifest the state of violence in which they were made, and their perfect nullity. On the 4th of May Charles resumed the throne, and the renunciation of Ferdinand VII. bears date on the 6th. If Charles IV. could of himself reassume the throne, of what utility was the renunciation of Ferdinand VII.? If that renunciation was at all necessary, by what authority did Charles IV. previously reassume the throne? The same argument still more strongly applies to the renunciation of the sovereignty of Spain in favor of Napoleon. Charles IV. made it on the 8th of May, and Ferdinand VII. on the 12th. Consequently that of Charles IV. was not valid, because that of Ferdinand VII. was wanting; for if it was valid, why require the other?—In both, the violence which compelled them to be made, is not only apparent, but without example. Ferdinand VII. was treated as soon as he entered France, in the most unworthy manner. He is surrounded with French guards: he has been separated from his retinue: he has been reduced to a miserable situation, and has even been threatened with the loss of life. The strongest circumstance is, that Napoleon I. with all this ignominy, has not attained his purpose. Besides Ferdinand VII. his brother the Infant Don Carlos, the whole royal family and their descendants, retain an inviolable title to the throne of Spain.

Posterity will learn with wonder that even the council of Castile lent its aid to so many and so horrible usurpations, and authorised them with its name, by which some persons of little reflection have been deceived. It is clearer than the light, that the council of Castile has no power to change the reigning dynasty, and overturn the fundamental laws respecting the order of succession. The horrible consequences of having been obliged to arrogate to itself this power which it has not, have brought the most heavy calamities upon the whole nation. It was, then, absolutely necessary for the remedy of those calamities, that the Supreme Council of government of Seville should be created at the time at the instance of the people: which Supreme Council of Seville in the exercise of its powers has declared itself independent, has disobeyed the council of Castile, has cut off all communication with Madrid, has raised armies and caused them to march to combat the French. God has bestowed his blessing upon us and our pure intentions. Between the 23d of May and 27th, the whole nation has arisen in a mass to proclaim their king and defend their country. They have elected Captain-generals and commanders of the army. They have been organized; the people run to arms with ardor, and individuals and corporations who possess the ability are making abundant donations. Andalusia was attacked by a French army at the very moment when she raised her voice in favor of her religion, her king and her country; and in less than fifteen days we have already surrounded it, and it cannot avoid either a surrender or a disgraceful retreat. The French squadron anchored at Cadiz, has just struck its colors, and surrendered itself to us at discretion. The provinces of Spain continue to recognize in this Supreme Council the faithful depositary of the royal authority and centre of union, without which we should expose ourselves to internal or civil wars, which would completely ruin our holy cause. We have made an armistice with the English; we have a free communication with them; they have offered & given us much assistance, & we expect still greater; they have landed part of their troops & are now fighting for us at several places; there are at Cadiz ready to embark three envoys from us to the king of Great Britain, who will doubtless negociate a durable and advantageous peace with the English nation. Portugal is in commotion, and ready to shake off its disgraceful yoke. America, as loyal to its king as European Spain, cannot fail to unite with her in so just a cause. Both will make the utmost exertions in behalf of their king, their laws, their country and their religion. America is threatened, if she does not unite with us, with the same calamities which Spain has suffered, the destruction of the monarchy, the overturning of her government and laws, dreadful dissoluteness of manners, robberies, assassinations, persecutions of the priests, violation of the temples, of the virgins consecrated to God, the almost total extinction of the religion and its rites; in short the most barbarous and ignominious slavery, under the yoke of an usurper, who knows neither piety, nor justice, nor humanity, & is insensible to shame. We shall deride his rage, if Spain and Spanish America be united. This Supreme Council will provide for every occurrence with an indefatigable zeal. America will support it with the abundance of her fertile soil so favored by nature, sending immediately the royal property and what she can acquire by patriotic donations of corporations, communities prelates and individuals. Commerce will again flourish with freedom of navigation, and with the favors and privileges which this Supreme Council will dispense, of which our compatriots may be certain. Let us be all Spaniards. Let us then be truly united in defence of religion, the king and our country.

Royal Palace of Alcazar of Seville, 17th of June, 1808.

FRANCISCO de SAAVEDRA,
President.

The arch-bishop of Laodicea, Co-administrator of this diocese.

Fabian de Miranday Sierra, Francisco Cien Fuegos, Vicente Hore, Francisco Diaz Bermudo, Juan Fernando Aguirre, El Conde de Tilli, El Marques de Granina, El Marques de las Torres, Andres de Mininoy las Casas, Antonio Zambrano Carvillo de Albornoz, Andres de Coca, Jose de Chica, Eusebio Herrera, Adrian Jacome, Antonio Zambrano, Manuel Peroso, Joso Morales Gallego, Victor Soret, Celedonia Alonso, Manuel Gil, Jose Ramairez.

By order of his Serene Highness,
Juan Bautista Pardo, Sec.
Manuel Maria Augilar,
Secretary.

JOHN GOULDING
Is now landing from on board the Polly from Baltimore,
A few barrels of West India Coffee and hogsheads of New Orleans Sugar,
Bottles in hampers,
Red and white Champagne Wine in boxes,
Fresh Tea, &c.
On hand, as usual, most kinds of choice old Wines, in bottles and in casks, best Albany Ale, Philadelphia Porter and Ale, Spermaceti Oil and Candles, Train Oil, Castile Soap in boxes, with sundry other articles in his line, to be sold for cash, and as usual cheap to his kind and punctual customers.
George Town, Sept. 16—2m

Sale at Auction.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d of this inst. at the house of *Jacob Chandler*, on the Navy Yard Hill, a number of Window and Door FRAMES, and one Grindstone, one pair of Scales, and sundry articles too tedious to mention—the property of Daniel Bailey late of the city of Washington.
ISRAEL LITTLE, Auc.
September 16——3t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has taken up a stray COW & CALF, after the most diligent enquiry for the owner—the Cow is chunky, of a pale red color, and one of her horns broken, she calved about 8 or 9 weeks ago—the subscriber means in a short time to kill the Calf unless the owner claims her, on whose appearance he is ready to deliver the Cow and the value of the Calf, on his defraying the expences incurred.
ADOLPHUS F. PLATE.
September 16—3t

AMERICAN HEMP.
THE Secretary the Navy will receive until the 1st. November next, proposals for furnishing *water rotted Hemp* of the growth of the United States, to be delivered either at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston; New London; New York; Philadelphia, Newcastle; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Geo. or New Orleans.
For well water rotted and well cleaned American Hemp, the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to allow a liberal price beyond the usual price of such Hemp when dew rotted.
Navy Department, May 3—wtN

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The President's Answer. It was foreseen, that the reply of the President to the town of Boston, whatever its contents, would be treated with asperity. It could not, however, have been foreseen that it would have been treated with a ferocity that sets at defiance all regard to truth, decorum or common sense. It would seem as though the mildness of its language and the benevolence of the sentiments it conveys had only served to increase the mortification and sharpen the resentment of those to whom it is addressed. So difficult it is for the injurer to forgive the injured, that his good offices and kindness often only serve to exarcerbate revenge.

The New York Evening Post says—"The answer of the President to the Boston petition, will be read with deep interest, sorrow, and humiliation by every patriotic American. The refusal to suspend the Embargo is bottomed solely on the dangers to which our commerce is exposed *on the ocean*. And the reasoning of this paper goes the whole length of assuring us, that while these dangers continue, no change in the present policy can happen. Not a word is said to induce a suspicion that the Executive does, or ever did expect, that the embargo would bring France or England to terms. The only ground on which this measure then is supported by its author, is, that it was and is necessary to the safety of our property on the high seas. *On this ground the President has placed himself*; on this ground he must *stand or fall*.

"Let us then be permitted to enquire, why the land embargo law was passed? To save the property employed in the land trade, from capture? Surely not; for that property was in no danger. Why then was it passed?—There can be no motive, or the motive is mysteriously concealed. Why is it concealed?

"Again: If the safety of property was the object, why is not all such trade as may be safely carried on, permitted. And that much may be carried on safely, and profitably too, is proved by the avidity with which so many speculators engage in the forbidden trade, setting at nought not only the pretended dangers from foreign cruisers, but the high penalties consequent on capture by our vessels of war. But, if there even was great danger, why not inform the merchant accurately of its nature, extent, and probable duration, and then leave him to calculate the risque, which in each particular case he can better do than the administration can do it by wholesale for him.

"Mr. Jefferson's story is very smoothly told, and he might be believed if there was not so irreconcilable a contradiction between his professions and his acts."

'The refusal to *suspend* the Embargo is bottomed *solely* on the dangers to which our commerce is exposed *on the ocean*." This is totally untrue. Although the President assigns this as the principal reason for laying the embargo, he grounds his refusal to *suspend* it, the sole power vested in him, on the limited authority reposed in him by Congress to do so on the occurrence of certain events, certain *changes*, which have not taken place. In this power, the original causes of the embargo, be they what they may, are not recognized. It was unnecessary to specify them. Congress had decided by a vast majority that they were a sufficient justification of it. Leaving, therefore, no discretion with the President as to their sufficiency, his power to suspend was confined to the event of a peace or a change of measures by the belligerents. No such change, he says, has occurred, and consequently the right to suspend does not accrue to him.

"Let us then be permitted to enquire, why the land embargo law was passed? To save the property employed in the land trade from capture? Surely not; for that property was in no danger."

Is it possible that the Evening Post can think of gulling the meanest understanding with this miserable subterfuge? Would not the property, as soon as it was carried out of the U. States into the adjacent British provinces, and thence embarked on the ocean, be exposed to capture? Surely it would. If it still retained the character of property of citizens of the United States, it would be subject to capture by the British, and if it acquired the character of British property, it would be liable to capture by her enemies. So that take it either way the risque would not be diminished.

"Why is not all such trade as may be safely carried on permitted?" For the plain reason, that no such trade